

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA ANNULATUM (Ringed Salamander). USA: ARKANSAS: POPE Co.: County Road 27 (35.62590°N, 92.87499°W; WGS 84), 495 m elev. 21 October 2021. Calvin Vick, Tanner Senti, and David Adams. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas Arlington (UTADC 9759; photo voucher). Four individuals were observed at night in a cluster crossing a road in oak-hickory-pine forest during a rainstorm. Spotted Salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*) were also observed on the same road north and south of the ringed salamanders but not alongside them. This observation represents the Pope County record and adds an additional record of the species in the Southern Ozark Mountains where records are sparse for the species. The nearest record of this species is ca. 47.20 km to the west (Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology [ASUMZ] 19552).

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AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Tiger Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: SUMNER Co.: Coleytown Rd, ca. 1.7 km west of Old Hwy 31E in Westmoreland (36.55568°N, 86.27339°W; WGS 84). 10 February 2024. Jorge E. Aguilera-Rodriguez. Verified by Jessica Grady. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20779; photo voucher). One individual was observed crossing the road in direction of a farm pond at 1938 h during a rainy night. Hwy 31E, ca. 0.5 km south of Skyline Dr in Bethpage (36.47547°N, 86.32607°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2024. Jorge E. Aguilera-Rodriguez. Verified by Jessica Grady. APSU 20780 (photo voucher). One individual was observed crossing the highway at 0151 h after the rain had subsided. Sycamore Springs Stream Mitigation Project, ca. 0.3 km southeast of Hwy 31E (36.49601°N, 86.28265°W; WGS 84). 14 March 2024. Abby Harris, James Kiser, and Anthony Brais. Verified by Jessica Grady. APSU 20784 (photo voucher). Egg masses and larvae found in a farm pond. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12., The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/, 13 Feb 2025). Scattered records of *A. tigrinum* are known from the northeastern portion of the Interior Plateau ecoregion of Tennessee. These Sumner County observations fill a gap in distribution between existing records from four bordering counties (Davidson, Macon, Robertson, and Wilson). The closest record geographically is ca. 11.7 km northeast in Macon County (APSU 20755–20757) of the Coleytown Rd observation. We thank J. Grady for confirming identification and cataloging the photo vouchers and Cumberland River Compact for sponsoring the work at the Sycamore Springs Stream Mitigation project.

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HEMIDACTYLUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). CANADA: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: KINGS Co.: Doc's Marsh, Forest Hill Wildlife Management Area (46.36210°N, 62.52606°W; WGS 84). 18 October 2024. Anneke Harpur and Luke Leveck. Verified by Dr. Julia Riley. New Brunswick Museum (NBM-AR-OBS-000335; photo voucher). One individual was found among cattails at the edge of a marsh. This is a new provincial record (Cook 1967. An Analysis of the Herpetofauna of Prince Edward Island. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. 60 pp.) and its record fills a gap within the Maritime provinces, as it is already known to occur in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (McAlpine 2010. In McAlpine and Smith [eds.], Assessment of Species Diversity in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone, pp. 613–631. NRC Press, Ottawa, Ontario). The nearest voucher specimen is 178.8 km west-southwest in New Brunswick, Canada (New Brunswick Museum - Amphibians and Reptiles [NBM-AR] 014651). This specimen was found 91.5 km southwest of the nearest occurrence, documented via community science, near Stellarton, Nova Scotia, which is separated from this observation not only by land but also a marine area called the Northumberland Strait (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33330944>, 1 March 2025).

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NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). USA: ILLINOIS: LASALLE Co.: Hwy 71, Illinois River at Starved Rock State Park, Hiawatha Pioneer Trail (41.3110°N, 88.9319°W; WGS 84). 25 March 2021. Collector unknown. Verified by Drew R. Davis. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 46602). Single adult found deceased along margins of Illinois River. This specimen was promptly frozen and later fixed in formalin; it was during this process that a fishhook was removed from its mouth. New county record (Phillips et al. 2022. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Second Edition. University of Illinois Press, Champaign, Illinois. 304 pp.). On 2 December 2021, a second adult (INHS Unvouch 44864; photo voucher) was incidentally captured by a fisherman at Starved Rock State Park, Lock & Dam No. 6 (41.3221°N, 88.9930°W; WGS 84), who photographed and released it unharmed. This record was taken ca. 5.26 km north-northwest from the first, below a retaining wall along a swift-flowing section of the Illinois River immediate to Plum Island. Data aggregators (i.e., GBIF and VertNet) list an additional, previously undocumented specimen (Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science [LSUMZ] 62932) from LaSalle County, vouchered in 1965 from "Illinois River at

Town of LaSalle.” Despite extensive efforts in recent years to further document *N. maculosus* within the county, no other records exist beyond those reported herein. These entries highlight the importance of preserving physical specimens and photographic vouchers in natural history collections, as they provide valuable data regarding the ecology and geographic distribution of cryptic or threatened species. Specimen collected under an Illinois Department of Natural Resources Endangered and Threatened Species Collectors’ Permit (#10812) issued to M. J. Dreslik.

