

Submitted by **PAUL W. FRESE**, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 510 East Hwy 136, Albany, Missouri 64402, USA; e-mail: paul.frese@mo.usda.gov.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format** only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: **SCIENTIFIC NAME**, **COMMON NAME** (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother 2000. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 29:1–82; for Mexico as it appears in Limer 1994. *Scientific and Common Names for the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico in English and Spanish*. Herpetol. Circ. 23:1–113), **LOCALITY** (use metric for distances and give precise locality data), **DATE** (day-month-year), **COLLECTOR**, **VERIFIED BY** (*cannot* be verified by an author—curator at an institutional collection is preferred), **PLACE OF DEPOSITION** (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Leviton et al. 1985, *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology*, Copeia 1985[3]:802–832) and **CATALOG NUMBER** (required), **COMMENTS** (brief), **CITATIONS** (brief), **SUBMITTED BY** (give name and address in full—spell out state names—no abbreviations).

Some further comments. This geographic distribution section does not publish "observation" records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality color slide or photograph may substitute for a preserved specimen *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodylians). Color slides and photographs *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the color slide catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, *Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986*; available from the SSAR Publications Secretary) to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record. The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the **standard format only** to one of the Section Co-editors: **Alan M. Richmond** (USA & Canadian records only); **Jerry D. Johnson** (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean islands); **Hidetoshi Ota** (all Old World records); or **Gustavo J. Scrocchi** (South American records). Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. **Electronic submission of manuscripts is required** (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments. Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors).

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Marques, O. A. V., and G. Puorto. 1996. Geographic Distribution. *Chironius laevicollis*. Herpetol. Rev. 27:212.

CAUDATA

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). USA: VIRGINIA: SCOTT Co: Rikemo Lodge, ca. 1 km SW of Dungannon. 8 May 1999. Christopher S. Hobson, Steven M. Roble, Anne C. Chazal. Verified by Richard Hoffmann. Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH) 10337. Sub-adult found in a small pit (ca. 0.25 m deep) covered by a piece of plywood at Rikemo Lodge, situated on a slope just above the floodplain of the Clinch River. First record for Scott Co., and first published record for

southwestern Virginia (Mitchell and Reay 1999. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Virginia. Spec. Publ. No. 1, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond, Virginia. 122 pp.; Tobey 1985. Virginia's Amphibians and Reptiles: A Distributional Survey, Virginia Herpetological Survey, Purcellville, Virginia, 113 pp.). The nearest published records within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province are from Knox County, Tennessee (ca. 160 km SW), and Montgomery County, Virginia (ca. 180 km NE) (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, 94 pp.; Tobey 1985, *op. cit.*). This record partially fills a hiatus in the known range for this species that includes much of the southern Appalachians; northeastern Kentucky and Tennessee, western North Carolina, and southwestern Virginia (Conant and Collins 1991. Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern/Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts, 450 pp.).

Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER S. HOBSON** (e-mail: cshobson@dcf.state.va.us) and **STEVEN M. ROBLE** (e-mail: sroble@dcf.state.va.us), Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, 217 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, USA.

AMBYSTOMA MACRODACTYLUM (Long-Toed Salamander). USA: CALIFORNIA: TEHAMA Co: Lassen National Forest, Cascade Range, Carter Meadow (40°13'24.78"N, 121°24'43.76"W) 1860 m elev. 5 August 2002. Chris R. Feldman and Daniel G. Mulcahy. CAS 225059–60. Verified by Jens Vindum. New county record (Vindum and Koo 2002, Amphibians and Reptiles of the Lassen National Forest: Results of 02-CS011050650-029, the 2002 California Academy of Sciences Survey). The nearest known localities are: 18.5 km S (Coon Hollow, Butte Colorado; MVZ 60909), 12.6 km E (6.4 km SW of Chester, Plumas Co.; MVZ 50204), and 18.3 km N (Bunchgrass Creek, Plumas Co.; CAS 225057). We found the two adult salamanders inside decaying logs in a closed canopy portion of the meadow. In northeastern California, *A. macrodactylum* occurs in mid-elevation meadows, ponds, and lakes. Such habitat is common in the northern Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Mountains, and *A. macrodactylum* is likely contiguous throughout this region.

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Submitted by **CHRIS R. FELDMAN** (e-mail: elgaria@biology.usu.edu) and **DANIEL G. MULCAHY** (e-mail: dmulcahy@biology.usu.edu), Department Biology, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-5305, USA.

HEMIDACTYLUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: SULLIVAN Co: South Holston Weir Dam, 50 m E of intersection of Holston View Dam Road and TVA Road South (36.5218N, 82.1064W). 7 March 2002. Kevin Hamed and Phil Gentry. Verified by A. Floyd Scott, Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology, APSU 3344. First record from Sullivan County and second record from upper East Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ.