

Ash Flat, Indian Route 8, 2.3 km E jct with Indian Route 19 (33.291772°N, 109.904512°W; WGS 84). AOR. 2 June 2015. James Beauchamp and Ben Calvert. Verified by Andrew T. Holycross. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History (UJAZ 57630-PSV). We first observed *Sistrurus tergeminus edwardsii* on Ash Flat in early July 2001, and since that time we have observed 8–9 additional individuals crossing Indian Route 8 between its intersections with Indian Routes 19 and 11 (between 33.301226°N, 109.926970°W and 33.271778°N, 109.852959°W) on Ash Flat. Most of these have been DOR, only two were encountered during daylight, and all were observed during the period May–September.

These observations extend the known distribution of the species 78 km NW of an historical record (CA 12996) obtained by D. B. Carver in 1944 from “21 miles east of Safford” at 1006 m elevation at the northern limit of the San Simon Valley (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.). Our record is also a new elevational maximum for *S. t. edwardsii* (1548 m is the maximum elevation for the section of road noted above) (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.). Perhaps most significantly, of the several historical populations of *S. t. edwardsii* recorded in Arizona, only one was demonstrably extant prior to our discovery. The number, duration, and recency of our observations demonstrate that Arizona has a second, and previously undocumented, viable population of *S. t. edwardsii*. The Ash Flat population is ca. 200 km NNW of what was previously presumed to be the last population of the species in Arizona.

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STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary (35.123942°N, 88.172383°W; WGS 84). 22 July 2015. Lee J. Barton, Joshua M. Hall, and Joshua P. Kee. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19597, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 25 May 2015]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 9 September 2015). Juvenile was captured in grass near the water’s edge of Horse Creek.

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SONORA SEMIANNULATA (Western Groundsnake). USA: OKLAHOMA: PUSHMATAHA Co.: Pushmataha Wildlife Management Area (34.50549°N, 95.40022°W; WGS 84), 321 m elev. 26 May 2015. Nicholas A. Huron, Aaron D. Geheber, Elyse D. Ellsworth. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44198). New county record (Sievert and Sievert 2011. A Field Guide to Oklahoma’s Amphibians and Reptiles. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 211 pp.). The nearest known vouchered specimens are from ca. 53.3 km to the S in Choctaw Co., Oklahoma (OMNH 26935, 26960, 27057, 27058). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Oklahoma. One adult male (212.0 mm SVL; 47.0 mm tail length; 7.7 g) collected at the Pushmataha Wildlife Management Area underneath a slab-like rock, atypical to the surrounding area, roughly 3 m from a small,

well-vegetated pond containing a circle of pine trees and smaller deciduous trees. Specimen collected under an Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collecting Permit (#6105) issued to NAH.

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: GEORGIA: JOHNSON Co.: Bartow–Dublin Rd. (32.76693°N, 82.69469°W; WGS 84). 27 May 2015. S. Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 8-9, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Found under leaf litter on edge of swamp. Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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TANTILLA NIGRICEPS (Plains Black-headed Snake). USA: TEXAS: GAINES Co.: 4.8 km W of Co. line, just S of Hwy 180 (32.694232°N, 102.257752°W; WGS 84). 12 May 2012. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 21–24, digital photo vouchers). 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.).

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THAMNOPHIS EQUUS MEGALOPS (Brown Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Beal Lake Conservation Area, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge (34.776895°N, 114.53217°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2015. Michael B. Lester. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona (UJAZ 57631-PSV, photo voucher). Considered extirpated from the Colorado River, this is the first sighting of *T. equus* along the main stem of the Colorado River in over a century (USFWS 2014. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Northern Mexican Gartersnake and Narrow-Headed Gartersnake; Final Rule. Federal Register 79:38677–38746). Nearest known specimen is from Clark Co., Nevada near Fort Mohave, Mohave County, Arizona recorded in 1911 (de Queiroz and Smith 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27[3]:155). In 2012, a population was discovered along the Bill Williams River, near Swanssea, Arizona (Cotten et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44[1]:111), approximately 90 km SE of the current sighting.

Snake was found moving slowly between habitat restoration areas (*Prosopis pubescens*, *Salix exigua*, *Pluchea sericea*, *Tamarix* sp.), approximately 75–100 m from water. Most of tail missing due to injury. Also seemed to have recently eaten, as it was found with a swollen abdomen.

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