only three localities on the eastern and western versants of central Ecuadorian Andes at 1000–1800 m elev. (Cisneros-Heredia 2008. Check List 4[2]:178–181). The present locality lies within a Low Montane Humid Shrub formation (Palacios et al. 1999. *In* Sierra [ed], Propuesta Preliminar de un Sistema de Clasificación para el Ecuador Continental, pp. 109–119. Proyecto INEFAN/GEF-BIRF and EcoCiencia, Quito) and is located on the western versant of the Cordillera del Cóndor mountain range.

Submitted by **DAVID SALAZAR-VALENZUELA** (e-mail: davidsalazarv@gmail.com), **EDWIN O. CARRILLO**, and **SILVIA ALDÁS A.**, Museo de Zoología, Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Escuela de Biología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Av. 12 de Octubre 1076 y Roca, Aptdo. 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador.

Herpetological Review, 2010, 41(1), 112–115.

New Herpetofaunal Records from Southern Honduras

ROBERT E. LOVICH*
Department of Earth and Biological Sciences, Loma Linda University
Loma Linda, California 92350, USA

THOMAS AKRE
Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Longwood University
Farmville, Virginia 23909, USA

MASON RYAN
Department of Biology, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87131, USA

SOFIA NUÑEZ
GUSTAVO CRUZ
GERARDO BORJAS
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

NORMAN J. SCOTT
Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution
PO Box 307, Creston, California 93432, USA

SAUL FLORES
WILBIRTH DEL CID
ADAN FLORES
CESAR RODRIGUEZ
ILEANA R. LUQUE-MONTES
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

and
ROBERT FORD**
Department of Earth and Biological Sciences, Loma Linda University
Loma Linda, California 92350, USA

**Corresponding author: rlovich@gmail.com*

*** Present address (RF): Center for GIS Training and Remote Sensing*
National University of Rwanda, Huye, Rwanda

Central American dry and pine-oak forests (Dinerstein et al. 1995; Olson et al. 2001) are among the most imperiled (Olson and Dinerstein 2002) yet understudied ecoregions (Sánchez-Azofeifa et al. 2005) within the Mesoamerican hotspot (Mittermeier et al. 2004; Myers et al. 2000). Less than 2% of the original dry forests and only 6% of pine-oak forests remain intact, with very little of either (< 5%) set aside in protected areas (Dinerstein et al. 1995; Janzen 1988). Accordingly, these forests formerly covered nearly all of southern Honduras, including the departments of Choluteca and Valle, but the persistent human need for subsistence agriculture, cattle production, and timber extraction has degraded or destroyed most of them, and many of the remaining patches are small and unprotected (AFE-DAPVS 2006; Carrillo and Vaughan 1994; Dinerstein et al. 1995; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Vreugdenhil et al. 2002). Despite this history of pervasive environmental degradation, the herpetofauna of the region has been reasonably well documented (McCranie 2007; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Sasa and Bolaños 2004; Wilson and McCranie 1998). Fifty-one species have been reported in this region, but like dry and pine-oak forests elsewhere in the country and across Central America, the herpetofauna has received little attention compared to that for other forest types. To remedy this deficiency, we sought to assess the herpetofaunal diversity of the only terrestrial protected areas in southern Honduras (AFE-DAPVS 2006). During 26 days in November 2005 and January and June 2006, we inventoried three Multiple Use Areas (MUAs) in the departments of Choluteca and Valle (Montaña La Botija, Cerro Guanacaure, and Isla del Tigre). Our surveys resulted in the documentation of 51 species of amphibians (15) and reptiles (36) (Lovich et al. 2006). We documented seven reptile species that were unknown from, but expected in the region (*Ameiva undulata*, *Lampropeltis triangulum*, *Ninia sebae*, *Oxybelis fulgidus*, *Scolecophis atrocinctus*, *Senticolis triaspis*, and *Spilotes pullatus*) and five others (two amphibians, three reptiles) that were unexpected (*Craugastor laevissimus*, *Ptychohyla hypomykter*, *Anolis cupreus*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Sceloporus malachiticus*), based on published accounts (IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe 2006; Köhler 2001, 2008; Köhler et al. 2006; McCranie 2007; McCranie and Wilson 2002; Villa 1972; Wilson and McCranie 1998) and unpublished field notes of Roy McDiarmid (pers. comm.). Two additional species (*Incilius coccifer* and *Oxybelis aeneus*), although known from the region, represent new records for Isla del Tigre, a volcanic island 1.9 km from the mainland, which contains the only protected dry forest in the Department of Valle. Museum acronyms follow Leviton et al. (1985). All vouchers were verified by J. R. McCranie unless otherwise noted. Locality coordinates were taken with a GPS device using map datum WGS84. If no English common name is available for a species, then the Spanish common names for amphibians are those found in McCranie and Castañeda (2007) and reptile common names are from one of the above listed publication sources in either Spanish or in English.

