

snake (adult female) was captured in a minnow trap set along the edge of the streambed. Range extension and first records for the Big Sandy River and upper Bill Williams River drainage (Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp). The closest known *T. eques* population was recently reported along the Bill Williams River roughly 55 km SW (Cotten et al. 2014 Herpetol. Rev. 45:655).

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THAMNOPHIS SCALARIS (Long-tailed Alpine Gartersnake). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF SINGUILUCAN, Desarrollo Ecoturístico Las Navajas (20.08847°N, 98.55594°W; WGS 84), 3120 m elev. 11 October 2014. Jose Carlos Iturbe Morgado. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Colección Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 36, photo voucher). First municipality record, extending the known range in Hidalgo 20.41 km SE from the nearest record at Bosque Quemado, municipality of Mineral del Chico (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista anotada de los anfibios y reptiles del estado de Hidalgo. Univ. Autón. del Estado de Hidalgo. 104 pp.). The snake was observed in a pine-oak forest.

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TROPIDOPHIS GALACELIDUS (Escambray White-necked Trope). CUBA: SANCTI SPÍRITUS: MUNICIPALITY OF YAGUAJAY: Sierra de Jatibonico, near La Bonita cave (22.17781°N, 79.03062°W; WGS 84), 152 m elev. 15 September 2010. Carlos A. Martínez-Muñoz. Verified by Orlando H. Garrido. Museum of Natural History “Felipe Poey”, Faculty of Biology, University of Havana (MFP 12.507). First municipality record and a geographic range extension of 68 km NE of the nearest published locality in the Guamuha Mountains at Caja de Agua, Banao, Sancti Spíritus, municipality of Sancti Spíritus (Estrada 1994. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 19:353–360). This species was previously known only from the Guamuha mountain range and surroundings, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spíritus provinces (Estrada 1994, *op. cit.*; Rodríguez Schettino et al. 2013. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 144:1–96). This new locality is very close to Jatibonico del Norte River, the geographic boundary between Sancti Spíritus and Ciego de Ávila provinces. The adult male snake was found under a stone during the day in an area of limestone covered by mesophyll semi-deciduous forest. Specimen collected under the project “Colecciones zoológicas, su conservación y manejo II”, hosted by the Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Cuba.

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New Distributional Records for the Herpetofauna of Mexico

The geographical distributions of the herpetofauna of northern North America (Canada and USA) are now generally well known, with most new records being reported at the county

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level. On the other hand, there is renewed attention toward the study of geographical distributions of Mexico's herpetofauna, and thus there have been many significant range extensions and state records published in the last few decades. Still, the actual numbers of reptiles and amphibians occurring in many geographical areas remain poorly known. As an example, two of us (CIG and IAC), due to our familiarity with the herpetofauna of Colima and Jalisco, predict as many as 37 species remain to be discovered within the limits of Colima, and up to 70 species within Jalisco; those estimates do not include the species reported herein.

Determining the herpetofaunal richness of each state should be a priority for researchers working within México, both for the benefit of improved biogeographical knowledge and as a baseline for establishing national and regional conservation priorities. During the years of 2010 through 2013, we conducted field research within various Mexican states. Herein we report first records or significant range extensions for reptiles and amphibians in the Mexican states of Colima, Jalisco, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. A total of five species are reported for the first time from their respective states; 22 species are first municipality records or significant extensions of their known ranges; 11 are reported from isolated mountain systems where

they had not previously been found; and one of the new state records is only the third known specimen of *Tropidodipsas zweifeli*, and the first female. Finally, we report the rediscovery of a population of the rare *Bothriechis rowleyi* in the Northern Highlands of Chiapas, a population that had not been observed since the early 1980s and was feared extinct.

Voucher photographs of the specimens were placed in the Digital Collection, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA-DC). Other museum acronyms follow those found in Sabaj Pérez (2014). Coordinates and elevations of localities were taken with a handheld GPS device using map datum WGS84. Common names are those proposed by Liner and Casas-Andreu (2008). All specimen identifications were verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco unless otherwise noted.

