

Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.; Werner et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Montana. Mountain Press Publishing Co., Missoula, Montana. 262 pp.).

During fieldwork in and around the Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve in 2000 and 2006, we observed this species at several other locations in Saguache County. Fieldwork was conducted under permit GRSA-2006-SCI-0007.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE CO.: Pigeon Key (24.70418°N, 81.15518°W; WGS84). 21 August 2012. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. UF 168589–168590. New island record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.; K. L. Krysko, pers. comm.). This non-native species was introduced to Florida in the 1800s, and appears established on the island.

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: GEORGIA: DEKALB CO.: Constitution Lakes Park (33.687122°N, 84.342085°W, WGS 84; elev. ~242 m). 29 May 2012. Robert L. Hill. Verified by John Jensen. UTADC-7590. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). This species has been documented from all counties adjacent to Dekalb. Specimen found under loose bark on fallen log ~2 m off of paved walking trail ~250 m from trail head.

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HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-voiced Treefrog). USA: GEORGIA: McINTOSH Co.: 11.4 km SW Townsend (31.460631°N, 81.600559°W; NAD 83). 7 June 2012. D. Stevenson and A. Day. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. UF 167204. New county record and southernmost known locality documented for the Altamaha River drainage (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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HYLA GRATIOSA (Barking Treefrog). USA: ALABAMA: ESCAMBIA Co.: Escambia County Rd. 11, 1 km S of U.S. Hwy. 29 (31.13243°N, 86.72640°W; WGS 84). 29 June 2012. S. Graham and G. Brooks. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39892. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, Alabama. 71 pp.) This record fills a distribution gap between Covington and Baldwin counties. Adult specimen found DOR; others sighted in the same area.

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HYLARANA HUMERALIS (Groaning Frog). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: SYLHET DISTRICT: Ratargul Swamp Forest (25.013825°N, 91.9284291835°E; WGS84; 16.45 m elev.). 27 June 2012. S. C. Rahman and A. Ghose. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.40 a–c). Verified by I. Das. First record from Sylhet District. Previously recorded from Habiganj (Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary), Khagrachari, and Rangamati Districts (Chakma 2009. *In* Kabir et al. [eds.], Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh. Vol. 25. Amphibians and Reptiles, pp. 31–32. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka).

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INCILIUS MARMOREUS (Marbled Toad). MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF ÁLAMOS: El Ojito, 25 km (airline) SE of Álamos (26.948980°N, 108.695615°W; NAD27), 487 m elev. 17 July 2011. Gert Palacio Baez and Erik Anderson. Verified by Georgina Santos Barrera. UAZ 57334-PSV. First record for Sonora (Anderson et al. 2009. Check List 5:632–672), extending the range ca. 90 km (airline) NE of the vicinity of San Blas, Sinaloa (Hardy and McDiarmid 1969. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 18:39–252). The toad was discovered adjacent to a mesic canyon in tropical deciduous forest.

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LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: GEORGIA: DAWSON Co.: Dawson Forest Wildlife Management Area (34.35951°N, 84.16887°W; WGS 84). 3 August 2012. Todd Pierson and Daniel Thompson. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 168561 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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PHYSALAEEMUS CICADA. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO NORTE: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA MARIA: 5.854°S, 35.701°W (datum WGS84), 137 m elev. 17 April 2010. J. S. Jorge. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (CHBEZ 3682, female 22.02 mm SVL; male 21.51 mm SVL, CHBEZ 3670). Verified by U. Caramaschi. This species was previously known from northeastern Brazilian states (Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia) and southeastern regions (Minas Gerais) (Arzabe et al. 2005. *In* F. S. Araújo et al. [eds.], Análise das Variações da Biodiversidade do Bioma Caatinga, pp. 259–274. Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Brasília; Bokermann 1966. Rev.

Brasil. Biol. 26[3]:253–259; Borges-Nojosa and Santos 2005. *In* F. S. Araújo et al. (*op. cit.*), pp. 275–289; Loebmann and Mai 2008. Check List 4[2]:161–170. First state record, extends the distribution ca. 110 km from municipality of Araruna, Paraíba state, Brazil (Arzabe et al. 2005, *op. cit.*). This species was recorded calling in streams in rock outcrops, in Agreste region.