Anura – Frogs

Craugastor laevissimus (Ranita de Arroyo de Piel Lisa). CHOLUTECA: Quebrada La Fortuna, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km ESE Choluteca (13.259949ºN, 87.068716ºW), 350 m elev. 7 January and 4 June 2006. Mason Ryan and Walther Monge. Verified by Jay Savage. UNAH 5152, UNAH 5156, SDSNH 72860–72861. First records for the department of Choluteca, with the closest localities occurring in the departments of El Paraiso, Honduras (McCranie 2007) and Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001). One non-vouchered specimen from the same locality was sacrificed to test for the fungus, *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, and the result was negative. All frogs were found among rocks and leaf

litter along a riparian habitat.

Incilius coccifer (Southern Roundgland Toad). VALLE: Isla del Tigre: La Laguna, ca. 1 km SSE Amapala (13.282400ºN, 87.654717ºW), 10 m elev. 14 June 2006. Robert Lovich. UNAH 5235. First record for Isla del Tigre, with the closest records occurring on the mainland in the departments of Valle and Choluteca (McCranie 2006), and in the neighboring departments of La Unión, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006) and Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001, 2008). The frog was found at night along the shoreline of La Laguna.

Ptychohyla hypomykter (Rana Trepadora Común de Montaña). CHOLUTECA: Finca Jayacayan, Quebrada del Horno, Montaña La Botija MUA, 8 km SSW San Marcos de Colon (13.359615ºN, 86.832380°W), 1000 m elev. 9 January 2006. Mason Ryan. Verified by Jay Savage. UNAH 5155. First record for the department of Choluteca, with the closest recorded localities occurring in the neighboring departments of El Paraiso, Honduras (McCranie 2007), and Esteli, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001). The frog was found in riparian vegetation on a tree branch overhanging a stream.

Squamata – Lizards

Hemidactylus frenatus (Common House Gecko). CHOLUTECA: La Fortuna, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km ESE Choluteca (13.259949ºN, 87.068716ºW), 350 m elev. 3 January 2006. Thomas Akre, Robert Lovich, Antonio Robinson, Mason Ryan, and Norm Scott. SDSNH 72726; UNAH 5185–5186. First records for the department of Choluteca and confirm the presence of a population in Cerro Guanacaure MUA. While the species is reported as "widely introduced" on the Honduran mainland (McCranie et al. 2005, 2006), the nearest published records are from the department of Atlántida (Franklin 2000). Introduced to several locations in Central America (Köhler 2001, 2008), this species was first collected in Honduras in 1997, although its colonization since has been poorly documented (McCranie et al. 2006). The closest reported localities to our records are in the neighboring departments of La Libertad, El Salvador (Greenbaum 2002), and Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001). All specimens were collected on buildings at night.

Sceloporus malachiticus (Lagartija Espinosa Verde). CHOLUTECA: Quebrada de la Florida, Montaña La Botija MUA, 11 km SSW of San Marcos de Colon (13.335833ºN, 86.840000ºW), 1263 m elev. 9 January 2006. Robert Lovich. SDSNH 72765. Quebrada del Horno, Montaña La Botija MUA, 8 km SSW San Marcos de Colon (13.359615ºN, 86.832380ºW), 1000 m elev. 9 June 2006. Thomas Akre. UNAH 5136. Las Moras, Montaña La Botija MUA, 9 km SSE San Marcos de Colon (13.356667ºN, 86.76000ºW), 1600 m elev. 10 January 2006. Walther Monge. UNAH 5125. First published records for the department of Choluteca (Köhler 2008, Wilson and McCranie 1998), with the closest known records being from the departments of Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001) and San Miguel, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The lizards were collected either on rock outcrops or logs exposed to sunlight in mixed deciduous forest.

