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THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). USA: WISCONSIN: JEFFERSON Co.: City of Whitewater, T5N R15E (specific locality information withheld due to the rarity of this Species of Special Concern in Wisconsin). 17 June 2012. J. M. Kapfer. Verified by Brian L. Sloss. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP 884a-d; photo vouchers). Specimen found under a plywood cover board in an open grassland/prairie. The species has not been previously verified from Jefferson County (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.; Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.). The nearest record is ca. 20 km to the south in Walworth County (Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory 27772). However, a specimen morphologically resembling *T. radix*, collected on 14 August 1897 by "F. Kumlien" (presumed to be Thure Ludwig Theodor Kumlien), does exist at the University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum (UWZM 1307). Adjacent habitats were primarily a mix of immature deciduous woodland and a shallow wetland dominated by Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and cattail (*Typha* sp.). Two individuals were identified as Plains Gartersnakes through genetic analysis using an 80% threshold (mean STRUCTURE q values of 0.9766% and 0.9296%) for species determination (Sloss 2011. Genetic identity of Wisconsin gartersnakes [*Thamnophis* spp.] using microsatellite genetic markers. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Report 192: PUB-SS-592-2011; <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/documents/SlossReport.pdf>; 26 Sept 2017). A third snake was collected at this same site on 28 August 2012 and also identified as a Plains Gartersnake through genetic analysis using an 80% threshold (mean STRUCTURE q value of 0.8684%) for species determination (MPM VZP 885a-d, 886a-e; photo vouchers). These specimens, which possessed morphological traits similar to both *T. radix* and Butler's Gartersnakes (*T. butleri*), come from a site where occurrences of *T. butleri* x *T. radix* hybrids have been genetically confirmed (unpubl. data), and were analyzed as part of a broader genetics study examining the Plains/Butler's Gartersnake complex in Wisconsin. It would be beneficial to further investigate the genetic makeup of *T. radix* and *T. butleri* populations in areas where these species hybridize, to better delineate their ranges in Wisconsin.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: ALABAMA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Auburn University Montgomery, wooded parcel on western part of campus (32.36968°N, 86.18550°W; WGS 84). 21 February 2019. Zach Long and Raegan Rainey. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2573; photo voucher). Individual found crossing a path. New county record (Guyer et al. 2018. Lizards

and Snakes of Alabama. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Flatwoods/Blackland Prairie Margins section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 25 km to the west of the nearest published location in western Macon County (Guyer et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results and no previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: NEBRASKA: BUTLER Co.: 4.0 km N, 2.0 km W Bellwood P.O. (41.37757°N, 97.26278°W; NAD 83). 3 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17667). Male (290 mm SVL, 105 mm tail length) found DOR between agricultural crops and wooded area in the flood plain of Platte River. 4.0 km N, 1.75 km W Bellwood P.O. (41.37755°N, 97.25900°W; NAD 83). 3 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. FHSM 17668. Male (545 mm SVL, 160 mm tail length) found on road in the same habitat as individual mentioned above. These specimens represent a county record and fill in distributional gap in east-central Nebraska. *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record to these two specimens is from ca. 9.4 km to the west-northwest in Platte County (3 mi S Columbus; Michigan State University Museum [MSUM] HE 3745). Specimens were collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: NEVADA: CARSON CITY Co.: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Lake Tahoe Basin, ca. 100 m E of Nevada State Route 28, un-named pond along Bliss Creek (39.13686°N, 119.925327°W; WGS 84), 2099 m elev. 1 August 2019. Chris R. Feldman and Morgan S. Feldman-Matocq. Verified by Vicki L. Thill. University of Nevada, Reno, Museum of Natural History (UNR 9889, 9890, 9892-9894). Three small adult female specimens (UNR 9889: 382 mm SVL, 509 mm TL, 35 g; UNR 9893: 315 mm, 411 mm TL, 20 g; UNR 9894: 390 mm SVL, 532 mm TL, 39 g) and two small adult male specimens (UNR 9890: 395 mm SVL, 532 mm TL, 35 g; UNR 9892: 395 mm SVL, 527 mm TL, 40 g) found at the edge or in the shallows of a small pond fed by Bliss Creek. The pond was full of larval, metamorphosing, and newly transformed Sierran Treefrogs (*Pseudacris sierra*), and one snake (UNR 9892) contained two transformed *P. sierra* in its gullet. This is the first verified county record for *T. sirtalis*, and suggests these snakes occur around the entire Tahoe Rim, as they are common in ponds along the western Tahoe Basin, such as Watson Lake, in Placer County, California (e.g., California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 247414-247418) but have not been documented along the eastern Tahoe Basin. The nearest specimen records are two *T. sirtalis*, ca. 6.5 km SW, Lake Tahoe, Douglas County, Nevada (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

