

Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19877; photo voucher). An adult was found underneath a log adjacent to the Little Buffalo River. Redmond and Scott (2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; 6 June 2018) indicate that this species probably occurs statewide, but that records are lacking for most of the south-central counties in the state. This new county record decreases the size of the hiatus of distributional records in this region and extends the known distribution ca. 24 km southwest from previous records (APSU 19648, 19649) in eastern Lewis County (Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

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**LAMPROPELTIS ALTERNA (Gray-banded Kingsnake).** MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE OJINAGA: Mex. Hwy 16, Cañon del Pengüis, ca. 47 km by air W of Ojinaga (29.57922°N, 104.90342°W; WGS 84), 1042 m elev. 10 August 2018. Richard C. Blair. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. The University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP Obs: Herp: 168–169; photo vouchers). First verified record for the state of Chihuahua (Hansen and Salmon 2017. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 4:700–758). Carabias Lillo et al. (1997. Programa de Manejo del Area de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cañón de Santa Elena, México. Instituto Nacional de Ecología, México, D.F., Mexico. 134 pp.) included *L. alterna* on a list of species observed along a transect in the Sierra Rica, Municipality of Manuel Benavides, Chihuahua (across from Brewster County, Texas), but they did not provide exact locality data or any reference to voucher material. The adult male (864 mm SVL; 140 mm tail length) was found DOR at 2140 h in an area containing Chihuahuan Desert scrub vegetation. The salvaged specimen was subsequently deposited in the Herpetology Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL 8326). We thank David Lazcano for cataloguing the specimen at UANL and for measurements.

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**LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Prairie Kingsnake).** USA: TENNESSEE: BENTON CO.: Danville Rd at jct with Hill Chapel Rd (36.29121°N, 87.98663°W; WGS 84), 101 m elev. 9 May 2018. Steven J. Hromada, Matt T. Pierson, and Beau C. Rapier. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19873). Adult male found DOR adjacent to forested and residential property during sunny day. New county record filling a gap in the known distribution of this species in west Tennessee along the Tennessee River drainage (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; accessed 10 May 2018). This record is ca. 19 km from closest record in Henry County, Tennessee (Louisiana Museum of Natural History [LSUMZ] 43948). Specimen collected under TWRA Scientific Collecting Permit 1509.

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**LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Eastern Milksnake).** USA: TENNESSEE: BENTON CO.: Harmon Creek Rd, ca. 0.5 rd km NW jct Grape Vine Rd. (36.15097°N, 87.98245°W; WGS 84), 139 m elev.

16 May 2018. Steven Hromada and Shawn Snyder. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19876). Adult female found DOR after rain showers. New county record filling a gap along the known distribution within the Tennessee River Drainage in western Tennessee (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; accessed 23 May 2018). This record is ca. 18 km south-southwest from closest record across the Tennessee River in Houston County, Tennessee (APSU 3266). Specimen collected under TWRA Scientific Collecting Permit 1509.

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**NERODIA SIPEDON (Common Watersnake).** USA: TEXAS: HOOD CO.: near Hunters Park on Lake Granbury (32.47805°N, 97.79353°W; WGS 84). 23 August 2018. R. Reed McClure. Verified by Sean P. Graham and Travis J. LaDuc. James Scudday Vertebrate Collections, Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 156; photo voucher). Individual photographed at 2254 h. First record for Hood County (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This record is far removed from the known distribution of *N. sipedon* in Texas, with the nearest record being 106.9 km to the northeast in Dallas County (Franklin and Prado 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 40:115). It is noteworthy that *N. rhombifer*, *N. erythrogaster*, and *N. harteri* are syntopic with *N. sipedon* at this locality. Population density has been documented to be reduced where *N. sipedon* are in competition other *Nerodia* (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Such competition in Texas could explain why *N. sipedon* is poorly documented in its Texas range.

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**PHALOTRIS CUYANUS.** ARGENTINA: MENDOZA: DEPARTAMENTO LAS HERAS: Reserva Natural Villavicencio (32.66722°S, 68.86742°W; WGS 84) 840 m elev. 25 November 2013. J. Moreni. Verified by J. A. Scolaro. Herpetological Collection of the Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (FML 30199; photo voucher). Adult specimen (400 mm total length) found on stony compact soils, which differs from the soft sandy soils of previous records. This Argentinian endemic species of the Monte biogeographic province (Cabrera 2001. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cs. Nat. n.s. 3:109–118; Giraudo and Scrocchi 2002. Smithsonian Herpetol. Inf. Serv. 132:1–53) was known from San Juan, Mendoza and San Luis provinces (Ceï 1984 Boln. Mus. Cien. Nat. Antrop. Moyano 4:47–50; Ceï 1986 Reptiles del noroeste, nordeste y este de la Argentina. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat., Torino, 949 pp.; Leynaud et al. 2005 Phyllomedusa 4:103–110). First department record in the extensive piedmont of the Southern Andean Precordillera, western boundary of the Monte province. Westernmost record of the species, which extends the known distribution 123 km southwest from Dique Bello, San Juan (Leynaud et al. 2005, *op. cit.*), and 175 km northwest from Ñacuñán Biosphere Reserve, Mendoza

(Quiroga and Ferrer 2016. Cuad. Herpetol. 30:43–44), the closest previous records.