Anolis cupreus (Anolí Común). CHOLUTECA: La Fortuna, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km ESE Choluteca (13.259949ºN, 87.068716ºW), 350 m elev. 3, 4, 6 January and 4, 6 June 2006. Sofia Nuñez. SDSNH 72729–72732, 72734, 72737–72739, 72741, 72743–72750, UNAH 5089–5091, 5093–5099, 5103–5110, 5111–5112. Cima de Cerro Guanacaure, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km SE Choluteca (13.243533ºN, 87.064450ºW), 950 m elev. 4 June 2006. Sofia Nuñez. SDSNH 72735. Tres Pilas, Montaña La Botija MUA, 5 km SE El Jocote (13.307568ºN, 86.766220ºW), 1160 m elev. 12 January 2006. Sofia Nuñez. SDSNH 72736; UNAH 5092). First published records for the department of Choluteca (Köhler 2001, 2008; Wilson and McCranie 1998), with the closest published localities being from the department of Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001, 2008). Lizards were collected from shrub and tree branches in tropical deciduous forest no more than 2 m off the ground.

Ameiva undulata (Rainbow Ameiva). CHOLUTECA: La Fortuna, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km ESE Choluteca (13.259949ºN, 87.068716ºW), 350 m elev. 5 January and 6 June 2006. Sofia Nuñez. UNAH 5168, 5171, 5179, 5183, 5189; SDSNH 72692, 72697. Cima de Cerro Guanacaure, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 15 km SE Choluteca (13.243533ºN, 87.064450ºW), 750–900 m elev. 4 January 2006. Sofia Nuñez. SDSNH 72693, 72696, SDSNH. Finca Guayabol, Cerro Guanacaure MUA, 16 km ESE Choluteca (13.253788ºN, 87.056948ºW), 590 m elev. 3 January 2006. Sofia Nuñez. UNAH 5180. La Isnaya, Montaña La Botija MUA, 0.5 km SSE Santa Rita (13.362283ºN, 86.732517ºW), 1140 m elev. 11 January and 11 June 2006. Robert Lovich. UNAH 5160, 5177; SDSNH 72695. La Pacaya, Montaña La Botija MUA, 5 km SW San Marcos de Colon (13.399552ºN, 86.834444ºW), 1000 m elev. 11 January 2006. Robert Lovich. SDSNH 72694. First published records for the department of Choluteca (Köhler 2001, 2008; Wilson and McCranie 1998). The closest known localities for this species are in neighboring departments of Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001) and La Unión, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). Specimens were collected among leaf litter and ground vegetation in disturbed tropical deciduous forest.

Squamata – Snakes

Lampropeltis triangulum (Milksnake). CHOLUTECA: Tres Piedras, Hwy 3, 7 km WNW of Nicaragua (13.086389ºN, 87.009444ºW), 70 m elev. 26 November 2005. Thomas Akre. LACM PC 1448. San Marcos de Colón (13.428889ºN, 86.804722ºW), 1000 m elev. 13 June 2006. Robert Lovich. UNAH 5044. First records for the department of Choluteca, with UNAH 5044 confirming the presence of the species in the newly declared Montaña La Botija MUA. Nearest published records are from the departments of Francisco Morazán, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985), Jinotega and Matagalpa, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and San Miguel, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). LACM PC 1448 was found on a road in disturbed tropical deciduous forest and UNAH 5044 was found in an urban setting.

Ninia sebae (Red-backed Coffee Snake). CHOLUTECA: Quebrada de la Florida, Montaña La Botija MUA, 11 km SSW San Marcos de Colon (13.337639ºN, 86.844611ºW), 1250 m elev. 9 January 2006. Thomas Akre and Norman Scott. SDSNH 72801; UNAH 5278. Las Moras, Montaña La Botija MUA, 9 km SSE San Marcos de Colon (13.356667ºN, 86.76000ºW), 1600 m elev. 10 June 2006. Sofia Nuñez. UNAH 5280. First records for the department of Choluteca, with the nearest published localities being from

the departments of Francisco Morazán and El Paraiso, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985), Jinotega and Matagalpa, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and Morazán, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The specimens from Quebrada de la Florida were found under rocks in riparian habitats, whereas the Las Moras snake was beneath a rock near a cattle pond surrounded by disturbed cloud forest.