ANURA — FROGS

CRAUGASTER PYGMAEUS (Pigmy Robber Frog). COLIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF MINATITLÁN: Platanarillos (19.401050°N, 103.965611°W), 844 m elev. 11 September 2013. C. I. Grünwald, C. Rodriguez, and G. Eloy. UTA-DC 8097. 9.2 km S of Minatitlán (19.334239°N, 104.109794°W), 593 m elev. 31 December 2013. C. I. Grünwald, G. Weatherman, I. Ahumada-Carrillo, N. Pérez-Rivera, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8117. First records for this species from Colima, which help fill the previous distribution gap in the known range between Arteaga, Michoacán (Duellman 1961) and 1 km SE of Casimiro Castillo, Jalisco (Ahumada-Carrillo et al. 2013). Both frogs were found active in moist leaf-litter in tropical semi-deciduous forest.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS ANGUSTIDIGITORUM (Patzcuaro Peeping Frog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TUXCUECA: Cerro García, 4.5 km WSW of San Luis Soyatlán (20.183281°N, 103.347261°W), 2550 m. elev. 29 June 2013. C. I. Grünwald and I. Ahumada-Carrillo. UTA-DC 8125. First municipality record and first record of this species for the Cerro García complex, which helps fill a 95 km distributional gap between Concepción de Buenos Aires, Jalisco 25 km to the S (Ponce Campos and Beaman 2006) and Sierra Quila, Jalisco ca. 70 km to the WNW (Rosas-Espinoza et al. 2013). The frog was found under a rock on a north-facing slope during the day in oak forest. JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TLAJOMULCO DE ZUÑIGA: Cerro Viejo, 9 airline km SSE of Tlajomulco de Zuñiga (20.391336°N, 103.451172°W), 2180 m elev. 28 June 2013. C. I. Grünwald, J. Auriemma, A. J. Grünwald, and A. Auriemma. UTA-DC 8078. First municipality record, first verification for this species in the Cerro Viejo complex, northernmost locality for this species, and a 25 km range extension NW from Cerro García, Jalisco. A total of eight males were found calling at night from bushes in oak woodland.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MODESTUS (Blunt-toed Chirping Frog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TALPA DE ALLENDE: 17.5 km S of Talpa de Allende, on road to Tomatlán (20.230747°N, 104.775954°W), 1457 m elev. 13 June 2014. C. I. Grünwald, I. Ahumada-Carrillo, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8588. First municipality record, extending the known range ca. 103 km N of Tenacatita, Jalisco (Lynch 1970). The frog, along with others, was found calling at night from low vegetation growing on a rocky crag in pine-oak forest. JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TOMATLÁN: Yelapa (20.488243°N, 105.440826°W), 10 m elev. 12 May 2014. C. Harleston. UTA-DC 8587. This is a first municipality record, and also the northernmost record for the species.

It extends the known range approximately 148 km NNW of Tenacatita, Jalisco (Lynch 1970). This frog was found at night calling among bushes in secondary vegetation in former tropical deciduous forest.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NIVICOLIMAE (Nevado de Colima Chirping Frog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TAPALPA: 2.4 km S of Yerbabuena turnoff on the highway from Tapalpa to San Gabriel (19.844061°N, 103.798611°W), 1925 m elev. 22 June 2013. C. I. Grünwald and N. Pérez-Rivera. UTA-DC 8077. This species is known to occur in Jalisco and Colima on the Volcan de Colima Complex (Lynch 1970), the Sierra Manantlán (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2009), near Autlán de Navarro (Lynch 1970) and in the Sierra del Tigre (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2012; Ahumada-Carrillo et al. 2014). This record is the first for the municipality, first for the Sierra de Tapalpa system, and a range extension of ca. 30 km N from El Floripondio, Jalisco, which is the closest previous known locality on the Nevado de Colima, Volcan de Colima Complex. The Sierra de Tapalpa is a large mountain system in central Jalisco that has been extensively surveyed herpetologically. However, our record comes from an area with a recently constructed paved highway southwest of Tapalpa, which to our knowledge had not been sampled previously. The frog was found calling on low vegetation at night during a light rain in an oak forest.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS TERETISTES (Whistling Frog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SEBASTIAN DEL OCCIDENTE: Sierra del Cuale, 29.8 km W of Mascota on road to Las Palmas (20.706941°N, 104.882395°W), 1630 m elev. 12 July 2013. I. Ahumada-Carrillo, C. I. Grünwald, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8096. First record for Jalisco, extending the known range 93 km S from a locality 4.8 km NW of Tepic, Nayarit (Lynch 1970). This is also the first record for this species in the Sierra de Mascota. The frog was found calling from the base of an oak tree in pine-oak forest. We feel it notable to mention that there is an unpublished record of this species from 3 mi. (4.8 km) E of Sayulita, Nayarit (UTEP 6628), which is located 58 km NW of our record. That locality, at just above sea level, represents the lowest elevation recorded for this species. MUNICIPALITY OF TALPA DE ALLENDE: Sierra Cacoma, 2.4 km E of Talpa de Allende-Tomatlán Hwy on road to Cumbre de Guadalupe (20.224953°N, 104.766374°W), 1663 m elev. 13 June 2014. C. I. Grünwald, I. Ahumada-Carrillo, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8586. First record for the municipality, first for the Sierra Cacoma, and also the southernmost record for this species, extending the known range 54 km S from the 29.8 km W of Mascota locality mentioned above. This frog was found calling from a rock crevice in pine-oak woodland.

