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**PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS** (Florida Pinesnake). USA: FLORIDA: NASSAU Co.: Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest, 2.4 km ENE State Hwy 301 at Boulogne (30.779768°N, 81.954327°W; datum unavailable). 21 October 2009. D. Stevenson. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (photographic voucher UF 156876). First county record (Ashton and Ashton 1988. Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida. Part One: The Snakes. Windward Publ. Co., Miami, Florida. 176 pp.). Adult female found at active Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrow in xeric sandhill.

Submitted by **DIRK J. STEVENSON**, Project Oriante, Ltd., Indigo Snake Initiative, 414 Club Drive, Hinesville, Georgia 31313, USA; e-mail: dstevenson@projectorianne.org.

**PROSYMNA BIVITTATA** (Two-striped Shovel-snout). SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE: Mkhuze Game Reserve (27.59903°S, 32.13666°E; 27.59812°S, 32.13637°E; 27.62135°S, 32.17783°E). 20 August 2007. J. K. Warner and X. Combrink. Port Elizabeth Museum, South Africa (PEM 17431–17433). Verified by W. R. Branch. First provincial records for the species. Three juveniles found under rocks at foothills of Lebombo Mountains.

Fieldwork financed by the iSimangaliso Threatened Species Project and Operation Wallacea, with permission from Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW SR/014).

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**PSAMMODYNASTES PULVERULENTUS** (Mock Viper). INDIA: ANDHRA PRADESH: Mahendragiri (Eastern Ghats complex), Mandasa, Srikakulam District (18.56°N, 84.21°E; elev. 1093 m). BNHM 3462. Verified by Indraneil Das. First record for Andhra Pradesh State, and ca ~400 km S of previous locality. 1600 h on 23 August 2009. One animal (SVL 158 mm, TL 35 mm) found moving on the floor of a moist deciduous forest near road, 50 m from rocky hill stream. Previously known from Similipal Tiger Reserve, Mayurbhanj District, Northern Orissa (Sanyal 1993. Reptilia. *In* State Fauna Series I: Fauna of Orissa, Part 4, pp. 51–74. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta; Whitaker and Captain 2004. Snakes of India. The Field Guide. Draco Books, Chennai. 481 pp.).

Submitted by **PRATYUSH P. MOHAPATRA**, Species Division, World Wide Fund for Nature, 172-B- Lodi Estate, New Delhi 100 003, India (e-mail: wolfsnakes@gmail.com); **ABHIJIT DAS**, Division of Herpetology, Aaranyak, Samanwoy Path, Survey, Beltola, Guwahati 781 028, Assam, India (e-mail: protobothrops@gmail.com); and **S. K. DUTTA**, P. G. Department of Zoology, North Orissa University, Takatpur, Baripada 757 003, Orissa, India (e-mail: sk\_dutta@yahoo.com).

**RHINOTYPHLOPS LALANDEI** (Delalande's Beaked Blind Snake). SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE: Mkhuze Game Reserve (27.60967°S, 32.17166°E). 16 November 2007. J. K. Warner and X. Combrink. PEM 17429, 17407. Verified by W. R. Branch. First provincial records for species. Two individuals captured in a pitfall trap at foothills of Lebombo Mountains.

Fieldwork financed by the iSimangaliso Threatened Species Project and Operation Wallacea, with permission from Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW SR/014).

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**SIBON DIMIDIATA** (Slender Snail Sucker). BELIZE: CAYO DISTRICT: Chiquibul Forest Reserve (16.733333°N, 88.983333°W; WGS84; ca. elev. 500 m). 08 July 2008. Susanne Marczak. Verified by Paul Edgar. LACMPC 1467. New district record. A northern range extension in Belize from records in the Toledo District, and a 400 m elevational expansion for the country (Stafford and Meyer 2000. A Guide to the Reptiles of Belize. Academic Press, San Diego, California. 356 pp.). The snake was found at 2345 h crossing a dirt road surrounded by tropical evergreen forest. Photographed and released at the site.

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Submitted by **SUSANNE MARCZAK** (e-mail: susanimal@gmail.com), **MENEMSHA ALLOUSH**, **ROBIN M. JONES**, **KATHERINE MARTINEAU**, **MARK A. OLIVA**, and **KRISTINE KAISER** (e-mail: kristinekaiser@gmail.com), Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90095-1606, USA.

**STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA OCCIPITOMACULATA** (Northern Red-bellied Snake). USA: OHIO: WASHINGTON Co.: Independence Township, Upper Archers Fork Rd. 120 m W of intersection with Cady Run Rd. (39.482914°N, 81.206478°W; NAD 1983). 10 May 2007. Michael A. Austin. Ohio University Vertebrate Collection (OUVC 9187). Verified by Scott M. Moody. New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contrib. No. 10, Columbus). DOR.

