

y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) and Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP) to AGC. The snake was collected using permit (SGPA/DGVS /04801/18) issued by the Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) to AGC.

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CROTALUS TIGRIS (Tiger Rattlesnake). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF AGUA PRIETA: Sierra Pan Duro, Rancho Nuevo (31.26407°N, 108.95412°W; WGS 84), 1350 m elev. 27 July 2019. Brandon M. Dietrich and Yekaterina S. Pavlova. Verified by Gordon Schuett. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2438–2447; photo vouchers). An adult female was observed at 1550 h crossing the road in riparian vegetation adjacent to Cajon Bonito Creek. First record from the Sierra Pan Duro and easternmost record for this species in Mexico (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.; www.vertnet.org, 26 Aug 2019). The record bridges a distributional gap in Sonora between 117 km NE of Nacoziari (LACM 127775) and 15 km SE of Guadalupe Canyon (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 156808). The dense riparian vegetation, with cottonwood trees, is an unusual habitat for this species (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016, *op. cit.*) The native vegetation outside the riparian area is Sonoran Desert scrub, but is sparsely developed with only small ranch houses, corrals, and grazing cattle on low hills. We thank A. Holycross, G. Schuett, C. Cochran, J. Rorabaugh, and R. Hansen for their valuable advice and help with documentation.

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DENDRELAPHIS VOGELI (Vogel's Bronzeback). THAILAND: CHIANG RAI PROVINCE: MAE SAI DISTRICT: Doi Tung Mountain (ca. 20.32383°N; 99.82217°E; WGS 84), 1300 m. elev. 23 May 2019. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 546; photo voucher). Individual found road-killed on road to View Point of Doi Tung Mountains. Habitat surrounded by a large patch of *Pinus kesiya*.

NAN PROVINCE: BO KLUEA DISTRICT: Doi Phu Kha National Park (ca. 19.18265°N, 101.09392°E; WGS 84), 1490 m elev. 23 August 2020. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. DTU 545 (photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1030 h, on branch of *Mallotus* sp. in open area within montane forest, and habitat consisting of tall grass and dominant Fagaceae.

First records for Thailand; previously considered endemic to China. Locality in Doi Phu Kha National Park represents southernmost distribution limit, ca. 300 airline km S of nearest known population in Menglun, Xishuangbanna, southern Yunnan, China (Jiang et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4743:1–20).

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DRYMARCHON COUPERI (Eastern Indigo Snake). USA: GEORGIA: DECATUR Co.: ca. 15 km W Bainbridge (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 9 October 2020. Benjamin S. Stegenga. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26534). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.; Engle et al. 2013. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 8:288–307).

SEMINOLE Co.: ca. 20 km S Donalsonville (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 12 November 2013. Mike Moulton. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191131). Only the second vouchered record for Seminole County and the first since 1955 (UF 2318).

Federally listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act since 1978, *Drymarchon couperi* has experienced dramatic declines in the western portion of its range. Natural populations are now extirpated, or highly localized, in those portions of southwestern Georgia and adjacent Florida, including all of the panhandle region, where the species historically occurred (Engle et al. 2013, *op. cit.*). The *D. couperi* records reported here are close enough together (ca. 20 km) to be considered as belonging to the same population. These records are ca. 55 km N of a protected site in Liberty County, Florida, where a *D. couperi* reintroduction study was initiated in 2017 (D. Printiss, pers. comm.). Snakes released as part of this effort were individually marked using passive integrated transponders (PIT tags). A scan of the Decatur County, Georgia, *D. couperi* described above did not reveal the presence of a pit tag. Specimens were collected under Georgia Department of Natural Resource Scientific Collection Permit # 339315608 and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Permit TE57120C-0.

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FICIMIA STRECKERI (Tamaulipan Hook-nosed Snake). USA: TEXAS: ATASCOSA Co.: State Hwy 85, 1.4 km N jct County Road 315 (28.85668°N, 98.75764°W; WGS 84). 27 March 2020. Jeffery P. Adams and Gerard T. Salmon. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114532). Adult male collected DOR at 2257 h. First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.). This record confirms this species' presence in Atascosa County and extends the range ca. 22 km NE from a specimen in adjacent Frio County (Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington [UTA-R] 15830; see below).

FRIO Co.: Farm to Market Road 1582, 8.69 km SE jct State Hwy 85 (28.72009°N, 98.91591°W; WGS 84). 27 April 1985. Jim F. Stout and Jerry R. Glidewell. Verified by James R. Dixon. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA-R 15830). Adult collected DOR. First county record (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known specimen to this locality is in adjacent Atascosa County (TNHC 114532; see above).

In determining the nearest voucher specimen to our Atascosa County specimen, we discovered that data originally associated with UTA-R 15830 was incorrect and resulted in a misplaced dot