In Nebraska, USA, many species of reptiles and amphibians reach their distributional limits, and for some species, such limits are well documented (see Lynch 1985). For other species, distributional limits still are not well defined, and records of observation within known ranges are patchy (see Lynch 1985). This lack of records for some species is not a reflection of species abundance, but rather of a lack of intense survey efforts throughout many areas of the state. Few manuscripts have been published in recent decades involving herpetofauna in Nebraska, and until recently, work compiled by Lynch (1985) served as the standalone comprehensive account for their distributions. Within the last year, two field guides (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010) have been published which provide an updated synopsis of the life history and distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Nebraska. Our manuscript originally was submitted prior to the completion of both of these recent publications.

Herein, we present detailed accounts of eight county records for Hayes County in southwestern Nebraska that contribute to the aforementioned field guides by providing details on localities of captures. All records were collected during a 24-h survey in July 2009. Voucher specimens with preserved tissues were deposited in Sternberg Museum of Natural History (FHSM), Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. All specimens were verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. All are new county records supported by Lynch (1985). Coordinates were taken with handheld GPS units and are based on North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

All specimens were collected under authorization of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (Scientific and Educational Permit No. 1031).

**ANURA – FROGS**

**ANAXYRUS COGNATUS** (Great Plains Toad). **HAYES CO.:** 5.8 km W, 5.9 km S Wellfleet (40.6994°N, 100.7978°W), 21 July 2009. Greg D. Wright, Angelina E. Graham, and Keith Geluso. MHP 14697. Fills in distributional gap among Frontier, Chase, and Lincoln counties.

**ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII** (Woodhouse’s Toad). **HAYES CO.:** 5.8 km W, 5.9 km S Wellfleet (40.6994°N, 100.7978°W), 21 July 2009. Greg D. Wright, Angelina E. Graham, and Keith Geluso. MHP 14694.


**SQUAMATA – LIZARDS**

**PLESTIODON OBSEQUITUS** (Great Plains Skink). **HAYES CO.:** 5.8 km W, 5.9 km S Wellfleet (40.6994°N, 100.7978°W), 21 July 2009. Greg D. Wright, Angelina E. Graham, and Keith Geluso. MHP 14701. Fills in distributional gap at northernmost limit in southern Nebraska.


**SQUAMATA – SNAKES**


**LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM** (Milksnake). **HAYES CO.:** 5.8 km W, 5.9 km S Wellfleet (40.6994°N, 100.7978°W), 21 July 2009. Angelina E. Graham, Keith Geluso, and Greg D. Wright. MHP 14677.

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New Amphibian and Reptile County Records for the Florida Panhandle

Despite recognition of the Florida panhandle as one of the most biologically rich regions in North America (Blaustein 2008), distribution records apparently do not exist for many amphibian and reptile species in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, or Walton counties (Ashton and Ashton 1988a, 1988b, 1988c), which make up nearly half of this important area. These counties encompass Eglin Air Force Base (EAFB), an area containing the largest remaining tract of old-growth Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris) forest, an ecosystem renowned for its high diversity and endemicism of amphibians and reptiles (Gayer and Bailey 1993). The region has been subject to surveys targeting species of conservation concern; however, most of these remain unpublished reports to state agencies or non-profit organizations. A few recent articles reported species lists or research pertaining to amphibians and reptiles and specify county of capture (Bishop et al. 2006; Enge 2005; Pals 1998). We considered these as formal documentation for a particular species for a county, although museum records may not have been created or specimens vouched. Here, we present 30 new county records for this region's herpetofauna that have not been previously published elsewhere. All new records are deposited as digital photos (denoted AHAP-D) or specimens in the Auburn University Herpetological collections (AUM), were geo-referenced using Google Earth (WGS 84), and verified by C. Gayer.

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ANURA – FROGS


TESTUDINES – TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). SANTA ROSA CO.: Sweetwater Creek and State Forest Rd 21, 2.41 air km S Munson (30.837485°N, 86.870571°W), 04 June 1982. J. Godwin. AUM 30578.


DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA (Chicken Turtle). OKALOOSA CO.: Okaloosa Co Rd 4, 1.85 rd km NE jct. Okaloosa Co Rd 4 and Okaloosa Co Rd 4-A (30.808380°N, 86.705953°W), 02 August 1981. J. Godwin. AUM 30114, WALTON CO.: 12.07 km S Paxton at Merrifield Ponds (30.882931°N, 86.27252°W) 16 May 1969. R. Hall. AUM.

LEPIDOCHelys KEMPfI (Kemp’s Ridley Sea Turtle). OKALOOSA CO.: Dead, stranded specimens washed onto beach (30.389437°N, 86.779533°W), 28 April 2009. D. Varble and K. Jones. AHAP-D 263; (30.3883308°N, 86.536340°W), 04 May 2009. D. Varble. AHAP-D 265. SANTA ROSA CO.: (30.384598°N, 86.826456°W), 30 December 2009. D. Varble. AHAP-D 264. Range maps in Moler (1992) and Hipps et al. (2000) show Okaloosa and Santa Rosa County as part of the range of L. kempfii, however, it is unclear whether these maps are based upon actual documentation, sightings, or a presumed pan-Gulf distribution. The range maps of Ashton and Ashton (1988b), based upon museum records, show only a few recorded county occurrences of these turtles, and none for the counties we cover. We include these vouchered photographs to eliminate ambiguity.