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**TRICHEILOSTOMA ANTHRACINUM**. ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE ZAMORA CHINCHIPE: 6.5 km SE of Tundayme (ca. 3.58712°S, 78.43307°W; datum WGS84; elev. 1300–1500 m). April 2004. E. O. Carrillo and S. Aldás A. Colección de Reptiles, Museo de Zoología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (QCAZ 7396). Verified by O. Torres-Carvajal. Southernmost record for the species, extends its distribution ca. 220 km SE from the nearest locality (Balsapamba, Provincia de Bolívar, ca. 1.76667°S, 79.18333°W) in central Ecuador. Adult female found during the day by mining workers that were unearthing primary forest vegetation with bulldozers. This species is known from

only three localities on the eastern and western versants of central Ecuadorian Andes at 1000–1800 m elev. (Cisneros-Heredia 2008. Check List 4[2]:178–181). The present locality lies within a Low Montane Humid Shrub formation (Palacios et al. 1999. *In* Sierra [ed], *Propuesta Preliminar de un Sistema de Clasificación de Vegetación para el Ecuador Continental*, pp. 109–119. Proyecto INEFAN/GEF-BIRF and EcoCiencia, Quito) and is located on the western versant of the Cordillera del Cóndor mountain range.

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## New Herpetofaunal Records from Southern Honduras

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Central American dry and pine-oak forests (Dinerstein et al. 1995; Olson et al. 2001) are among the most imperiled (Olson and Dinerstein 2002) yet understudied ecoregions (Sánchez-Azofeifa et al. 2005) within the Mesoamerican hotspot (Mittermeier et al. 2004; Myers et al. 2000). Less than 2% of the original dry forests and only 6% of pine-oak forests remain intact, with very little of

either (< 5%) set aside in protected areas (Dinerstein et al. 1995; Janzen 1988). Accordingly, these forests formerly covered nearly all of southern Honduras, including the departments of Choluteca and Valle, but the persistent human need for subsistence agriculture, cattle production, and timber extraction has degraded or destroyed most of them, and many of the remaining patches are small and unprotected (AFE-DAPVS 2006; Carrillo and Vaughan 1994; Dinerstein et al. 1995; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Vreugdenhil et al. 2002). Despite this history of pervasive environmental degradation, the herpetofauna of the region has been reasonably well documented (McCranie 2007; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Sasa and Bolaños 2004; Wilson and McCranie 1998). Fifty-one species have been reported in this region, but like dry and pine-oak forests elsewhere in the country and across Central America, the herpetofauna has received little attention compared to that for other forest types. To remedy this deficiency, we sought to assess the herpetofaunal diversity of the only terrestrial protected areas in southern Honduras (AFE-DAPVS 2006). During 26 days in November 2005 and January and June 2006, we inventoried three Multiple Use Areas (MUAs) in the departments of Choluteca and Valle (Montaña La Botija, Cerro Guanacaure, and Isla del Tigre). Our surveys resulted in the documentation of 51 species of amphibians (15) and reptiles (36) (Lovich et al. 2006). We documented seven reptile species that were unknown from, but expected in the region (*Ameiva undulata*, *Lampropeltis triangulum*, *Ninia sebae*, *Oxybelis fulgidus*, *Scolecophis atrocinctus*, *Senticolis triaspis*, and *Spilotes pullatus*) and five others (two amphibians, three reptiles) that were unexpected (*Craugastor laevisissimus*, *Ptychohyla hypomykter*, *Anolis cupreus*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Sceloporus malachiticus*), based on published accounts (IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe 2006; Köhler 2001, 2008; Köhler et al. 2006; McCranie 2007; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Villa 1972; Wilson and McCranie 1998) and unpublished field notes of Roy McDiarmid (pers. comm.). Two additional species (*Incilius coccifer* and *Oxybelis aeneus*), although known from the region, represent new records for Isla del Tigre, a volcanic island 1.9 km from the mainland, which contains the only protected dry forest in the Department of Valle. Museum acronyms follow Leviton et al. (1985). All vouchers were verified by J. R. McCranie unless otherwise noted. Locality coordinates were taken with a GPS device using map datum WGS84. If no English common name is available for a species, then the Spanish common names for amphibians are those found in McCranie and Castañeda (2007) and reptile common names are from one of the above listed publication sources in either Spanish or in English.

Anura – Frogs

*Craugastor laevisissimus* (Ranita de Arroyo de Piel Lisa). CHOLUTECA: Quebrada La Fortuna, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km ESE Choluteca (13.259949°N, 87.068716°W), 350 m elev. 7 January and 4 June 2006. Mason Ryan and Walther Monge. Verified by Jay Savage. UNAH 5152, UNAH 5156, SDSNH 72860–72861. First records for the department of Choluteca, with the closest localities occurring in the departments of El Paraiso, Honduras (McCranie 2007) and Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001). One non-vouchered specimen from the same locality was sacrificed to test for the fungus, *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, and the result was negative. All frogs were found among rocks and leaf