Oxybelis aeneus (Brown Vinesnake). VALLE: Playa Negra, 4 km S of Amapala, Isla del Tigre (13.251892ºN, 87.649656ºW), 25 m elev. 15 June 2006. Robert Lovich. UNAH 5267. First published record for Isla del Tigre, with the closest record known from nearby Isla Zacata Grande, Valle (Wilson and Meyer 1985). Nearest records in neighboring countries are from the departments of Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and Morazán, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The snake was caught during the day on a roadside tree branch in disturbed dry forest vegetation, ca. 1.5 m above the ground.

Oxybelis fulgidus (Green Vinesnake). CHOLUTECA: Tres Pilas, Montaña La Botija MUA, 5 km SE El Jocote (13.307568°N, 86.766220°W), 1160 m elev. Norman Scott. UNAH5265. First record for the department of Choluteca, and highest elevation reported within its entire range (Köhler 2001, 2008). This species is known from nearby departments of Francisco Morazán, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985), Chinandega, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and San Miguel, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The snake was caught during the day on a tree branch in a riparian habitat surrounded by pine-oak forest.

Scolecophis atrocinctus (Ringed Centipede Snake). CHOLUTECA: La Isnaya, Montaña La Botija MUA, 0.5 km SSE Santa Rita (13.362283°N, 86.732517°W), 1140 m elev. 7 October 2003. Charles Mayer. Verified by Kent Beaman. LACM PC 1455. First record for the department of Choluteca and increases the known elevational range by ca. 440 m (Köhler 2001, 2008). This species is also known from the nearby departments of Francisco Morazán, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985), Esteli, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and San Salvador, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The snake was photographed along a trail in a pine-oak forest.

Senticolis triaspis (Green Ratsnake). CHOLUTECA: Las Moras, Montaña La Botija MUA, 9 km SSE San Marcos de Colon (13.356667°N, 86.76000°W), 1600 m elev. 5 February 2005. Charles Mayer. Verified Kent Beaman. LACM PC 1454. First record for the department of Choluteca and highest elevation reported for its range in Central America (Köhler 2001, 2008). This species is also known from nearby departments of Francisco Morazán, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985), Esteli, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001), and San Salvador, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The snake was photographed along a trail in a remnant cloud forest.

Spilotes pullatus (Tropical Treesnake). CHOLUTECA: La Isnaya, Montaña La Botija MUA, 0.5 km SSE Santa Rita (13.362283°N, 86.732517°W), 1140 m elev. 11 January 2006. Charles Mayer. Verified Kent Beaman. UNAH 5275. First record for the department of Choluteca, with the closest localities found in neighboring departments of Francisco Morazán and Paraiso, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985). The species is known from the departments of Matagalpa, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001) and San Miguel, El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006). The snake was found on a tree branch ca. 2 m above the ground in mixed oak woodland.

Acknowledgments.—Funding was provided by Agency for International Development (USAID)/Manejo Integrado de Recursos Ambientales (MIRA). Permits were provided by Carla Cárcamo de Martínez of the Department de Areas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (DAPVS), AFE-COHDEFOR, and Dahlia Merida of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Thanks to Edas Muñoz, Rafael Ochoa, Tim Wall, Antonio Corralez, Javier Tercero, Carlos Vicente Mendoza, and Charles and Hortencia Mayer for field and logistic assistance beyond all expectation. At Isla del Tigre we would like to thank the Honduran Navy and members of the installation for allowing us access onto Navy land.

Literature Cited

AFE-DAPVS (Administración Forestal del Estado - Departamento de Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre). 2006. Informe Nacional: Estado de las áreas Protegidas de Honduras, Previo II Congreso Mesoamericano de áreas Protegidas, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá.

Carrillo, E., and C. Vaughan. 1994. La Vida Silvestre de Mesoamérica: Diagnóstico y Estrategia Para su Conservación. Editorial Universidad Nacional, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Dinerstein, E, D. M. Olson, D. J. Graham, A. L. Webster, S. A. Primm, M. P. Bookbinder, and G. Ledec. 1995. A Conservation Assessment of the Terrestrial Ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Franklin, C. J. 2000. Geographic distribution. *Hemidactylus frenatus*. Herpetol. Rev. 31:53.

