

recreational facilities. Its distance from the species' natural known distribution also is somewhat problematic. The site is located immediately adjacent to the West Fork White River and is ca. 373 river km (126 km straight line distance) from Walker and Fisher's (2005, *op. cit.*) site on the East Fork White River and 357 river km (195 km straight line distance) upstream of the Little Cypress Pond site at the Wabash-White River confluence. Because it is within the Wabash-White River system, it is possible *P. concinna* here exists as a disjunct and previously overlooked population. *Pseudemys concinna* is known to exist in highly disjunct populations within the Ohio River watershed (Ernst and Lovich, 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*. Second Edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.); however, the species also has been artificially introduced at some Midwestern sites (Dancik 1974. *Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc.* 9:23–33; Davis 2021. *In* Davis et al. [eds.], *Reptiles of Ohio*, p. 875. Ohio Biological Survey, Columbus). Additional monitoring is needed to determine the size and persistence of populations at these two sites and if additional colonies exist in nearby areas of similar habitat.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: TENNESSEE: SMITH Co.: Private property E of Carthage (36.24168°N, 85.91794°W; WGS 84). 12 March 2021. Ryan Hanscom. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 193554; photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. www.apsbiology.org/tntreptileatlas/; 20 Feb 2023). The individual was found near the surface of a pond fully submerged underwater. This record fills a gap in the distribution of *T. s. elegans* as records for this species only occur in adjacent Putnam, Trousdale, and Wilson counties. The nearest record for this species is 22.8 km southeast in Putnam County (United States National Museum [USNM] 245632). Specimen handled under TWRA permit number 2542. We thank Dr. Coleman M. Sheehy III for providing voucher numbers.

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SQUAMATA — AMPHISBAENIANS

AMPHISBAENA KINGII (Keel-headed Worm Lizard). ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: DEPARTAMENTO RAWSON: Magagna Beach, 0.5 km N Santa Isabel Beach, 8.5 km S Puerto Rawson (43.41204°S, 65.06674°W; WGS 84), 17 m elev. 12 January 2022. P. C. Escudero and L. J. Avila. Verified by J.W. Williams. Instituto Patagónico para el Estudio de los Ecosistemas Continentales Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando - Centro Nacional Patagónico Herpetological Collection (LJAMM-CNP 19394). Individual found dead with marks of a bird beak under a bush on a coastal dune system shore and collected at 1000 h. *Amphisbaena kingii* is a small-sized amphisbaenid (210 mm maximum SVL) widely

distributed from central and south-eastern Brazil, Uruguay to central Argentina, reaching southern Bolivia and cited without voucher records for Paraguay. In Argentina it has been found in Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Ríos, Jujuy, La Pampa, Río Negro, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán provinces (Montero 1996. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 10:25–45). Southernmost record in Patagonia, new department record and first record on the south bank of the Chubut River, extending 75 km south of the previous record (Montero 1992. *Herpetol. Rev.* 23:123).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: ALABAMA: TUSCALOOSA Co.: 335 Crescent Ridge Rd NE, Tuscaloosa (33.21943°N, 87.48615°W; WGS 84). 2 October 2021. Evan M. Sandel and Michael W. Sandel. Verified by David Laurencio and Christopher J. Thawley. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2833; photo voucher). Several individuals were observed. One immature adult was collected from greenhouses. We observed individuals of varying size, suggesting that either reproduction occurs at this site or that eggs or juveniles are regularly imported with ornamental vegetation from southern suppliers. The record is also accessible on iNaturalist (iNat 97284850; www.inaturalist.org). 500 Hackberry Ln, Tuscaloosa (33.21007°N, 87.54325°W; WGS 84). 25 September 2022. Emma G. Torija. Verified by David Laurencio and Brad Bowen. AUM AHAP-D 2834 (photo voucher). One individual was observed on the hood of a car in an open parking lot. New county record (Guyer et al. 2019. *Lizards and Snakes of Alabama*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 416 pp.). This record is ca. 5.4 km west-southwest of AUM AHAP-D 2833, reported above. The record is also accessible on iNaturalist (iNat 136493354; www.inaturalist.org). The nearest vouchered specimens (AUM 37293, 37305–37307) are from a plant nursery 212.0 km east-southeast in Lee County, Alabama.

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ELGARIA KINGII (Madrean Alligator Lizard). USA: NEW MEXICO: LUNA Co.: Cedar Mountains (32.02723°N, 108.18094°W; WGS 84), 1499 m elev. 30 October 2022. Charles D. Hathcock. Verified by Andrew T. Holycross. Arizona State University (ASUHEP000713; photo voucher). This record and a previously unpublished record (Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] 17706; "S Of Hat Top Mtn, Rock Outcrop S Of County Rd 001 (T27S, R13W, NW 1/4 Sec.15) 5240 Ft"; 6 July 1996), better describe localities in Luna County, New Mexico, USA. This species occurs in disjunct mountain ranges in Luna County and its distribution in the county was poorly represented. The nearest records are 23.7 km south-southwest in Hildago County (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology [MVZ] 13846) and ca. 57 km east in the Florida Mountains, Luna County (UTEP 2974, 10729).

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