EXERODONTA JUANITAE (Juanita's Earless Treefrog) OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF PUTLA VILLA DE GUERRERO: in a stream ca. 2.7 road km ESE of El Carrizal de Galeana on road to Santa Ana Progreso (16.859957°N, 97.873735°W), 1074 m elev. 2 October 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, J. Wedow, A. Cavalcant, and D. Germaine. UTA-DC 8099, 8100. First record for the municipality, extending the known range of this species 110 km NW of 25.8 km N of San Gabriel Mixtepec, Oaxaca, and 255 km ESE of 15 km NE of San Vicente de Benítez, Guerrero (Duellman 2001). The stream was located in an ecotone between tropical deciduous forest and pine-oak woodland.

INCILIUS PERPLEXUS (Confusing Toad). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA MARIA DEL ORO: Santa Maria del Oro (19.581128°N,

102.909253°W), 967 m elev. 25 August 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8118. First municipality record and only the second from Jalisco, extending the known range 30 airline km NNE of the closest known locality 7.7 km NW of Tepalcatepec, Michoacán in the municipality of Jilotlán de Dolores, Jalisco (Ahumada Carrillo et al. 2014). The toad was found AOR at night in tropical deciduous forest.

PLECTROHYLA BISTINCTA (Mexican Fringe-limbed Treefrog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF QUITUPAN: Sierra del Tigre, 42 road km S of highway connecting Valle de Juárez with Quitupan, on highway to Santa Maria del Oro (19.698258°N, 102.928900°W), 1960 m elev. 25 August 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8094. First municipality record, third record for Jalisco, and first voucher for the Sierra del Tigre system. This record also helps fill a ca. 220 km distributional gap in the known range between the Sierra Manantlán, Jalisco, 130 km to the west, and Uruapan, Michoacán, 90 km to the east (Duellman 2001). The frog was found AOR at night in pine-oak woodland. MUNICIPALITY OF TALPA DE ALLENDE: Sierra Cacoma, La Cumbre de Guadalupe (20.168797°N, 104.712648°W), 2120 m elev. 14 June 2014. C. I. Grünwald, H. Franz-Chávez, I. T. Ahumada-Carrillo, and A. J. Grünwald. UTADC 8585, 8589. First municipality record, fourth record for Jalisco, and the first voucher for the Sierra Cacoma. This record helps fill a 150 km gap in the known distribution between records from the Sierra de Mascota (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2012) and Sierra Manantlán (Duellman 2001). The frog was taken out of a small stream during the day within a clearing in pine-oak woodland.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ABRONIA LYTHROCHILA (Red-lipped Arboreal Alligator Lizard). CHIAPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JITOTOL: 6.5 km N of Puerto Caté on Hwy 195 (17.023517°N, 92.848233°W), 1840 m elev. 20 May 2013. C. I. Grünwald and N. Pérez-Rivera. UTA-DC 8082. First municipality record, extends the known range in Chiapas 32 km NW from the closest known locality 8 km NW of San Cristóbal de las Casas (Campbell and Frost 1993). The species is endemic to the Central Plateau (= Meseta Central) of Chiapas, a physiographic region most recently characterized by Breedlove (1982) and Johnson et al. (2010), although all previous records of *A. lythrochila* were from 2000 to 2900 m elevation within the central portion of the Meseta Central (Johnson et al. 2010); this is the first record for the northern section. Apparently, the Bochil-Simojovel Valley, with elevations as low as 1490 m, is not a deterrent to dispersal by this species. Alvaréz del Toro (1982) mentioned that *A. lythrochila* occurs near Jitotol, but gave no exact locality, nor are there specimens in any museum collection that we could locate to substantiate that statement. This lizard was found DOR during the early afternoon in pine-oak forest.

