

Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 95428). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Adult male DOR. Specimen was collected ca. 20 air mi NW of the nearest known locality.

CHUCK HATHCOCK, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA (e-mail: chuckhathcock89@gmail.com); **CHARLES W. PAINTER**, 707 Griegos Road NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107, USA (e-mail: cwpainter49@gmail.com).

ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). USA: TEXAS: PARKER Co.: Soda Springs Road approximately 0.6 road mi. N of the I-20 frontage road (32.67349°N, 98.03993°E; WGS 84). 21 September 2014. E. Wostl, C. Roelke, and M. Fontenot. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTA-R 62069). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This locality is between the published ranges of the two recognized subspecies in the region. *Arizona e. elegans* is documented to the north and west and *A. e. arenicolor* has been documented to the east and south.

ELIJAH WOSTL (e-mail: ewostl@uta.edu) and **COREY E. ROELKE**, University of Texas at Arlington, Department of Biology, Box 19498, Arlington, Texas 76019, USA; **MALLORY L. FONTENOT**, 1315 West Abram Street, Arlington, Texas 76013, USA.

BOIGA IRREGULARIS (Brown Treesnake). USA: COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS: ROTA: Rota Seaport (14.136502°N, 145.135351°E; WGS84). 3 September 2014. Shelwyn Taisacan, Robert Ulloa. Verified by G. Zug. USNM 581745. Snake (42 g, 810 mm SVL, 1020 mm total length) captured in a mouse-baited trap hung on the fence perimeter of the Rota Seaport. Because the Northern Marianas Islands are historically snake-free, these traps are used around ports and airports for early detection of snakes that may stow away in vessels or aircraft from Guam (60 km to the south), possibly evading quarantine detections. Necropsy revealed no prey items in stomach or gastrointestinal tract. Dissection at USNM confirmed the snake was female. To our knowledge, this is the first incursion of a live *Boiga irregularis* on Rota. Brown Treesnakes previously observed on the island (N = 3) arrived in cargo already dead. The USGS Brown Treesnake Rapid Response Team mobilized 4 September–20 October 2014 to search the focal and surrounding areas for evidence of a possible incipient population; no additional snakes were found during this search effort.

ADAM KNOX (e-mail: aknox@usgs.gov), **ELDEN HOLLDFORD**, **ROBERT N. REED**, U.S. Geological Survey, 2150 Centre Ave Bldg C, Fort Collins, Colorado 80526, USA; **SYLVAN IGISOMAR**, US Fish & Wildlife Service, CNMI, USA; **STEVE W. GOTTE**, USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center-National Museum of Natural History, 4210 Silver Hill Rd, Suitland, Maryland 20746, USA.

CARPHEPHIS AMOENUS AMOENUS (Eastern Wormsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: UNICOI Co.: Rock Creek Road (36.12796°N, 82.35764°W; WGS 84). 8 August 2013. Stephen K. Nelson and Joseph T. Altobelli. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19468, color photo). First county record (Redmond and Scott 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. <http://apsu.edu/reptiles/>, accessed 7 November 2014). Found on alive on the road at night in light rain. Fills distribution gap in east Tennessee.

STEPHEN K. NELSON, Department of Herpetology, Knoxville Zoological Gardens, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914, USA (e-mail: snelson@knoxville-zoo.org); **JOSEPH T. ALTABELLI**, Department of Biology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan 49401, USA (e-mail: altobelj@mail.gvsu.edu).

CLELIA SCYTALINA (Mexican Snake Eater). MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF LAZARO CARDENAS: 5.24 km NW of La Mira (18.081977°N, 102.337561°W; WGS 84), 56 m elev. 18 November 2012. Ricardo Josué Pérez-Hernández and Ernesto Raya-García. Verified by Rubén Alonso Carbajal-Márquez. University of Arizona, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Tucson, Arizona (UAZ 57611-PSV; photographic voucher). First record for Michoacán (Duellman 1961. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 15:1–148; Alvarado-Díaz et al. 2013. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 7:128–170), and a 331.2 km NW range extension from the nearest known locality at Zoquiapan, Guerrero (Pérez-Ramos et al. 2000. *Anal. Inst. Biol., Univ. Nac. Autón. México* 71:21–24). The sub-adult was found AOR in tropical deciduous forest near a dry stream.

RICARDO JOSUÉ PÉREZ-HERNÁNDEZ (e-mail: josuehernandez03@live.com) and **ERNESTO RAYA-GARCÍA**, Instituto de Investigaciones sobre los Recursos Naturales, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Av. San Juanito Itzicuaro s/n, C.P. 58337, Morelia, Michoacán, México (e-mail: tuataraya@hotmail.com); **ALEJANDRO CHAVES**, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, C.P. 58000, Morelia, Michoacán, México (e-mail: paoser_5@hotmail.com).

CROTALUS ATROX (Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: CURRY Co.: Broadview, jct Co. Rd 45 and QRP (34.9089°N, 103.3012°W; WGS 84). 16 August 1989. Richard W. Manning. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 70746). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Specimen previously collected and cataloged into the TNHC without permit information.

KELSEY HORNUNG, Texas Natural History Collections, University of Texas at Austin, 10100 Burnet Road, PRC 176/R4000, Austin, Texas 78758-4445, USA; e-mail: kelshorn@yahoo.com.

CROTALUS CERBERUS (Arizona Black Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Cerbat Mountains ca. 1.2 km SE of Cherum Peak (35.395166°N, 114.125314°W; WGS 84), 1905 m elev. 5 July 2014. Z. R. Mocarski. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona (UAZ 57610-PSV, photo voucher). This specimen represents the first vouchered report from the Cerbat Mountains. Previously, this species was known from this range only from unconfirmed reports (Jones et al. 1985. *Oecologia* 66:595–601). This specimen represents a ca. 25-km range extension to the northwest from the closest known locality in the Hualapai Mountains. No suitable habitat exists between the two ranges. Rather than chaparral, a habitat type frequented by this species, Mohave desert scrub prevails in the lowlands separating the Cerbat and Hualapai mountain ranges. Specimen observed at 1600 h.

ZENON R. MOCARSKI, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Region III Office, 5325 Stockton Hill Road, Kingman, Arizona 86409, USA (e-mail: zmocarski@azgfd.gov); **RANDALL D. BABB**, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Region VI Office, 7200 East University Drive, Mesa, Arizona 85207, USA (e-mail: rbabb@azgfd.gov).