

Submitted by **MARCELO CARRERA** and **LUCIANO AVIER AVILA**, CENPAT-CONICET, Boulevard Almirante Brown 2825, U9120ACF, Puerto Madryn (Chubut) Argentina; e-mail: avila@cenpat.edu.ar.

PHILODRYAS PATAGONIENSIS. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO NORTE: Municipality of Parnamirim, Mata do Jiqui (05.9166667°S, 35.1833333°W). 31 January 2007. P. A. G. Sousa. Verified by M. T. U. Rodrigues. Coleção Herpetológica do Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal. Rio Grande do Norte (CHBEZ 1609); Municipality of Natal, unknown collector (05.8°S, 35.15°W; CHBEZ 1400). This species presents a wide distribution from southern Argentina through Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia to central Brazil in Brasília, Amazonian savannahs in the Pará State and all coastal regions of the state of Bahia (Laurent 1973. *Acta Zool. Lilloana* 26[20]:291–298; Thomas 1976. Ph.D. Thesis. Texas A&M University; Di-Bernardo et al. 2007. *In* Nascimento and Oliveira [organizers], *Herpetologia no Brasil II*, pp. 222–263. Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia; Marques and Sazima 2004. *In* Marques and Duleba [organizers], *Estação Ecológica Juréia-Itatins: Ambiente Físico, Flora e Fauna*, pp. 257–277. Ribeirão Preto: Holos Editora-FAPESP; Nogueira 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:285–287; Giraud and Scrocchi 2002. *Smithson. Herpetol. Infor. Serv.* 132, 53 pp.; França et al. 2006. *Occas. Pap. Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist.* 17:1–13; Freitas 1999. *Serpentes da Bahia e do Brasil – Suas Características e Hábitos*. Ed. Dall. 77 pp.). First state record extends range ca. 700 km N from the limit of coastal region of Bahia.

Submitted by **PABLO A. G. SOUSA** and **ELIZA M. X. FREIRE**, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, CEP 59072-970, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

PHYLLORHYNCHUS BROWNI (Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake). USA: ARIZONA: PINAL CO.: East side of Goldmine Mountains (33.191596°N, 111.616985°W) 461 m elev. 17 May 2004. Justin P. Pullins and Tanzy D. Pullins. University of Arizona Museum (photo voucher; UAZ 56666-PSV). Verified by George Bradley. This record fills a gap in the known distribution of this species. Specimen found ca. 28 km NW of a series of specimens collected near Florence, Arizona and ca. 90 km ENE of the nearest specimen (ASU 33136) to the west (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm; Brennan and Holycross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.).

Submitted by **JUSTIN P. PULLINS**, Arizona State University Polytechnic Campus, 7001 E. Williams Field Road, Mesa, Arizona 85212, USA.

SISTRURUS MILIARIUS STRECKERI (Western Pigmy Rattlesnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SEARCY CO.: Off AR 14, ca. 2 km down Ramblewood Trail by private residence. 21 June 2007. J. S. Hicks. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 30742). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians*

and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **MATTHEW B. CONNIOR** and **IDUN GUENTHER**, Department of Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: matthew.connior@smail.astate.edu).

STORERIA DEKAYI (DeKay's Brown Snake). USA: OHIO: BROWN Co.: Pleasant Township: White Oak Creek at Old State Route 125 bridge, 1.0 km W of Georgetown (38.86546°N, 83.86546°W). 14 June 2007. Jeffrey G. Davis, John W. Ferner, and Paul J. Krusling. Verified by Jason Folt. Voucher specimen deposited at Cincinnati Museum Center, Ferderick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center (CMC 10919). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. *Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas*. *Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr.* No. 10).

Submitted by **JEFFREY G. DAVIS** (e-mail: anura@fuse.net), and **PAUL J. KRUSLING** (e-mail: pkrusling@fuse.net), Cincinnati Museum Center – Fredrick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45203-1130, USA; and **JOHN W. FERNER**, Department of Biology, Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, Kentucky 41017, USA (e-mail: JohnFerner@Thomasmore.edu).

THAMNOPHIS EQUES (Mexican Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: GILA Co.: Tonto Creek, between Gisela and Punkin Center. On 23 August 1995 at 2200 h, we found a *Thamnophis eques* (UAZ 50327) dead on State Route 188, ca. 3 km N of Punkin Center at 720 m elev. The specimen measured 310 mm SVL and 91 mm tail. This specimen is the first record of *T. eques* from the Tonto Creek watershed, and fills a substantial gap in the distribution of the species in the Gila River watershed between voucher specimens from Maricopa and Yavapai counties ca. 80 airline km to the west and records from the Black River and its tributaries ca. 110 airline km to the east.

On 14 July 2004, 18–19 August 2004, and 20–24 June 2005 we spent 165 person-hours searching along the banks of Tonto Creek between Gisela and “The Box” (ca. 3 km of stream at 870 m elev.); a location approximately 26 river km upstream of the collection locality of UAZ 50327 (Holycross et al. 2006. *Surveys for Thamnophis eques and Thamnophis rufipunctatus* in the Gila Watershed of Arizona and New Mexico. Report to Arizona Game and Fish Department. 105 pp.). We also deployed 32 Gee’s “minnow traps” along the banks on 18–19 August 2004 (704 trap-hours) and 210 traps from 20–24 June 2005 (19,740 trap-hours). One adult female *T. eques* (ASU 34844) was trapped. From 20–23 June 2005 we captured 14 neonates (163–216 mm SVL, mean = 184; 2.5–6.0 g, mean = 3.8) and one adult female (820 mm SVL, 170 g) by hand. A second adult female (650 mm SVL, 135 g) was trapped twice.

Non-native predators (Bullfrogs, *Lithobates catesbeianus*; crayfish, *Orconectes virilis*; catfish, *Ameiurus* spp.; bass, *Micropterus* spp.) were abundant, whereas a native prey species (Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis*) was not found. Only relatively large adult females and neonates were captured in 2004 and 2005. Low catch per unit effort (adults), absence of intermediate age classes, and presence of non-native predators suggest a low density population and raise the possibility that recruitment may be