SCELOPORUS DUGESI (Dugés' Spiny Lizard). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITIC: Sierra de los Huicholes (22.305972°N, 103.931°W), 2170 m elev. 1 June 2011. I. Ahumada-Carrillo. UTA-DC 8120. New municipality record and the northernmost record for the species, which extends the known range 50 airline km NW from Atolinga, Zacatecas (Ahumada-Carrillo 2010). The lizard was observed thermoregulating on a rock in pine-oak forest.

SCELOPORUS JARROVII (Yarrow's Spiny Lizard). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITIC: Bajío Las Gallinas, Sierra de los Huicholes

(22.066017°N, 103.901617°W), 2545 m elev. 30 July 2011. I. Ahumada-Carrillo, J. Jones, J. Reyes-Velasco, and C. I. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8121. First record for Jalisco, extending the known range ca. 93 km S of 9 mi. NW of Valparaiso, Zacatecas (Köhler and Heimes 2002). The lizard was found sitting on a rock in pine forest.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON BILINEATUS (Cantil). OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF PUTLA VILLA DE GUERRERO: El Sesteadero, 0.6 km S of Hwy 125 (16.96359°N, 97.91304°W), 754 m elev. 1 October 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, J. Wedow, A. Cavalcant, and D. Germaine. UTA-DC 8116. First record for the municipality that extends the known range of the species 102 km N from Lagunas de Chachahua, Oaxaca (García-Grajales and Buenrostro-Silva 2011), which also represents the farthest inland locality in Oaxaca.

Agkistrodon bilineatus has been reported in Mexico from Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacán, Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas (Gloyd and Conant 1990; Porras et al. 2013), and as reported herein it also enters into the interior of Oaxaca along river valleys or other riparian corridors. There were actually three individuals found either AOR or DOR within short distances of each other on the same road in an ecotone between mixed tropical semi-deciduous woodland and tropical evergreen woodland.

BOTHRIECHIS ROWLEYI (Rowley's Palm Pitviper). CHIAPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF RAYÓN MISCALAPA: 1.2 airline km W of El Pinobete (17.210006°N, 92.969197°W), 1725 m elev. 24 May 2013 (2 individuals) and 15 September 2013 (1 individual). C. I. Grünwald and N. Pérez-Rivera. UTA-DC 8079–8081. *Bothriechis rowleyi* is apparently a rare species, and is considered Vulnerable by the IUCN (Canseco-Márquez and Muñoz-Alonso 2007) and subject to Special Protection by the Mexican SEMARNAT agency. According to Wilson et al. (2013), this species has an environmental vulnerability score (EVS) in the lower high range (16 out of 20). Localities for only a dozen wild specimens were previously known from the northwestern Sierra Madre de Chiapas of Oaxaca and the Northern Highlands of Chiapas (as described by Johnson et al. 2010). Eight were from the northwestern Sierra Madre de Chiapas within the Sierra Atravesada/Cerro Baúl section of the Region de los Chimalapas in Oaxaca. Four others were from three Northern Highlands of Chiapas localities; two from one site in the municipality of Berriozábal northwest of Tuxtla Gutiérrez (Jiménez-Lang et al. 2002), another one photographed by Antonio Ramírez-Velázquez in the Sierra Monterrey located in the Municipality of Ocozocoautla (depicted in Johnson et al. 2010: 369), and the other was found under a log by John Iverson and colleagues on 30 April 1981, 13.8 mi. (22.2 km) S of Tapilula (Iverson, pers. comm.) in or near the Tapalapa ethnic zone (Johnson et al. 2010). Of these localities, the Tapalapa region probably has been most affected by habitat destruction, as it had been questioned whether or not the species still existed in the area (J. Campbell, pers. comm.).

