

THAMNOPHIS MARCIANUS (Checkered Garter Snake). **SALVAGING PRENEONATES FROM A ROAD-KILL.** The results of salvaging unborn or preneonate young of natricine snakes from road-killed gravid females does not seem to be recorded in the literature. Pope (1952. Snakes Alive and How They Live. The Viking Press, New York. 238 pp.) suggested that the young of a gravid female live-bearing snake, cut open a few days before normal birth, would survive, and that snakes are often killed with enough force to set any well developed young free. Oliver (1955. The Natural History of North American Amphibians and Reptiles. V. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, New Jersey. 359 pp.) agreed, commenting that if a female carrying young about to hatch, was vigorously clubbed, her swollen body might burst, releasing the young. Accounts of unborn young surviving their mother's death are exemplified by J. T. Burkhart (pers. comm.) who related an account of a *Thamnophis* sp. being run over by a vehicle, expelling numerous young that subsequently crawled away.

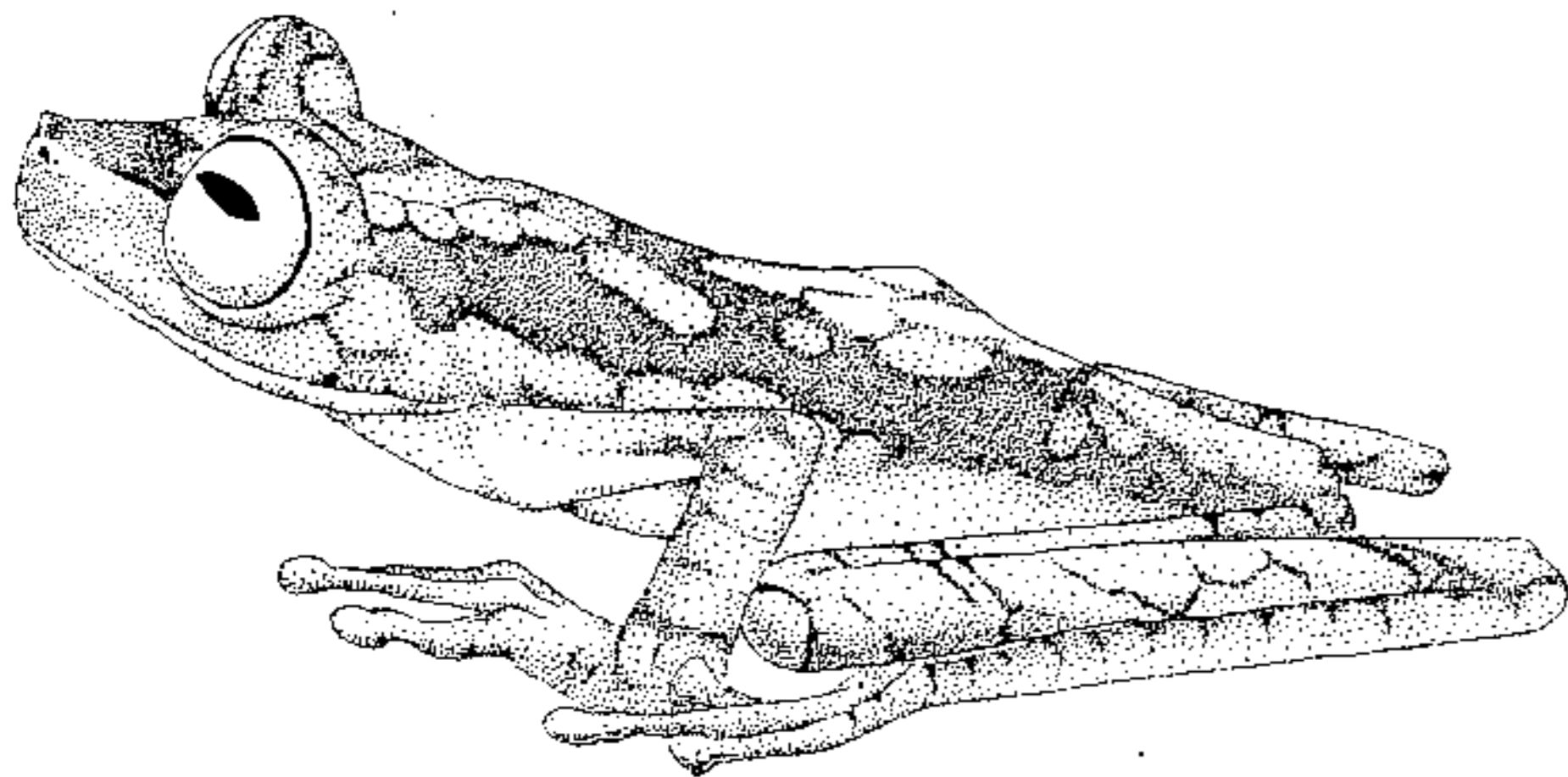
This is a report on salvaging preneonate young from a road-killed checkered garter snake, *Thamnophis marcianus*. The specimen was collected from Willow Road in extreme northwestern Enid, Garfield County, Oklahoma, USA at 2059 h (after dark) on 29 September 1995. Abdominal movement was observed in the snake that did not seem to be characteristic reflex action. The snake was hurriedly opened surgically at 2110 h, and 25 preneonate young were removed by 2233 h. Seven young exhibited life signs such as mouth gaping, tongue flickering, and body movements.