[USNM] 8585, 8588) and one outside the Tahoe Basin, ca. 16 km ESE, ca. 5 km S of Stewart, Douglas County, Nevada (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MVZ] 17285). This record also confirms the presence in their predicted range (Stebbins 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. 3rd Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 500 pp.). We thank Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) for permits to CRF (License Number 229931) and V. Thill for museum curation.

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TRIMETOPON BARBOURI (*Barbour's Pygmy Snake*). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: OSA CANTON: Drake Bay, between bridge crossing Río Agujas and La Paloma Lodge (8.6955°N, 83.6753°W; WGS 84), 38 m elev. 5 November 2019. Gianfranco Gómez and Tracie Stice. Verified by G. Chavez. Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Costa Rica (MZUCR 23262). An adult male (261 mm total length) in which the morphological characteristics (coloration, measurements, scutellation) agree with those reported in the literature, except for the number of dorsal scale rows at midbody (17), which previously were reported as 15. First record for Costa Rica, with the closest record occurring ca. 138 airline km to the east at Serenity Vista, Chiriquí Province, Panama (Derry 2015. *Mesoamer. Herpetol.* 1:136–140). The specimen was collected under Permiso de Investigación y Licencia de Colecta No SINAC-ACOSA-DT-PI-R-005-19.

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TROPIDOCLONION LINEATUM (*Lined Snake*). USA: NEBRASKA: HOWARD CO.: 4.8 km S, 4.5 km E Dannebrog P.O. (41.07576°N, 98.49403°W; NAD 83). 27 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17678). Individual (230 mm SVL, 25 mm tail length) found on gravel road in an area with agricultural crops and grazed grasslands with adjacent shelterbelts. First record in county filling in a distributional gap in central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Species known from the surrounding counties of Buffalo, Greeley, Hall, Merrick, and Sherman (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Andersen et al. 2015. *Collinsorum* 4:7–10). The nearest known record is from 24.7 km to the southeast in Hall County (Hall County Park, Grand Island; University of Nebraska State Museum [USNM] ZM-6148). Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Park Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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New Distributional Records for the Herpetofauna of Campeche and Yucatán, Mexico

The composition and geographical distribution of the herpetofauna on the Mexican portion of the Yucatan Peninsula (specifically Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo) is reasonably well known (Lee 1996, 2000; Campbell 1998; Köhler

2008, 2011; Johnson et al. 2010; González-Sánchez et al. 2017). Additional fieldwork, however, continues to generate new records for the peninsula (Colston et al. 2015), new records at the state level (Neri-Castro et al. 2017; Ortiz-Medina et al. 2017a, b; Torres-Solís et al. 2017), or notable range extensions (Ortiz-Medina and García-Padilla 2016; Ortiz-Medina et al. 2016; Ravell-Ley et al. 2017; Cedeño-Vázquez and Beutelspacher-García 2018; Carbajal-Márquez et al. 2018). It is also expected that the known species richness and distribution of amphibians and reptiles in the region will increase and be refined with further explorations (González-Sánchez et al. 2017).

Herein, we report a total of 26 distributional records for 17 amphibian and reptile species in the Mexican states of Campeche and Yucatán, including one new state record and 24 first municipality records, together with other significant information compiled during our fieldwork from 2012–2018; two other observations were provided to us by S. A. Cobá-Canto and Á. R. Varguez-Paz. Coordinates and elevations for each locality were taken with a GPS device using map datum WGS 84;

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