

R21E; Sec. 18. 30 May 2002. C. R. Becker. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 135175). New county record and extends the range south and west of known distribution in Florida.

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**SCINCELLA LATERALIS** (Ground Skink). USA: MISSOURI: MADISON Co.: 3.2 km W of Bollinger Co. line on Missouri 72 at the Castor River crossing (37°31'45"N, 90°10'20"W). 1 May 1971. J. Puricelli. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 2538. New county record.

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## SERPENTES

**BOTHRIOPSIS TAENIATA** or **BOTHROPS TAENIATUS** (Speckled Forest-pitviper). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE ZAMORA-CHINCHIPE: Zamora (ca. 4°05'S, 78°55'W; 900–1200 m elev.). Two specimens; 26 May 1999, Colón Reyes; July 1999, Hector Apolo. Instituto Nacional de Higiene y Medicina Tropical (INHMT 4018 and 4062, respectively). Verified by Luis A. Coloma. This species has a wide distribution in South America E of the Andes (Campbell and Lamar 1989. *The Venomous Reptiles of Latin America*. Comstock/Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 425 pp.) and has previously been recorded from the Ecuadorian provinces of Napo, Pastaza, and Morona-Santiago (Pérez-Santos and Moreno 1991. *Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Monogr.* 11:1–538). This is the first record for the adjacent province of Zamora-ChinchiPE and documents the occurrence of this species in the upper RíO Zamora valley, which is separated from Amazonian lowlands by the mountain ranges of the Cordillera de Tzunantza and the Cordillera del Condor. On the Amazonian (Peruvian) versant of the Cordillera del Condor, this species has been collected at the upper RíO Comainas (Reynolds and Icochea 1997. *RAP Working Papers* 7:82–90+204–206). As the generic assignment of this pitviper species is controversial, we offer the two most widely recognized combinations to facilitate information retrieval.

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**CARPPOPHIS AMOENUS** (Worm Snake). USA: ILLINOIS: MASSAC Co.: CR1775N, 16 S 0334738E 4133283N (WGS 84). 28 April 2002. M. J. Ingrasci and C. Mock. Illinois Natural History Survey (2002.25). Verified by C. A. Phillips. This locality constitutes a new county record (Phillips et al. 1999. *Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Man.* 8:1–282).

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**CEMOPHORA COCCINEA** (Scarletsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: RUTHERFORD Co.: Hwy 70S at Cripple Creek Rd. crossing. DOR 5 Aug 1994. B. T. Miller, J. L. Miller. Verified by V. Cobb. Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU 88S). County record.

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**CROTALUS MITCHELLII PYRRHUS** (Southwestern Speckled Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: COCONINO Co.: Colorado River: Havasu Canyon, river mile (RM) 156.8 L: 1.6 km from the Colorado River, 36.30°N, 122.75°W. June 1999. Nikolle L. Brown. KU-CT 11898. Verified by Eric M. Rundquist. First verified record in the Grand Canyon region. There are also additional records from Havasu Canyon: June 1999, KU-CT 11899–11900; and GRCA 32949 from S of Mooney Falls, 2.2 km from the confluence of the Colorado River (initially misidentified, John Weinschenk, 1969).

*Crotalus mitchellii* was never mentioned by Miller et al. (1982. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Grand Canyon*. Grand Canyon Nat. Hist. Assoc., Grand Canyon, 143 pp.). Lowe et al. (1986. *The Venomous Reptiles of Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Dept, Phoenix, 115 pp.) state “its distribution within the Grand Canyon remains poorly known.” Stevens (1993. *The Colorado River in Grand Canyon: a Guide*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition, Red Lake Books, Flagstaff, Arizona, 115 pp.) mentions this species is rare in lower end of the canyon. However, there have been no records published of this species inhabiting the Grand Canyon. Based on my experience with visitors in the canyon, *C. mitchellii* has been frequently misidentified as *C. abyssus*, the Grand Canyon rattlesnake.

These are the upstream-most voucher specimens of *Crotalus mitchellii* in the Grand Canyon. As of April 2003, the furthest downstream record of *C. abyssus* in the canyon is from Fern Glen, RM 168 (KU-CT 11901), indicating an overlap of ca. 11.2 river miles (17.92 km) for these two species in the Grand Canyon.

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**CROTALUS SCUTULATUS** (Mojave Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Hualapai Indian Reservation, Quartermaster Point, 0.8 km from the Colorado River: river mile (RM) 260.5 L: 35°58'N, 113°47'W. Summer 1999. Ralph Jones. KU CT 11885. Verified by Cecil R. Schwalbe. First verified record in the Grand Canyon Region. Miller et al. (1982. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Grand Canyon*. Publ. Grand Canyon Natural History Association. 114 pp.) suggested that it was probable that *C. scutulatus* might inhabit the lower end of the canyon, however there were no confirmed records. Grater (1981. *Snakes, Lizards, and Turtles of the Lake Mead Region*. Publ. Southwest Parks and Monuments Association. 47 pp.) mentioned that *C. scutulatus* did not appear common in the Lake Mead Region. Lowe et al. (1986. *The Venomous Reptiles of Arizona*. Publ. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. 115 pp.) show the northern distribution of *C. scutulatus* extending north close to the Colorado River near Peach Springs Canyon (RM 225.7 L) and reaching the Colorado River at Pierce Ferry (RM 280 L), but not found near the Colorado River in the region in between.

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