The total length of the parent female was 65.5 cm. (SVL 51.2 cm, tail 14.3 cm). Three of the 25 young were accidentally mutilated during hasty surgery, and were not measurable, another remained in its embryonic sac and was not measured. Total lengths of 21 remaining young varied from 15.1 to 20.4 cm, averaging 17.9 cm. Total lengths of the five surviving live young was 17.0 to 20.4 cm, averaging 10.04 cm. Three of these died by 23 December 1995. Two remaining juveniles have survived.

Specimens were deposited in the museum collections of St. Gregory's University, Shawnee, Oklahoma, SGU numbers 510 (adult female), and young 511-528, 534, 560 and 2038.

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W: amphib, hell



Hyla picturata. Colombia: Vereda Guaima, Region del Bajo Anchicaya, Valle del Cuaca. Illustration (from a photograph) by Fernando Vargas Salinas.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to *Geographic Distribution* appear in Volume 34, Number 2 (June 2003). Additional note: 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.

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. One sub-adult was 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 Co., Tennessee (ca. 160 km SW), and Montgomery Co., 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, Clarksville, Tennessee, 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.

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AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: ILLINOIS: GALLATIN Co: pond NW side York Lane and 1.3 km E Pounds Hollow Road (37°36'20"N, 88°15'34"W). 7 June 2002. Kurt J. Regester and David W. Butler. Verified by Ronald A. Brandon. SIUC H-07089. Larval specimens collected in Shawnee National Forest wildlife pond. New county record (Philips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. xii + 282 pp.).

Submitted by **KURT J. REGESTER** and **DAVID W. BUTLER**, Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, USA.

CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS ALLEGANIENSIS (Eastern Hellbender). USA: TENNESSEE: CHEATHAM Co.: Sycamore Creek adjacent to Harris Town Road, ca. 4.0 air miles NW of Ashland City (36°19'39"N, 87°05'40"W). 10 July 1996. Brian Canada. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 5455 B series of 10 color photos). Verified by David H. Snyder. One adult (total length 727 mm) in shallow water (< 10

cm) where small spring-fed waterfall trickles over limestone ledges and enters stream. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee) that fills gap between records from Montgomery and Davidson counties.

Submitted by **BRIAN CANADA**, 431 Van Hook Drive, Ashland City, Tennessee 37015, USA (e-mail: Brian.Canada@state.tn.us), and **A. FLOYD SCOTT**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

EURYCEA LONGICAUDA (Long-tailed Salamander). USA: MISSOURI: MARIES CO: 0.7 km N–3.4 km E jct of US 63 and MO 42 in Vienna (38°11'32"N, 91°54'35"W). 25 April 1971. J. Puricelli. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 752. New county record.

Submitted by **CAROL A. BRYANT**, 7841 South Panther Creek Road, Mount Olive, Illinois 62069, USA; e-mail: cabryant@ctnet.net.

EURYCEA LUCIFUGA (Cave Salamander). USA: MISSOURI: REYNOLDS CO: Johnson Shut-Ins State Park campgrounds (37°32'20"N, 90°50'30"W). 4 May 1963. C. Glaeser. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 969. New county record.

Submitted by **CAROL A. BRYANT**, 7841 South Panther Creek Road, Mount Olive, Illinois 62069, USA; e-mail: cabryant@ctnet.net.

EURYCEA LUCIFUGA (Cave Salamander). USA: INDIANA: FRANKLIN CO: Mounds State Recreation Area, rocky seep, 1.4 km NE of top of "The Mounds." 24 April 2001. Rhys Dale, under permit to John Iverson. Verified by John Iverson. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 134743). Extends range 9.0 km NNE of previous record (Brookville; Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Acad. Sci., Indianapolis, 404 pp.).

