

LITHOBATES JOHNI (Moore's Frog). MÉXICO: PUEBLA: Municipality of Huehuetla: Río Tehuancate, under Tehuancate bridge, km 77 on Huehuetla-Zacapoaxtla Hwy (22°05'22.2"N, 97°36'36.4"W), 460 m elev. 7 June and 22 August 2003. Itzel Durán-Fuentes, Edmundo Pérez-Ramos, and Andrés A. Mendoza-Hernández. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Museo de Zool. "Alfonso L. Herrera," Fac. Cienc., UNAM (MZFC 17602-17607, 17609, 17611-17615). First record for Puebla, extending its known range ca. 145 km (airline) SE of Tehuatlán (Tehuatlán), Hidalgo (Webb 1988. Occ. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ. [121]:1-15). The frogs were collected in and along the river situated in tropical semideciduous forest. The Global Amphibian Assessment (www.globalamphibians.org), accessed 27 February 2006, listed *L. johni* as an endangered species, although it was recently considered extinct by Hillis and Wilcox (2005. Mol. Phyl. Evol. 34:299-314). The above records and two others from Hidalgo (MZFC 14156-57) substantiate the viability of this species in east-central México.

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PIPA PIPA (Surinam Toad). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE PASTAZA: Shiripuno River, Ñoneno area (01°05'S, 77°03'W, ca. 300 m elev.). 30 August 1997. J. -M. Touzet. Universidad San Francisco de Quito/Fund. Herpetológica Orcés, Quito (FHGO-USFQ 1650). Verified by Jean-Marc Touzet. *Pipa pipa* is a widely distributed species in the Amazonian basin from Venezuela to Bolivia and Brazil, the Guianas region and Trinidad (Frost 2002. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. V2.21 [15 July 2002] <<http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>> [Accessed: 19 July 2004]). However, this aquatic frog has been reported from just three localities in Ecuador, in the provinces of Sucumbíos and Orellana (Duellman 1978. Misc. Publ. Univ. Kansas, Mus. Nat. Hist. 65. 352 pp.; Ron 2001. Anfíbios de Parque Nacional Yasuní, Amazonía Ecuatoriana. Ver. 1.3 [2 March 2001]. Museo de Zoología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador. Quito. <<http://www.esb.utexas.edu/sron/ecuador/yasuni/esp/anfyas.htm>> [Accessed: 19 July 2004]; Cisneros-Heredia 2003. In De la Torre and Reck [eds.], Ecología y Ambiente en el Ecuador. Mem. I Congreso de Ecología y Ambiente, Ecuador país megadiverso. CD. Universidad San Francisco de Quito, pp. 1-21). The specimen reported herein constitutes the first from the province of Pastaza and the westernmost record for the species, extending its range ca. 110 km ENE from previous localities in the province of Orellana, Ecuador (Yasuni Scientific Station and Tiputini Biodiversity Station; Ron, *op. cit.*; Cisneros-Heredia, *op. cit.*).

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RANA AREOLATA (Crawfish Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: GIBSON Co.: At the junction of Highway 425 and Milan Airport Road

(UTM: 16S 0341238 3978775). 8 March 2006. Mandy Messer. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 18162, color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.).

Submitted by **MANDY MESSER, LAURIE BENNIE,** and **BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD,** Department of Biology, Freed-Hardeman University, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu).

RANA PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: WAYNE Co.: Along Highway 64 E of Clifton Junction (UTM: 16S 0410825 3905480). 13 March 2006. Mandy Messer. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 18163, color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.).

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RANA SYLVATICA (Wood Frog). USA: NORTH DAKOTA: McHENRY Co.: 48°09'09.3"N, 100°55'03.8"W. 51 Street NW, Minot State University Applied Amphibian Field Ecology Lab, Schwabs Pond. 19 August 2005. Kenneth C. Cabarle. Verified by Chris Beachy. Minot State University, Cyril Moore Science Center Research Collections (CMSCRCDF-2005-001). New record within McHenry Co. Adult individuals (N = 3) collected from pitfall traps at amphibian drift fence site, permanent pond in agricultural area. Adults appeared to be plentiful. This locality represents an extension within this county 120 km SW of the last recorded county record near Towner, North Dakota. The locality also extends collection records from a glacial basin eco-region to an adjacent glacial delta eco-region. This locality might expand the maximum southwestern distribution for the species with North Dakota (Redmer and Trauth 2005. In M. Lannoo [ed.], Amphibian Declines. The Conservation Status of United States Species, pp. 590-593. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles; Hoberg and Gause 1992. North Dakota Outdoors 55[1]:7-18.; and Johnson and Batie 1996. Surveys of Calling Amphibians in North Dakota. Jamestown, North Dakota: Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center Online. <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/herps/amsurvey/amsurvey.htm> (Version 16JUL97).

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SCAPHIOPUS COUCHI (Couch's Spadefoot). USA: CALIFORNIA: RIVERSIDE Co.: 2 mi. SSE of Blythe, 33.5744°N, 114.5691°W, 13 August 1999. Tadpoles (MVZ 230247-50, verified by mtDNA sequencing, Paul Barber, Boston University); 1.2 mi. WNW of Palo Verde, 33.4345°N, 114.7481°W, 8 October 2004, toadlet

(LACM 155892). Additional specimens and photographs of adults: LACM 155877, 155887, 155889, LACM PC1417 and PC1418. Verified by Kent Beaman, Nat. Hist. Mus. of Los Angeles Co.) First county records (Glaser 1970. The Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles in Riverside County, California. Riverside Museum Press, Riverside, California). These records are from extreme eastern Riverside County in and near the Palo Verde Valley, from the Imperial County border north to 20 miles NW of Blythe. This species has been presumed to occur in Riverside County, but documentation had been lacking.

