GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format** only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, COMMON NAME (as it appears in Collins, 1990, *Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles, Third Edition*, Herp. Circ. 19:1–41), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author — curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Leviton et al., 1985, *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology*, Copeia 1985(3):802–832) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full — spell out state names — no abbreviations).

Some further comments. This geographic distribution section does not publish "observation" records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality color slide or photograph may substitute for a preserved specimen *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodilians). Color slides and photographs *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the color slide catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, *Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986*) to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the **standard format only** to the Section Co-editors, Joseph T. Collins (USA & Canadian records only), Natural History Museum—Dyche Hall, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045–2454, USA, or Jerry D. Johnson (the rest of the world), Department of Biology, El Paso Community College, P.O. Box 20500, El Paso, Texas 79998-0500, USA. Short manuscripts are strongly discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format.

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Painter, C. W., and C. M. Milensky. 1993. Geographic Distribution. *Crotalus tigris*. Herpetol. Rev. 24:155–156.

CAUDATA

AMBYSTOMA TALPOIDEUM (Mole Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: Walker Co: Crockford-Pigeon Mountain Wildlife Management Area, ca. 50 m S jct. Atwood Point Road and McCutchens Spring Road, 625 m (2050 feet) elev. (34°41'35"N, 85°22'33"W). 2 September 1995. John B. Jensen. Verified by Raymond D. Semlitsch. UF Photograph 101002. New county record (Williamson and Moulis 1994, Savannah Sci. Mus. Spec. Publ. 3:1–712) and probable range-wide maximum elevation record (R. Semlitsch, pers. comm.). Individual was found under a log within a drying sinkhole pond basin at the top of Pigeon Mountain.

Submitted by **JOHN B. JENSEN**, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, USA.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: VIRGINIA: Isle of Wight Co: 1.5 km NW Wills Corner, 20 m elev. 3 March 1992. K. A. Buhlmann. Several newly hatched larvae and 12 egg clusters were observed in a natural sinkhole pond. Two larvae were collected, preserved, and deposited in the Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH 6911). Verified by J. C. Mitchell, C. A. Pague, and R. L. Hoffman. One adult, sex unknown, was observed at the same pond on 2 February 1994 by C. S. Hobson. New county record; only the third confirmed breeding site in Virginia (Pague and Buhlmann 1991, Eastern Tiger Salamander, Virginia's Endangered Species. McDonald and Woodward Publ., Blacksburg).

Submitted by **KURT A. BUHLMANN**, University of Georgia, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Drawer E, Aiken, South Carolina 29802, USA, and **CHRISTOPHER S. HOBSON**, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, 1500 East Main Street, Suite 312, Richmond, Virginia 23219, USA.

BOLITOGLOSSA PORRASORUM (NCN). HONDURAS: ATLÁNTIDA: S slope of Cerro Búfalo, Cordillera Nombre de Dios, 1580–1680 m elev. (15°39'N, 86°48'W). 16–18 February 1995. J. R. McCranie and J. C. Rindfleish. USNM 344784–88; ridge above Quebrada de Oro, Cordillera Nombre de Dios, 980 m elev. (15°38'N, 86°47'W). 13 February 1995. J. R. McCranie and J. C. Rindfleish. USNM 344783. All verified by L. D. Wilson. Extends range ca. 60 airline km NE of records from 2.5 airline km NNE La Fortuna, Departamento de Yoro, Honduras (McCranie and Wilson 1995, Herpetologica 51:131–140) and 0.8 km N and 1.5 km E Cerro San Francisco, Departamento de Atlántida, Honduras (Holm and Cruz D. 1994, Herpetologica 50:15–23, as *Bolitoglossa* sp.).

Submitted by **JAMES R. McCRANIE**, 10770 SW 164th Street, Miami, Florida 33157-2933, USA.

EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-lined Salamander). USA: OHIO: Darke Co: Wayne Twp: unnamed tributary of the Stillwater River. 27 September 1995. W. J. Poly. Five juveniles and three adults (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale H-5049, H-5050, H-5051) were preserved; two other adults and several juveniles were also captured. Verified by R. A. Brandon. Stream is on the E side of the river and is bounded by Seibt, Kelch, Barnes, and St. Peters roads. It is depicted as intermittent on the USGS 7.5' Versailles, Ohio topographic map, but flows all year due to spring inflows and is intermittent only from near its origin at St. Peters Road to where it is nearest Kelch Road. Not recorded previously from Darke County (Pfingsten and Downs 1989, Ohio Biol. Surv. Bull. New Series Vol. 7(2) xx + 315 pp. + 29 pls.), although it has been recorded from the bordering counties of Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble. Abundance at this locality seems to have declined during the past 15 years (pers. obs.), possibly due, in part, to encroaching siltation and embedding of the substrate from upstream agricultural and bovine impacts. The lower half of the stream's length remains unaffected thus far. Janice and Gene Oliver allowed me to collect on their property.

Submitted by **WILLIAM J. POLY**, Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901-6501, USA.

NOTOTRITON BARBOURI (NCN). HONDURAS: ATLÁNTIDA: Ridge above Quebrada de Oro, Cordillera Nombre de Dios, 1210 m elev. (15°38'N, 86°47'W). 13 February 1995. J. R. McCranie and J. C. Rindfleish. Verified by L. D. Wilson. USNM 339712. New departmental record; extends range ca. 60 airline km NE of record from 2.5 airline km NNE La Fortuna, Departamento de Yoro, Honduras (McCranie and Wilson 1995, Herpetologica 51:131–140).

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