Submitted by **STESHA A. PASACHNIK**, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, 47374, USA; e-mail: pasacst@earlham.edu.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: MICHIGAN: ST. CLAIR CO: Pond in woodlot south of Marysville along Highway 29, 1 km NW of jct with Davis Road (42°53.3'N, 82°29.3'W). 24 April 2002. Richard Lehtinen, Glenn Fox, Keith Pecor, and Greg Schneider. Verified by Ronald A. Nussbaum, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ 229576). Extends range northwards into the "thumb" of Michigan.

Submitted by **RICHARD LEHTINEN**, **GLENN FOX**, **KEITH PECOR**, and **GREG SCHNEIDER**, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109–1079, USA.

ANURA

BATRACHYLA NIBALDOI (Nibaldo's Wood Frog). CHILE: X REGION DE LOS LAGOS: Quinchao, Isla Alao (42°35'S, 73°16'W, 114 m elev.), ca. 6 km N of Isla Chaulinec. 13 and 18 February 2001. L. Iriarte. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (MNHN 3422 and 3421). Verified by H. Núñez.

Collected on mosses in a Chilean Valdivian rain forest. Species previously known in Chile from Puente Traihuanca (Formas 1997. Herpetologica 53:6–13). Subsequent records extended the range to Laguna San Rafael National Park (Díaz-Páez and Williams 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:189) and Las Guaitecas National Reserve (Díaz-Páez and Carreño 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:218). This specimen represents the first record from X Administrative Region of Chile; and extends the northern range of the species ca. 360 km NW from Puente Traihuanca.

Submitted by **DANIEL PINCHEIRA-DONOSO**, Sección Zoología, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Casilla 787, Santiago, Chile and **HELEN DÍAZ-PÁEZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile.

BUFO CALIFORNICUS (California Arroyo Toad). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE: Río San Rafael, Cañon San Rafael, 18 air km E Punta Colonet (31.09876°N, 116.2539°W), 200 m elev. 25 May 2002. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History voucher photographs (LACM-PC 1390). Río de Las Palmas, Cañon el Alamo, 6.5 air km NE El Testero (32.33030°N, 116.51396°W), 450 m elev. 23 March 2002. (LACM-PC 1391); and Río los Encinitos, Cañon la Grulla, 1 air km NW Uruapan (31.63665°N, 116.46570°W), 175 m elev. 5 April 2002. (LACM-PC 1392). Observed by Diego Casas, Hector Cevallos, Gustavo Danneman, Brian Freiermuth, Robert Lovich, Clark Mahrtdt, Mark Mendelsohn, Jeff Saurwein. All photos verified by Edward L. Ervin. This species ranges west from the Sierra Juárez and Sierra San Pedro Mártir peninsular range to the foothills and coastal plains of northwestern Baja California, and south to San Quintín (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California). Both adults and larvae of *Bufo californicus* were previously reported by Welsh (1988. Proc. California Acad. Sci. 46:1–72) from the upper Río San Rafael drainage in the western foothills (1330 m elev.) and conifer forest (2210 m elev.) of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir. The Río San Rafael population reported here represents a new coastal record for this drainage, located ca. 65 km downstream from the foothill locality reported by Welsh (1988, *op. cit.*). Several paedomorphs in addition to *Hyla regilla* and *H. cadaverina* tadpoles were observed at the site along a 200 m portion of stream. An adult male (SVL 55 mm; 27g) was observed in the Río de las Palmas in association with introduced adult *Xenopus laevis* and adult *H. regilla*, and *H. cadaverina*. Although Grismer (2002, *op. cit.*) does not include *X. laevis* as occurring in Baja California, Tinsley and McCoid (1996. In R.C. Tinsley and H. R. Kobel [eds.], The Biology of *Xenopus*. Symposia of the Zoological Society of London, No. 68, pp. 81–94, Clarendon Press, Oxford) indicate that this species may occur in large populations in the Municipality of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. This record of *X. laevis* confirms the species presence in the Río las Palmas watershed and represents the southernmost record in Baja California. In the Río los Encinitos drainage, an adult male arroyo toad (SVL 54 mm; wt. 17 g) was observed with several adult *H. regilla*. The Río de las Palmas and Río los Encinitos records represent new river drainages for the arroyo toad (see Mahrtdt et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:123–125) and potential breeding sites of *Bufo californicus*.