Submitted by **DAVID M. GOODWARD**, 22430 Pico Street, Grand Terrace, California 92313, USA (e-mail: davegoodward@earthlink.net); **PAUL H. BARBER**, Boston University Marine Program, 7 MBL Street, Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543, USA (e-mail: pbarber@bu.edu); and **DANIEL R. BUCHHOLZ**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0006, USA.

SCINAX NASICUS (Lesser Snouted Treefrog). ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: PARTIDO DE LA PLATA: Cattle farming pasture (34°59'05"S; 57°51'21"W), 8 January 2006. G. S. Natale. Museo de Ciencias Naturales de La Plata, Buenos Aires (MLP 3504-05, 3507, two adult males and one female). PARTIDO DE ARRECIFES: soy culture field (34°6'46"S; 60°8'20"W), 8 January 2003. G. S. Natale. MLP 3506. All verified by L. Alcalde. Known distribution ranges from Bolivia (De la Riva et al. 2000. Rev. Esp. Herpetol. 14:19-164), to Brazil in Matto Grosso and "Cerrado" regions including Rio Grande do Sul (Giasson 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:273; Cechin et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:222), Paraguay (Aquino et al. 1996. Colección de Flora y Fauna del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay. Romero. Editor. pp. 331-400), and Uruguay (Langone 1994. Ranas y Sapos del Uruguay, Reconocimiento y Aspectos Biológicos. Museo Damaso Antonio Larrañaga -Divulgación 5:1-123). In Argentina, it is widespread in the central and northern regions from Jujuy to northern Buenos Aires (Faivovich 1994. Herpetol. Rev. 25:75; Lavilla et al. [eds.] 2000. Categorización de los Anfíbios y Reptiles de la República Argentina. Asociación Herpetológica Argentina. Tucumán Argentina. 97 pp.). La Plata is the southernmost known record and extends the range 200 km SE from Baradero (Faivovich, *op. cit.*). The record from Arrecifes extends the distribution 68 km to the west, out of the coastal zone proposed as a faunal filter by Gallardo (1974. Anfíbios de los Alrededores de Buenos Aires. Edit. Univ. Eudeba/Lectores. 231 pp.).

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ZACHAENUS CARVALHOI (Carvalho's Bug-eyed Frog). BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Pedra Dourada: Fazenda Floresta (20°47'S, 42°10'W, 1087 m elev.) Área de Proteção Ambiental Municipal Pedra Dourada. December 2005. J. S. Dayrell and C. P. Neves. Museu de Zoologia João Moojen de Oliveira, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, Minas Gerais (MZUFV

6730-6731). Verified by U. Caramaschi. First record outside the type locality: Municipality of Santa Tereza, Espírito Santo (Izecksohn 1982. Arq. Univ. Fed. Rural Rio de Janeiro 5[1]:7-11; Frost 2000. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference. <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia>), first state record, and the most inland record for the species. Extends southwestern range ca. 170 km airline.

Submitted by **JUSSARA SANTOS DAYRELL, CHARLENE DA PENHA NEVES, CARLA SANTANA CASSINI**, and **RENATO NEVES FEIO**, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen de Oliveira, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, 36571-00, Viçosa, MG, Brazil (e-mail: jussaradayrell@gmail.com).

LACERTILIA

AGAMA AGAMA AFRICANA (African Rainbow Lizard). USA: FLORIDA: LEE Co.: Sanibel Island, 5424 Shearwater Drive (26.46602°N, 82.1583°W, NAD83). 5 May 2006. Chris Lechowicz and Malcom Harpham. UF 146784 (photographic voucher). Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. New county record and ca. 55 km S of the closest known population in Punta Gorda, Charlotte County (Enge et al. 2004. Florida Sci. 67:303-310). Adult male on wall of private residence.

Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER J. LECHOWICZ**, Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation, P.O. Box 839, Sanibel, Florida 33957, USA; e-mail: clechowicz@sccf.org.

BACHIA HETEROPE ALLENI (Earless Worm Lizard). ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: Mustique Island and Union Island. 20 May 2005. Mark de Silva. MPM 33973-74. Verified by S. B. Hedges. Both are new island records, although the species is known from elsewhere on the Grenada Bank. The species occurs on Bequia and Canouan in the Grenadines and on Grenada (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History. Univ. Florida Press, Gainesville, i-xvi+720 pp.).

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GEHYRA MUTILATA (Mutilated Gecko). INDONESIA: KRAKATAU ISLANDS: Coastal forest, east shore, Panjang Island (06°05'S, 105°25'E). 2 April 2001. Mark O'Shea. Collected from under the bark of *Casuarina* tree. Rawlinson Krakatau Collection at Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, photographic voucher (NMV D 72413). Verified by Hidetoshi Ota.

The volcanic eruption of 27 August 1883 extinguished all life from Krakatau and the neighboring islands of Sertung and Panjang (Thornton 1996. The Destruction and Reassembly of an Island Ecosystem. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, xii + 346 pp.). All that remained of the original Krakatau was the southern half of Rakata volcano, a small outcrop to the north called Bootsmanrots, and the neighbouring islands of Panjang and Sertung, with a 200-m deep submarine caldera separating them. In 1930, a new island, Anak Krakatau, arose in the northern section of the Krakatau caldera.