Greenbaum, E. 2002. Geographic Distribution. *Hemidactylus frenatus*. Herpetol. Rev. 33:65-66.

IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. Global Amphibian Assessment. (http://www.globalamphibians.org; accessed 12 October 2007).

Janzen, D. H. 1988. Tropical dry forests, the most endangered major tropical ecosystem. *In* E. O. Wilson (ed.), Biodiversity, pp 130–137. Nat. Acad. Press, Washington D.C.

Köhler, G. 2001. Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany.

———. 2008. Reptiles of Central America, 2nd ed. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany.

———, M. Vesely, and E. Greenbaum. 2006. The Amphibians and Reptiles of El Salvador. Krieger, Malabar, Florida.

Leviton, A. E., R. H. Gibbs, E. Heal, and C. E. Dawson. 1985. Standards in herpetology and ichthyology: Part 1. Standard symbolic codes for institutional resource collections in herpetology and ichthyology. Copeia 1985:802-832.

Lovich, R. E., T. S. Akre, M. J. Ryan, N. J. Scott, and R. E. Ford. 2006. Herpetofaunal survey of Cerro Guanacaure, Montaña La Botija and Isla Del Tigre protected areas in southern Honduras. Report prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 39 pp.

McCranie, J. R. 2006. Specimen locality data & museum numbers/ubicación y números de museo de los especímenes, información complementaria for/a la "Guía De Campo De Los Anfibios De Honduras." by/por James R. McCranie y Franklin E. Castañeda. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 137:1–39.

———. 2007. Distribution of the amphibians of Honduras by departments. Herpetol. Rev. 38:35–39.

———, and F. E. Castañeda. 2007. Guía de Campo de los Anfibios de Honduras. Bibliomania, Salt Lake City, Utah.

———, J. H. Townsend, and L. D. Wilson. 2006. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Honduran Mosquitia. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida.

———, and L.D. Wilson 2002. The Amphibians of Honduras. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 19:x + 625 pp.

———, ———, and G. Köhler. 2005. Amphibians & Reptiles of the Bay Islands and Cayos Cochinos, Honduras. Bibliomania, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mittermeier, R. A., P. Robles Gil, M. Hoffman, J. Pilgrim, T. Brooks, C. G. Mittermeier, J. L. Lamoreaux, and G. A. B. da Fonseca. 2004. Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecosystems. Agrupación Sierra Madre, S.C., CEMEX S. A. de C. V., México, D.F.

Myers, N., R. A. Mittermeier, C. G. Mittermeier, B. A. B. da Fonseca, and J. Kent. 2000. Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. Nature 403:853–858.

Olson, D. M., E. Dinerstein, E. D. Wikramanayake, N. D. Burgess, C. V. N. Powell, E. C. Underwood, J. A. D'Amico, I. Itoua, H. E. Strand, J. C. Morrison, C. J. Loucks, T. F. Allnit, T. H. Ricketts, Y. Kura, J. F. Lamoreaux, W. W. Wettingel, P. Hedao, and K. R. Kassem. 2001. Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on earth. Bioscience 51:933–938.

———, and E. Dinerstein. 2002. The global 200: ecoregions for global conservation. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 89:199–224.

Sánchez-Azofeifa, G. A., M Quesada, J. P. Rodríguez, J. M. Nassar, K. E. Stoner, A. Castillo, T. Garvin, E. L. Zent, J. C. Calvo-Alvarado, M. E. R. Kalcaska, L. Fajardo, J. A. Gamon, and P. Cuevas-Reyes. 2005. Research priorities for Neotropical dry forests. Biotropica 37:477–485.

Sasa, M., and F. Bolaños. 2004. Biodiversity and conservation of Middle American dry forest herpetofauna. *In* G. W. Frankie, A. Mata, and S. B. Vinson (eds.), Biodiversity Conservation in Costa Rica: Learning Lessons in a Seasonal Dry Forest, pp. 177–193. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Wilson, L. D., and J. R. McCranie. 1998. The biogeography of the herpetofauna of the subhumid forests of Middle America (Isthmus of Tehuantepec to northwestern Costa Rica). Royal Ontario Mus. Life Sci. Contrib. 163:1–50.