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**SALVADORA BAIRDI** (**Baird's Patchnose Snake**): MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE NACUZARI DE GARCÍA: Rancho la Zulema, 15.9 km (by air) SE of Nacozari de García, Sierra Juriquipa (30.28488°N, 109.56186°W; WGS 84), 1687 m elev. 15 August 2017. Trevor Hare. Verified by James C. Rorabaugh and R. Wayne Van Devender. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASU HP00197; photo voucher). First record for the municipality (third for Sonora) and the northernmost record for the species, extending the known range 30 km east-northeast from the Sierra La Madera (= La Oposura; Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal. 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing and Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.). Photographs are also available at Madrean Discovery Expeditions database at <http://madreandiscovery.org/fauna/collections/individual/index.php?occid=657544&clid=0> (MDE-20375). The snake was found while eating an *Aspidoscelis sonorae* on a rocky mountainside in oak woodland.

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**STORERIA DEKAYI** (**Dekay's Brownsnake**). USA: NEW YORK: SUFFOLK CO.: Fire Island. (40.63060°N, 73.22073°W; WGS 84), 1 m elev. 7 October 2014. John P. Vanek and Jeremy A. Feinberg. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2018a; photo voucher) and HerpMapper, Inc. (HM 234062). Individual found DOR. This represents the first reported Dekay's Brownsnake from Fire Island, a 50 km barrier island off the coast of Long Island, NY, and part of Fire Island National Seashore (Cook et al. 2010. Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles at Fire Island National Seashore, Natural Resources Report NPS/NCBN/NRTR–2010/378). The nearest vouchered specimen with interpretable location data (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 142624) is 17 km away. Fire Island has been subject to intensive herpetological surveys in 1999 (Putnam 1999. A search for the Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*) at Fire Island National Seashore, unpublished report), 2002 (Cook et al. 2010, *op. cit.*), and 2013 (N.E. Karraker, pers. comm.), including drift fence and cover board surveys. Of note, Cook et al. (2010; Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles at the William Floyd Estate, Fire Island National Seashore, Natural Resources Report NPS/NCBN/NRTR–2010/380) documented the presence of Dekay's Brownsnake on the William Floyd Estate unit of Fire Island National Seashore (37 km from the location of this geographic distribution note), but this unit is not connected to the barrier island by land and is not geographically part of Fire Island.

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**TANTILLA CUCULLATA** (**Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake**). USA: TEXAS: CROCKETT CO.: Hwy 290 at Fort Lancaster overlook, ca. 14.3 km east of Sheffield (30.6789°N, 101.6731°W; WGS 84), 807 m elev. 20 May 2018. Dalton Neuhaarth and Austin Bohannon. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9201; photo voucher). One adult male specimen (356 mm SVL, 451 mm TL, 14 g) hand captured from a rock cut just below the Fort Lancaster overlook. New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This record confirms a north eastern distribution from Pecos, Terrell, and Val Verde counties where it is previously documented (Dixon 2013. *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 91 km to the southwest in Terrell county (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 87480). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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**TANTILLA WILCOXI** (**Chihuahuan Black-headed Snake**). USA: NEW MEXICO: HIDALGO CO.: Clanton Draw, Peloncillo Mountains (31.51576°N, 108.99233°W; WGS 84), 1664 m elev. 30 September 2018. R. W. Hansen and R. L. Tremper. Verified by Andrew Holycross and Gordon Schuett. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2406–2407; photo vouchers). Adult (240 mm SVL, 40 mm tail length) found active on dirt road at 1200 h under overcast skies, air temperature 27°C. New state record (Painter et al. 2017. Western Wildlife 4:29–60; Ortega-Berno et al. 2017. Southwest. Nat. 62:215–220), ca. 119 km east from nearest record in Arizona (UJAZ 48780; eastern flank of the Huachuca Mountains) and ca. 34 km northwest of nearest record in Chihuahua, Mexico (UTA 17805; Sierra San Luis). To our knowledge, this is also the first report of diurnal activity for *T. wilcoxi* (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). The specimen was collected under New Mexico Department of Game and Fish authorization (license #2925021). We thank David Barker, Andrew Holycross, James Rorabaugh, Gordon Schuett, and James Stuart for various courtesies.

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**TELESCOPUS FALLAX** (**Cat Snake**). GREECE: EASTERN AEGEAN: CHIOS ISLAND: Katavasis Village (38.45771°N, 25.96843°E; WGS 84), 194 m elev. 24 July 2016. Maria Dimaki. Verified by Ioannis Ioannidis. Goulandris Natural History Museum (GNHM 7164; photo voucher). First record for the island (Valakos et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Greece. Edition Chimaira. 463 pp.). The distance from the nearest previously known record is 81 km, Vasilika Village, Lesvos island (Dimaki 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:294). Fieldwork was done under a Ministry of Environment and Energy, Greece, scientific permit (6346538-6) issued to MD.

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**TRETANORHINUS NIGROLUTEUS** (**Orange-bellied Swamp Snake**). MEXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPIO BACALAR: Laguna San Felipe (18.76508°N, 88.49023°W; WGS 84), 23 m elev. 12 June 2018. Pablo M. Beutelspacher-García. Verified by Rubén A.