We now report three additional specimens from south of Tapilula that confirm the continued existence of this species in that area. All three were found within 30 m of each other in regrown Cloud Forest (Montane Rain Forest of Breedlove 1981). They were observed during the day between 80 cm and 150 cm above the ground in low bushes on a north-facing slope. The area had been cleared years before for agricultural purposes; adjacent areas had fragments of the pine forest. These snakes were found about 800 m from the individual found by John Iverson in 1981.



FIG. 1. Adult *Thamnophis scaliger* observed 5.7 km N of Valle de Juárez, Jalisco on road to San José de García, Michoacán (UTA-DC 8092). This is the first published photograph of a live specimen.



FIG. 2. Adult female *Tropidodipsas zweifeli* observed in Puebla 8 km S of San Antonio Texcala on road to Zapotitlán (UTADC 8090). This is the first published photograph of a live female.

BOTHRIECHIS SCHLEGELLI (Eyelash Pitviper). CHIAPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF BERRIOZÁBAL: agricultural field ca. 2000 m N of El Divisadero (16.900857°N, 93.384626°W), 850 m elev. 19 March 2014. N. Pérez-Rivera and C. I. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8123. First municipality record and only the fourth verified locality we are aware of from the Northern Highlands of Chiapas. The three other localities are: El Mercadito Jungle (AMNH R-70540) in the municipality of Cintalapa; Reserva El Ocote (Instituto de Historia Natural del Estado, Chiapas; IHNE 1366 / 265079 / U 014) in the municipality of Ocozacoautla; and 8 km S of Solosuchiapa (UAZ 27095) in the municipality of Solosuchiapa. Alvarez del Toro (1982) mentioned that the species occurred in the vicinity of Ocuilapa, which would be near the border between the municipalities of Ocozacoautla and Berriozábal, and not far from the Divisadero record, but no voucher specimens were acknowledged. Alvarez del Toro (1982) also mentioned collecting a sample near Ocosingo, at Rancho Jordán, in the Eastern Highlands of Chiapas, but gave no specific locality information.

The elevation is of interest because *Bothriechis rowleyi* has been reported in these same mountains as low as 1068 m (Jiménez-Lang et al. 2002), which suggests that both species are either narrowly isolated from each other by elevation, or are possibly sympatric. This snake was found during the day coiled ca. 1.5 m off the ground in a small bush growing within an operational bean field.

CLELIA SCYTALINA (Mussurana). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF PIHUAMO: 7.3 km NE of the Río Naranjo crossing (Colima-Jalisco state line) on road to Pihuamo (19.190355°N, 103.479927°W), 590 m elev. 27 October 2004. C. I. Grünwald and J. Lemm. UTA-DC 8124. First municipality record and also the first for Jalisco from outside the Pacific coastal region. Additionally, it is the most southeasterly direction from a cluster of records on the Pacific Coast of Jalisco (KU 95766, 67646) and from throughout Colima (Duellman 1958). The nearest verified record to the south is from 465 km SE at Acahuizotla, Guerrero (Davis and Dixon 1959), which indicates a possible hiatus in the range of this species between our record and Guerrero. However, we have seen photographs of a *C. scytalina* supposedly from Michoacán, which would suggest otherwise. Our snake was found DOR after a rain storm in tropical deciduous forest.

CONIOPHANES TAYLORI (Taylor's Black-striped Snake). OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF PUTLA VILLA DE GUERRERO: San Miguel Reyes (16.917176°N, 97.889549°W), 765 m elev. 30 September 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, J. Wedow, A. Cavalcant, and D. Germaine. UTA-DC 8098. First record for the municipality, which helps fill a previously known 305 km geographic gap between 10 mi. (16.1 km) N of Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca (UTEP 7790) and 8 mi. (12.9 km) E of Chilpancingo, Guerrero (FMNH 126631), as reported by Harrison (1992), both as *C. piceivittis*.