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POLYPEDATES HIMALAYENSIS (Himalayan Tree Frog). INDIA: MEGHALAYA: EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT. Five females and five males collected from three sites: 1) a paddy field at Umshing near North Eastern Hill University Permanent Campus (25.60000°N, 91.88333°E; WGS84; 1418 m elev.) on 16 May 2006; 2) a forested area near Lawsotun (25.58333°N, 91.91667°E; WGS84; 1588 m elev.) on 24 May 2006; and 3) an agricultural field at Myllem village (25.50000°N, 91.81667°E; WGS84; 1625 m elev.) on 6 May 2008. Adults heard calling from earthen holes, under grass cover near temporary pools, and paddy fields. SVL 41–49.93 mm (males) and 50.42–62.53 mm (females). Department of Zoology Museum, North Eastern Hill University Collection DH1–10. D. Rangad, R. K. L. Tron, and R. N. K. Hooroo. Verified by S. Sen Gupta and S. K. Dutta. New record for the state of Meghalaya.

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PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL CO.: Lewisburg, 1219 Bivins Road (35.365811°N, 86.772149°W; WGS84). 22 March 2012. Savannah Cole and Summer Cole. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU) 19313 photographic voucher, vocalizing male). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. [updated 2008; latest update: 1 August 2012]. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/>, accessed 7 September 2012).

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RHINOPHRYNUS DORSALIS (Burrowing Toad; Sapo de Terra; Sapo Buche). HONDURAS: ATLÁNTIDA: Barra de Colorado (15.816667°N, 87.30000°W; WGS84), near sea level. 15 February 2011. Leonel Marineros. Verified by Steve W. Gotte. USNM 579691. First record for Atlántida, with the closest known locality ca. 85 km SW at San Pedro Sula, Cortés (USNM 579692). The frog was dug up by workers installing plumbing ca. 150 m from a beach.

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SCINAX AURATUS (Golden Tree Frog). BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO NORTE: Macaíba, Escola Agrícola de Jundiá (93.24142°N, 224.8828°W; datum WGS84). 15 July 2010. W. Pessoa. Coleção

Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (CHBEZ 3861). Verified by U. Caramaschi. This Brazilian endemic species was previously known from the states of Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Minas Gerais, and Paraíba (Alves et al. 2004. Rev. Brasil. Zool. 21[2]:315–317; Juncá 2005. *In* Juncá et al. [org.], Biodiversidade e Conservação da Chapada Diamantina, pp. 337–356. Ministério do Meio Ambiente do Brasil, Brasília; Nunes and Pombal Jr. 2010. Amphibia-Reptilia 31:347–353; Protázio et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42[1]:108–109; Santana et al. 2009. Check List 5[2]:246–248). First state record, extends the geographical distribution ca. 125 km from the municipality of Mamanguape, Paraíba state (Protázio et al. 2011, *op. cit.*).

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SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). USA: NEW MEXICO: CATRON CO.: Goat Tank Canyon, ca. 0.4 km E of Pie Town Rd. (Rd. 41) (34.57495°N, 108.00669°W, NAD83; elev. 2209 m). 7 July 2011. Ian W. Murray and Christopher Newsom. Verified by J. Tomasz Giermakowski. University of New Mexico Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 78830, 78831). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.). Two calling males were collected from a large pool in a broad wash, which had formed from heavy rains within the previous two days. A large chorus of calling *S. bombifrons* and *S. multiplicata* were observed at 2345 h (~5 *S. multiplicata* for every *S. bombifrons*). Many clumps of eggs had already been laid around emergent grasses and weeds. Additionally, more calling and grappling males were noted relative to amplexant pairs, implying that this night was probably the second night of amphibian breeding activity.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). USA: TENNESSEE: ROANE CO.: Emory River (35.89681°N, 84.49420°W; WGS 84). 28 July 2012. D. A. Steen. Verified by James C. Godwin. AHAP-D-598, photo voucher. New county record and range extension of >100 km (Scott and Redmond 2008. [latest update 6 May 2012] Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas> [accessed 29 July 2012]; Reynolds and Niemiller [eds.], *in press*. The Reptiles of Tennessee. The University of Tennessee Press). Male individual captured as component of turtle-trapping efforts.

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APALONE MUTICA CALVATA (Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell). USA: ALABAMA: ELMORE CO.: Tallapoosa River (32.45833°N, 85.87500°W; WGS 84). 19 May 1997. Malcolm Pierson, Steve