

June 2002. Adrián Nieto Montes de Oca. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera,” Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFC 21634). The snake is an adult male found DOR in pine forest. First municipality record and westernmost locality, extending range 58 km west northwest from 1.2 km northeast of Llano Manteca (Aldape-López and Santos-Moreno. 2016. *Acta Zool. Mex.* (n.s.) 32:116–119).

RICARDO PALACIOS-AGUILAR, Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera,” Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México A.P. 70-399, México D.F. CP 04510, México; e-mail: rpalacios@ciencias.unam.mx.

TANTILLA PLANICEPS (Western Black-headed snake). USA: CALIFORNIA: MERCED CO.: vicinity of Highway CA-152 and east side of San Luis Reservoir (37.07202°N, 121.07944°W; WGS 84), 94 m elev. Kyla Garten. 24 January 2023. Verified by Robert W. Hansen. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley (MVZ 295480). At 0800 h a dead individual was discovered on the surface of a pile of excavated soil. The snake was partially buried beneath the soil and was likely killed during excavation the previous day. The surrounding landscape is hilly grassland composed of mixed short grass with scattered clusters of *Baccharis pilularis*. New county record (Cole and Hardy 1981. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 171:201–284; Cole and Hardy 1983. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 319:319.1–319.2; Robert W. Hansen, pers. comm.). The nearest vouchered records are 47 km north in Del Puerto Canyon (Stanislaus County: MVZ 179984, California Academy of Science [CAS] 122761), and 62 km south near confluence of Silver and Panoche creeks (Fresno County: CAS 23242). *Tantilla planiceps* ranges as far north as San Francisco Bay and south to the tip of Baja California but is poorly documented in central California (Stebbins 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Third edition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts. 560 pp.). *Tantilla* are fossorial and infrequently seen above ground, making them difficult to observe and study. The paucity of records for central California suggests a spotty distribution but this might reflect a lack of search effort. The specimen was collected and donated to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology under Scientific Collecting Permit S-203110004-20358-001.

KYLA GARTEN, The Biophilia Group, Sacramento, California 95816, USA; e-mail: kyla.garten@gmail.com.

TACHYMENIS TRIGONATA. ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: DEPARTAMENTO FLORENTINO AMEGHINO: north area of Isla Valdés, San Jorge Gulf, Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral - PIMCPA (45.0513°S, 65.7164°W; WGS 84), 12 m elev. 6 February 2017. D. Udrizar Sauthier. Verified by Kevin I. Sanchez. Instituto Patagónico para el Estudio de los Ecosistemas Continentales Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando - Centro Nacional Patagónico herpetological collection (LJAMM-CNP RF 1355, 1366; photo vouchers). Rocky area of Isla Valdés, San Jorge Gulf, Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral - PIMCPA

(45.0528°S, 65.7177°W; WGS 84), 38 m elev. D. Udrizar Sauthier. Verified by Kevin I. Sanchez. LJAMM-CNP 19444 (shed skin; 530 mm total length, 420 mm SVL). *Tachymenis trigonata* is a small-sized diapsid snake (ca. 550 mm maximum total length) endemic to Argentina. Its geographic distribution ranges through the western and southern areas of Monte phytogeographic region and neighboring areas including Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chubut, Córdoba, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, San Juan, San Luis, and Santiago del Estero provinces (Williams and Vera 2023. *Serpientes de la Argentina*, Ediciones LBN, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 351 pp.). In Chubut Province this species is known from a few localities along the Atlantic Coast in northwestern Chubut and along the Chubut Valley (Minoli et al. 2015. *Zookeys* 498:103–126). This record is the southernmost locality for the species and extends the distribution ca. 100 km (airline) south from closest known vouchered record from Punta Tombo (Cruz et al. 1999. *Herpetol. Rev.* 30:182–183). Specimen was not collected because the island population could be very small and is under federal and provincial protection in the PIMPCA; Isla Valdez is a very small inshore island of 0.9 km², permanently separated from the coast by a strait of 600 m. This represents the southernmost record for a non-viperid snake in the world and the first record in an Atlantic Island for an Argentinean snake.

LUCIANO JAVIER AVILA (e-mail: avilacnp@gmail.com) and **DANIEL EDGARDO UDRIZAR SAUTHIER**, IPEEC-CONICET, Boulevard Almirante Brown 2915, U9120ACV, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (e-mail: dsauthier18@gmail.com); **MATIAS NUÑEZ** and **PABLO SUGLIANO**, Parque Interjurisdiccional Marino Costero Patagonia Austral (PIMCPA), Urquiza esq. Costanera, 9111 Camarones, Chubut, Argentina (e-mail: marinocostero@apn.gob.ar).

ERRATA

In Hughes et al. (2023. *Herpetol. Rev.* 54:84–86), we recently reported an observation of *Apalone spinifera pallida* (Pallid Spiny Softshell) in Anderson County, Texas as the first documentation of the species in the county. This species was previously documented by Riedle et al. (2015. *Herpetol. Conserv. Biol.* 19:695–702). Thus, we aim to clarify that our report was not the first documentation of *A. s. pallida* in Anderson County, but may represent the first vouchers provided for the species from this county. We also reported an observation of *Graptemys sabinensis* (Sabine Map Turtle) as the first documentation of the species in Hardin County on the Neches River. This was an error and should have been reported as Jefferson County. Additionally, we made a typographical error in the last name published for Taylor Thomisee, which should be corrected in future reference to this publication.

NICHOLAS S. HUGHES (e-mail: nhughes72199@gmail.com) and **MANDI L. GORDON**, Environmental Institute of Houston, University of Houston–Clear Lake, 2700 Bay Area Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77058, USA (e-mail: gordon@uhcl.edu).