

Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas Arlington (UTADC 9648; photo voucher). This specimen was found dead on the road after having been run over by a car in the late afternoon. Genetic studies in the past two decades have declared this species in the southern portion of their range to be a separate species (*P. slowinski*), however the current literature suggests them all to be *P. emoryi* with possible subspecies (Marshall et al. 2021. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol., 162:1071–1094). This observation represents a new Nevada County record and extends their distribution further south into the Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion. Viable habitat is found from Arkansas's southernmost record to Louisiana's northernmost record suggesting they should be found throughout southern Arkansas. However, a lack of sampling and the species limited detectability may answer for why so few records exist for the species in southern Arkansas. The nearest record of this species is 90.2 km to the northwest in Pike County, Texas (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 99544).

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PHILODRYAS AGASSIZII. ARGENTINA: LA PAMPA: DEPARTAMENTO CHICAL CÓ: Ruta Nacional 151, 24 km S Algarrobo del Águila (36.58386°S, 67.27415°W; WGS 84), 441 m elev. 11 December 2021. L. J. Avila and M. V. Brizio. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. Instituto Patagónico para el Estudio de los Ecosistemas Continentales Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando - Centro Nacional Patagónico, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (LJAMM-CNP 19364).

DEPARTAMENTO CHALILEO: Ruta Nacional 143, 8 km E Santa Isabel (36.28017°S, 66.86036°W; WGS 84), 313 m elev. 16 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18304. Ruta Nacional 143, 3.5 km NW Santa Isabel (36.21688°S, 66.97184°W; WGS 84), 316 m elev. 16 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18305. Ruta Nacional 143, 11 km NW Santa Isabel (36.17764°S, 67.02586°W; WGS 84), 317 m elev. 16 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18306. Ruta Provincial 10, 43 km SW Santa Isabel (36.33793°S, 66.47424°W; WGS 84), 320 m elev. 17 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18303. Ruta Nacional 143, 28 km E Santa Isabel (36.32266°S, 66.62431°W; WGS 84), 306 m elev. 27 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18312. Ruta Nacional 143, 18 km NW Santa Isabel (36.11325°S, 67.07906°W; WGS 84), 326 m elev. 27 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18313. Ruta Nacional 143, 4 km NW Santa Isabel (36.21289°S, 66.99810°W; WGS 84), 319 m elev. 27 January 2022. L. J. Avila and M. Morando. Verified by Jorge D. Williams. LJAMM-CNP 18314.

Philodryas agassizii is a medium-sized dipsadid snake (ca. 400 mm maximum SVL) rarely found in herpetological collections, although it is widely distributed from central and south-eastern Brazil to central Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. In Argentina, it has been found in Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, Mendoza, Misiones, Río Negro, San Luis, Santa Fe, and Santiago del Estero provinces (Di Pietro et al. 2013. Cuad. Herp. 27:59–62; Vera et al. 2020. Neotrop. Biol. Conserv. 15:351–357). The first record presented here (LJAMM-CNP 19364) represents the southwestern-most record, a new departmental record, and the first record on the west bank of

the Atuel-Salado-Chadileuvu-Curaco River basin which extends the distribution ca. 150 km west from closest locality in the Toay Department, La Pampa Province and 160 km south from the closest locality in the General Alvear Department, Mendoza Province.

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RHADINAEA FORBESI (**Forbe's Graceful Brown Snake**). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF IXHUATLANCILLO: 2.63 km NW of Ixhuatlancillo (18.90045°N, 97.17484°W; WGS 84), 1746 m elev. 9 April 2022. Rafael Peralta-Hernández and Andrés Perea-Pérez. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2920, photo voucher). The snake was found at 1250 h on a cloudy day in a pasture under a livestock water trough in an area now devoid of trees; original vegetation was cloud forest. First municipality record, which is located 11.26 airline km northwest of the closest previously known locality at Cerro el Gentil, Municipality of Huiloapan de Cuauhtémoc, Veracruz (Peralta-Hernández and Castillo-Juárez 2021. Rev. Latin Herpetol. 4:224–231).

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SISTRURUS MILLARIUS STRECKERI (**Western Pygmy Rattlesnake**). USA: ARKANSAS: BAXTER CO.: Arkansas County Road 128 (36.12711°N, 92.21153°W; WGS 84), 620m elev. 18 May 2020. Calvin Vick, Michael Deutsch, Joe Redinger, and Matthew Gifford. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas Arlington (UTADC 9646; photo voucher). This adult specimen was found on the edge of a cedar glade. When initially observed it was in ambush position along a downed tree. This observation represents a new Baxter County record and illustrates continuity of the species' range within the Ozark Mountains of northern Arkansas. The nearest record of this species is ca. 4.22 km to the west (Arkansas State University, Museum of Zoology [ASUMZ] 33525).

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SISTRURUS MILLARIUS STRECKERI (**Western Pygmy Rattlesnake**). USA: ARKANSAS: POPE CO.: Arkansas Highway 27 (35.50482°N, 92.97277°W; WGS 84), 650m elev. 18 September 2018. Calvin Vick, Hunter Talley, and Ethan Welch. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas Arlington (UTADC 9645; photo voucher). This adult specimen was found crossing the road at dusk. It was exiting a small piece of pasture and moving towards young deciduous forest. The area the specimen was found represents the southern edge of the Ozark Mountains before turning into the lowlands of the Arkansas River Valley ecoregion. This