

gap in south-central Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. vi + 158 pp.). Observed crossing roadway surrounded by an agricultural field and a homestead.

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GOPHERUS BERLANDIERI (Texas Tortoise). MEXICO: COAHUILA: MUNICIPALITY OF CUATRO CIÉNEGAS DE CARRANZA: Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cuatrociénegas, 2 km SW of El Venado (26.8398861°N, 101.9587278°W; WGS84), 762 m elev. 29 August 2010. L. M. Coghill and J. Chávez-Campos. Verified by Luis Cancasco Marquez. Colección Herpetológica del Museo de Zoología Alfonso L. Herrera, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM (MZFC ID-014). First confirmed record for the Municipality of Cuatro Ciénegas de Carranza, extending the known distribution 53.4 km SW from the closest localities between Ciudad Hermanas and Monclova, Municipality of Abasolo (Lemos Espinal and Smith 2007. Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Coahuila, Mexico. UNAM and CONABIO, México, D.F. xii + 550 pp.). A previous record, without voucher or locality information, reported this tortoise as a likely introduced species in the Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cuatrociénegas (McCoy 1984. J. Arizona-Nevada Acad. Sci. 19:49–59). We found multiple adult individuals of varying sizes and sexes in a single day crossing a road, suggesting an established population; a genetic study is needed to determine if the population is native or introduced. All were photographed, but not collected, because they were found in a protected area.

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GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS (Gopher Tortoise). USA: FLORIDA: COLLIER Co.: Ten Thousand Islands. Fakahatchee Island (25.868°N, 81.496°W; NAD83) and Dismal Key (25.890°N, 81.560°W; NAD83) are located 11 and 17 km W of Everglades City, respectively, and approximately 2 km offshore. One adult shell and one live adult tortoise were observed near the western edge of Fakahatchee Island on 26 October 2010, and four adult tortoises and five active burrows were observed near the center of Dismal Key on 27 October 2010 by MTJ and LLW. Verified by J. Martinez. Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ R-188665; photo voucher).

These observations represent previously unknown coastal occurrences of Gopher Tortoise along the 100 km section of coast between Marco Island (Collier Co.) and Cape Sable (Monroe Co.) (e.g., Kushlan and Mazzotti 1984. J. Herpetol. 18[3]:231–239; Mushinsky and McCoy 1994. *In* Bury and Germano [eds.], Biology of North American Tortoises, pp. 39–47. National Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Research 13; NatureServe 2010. NatureServe Explorer: An Online Encyclopedia of Life. ver. 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. Accessed 15 April 2011). Furthermore, these occurrences are worthy of note because Fakahatchee Island and Dismal Key are

largely of anthropogenic origin, constructed by Native Americans (Calusa) prior to the 16th century. They are part of a series of large Calusa shell mounds distributed throughout the northern Ten Thousand Islands (Widmer 1988. The Evolution of the Calusa: A Nonagricultural Chiefdom of the Southwest Florida Coast. University of Alabama Press. Tuscaloosa, Alabama). Tortoises may occur on other large, isolated shell mounds between Marco Island and Cape Sable, although we have failed to detect tortoises or burrows on three other large shell mounds in the vicinity of Fakahatchee and Dismal: Four Brothers Key, Russell Key, and Sandfly Island. It is unknown whether these tortoises naturally colonized Fakahatchee Island and Dismal Key or were introduced there by Calusa or more recent (i.e., 19th-20th century) settlers.

These observations were made while conducting surveys for box turtles under a research permit from the National Park Service (Everglades National Park; EVER-2009-SCI-0038), a special use permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge), research authorization from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve) and a scientific collection permit from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (LSSC-10-00103).

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: CANNON Co.: Hwy 70S at East Fork of the Stones River crossing, (35.8232°N, 86.089983°W, NAD83), ca. 28.3 km E of Rutherford Co. population at Murfree Spring Wetland and Lytle Creek (Landry 2010. Master's thesis, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro). 20 June 2010. Brian T. Miller. Verified by M. L. Niemiller. An adult female found dead on road. Deposited in the Herpetology Collection at Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU 20T). New county record. Extends known distribution of species into the upper East Fork of the Stones River (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 7 July 2010]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 16 May 2011).

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GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: IOWA: WASHINGTON Co.: Skunk River, Brighton Access, Brighton (41.19194°N, 91.79667°W). 27 August 2008. Chad Dolan. Verified by Richard Vogt. Photo vouchers in Drake University Research Collection (DURCPC# 101a,b,c). Adult found downstream of the boat ramp basking on log. New county record. Found in adjoining Louisa and Johnson counties (Christiansen et al. Reptiles of Iowa. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, *in press*).

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