LAMPROPELTIS RUTHVENI (Ruthven's Kingsnake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOLOTLÁN: Presa del Ahogado, 3 km S of Quila El Grande (20.318722°N, 104.078320°W), 1995 m elev. 18 March 2014. O. Vazquez-Huizar, I. T. Ahumada-Carrillo, and G. Weatherman. UTA-DC 8119. First municipality record, extending the known range 48 airline km WNW from Tapalpa, Jalisco (Hubbs 2004). The snake was found near a pond under a fallen tree trunk in pine forest. MUNICIPALITY OF ATENGUILLO: near Cerro La Campana, on Atenguillo-Mascota Hwy (20.369869°N, 104.599363°W). 1925 m elev. 13 June 2014. C. I. Grünwald, I. T. Ahumada-Carrillo, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8556. First record for the municipality, and westernmost locality for the species. This record extends the distribution of this species 64 km W from our record, and over 100 km NW from the nearest published record at Tapalpa, Jalisco (Hubbs 2004). This record is important because it comes from an area that is essentially a high-elevation connection between the Sierra de Mascota and the Sierra Cacoma, suggesting the species may be present in both. This is the first time *L. ruthveni* has been recorded from a subtropical pine forest.

MICRURUS BROWNI (Sierra Madre Coral Snake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF ZACOALCO DE TORRES: San Marcos (20.322147°N, 103.529983°W), 1417 m elev. 10 September 2013. C. I. Grünwald, C. Rodríguez, and G. Eloy. UTA-DC 8093, 8095. First record of this species from Jalisco. Based on genetic sequence data, this specimen appears to be conspecific with *M. browni* from Guerrero (Reyes-Velasco, pers. comm.). It also seems to be conspecific with animals from nearby Colima that have in the past been reported

as *M. tener* (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2008) and *M. proximans* (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2010).

MIXCOATLUS BARBOURI (Barbour's Montane Pitviper). GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF GENERAL HELIODORO CASTILLO: 4.3 km W of Yerba Santa, on Carrizal de Bravo-Atoyac de Álvarez Hwy (17.506331°N, 99.990370°W), 1955 m elev. 22 June 2015. C. I. Grünwald, H. Franz-Chávez, and B. T. La Forest. MZFC 29280. First municipality record that is located about mid-way between the only other two known populations, one 33 km E in the vicinity of Omiltemi, Guerrero (Campbell 1989) and the other 64 km WNW in the vicinity of El Balcón, Guerrero (Jadin 2011).

OPHRYACUS UNDULATUS (Slender-horned Pitviper). GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF MALINALTEPEC: 5.5 km S of Tres Marias on Malinaltepec-San Luis Acatlán Hwy (17.103580°N, 98.721699°W), 2140 m elev. 20 June 2015. C. I. Grünwald, H. Franz-Chávez, and B. T. La Forest. MZFC 29281. First municipality record, and second record for the Sierra de Malinaltepec, extending the known range 29 km SE of Cerro Verde, Guerrero (Mendoza-Paz et al. 2006).

THAMNOPHIS SCALIGER (Short-tailed Alpine Garter Snake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF VALLE DE JUÁREZ: 5.7 km N of Valle de Juárez on road to San José de Gracia, Michoacán (19.986772°N, 102.957639°W), 1966 m elev. 24 August 2013. C. I. Grünwald, B. T. La Forest, H. Franz-Chávez, and A. J. Grünwald. UTA-DC 8092 (Fig. 1). First municipality record and a range extension of ca. 158 km WNW of the nearest record at Tacicuaró, Michoacán (USNM 110782.6082680). This species had previously been recorded only from the northeastern highlands of Jalisco, over 200 km away (Rossman et al. 1996). It is also the first record from the transverse volcanic ranges in the southern portion of the state.

TROPIDODIPSAS ANNULIFERA (Western Snail-eating Snake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF CHAPALA: Chapala (20.291656°N, 103.192904°W), 1552 m elev. 6 June 2014. C. Pérez. UTA-DC 8584. First municipality record extending the known range 64 km NE of the nearest recognized locality at 18 km SE of Tapalpa, Jalisco (Kofron 1988).

