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HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). USA: VIRGINIA: GREENE Co.: intersection of Wood Dr and Dairy Rd, Ruckersville (38.25741°N, 78.39367°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2018. Matthew J. Graziano and David R. Weisenbeck. Verified by David S. McLeod. Macaulay Library (ML 236286; audio voucher). Several frogs were heard calling during nighttime road cruising. A small grouping of trees lined Dairy Rd with an empty field behind the trees. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 20 Nov 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 20 Nov 2018), and VertNet ([vertnet.org](https://www.virginia.edu/vertnet/); 20 Nov 2018). This species has been recorded in all surrounding counties except Madison County to the north (but see Weisenbeck and Graziano 2019, this issue), and this record is 26.5 km N of nearest specimen documented from Albemarle County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 124757).

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HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). USA: VIRGINIA: MADISON Co.: Seville Road, 0.7 km SW of intersection with Acorn Hills Dr (38.31111°N, 78.35213°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2018. David R. Weisenbeck and Matthew J. Graziano. Verified by David S. McLeod. Macaulay Library (ML 236286; audio voucher). One individual was heard calling on an oak tree in a residential lawn on Seville Road in Madison County. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 20 Nov 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 20 Nov 2018), and VertNet ([vertnet.org](https://www.virginia.edu/vertnet/); 20 Nov 2018). This species has been recorded in all surrounding counties except Greene County to the south (but see Graziano and Weisenbeck 2019, this issue), and this record is 33.5 km N of nearest specimen documented from Albemarle County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 124757).

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INCILIUS MAZATLANENSIS (Sinaloa Toad). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF ÍMURIS: Rancho El Aribabi, 21.0 km (by air) ENE of Ímuris (30.86514°N, 110.65018°W; WGS 84), 1000 m elev. 9 July 2016. James C. Rorabaugh and Leonardo Verdugo Figueroa. Verified by B. D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05341; photo voucher). Northernmost locality for this species and first record in the Río Cocospera drainage, and first in the Río Magdalena drainage since 1959 (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.) situated ca. 20.1 airline km ENE of closest record, “35 mi S of Nogales” (University of Illinois Museum of Natural History [UIMNH] 24455). The toad was a large adult (ca. 85 mm SVL) found at 2130 h in mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) grassland vegetation near the Río Cocospera.

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ISTHMOHYLA RIVULARIS (American Cinchona Plantation Treefrog). COSTA RICA: ALAJUELA: SAN CARLOS: Juan Castro Blanco National Park (10.2679°N, 84.3747°W; WGS 84), 1890 m elev. 15 September 2017. R. R. Jiménez, E. Ballester, J. D. Astorga, E. Rodríguez, and G. Alvarado. Verified by Gerardo Chaves and Federico Bolaños. Zoology Museum of the University of Costa Rica (UCR 2297). This is the first published record for *I. rivularis*, a Critically Endangered species, within Juan Castro Blanco National Park (JCBNP) and extends the known range by ca. 12 km SW of the nearest verified locality at Zapote, Alfaro Ruiz, Alajuela (UCR 21106). At the time of capture of our 2017 record, we heard several males vocalizing during the night and collected a juvenile for a voucher specimen (UCR 2297) that was perched on a leaf of an arum plant (Araceae). Moreover, on 3 August 2018 we heard adult males vocalizing ca. 3.6 km SE from the 2017 record that suggest population persistence within JCBNP. All frogs were detected in slow-moving streams adjacent to areas containing montane humid forest that had been disturbed by cattle ranching and agriculture. The data presented here contribute to the increasing knowledge of a rare frog species long thought to be extinct after the amphibian declines during the late 1980s. This specimen was collected under Costa Rica Scientific Collecting Permit issued by the National System of Conservation Areas of Costa Rica (SINAC-ACAHN-PI-R-008-2016).

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LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: ALABAMA: MORGAN Co.: Bowers Rd, 0.57 rd km N of Curry Chapel Rd (34.51214°N, 86.69724°W; WGS 84). 10 February 2018. Nicholas W. Sharp. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2478; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Eastern Highland Rim section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 15 km to the southeast of the nearest published location in southeastern Limestone County (Holt et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:138–144). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: ARIZONA: COCHISE Co.: Coronado National Forest, Brown Canyon Ranch (31.47418°N, 110.29772°W; NAD 83), 1525 m elev. 19 August

