

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to *Geographic Distribution* appear in Volume 32, Number 1 (March, 2001).

CAUDATA

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). USA: TEXAS: Franklin Co: 8.2 mi N jct. Rt. 67/FM 1896, ca. 2 mi W on White Oak Creek Ranch. 29 April 2000. Toby J. Hibbitts and Terry L. Hibbitts. TCWC 84254–58. Verified by James R. Dixon. New county record (Dixon 2000, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **TOBY J. HIBBITTS**, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, 210 Nagle Hall, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, USA, and **TERRY L. HIBBITTS**, 602 Hilltop Circle, Wylie, Texas 75098, USA.

AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLUM (Three-toed Amphiuma). USA: ARKANSAS: PHILLIPS CO: (N34°61.422, W90°61.646). SE 1/4 Sec. 7, T1S, R5E, jct. Phillips County Roads 211 and 239, St. Francis National Forest. 15 January 2001. L. K. Irwin and K. J. Irwin. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 26050–070). Verified by Stan Trauth. A series of 21 “winterkill” individuals found in cypress-tupelo gum slough in bottomland hardwood forest at base of eastern versant of Crowley’s Ridge. First record for county (Trauth, Robison, and Plummer, ms. in prep.).

Submitted by **KELLY J. IRWIN**, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, 915 East Sevier Street, Benton, Arkansas 72015, USA (e-mail: kirwin@agfc.state.ar.us) and **LISA K. IRWIN**, 103 Brooke Drive, Perryville, Arkansas 72126, USA.

EURYCEA TYNERENSIS (Oklahoma Salamander). **A CORRECTION.** A new county record for the Oklahoma salamander (*Eurycea tynerensis*) recently extended its geographic range 96.5 km S of Sequoyah County into the southcentral-most part of LeFlore County (Lutterschmidt et al. 1999, *Herpetol. Rev.* 30:230). Two salamanders were collected from an isolated pool along Cucumber Creek and were verified as *E. tynerensis* by R. D. Durtsche at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. Subsequently, the specimens have been re-identified as larval Many-ribbed Salamanders (*Eurycea multiplicata*) rather than *E. tynerensis*.

Distinguishing *Eurycea tynerensis* from larval *E. multiplicata* is extremely difficult and often requires experience in working with these species due to their similar characters and appearance (George Cline, pers. comm.). For example, the costal grooves are quite similar in that *E. tynerensis* have 19 to 21 and *E. multiplicata* have 19 or 20. The presence of external gills and the absence of V-shaped markings down the salamander’s back have proved to be inadequate characters for distinguishing *E. tynerensis* from larval *E. multiplicata*. Larval *E. multiplicata* have external gills and do not develop their V-shaped markings until they transform into adults. Our specimens from Cucumber Creek also demonstrated characters of *E. tynerensis*, including whitish spots down the sides of the back, a light unmarked belly, and a distinct high tail fin (Black and Sievert 1989, *A Field Guide to Amphibians of Okla-*

homa. Publ. Oklahoma Dept. Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City. 80 pp.). However, larval *E. multiplicata* also demonstrate these characters.

Tumlison et al. (1990, *Copeia* 1990:242–246) described a canonical discriminant function in which the mean canonical discriminant scores for *E. tynerensis* and *E. multiplicata* were 2.38 and –2.58, respectively. Thus, the discriminant function was used to separate *E. tynerensis* and *E. multiplicata* by yielding a discriminant score of >0.0 or <0.0, respectively. Tumlison examined one of our specimens and found the canonical discriminant score to be quite intermediate (i.e., –0.132) compared to his earlier observations. However, the negative discriminant score, smaller tail fin, and general impression of greater robustness point toward *E. multiplicata* as the more likely identification.

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HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: FENTRESS CO: Pickett State Park, ca. 3 km west Tennessee Rt. 154 along road following SW boundary of park (36°32'N, 84°49'W). 23 November 1994. Vincent A. Cobb and Lisa M. Cobb. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 5689—color slides). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Individual was found under fallen log ca. 100 m NE of park boundary road. Specimen was not proximate to an immediate water source although Thompson Creek was within a few hundred meters. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Austin Peay State Univ. Misc. Publ. 12:1–94).

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NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Common Mudpuppy). USA: ILLINOIS: PULASKI CO: unnamed tributary of the Ohio River. 1 April 2001. W. J. Poly and J. E. Wetzel. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 17077). Verified by C. A. Phillips. One subadult was collected and preserved (82 mm SVL, 125 mm TL, live weight: 10.9 g). The stream is adjacent to a public boat launch (Caledonia Landing) in the town of Olmsted at Ohio River RM 965 (NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 26, T15S, R1E) (37°10'47" 89°04'18"), USGS 7.5' Olmsted, Illinois-Kentucky topographic map). This salamander has not been reported previously from Pulaski County (Phillips et al. 1999, *Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual* 8: xv + 282 pp.), although it has been collected from adjacent Massac County. Specimen was captured with a seine ca. 50 m upstream from the mouth. At the capture site, stream substrate was primarily mud with some woody debris, and stream banks were steep and muddy. The ventral surface of the specimen is lacking pigment almost entirely, and tips of toes are white. A liver sample was removed and sent to Henry L. Bart, Jr. (Tulane University).

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