TROPIDODIPSAS ZWEIFELI (Zweifel's Snail-eating Snake). PUEBLA: MUNICIPALITY OF ZAPOTITLÁN DE SALINAS: 8 km S of San Antonio Texcala on road to Zapotitlán de Salinas (18.351081°N, 97.448189°W), 1562 m. elev. 6 July 2013. C. I. Grünwald, I. Ahumada-Carrillo, and H. Franz-Chávez. Verified by Uri García. UTA-DC 8090-8091 (Fig. 2). Third reported record for this species from throughout its range, first female specimen, and first record for Puebla, extending its range 182 airline km ESE from 10 km E of Cuernavaca, Morelos and ca. 220 km ENE from near Chilpancingo, Guerrero (Kofron 1988). We should mention that initial scale counts taken in the field differed slightly from the numerical ranges presented by Kofron (1988). Unfortunately the snake escaped before we could examine it in more detail. However, while counts of mid-dorsal scale rows were consistent with the description in Kofron (1988), most other scale counts were not, although more samples, especially females, are needed to correctly diagnose this species using scale counts. The snake was found AOR at night while crossing a paved road passing through xeric tropical deciduous scrub after several days of moderate to heavy rains.

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New Herpetological County Records from Perry County, Ohio, USA

Perry County is located in southeastern Ohio. The northern half of the county is flat and primarily agricultural, located within the glaciated Till Plains, and is privately owned, bordered to the northwest by Buckeye Lake, to the west by Rush Creek Lake, and to the east by agricultural land and small wooded parcels. The southern half of the county, within the Western Allegheny Plateau, is hilly and increasingly rugged with cleared and forested terrain (Wynn and Moody 2008). Located within the southern half of Perry County is Perry State Forest, Clouse Wildlife Area, St. Joseph's Wildlife Area, Wayne National Forest, Avondale Wildlife Area, several community-owned lakes and wildlife areas, and private land ownership. Primary roadways in the county are limited to three north-south state highways, SR 13, SR 345 and SR 93, two east-west state highways in the northern half, SR 204 and SR 22, and one east-west state route, SR 37 in the southern half of the county.

Perry County has been overlooked during prior Ohio herpetology surveys (Wynn and Moody 2008; Pflingsten et al. 2013). The purpose of this study was to survey and identify the species of reptiles and amphibians that live in Perry County, Ohio. The study began in July 2014. Here, I report three new county records as a result of 16 months of surveying. Living specimens were vouchered photographically. Specimens found dead on roadways were vouchered photographically and/or collected and preserved for later identification. Shed skins were collected and preserved for later identification. Vouchered specimens were deposited in the Department of Biological Sciences at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio (OUVC) and were

verified by Scott Moody. Locality information was obtained via handheld GPS (WGS 84). All nomenclature follows Crother (2012). Identification was based on Ernst and Ernst (2003), Ernst et al. (1994), and Pflingsten et al. (2013). Specimens were collected under an Ohio Division of Wildlife Wild Animal Permit 15-200 and 16-106, Ohio fishing license, and under an approved Ohio University IACUC protocol 14447797. Current county records were determined by examining Pflingsten et al. (2013) and Wynn and Moody (2006).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). PERRY CO.: near Somerset, Ohio, Reading Township (39.798036°N, 82.289021°W). 6 July 2014. Marc E. Behrendt. OUVC 9295. Juvenile killed on roadway, State Route 13. Fills a gap in county distribution in SE Ohio (Wynn and Moody 2006).

PERRY CO.: Clouse Wildlife Area, Reading Township (39.765594°N, 82.301503°W). 4 May 2015. Marc E. Behrendt. OUVC digital 0057. Bones of expired animal on dam, between lake and SR 668. Fills a gap in county distribution in SE Ohio.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). PERRY CO.: Avondale Wildlife Area, Clayton Township (39.802800°N, 82.129910°W). 10 April 2013. Marc E. Behrendt. OUVC digital 00012. Collected along path in secondary growth of old strip-mined area.

PERRY CO.: Somerset, Ohio, Reading Township (39.798036°N, 82.289021°W). 14 September 2014. Marc E. Behrendt. OUVC 09296, OUVC digital 0030. Killed on roadway, State Route 13.

PERRY CO.: Somerset, Ohio, Reading Township (39.798036°N, 82.289021°W). 7 August 2015. Marc E. Behrendt. OUVC digital 00102. Found under plywood. Fills a gap in county distribution in SE Ohio.

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