2014. A. Hunter McCall, Cody D. Mosley, John Kraft, and Rachel Harrow. Verified by James C. Rorabaugh. Arizona State University (ASU 36388–36390). Additional specimens were collected on 26 August 2014 by Mark McCabe (ASU 36391–36393). Species identity was further confirmed by mtDNA 12S/16S sequencing by Hans-Werner Herrmann (GenBank Accession AY779251). New state record of an established population of the non-native ranid *Rana sphenocephala*, the third non-native ranid species in Arizona (Brennan and Holycross 2009. Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp). During amphibian surveys on 19 August 2014 at Brown Canyon Ranch we observed 20 juvenile and three adult *R. sphenocephala* in two ponds that are ca. 140 m apart. During subsequent surveys on 26 August 2014 we counted 27 adults and numerous juveniles. *Rana sphenocephala* is native to the eastern US (Green et al. 2013. North American Amphibians: Distribution and Diversity. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 340 pp.), and there have been at least five documented introductions outside of their native range, including central New York (Gibbs et al. 2007. The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 504 pp.), California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the Bahamas (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, New York, New York. 563 pp.). It is unclear when or how *R. sphenocephala* was introduced into Brown Canyon but we infer that the species had been present at the site for at least one year given the presence of egg masses and recently metamorphosed juvenile frogs. Brown Canyon Ranch is a popular recreation area near the town of Sierra Vista and there are multiple potential modes for introduction including the intentional release of frogs purchased through the pet or aquarium trade, or the scientific supply industry. All species in the genus *Rana* are considered Restricted Live Wildlife under Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rule (R12-4-406), and as such may not be possessed or imported except by special authorization. Further, Arizona Revised Statutes Title 17 (ARS §17-306) forbids the release of live wildlife within the state of Arizona without special authorization. Nonetheless, it is difficult to monitor all avenues through which live wildlife might be introduced.

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UPERODON GLOBULOSUS (Indian Balloon Frog). BANGLADESH: KHULNA DIVISION: MEHERPUR DISTRICT: Amjhupi Village (23.75146°N, 88.68623°E; WGS 84), 22 m elev. 2 September 2017. Md. Shalauddin, Md. Rasel Mia, and Md. Sabit Hasan. Verified by M. Monirul H. Khan. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2019/0001; photo voucher). This juvenile individual is the first record for Khulna Division and Meherpur District, south-west Bangladesh. Previously recorded from Dhaka Division, including Dhaka, Gazipur, Tangail districts (Mahony et al. 2009. Hamadryad 34:80–94), Mymensingh Division, including Madhupur forest (Khan 2004. Cobra 57:1–31), Rangpur Division,

including Nilphamari, Dinajpur and Panchagarh districts (Sarker et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:301–302), and Chittagong Division, including Bandarban (Reza and Perry 2015. Conserv. Biol. 4:100–108) and Rangamati districts (Shihan and Kabir 2015. Zoo's. Print 30:21), and Rajshahi Division, including Natore District (Rahman et al. 2018. CheckList 14:277–280) in Bangladesh. Nearest population ca. 80 km N in Natore District. Habitat includes grazing fields, mostly covered with *Cynodon dactylon* plantations.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: CORSON Co.: Grand River at US Hwy 12 crossing (45.66391°N, 100.64077°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2018. South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks employees. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 111805 [DRD 5060]). Adult female (190 mm carapace length, 130 mm plastron length, 469.8 g) found dead along the river shoreline near US Hwy 12 bridge crossing. New county record filling a gap in the known distribution of this species in northern South Dakota, where it has been previously documented from adjacent Dewey County, South Dakota (TNHC 103520; Austin et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:817–820) and Emmons County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966. The Amphibians and Reptiles of North Dakota. University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota. vii + 104 pp.). *Apalone mutica* is predicted to occur in free-flowing segments of the Missouri River and several of its larger tributaries in South Dakota (Bandas and Higgins 2004. A Field Guide to South Dakota Turtles. SDCES EC 919. South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota. 36 pp.; Kiesow 2006. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre, South Dakota. viii + 178 pp.) and into southern North Dakota (Johnson 2015. Reptiles and Amphibians of North Dakota. North Dakota Game and Fish Department, Bismarck, North Dakota. 57 pp.). Ballinger et al. (2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci 26:29–46) included a specimen from Corson County but lacking specific locality information; however, this specimen has not been located from an extensive search through over 13,000 museum records (see Davis et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:394–406). The closest known specimen to this individual is from ca. 56.7 km to the north from “Missouri River, 6 mi S of the mouth of Beaver Creek”, Emmons County, North Dakota (Department of Biology, University of North Dakota [UND] nr-131-79; Wheeler and Wheeler 1966, *op. cit.*). Bandas and Higgins (2004, *op. cit.*) speculated that the Oahe Dam may be a barrier for the movement of individuals up the Missouri River based on the lack of individuals detected during surveys from 2002–2003 (see Bandas 2003. M.S. Thesis, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota. xiv + 106 pp.). Although the damming of the Missouri River and the creation of Lake Oahe have likely reduced habitat quantity and quality, recent surveys along Lake Oahe have identified numerous individual *A. mutica* which confirms that this species still occurs in this area, particularly where tributaries flow into the reservoir (Austin et al. 2017, *op. cit.*; DRD, unpubl. data). This specimen was collected under a South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collecting Permit (2018_#38) issued to DRD.