

reported. Record based on two males (SVL 33, 34.9 mm) allows the first confirmation of the distinguishing red color present in living specimens, extending across the lower belly region to the undersides of thighs.

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MELANOPHRYNISCUS STELZNERI FULVOGUTTATUS (Redbelly Toad). BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Bela Vista Municipality (ca. 22°02'S, 56°30'W), 22 January 1967. E. Izecksohn and J. Jim. Museu de História Natural, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC 3470); Jardim Municipality (ca. 21°28'S; 56°10'W), 7 July 1973. Unknown collector. ZUEC 3518; Caracol Municipality (ca. 22°00'S; 57°00'W), 20 October 1997. D. Pazzoto, Jr. ZUEC 11510. All verified by Ariovaldo A. Giaretta. First records of the subspecies in Brazil and of the genus in western Brazil. This race was previously known from Paraguayan Chaco, Formosa (central Chaco), Resistencia (austral Chaco), and Corrientes in Argentina (Cei 1980, *Monit. Zool. Ital.* (N.S.) Monogr. 2:1-609).

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PEDOSTIBES TUBERCULOSUS (Malabar Tree Toad). INDIA: GOA: Cotegao Wildlife Sanctuary, 15°30'N, 73°55'E. 26-28 October 1994. Romulus Whitaker. ZSI A8894. Verified by Shyamal K. Chanda. Adult male found ca. 1.5 m up on a tree adjacent to a stream within a riparian forest. General forest type was wet evergreen in a lowland situation. Species is restricted to the Western Ghats of southwestern India, being recorded from only a few localities in the southern ranges of the Ghats-Malabar, Ponmudi, Vanjikadavu, and Silent Valley, all within the southern state of Kerala (Dutta 1997, *Amphibians of India and Sri Lanka: Checklist and Bibliography*, Odyssey Publ. House, Bhubaneswar. 342 pp.; Pillai 1986, *Rec. Zool. Surv. India* 84:229-242; Inger et al. 1984, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 81:406-427), and not reported from the Union Territory of Goa (Sekar 1991, *Herpeton Pune* 4:14-15; 1991, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 88:125-127; 1992, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 89:134-135). Present record is an extension of the species' range by ca. 750 km to the north, and suggests its presence in the intervening state of Karnataka.

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CROCODYLIA

CAIMAN LATIROSTRIS (Broadnout Spectacled Caiman, Jacaré do Papo Amarelo). BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: Matriz do Camaragibe (09°09'06"S 35°32'00"W), 18 February 1986. D. M. Teixeira. Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 6446). Verified by Ronaldo Fernandes. First record for the state; extends range of the southern populations ca. 1000 km airline NNE. Previously known from the states of Bahia, south to the state of Rio Grande do Sul and in the northeastern states of

Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte. A recent revision (Medem 1983, *Los Crocodylia de Sur America*. Vol. 2) attributes the discontinuity of the populations to lack of appropriate collecting.

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TESTUDINES

KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES (Scorpion Mud Turtle). BRAZIL: RORAIMA: 4°10'45"N, 61°0'46"W, Km 681 on the Boa Vista-Pacaraima Road. 16 August 1997. William E. Magnusson. Photograph digitized on CD-ROM and deposited in the Reptilia Collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil (Registration number 1523). Verified by Richard C. Vogt. Species has been recorded from widespread localities in South America, but not previously from the state of Roraima in Brazil, or any part of the Rio Negro drainage basin (Iverson 1992, *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Privately printed. Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.).

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PSEUDEMYIS CONCINNA SUWANNIENSIS (Suwannee River Cooter). USA: FLORIDA: TAYLOR AND DIXIE COS: Steinhatchee River, Sec. 19, T9S, R10E, just upstream of town of Steinhatchee, ca. 8 km upstream from river mouth on Gulf of Mexico, but within tidal influence. 22 April 1998. Dale R. Jackson and Michael A. Ewert. UF 113442 (subadult female, specimen and slides) and UF 113441 (first-year juvenile, color slides) collected by basking traps. Verified by David L. Auth. On the same day we observed from a small motorboat ca. one dozen basking *Pseudemys* (estimated carapace lengths 50-350 cm) in the next 6 km upstream; most appeared to be *P. concinna*, although the capture of a *P. f. floridana* (UF 113443, specimen and slide) at the same basking site as the two specimens above makes long-distance identification problematic. TAYLOR Co: Spring Creek, a tributary of the Fenholloway River at U.S. Rt. 98 (Sec. 31, T4S, R7E). June 1960. M. A. Ewert. Color photographs of adult female, UF 112988, collected and released. Verified by D. L. Auth. Site confirmation was verified 21 April 1998 based on existence of old railroad trestle (photographed in 1960) as well as physiographic features; DRJ earlier reported (Jackson 1997, *Herpetol. Rev.* 28:94) our mistaken identification of the site as the Econfina River crossing, ca. 20 km west on U.S. Rt. 98. Spring Creek is one of the few unpolluted sections of this river system, which otherwise has been degraded by four decades of industrial effluent that appears to have nearly extirpated the cooter population (although *Trachemys scripta* and *Apalone ferox* seem to have fared better). However, continued survival was confirmed 21-23 October 1997 by DRJ, who observed and photographed at a distance a basking adult *P. concinna* in the lowermost section of the river (Sec. 36, T5S, R5E), ca. 2 km inland from the Gulf of Mexico; though subject to strong tidal fluctuation, the river there is largely fresh, albeit polluted.

New drainage records (Jackson 1992, *in P. Moler* (ed.), *Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida*, Vol. 3. *Amphibians and Reptiles*, pp. 166-170. Univ. Press Florida, Gainesville; Jackson 1995, *Chelonian Cons. Biol.* 1:329-333) that broaden the known distribution of the species in the series of "small rivers" draining directly into the Gulf of Mexico between the Aucilla and Suwannee