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: WISCONSIN: GRANT Co.: T8N R3W S13SE (43.16748°N, 90.67601°W; WGS 84). 4 May 2022. Mitchell Pittsley. Verified by Rori Paloski. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP1208; photo voucher). One *N. viridescens* was found nestled amongst detritus within a small, well-decayed tree stump ca. 400 m south of the Wisconsin River. The habitat consisted of deciduous floodplain forest located within the Boscobel Unit of the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway. This new county record completes a gap at the southern edge of the species’ documented range in Wisconsin (Klemish et al. 2022. *In* Kapfer and Brown [eds.], *Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*, pp. 382–391. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin). The nearest reported record is in Crawford County, ca. 18 km to the west (MPM 31623).

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PLETHODON SERRATUS (Southern Red-backed Salamander). USA: ALABAMA: ETOWAH Co.: Attala, private residence off North Homestead Rd, 0.34 road km N of AL-77 (34.04628°N, 86.11231°W; WGS 84). 17 January 2025. Christian S. Braswell, Makaila L. Carpenter, and Kenneth B. Allgood. Verified by Tom Mann. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 193767, 193768). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Two adults of unidentified sex were found in leaf litter beside a residential home ca. 349 m north of the junction of AL-77 and US-431. The nearest museum record (Auburn University Museum of Natural History [AUM] 29669) is an old record (1973) of an individual documented from Calhoun County, Alabama, 28 km southeast. The species is listed as of High Conservation Concern in Alabama due to the paucity of records, and it is also easily confused with the sometimes-sympatric Webster’s Salamander (*Plethodon websteri*). In fact, a documented population of *P. websteri* exists just 5.8 km west of this *P. serratus* population (Highton and Larson 1979. *Syst. Zool.* 28:579–599). This raises biogeographic questions at this contact zone between these two species in northeast Alabama.

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PLETHODON SERRATUS (Southern Red-backed Salamander). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: OCONEE Co.: 1.0 km WNW of Sloan Bridge

Picnic Area, Sumter National Forest (35.00564°N, 83.06480°W; WGS 84), 946 m elev. 19 October 2024. Zachary T. Vegso and Asha Miller-Murthy. Verified by Andrew Grosse. Georgia Southern University Herpetology Collection (GSU 28352, 28353a, 28353b; photo vouchers). We observed one adult (ca. 38 mm SVL) and three juvenile *P. serratus* under woody debris on an east-facing slope consisting of oak woodland with a thick understory of mountain laurel. This represents the first documentation of *P. serratus* in the state of South Carolina. A comprehensive search of Vertnet (www.vertnet.org, 22 Oct 2024), iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org, 22 Oct 2024), iDigBio (www.idigbio.org, 22 Oct 2024), Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.gbif.org, 22 Oct 2024), Carolina Herp Atlas (www.carolinaherpatlas.org, 22 Oct 2024), and personal communication with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (A. Grosse, pers. comm.) revealed no previous records of *P. serratus* in South Carolina. The nearest verified record of this species is 4.01 km north-northeast in Jackson County, North Carolina (North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences [NCSM] 58112). Although other populations may be present, the distribution of *P. serratus* in South Carolina is likely extremely limited to regions along the Blue Ridge Escarpment close to the North Carolina border. We recommend further surveys to determine the distribution and abundance of *P. serratus* in South Carolina.

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PSEUDOTRITON MONTANUS (Mud Salamander). USA: KENTUCKY: BUTLER Co.: Gabbard Branch Wildlife Management Area (37.20849°N, 86.53237°W; WGS 84). 21 November 2024. Anthony Brais. Verified by Jessica Grady. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20781; photo voucher). Adult individual found in headwater stream channel. New county record from review of the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) databases (KDFWR 2014. *Species Information, Amphibians*. <https://app.fw.ky.gov/speciesinfo/SpeciesInfo.asp>, 1 Jan 2025). Scattered records of *P. montanus* are known from the Interior Plateau and Interior River Valley and Hills ecoregion of Kentucky. The Butler County observations fill a gap in distribution between existing records from four bordering counties (Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, and Warren). The closest record geographically is ca. 40 km north in Grayson County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 339488).

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PSEUDOTRITON RUBER (Red Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON Co.: 10.5 km NNE of Red Boiling Springs (36.60330°N, 85.81290°W; WGS 84). 18 June 2021. Aaron Speaks and Anthony Brais. Verified by Jessica Grady. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20782; photo voucher). Adult individual found in stream channel. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12., The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/, 15 Dec 2024). Scattered records of *P. ruber* are known from the northern portions of the Eastern Highland Rim ecoregion of Tennessee. The Macon County observation fills a gap in distribution between existing records from the Eastern Highland Rim of Sumner and Clay counties. The nearest voucher