———, and J. R. Meyer. 1985. The Snakes of Honduras, 2nd ed. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Villa, J. 1972. Anfibios de Nicaragua. Instituto Geográfico Nacional y Banco Central de Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua.

Vreugdenhil, D., J. Meerman, A. Meyrat, L. Diego Gómez, and D. Graham. 2002. Map of the Ecosystems of Central America: Final Report. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Herpetological Review, 2010, 41(1), 115–116.

New and Noteworthy County Records of Amphibians and Reptiles from Southeastern Washington State

ROBERT E. WEAVER
School of Biological Sciences, Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163, USA
e-mail: weaverr@wsu.edu

and

ALEX DORNBURG
Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06523, USA
e-mail: alex.dornburg@yale.edu

Despite several extensive surveys and a wealth of historical records chronicling the distribution of reptiles and amphibians in Washington (for review see McAllister 1995), there are still large gaps in the documentation of species occurring within the southeastern portion of the state. This region comprises some 8800 km^2 and includes Asotin, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, and Whitman counties. Most records for species reported to occur in this area are nearly half a century old, with several over 70 years old (Metter 1960; Svihla and Svihla 1933). Given concerns over the documented decline of many amphibian species around the globe (Alford and Richards 1999; Beebee and Griffiths 2005), a current knowledge of species' distributions is of utmost importance for the implementation of conservation strategies. Indeed, the need for further surveys reconfirming the presence of species in this area of Washington State is warranted, as recent surveys have revealed several novel county records (Dornburg and Weaver 2007a, 2007b; Weaver and Dornburg 2007).

In this note we report several first county records, in addition to noteworthy distribution records for reptile and amphibian species in southeastern Washington State. The records reported here were collected during 2005–2007 and verified by Kelly M. Cassidy at the Conner Museum, Washington State University (CMWSU). Coordinates listed use NAD83/WGS84 datum recorded with a hand-held Garmin® geographic positioning system (GPS) unit. The nomenclature used follows Crother et al. (2008). All specimens or photo vouchers were deposited within the Herpetology Collection, Department of Biological Sciences, Central Washington University, Ellensburg Washington.

Anura – Frogs

Anaryxus boreas (Western Toad). Garfield Co., Almota-Ferry Road (46.6708833ºN, 117.5054ºW). Two individuals (CWU 1685 and 1686) were observed on this road on14 May 2007. These are the first verified reports of this species for this county in 50 years.

Spea intermontana (Great Basin Spadefoot). Asotin Co., Peola Grade Road (46.3852167°N, 117.112483ºW). Four specimens were found along this road during a precipitation event on 02 May 2007. (CWU 1670–1674) These specimens represent the first verified records reported for this county in 34 years. Columbia Co., Tucannon River Road (46.4820167ºN; 117.9348333ºW). A total of four specimens were collected on 26 June 2005. (CWU 1677–1681). An additional specimen (CWU 1682) was collected on 10 June 2007 along this road (46.4579833º N,117.81495ºW). These represent first county records. Garfield Co., State Route 127 (46.61255ºN, 117.7904833ºW). A single individual was observed (CWU 1687) on 18 April 2007. This is the first verified report of this species from this county in 50 years. Whitman Co., State Route 127. (46.6699333ºN, 117.8033833ºW). Two individuals (CWU 1688) were observed on 17 April 2007. These are the first verified reports of this species for this county in 56 years

Squamata – Lizards

Plestiodon skiltonianus (Western Skink). Asotin Co., Asotin Creek (46.3148333ºN, 117.25335ºW). A single individual was observed under a rock on 10 September 2007. (CWU 1699). This is the first verified report of this species from this county in 69 years. Franklin Co., Palouse Falls State Park (46.6531333ºN, 118.2246ºW). An adult female and male (CWU 1683 and 1684) were observed under the same rock along the Palouse River within the state park on 07 June 2007. These represent first county records. Whitman Co., Snake River Canyon (46.6338167ºN, 117 15.001ºW). Three individuals (CWU 1688–1691) were observed on 01 May 2007. These are the first verified reports for this county in 54 years.