

East Ash Creek and McGee Wash are tributaries of Ash Creek in the headwaters of Trout Creek, and Lookout Wash is a headwater tributary of Knight Creek. Together, Trout and Knight creeks form the Big Sandy River. All of these systems have perennial, interrupted water and intermittent flow, often for fairly short stream reaches (e.g., in Trout Creek *T. cyrtopsis* were seen only within a 400 m reach); most of these streams are seasonally dry. Surrounding terrestrial habitats are largely Mohave desertscrub and Great Basin conifer woodland, depending on elevation and aspect (Brown 1994. Biotic Communities Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah. 342 pp.). Riparian communities include perennial reaches dominated by Velvet Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus*), Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and Goodding Willow (*Salix gooddingii*). Other riparian vertebrates at these sites include Lowland Leopard Frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*) and Speckled Dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*), although non-native Green Sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) also occupy some sites.

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THAMNOPHIS CYRTOPSIS (Black-necked Gartersnake). ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Cottonwood Mountains, Wright Canyon, Juniper Springs, ca. 6.0 km ENE Valentine (35.40161°N, 113.59649°W; NAD 83), 1368 m elev. 18 October 2012. Ammon Wilhelm and Rebecca Peck. Verified by Thomas R. Jones. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASU HP-00114; photo voucher). Wright Canyon empties into Truxton Wash, a major tributary of endorheic Red Lake in the Hualapai Valley north of Kingman, Arizona. This is the first record from the Cottonwood Mountains and in a major watershed from which *T. cyrtopsis* was previously unknown (Brennan and Holycross 2006. Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.). This record extends the known range ca. 30 km NW of the nearest recent records from the Big Sandy River watershed in the Aquarius Mountains (Partridge et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48: 131–132) and ca. 46 km NE of a record from the Hualapai Mountains (Buus 1983. Herpetol. Rev. 14:53–54). Additional unvouchered observations of *T. cyrtopsis* in this watershed have been made at Truxton Wash north of Valentine (S. MacVean, Arizona Game and Fish Department, pers. comm.).

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THAMNOPHIS RUFIPUNCTATUS (Narrow-headed Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: APACHE Co.: Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Reservation Creek (33.71517°N, 109.48604°W; NAD 83). 15 May 2016. Rex Bergamini, Kayla Christy, and Michael Morton. Verified by Andrew T. Holycross. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASU HP-00111, HP-00112; photo vouchers). Range extension (Holycross et al. 2006. Surveys for *Thamnophis eques* and *Thamnophis rufipunctatus* in the Gila River Watershed of Arizona and New Mexico. Final report to Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona). One adult female (540 mm SVL, 160 VTL, 93 g mass, ASU HP-00111) and one adult male (450 mm SVL, 148 VTL, 53.5 g mass, ASU HP-00112) were captured in Gee minnow traps, both on the edge of the main channel. These specimens represent a new population within the geographic

distribution of *T. rufipunctatus*, and extend the range 3.2 river km N of the closest unvouchered sightings from the Black River in 2007 (Rosen 2007. Scientific Collecting Permit Report, Permit# 570968. Final report to Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona), and 2.8 river km W and 3.2 river km N of the closest vouchered sightings from the Black River in 2005 (ASU HP-00031; Holycross et al. 2006, *op. cit.*).

Thamnophis rufipunctatus has suffered dramatic population declines and fragmentation throughout its range (Brennan and Holycross 2006. Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.; Hibbitts et al. 2009. Southwest. Nat. 54:461–467) and the species is currently federally-listed as Threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2014. Fed. Reg. 79:38678–38746). Recent surveys of historical localities in the Black River and Gila River watersheds have produced few to no sightings (Holycross et al. 2006, *op. cit.*), prompting a listing of the Black River population as “Likely not viable” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2014, *op. cit.*). Additional surveys in these watersheds have also documented apparent local extirpations as a result of catastrophic wildfire (Nowak and Drost 2015. Effects of Wildfires on Threatened Narrow-headed Gartersnakes: 2014 Surveys. Unpubl. interim report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey Southwest Biological Science Center, Flagstaff, Arizona). With watershed declines in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico, the range extension from a mainstem stream into a remote tributary refugium provides an important distribution record and may indicate a possible mechanism of local persistence for the species in the Black River drainage.

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VIRGINIA VALERIAE ELEGANS (Western Smooth Earthsnake). USA. TENNESSEE: HENDERSON Co.: Dogwood Lake (35.69606°N 88.24236°W; WGS 84). 2 June 2016. Austin C. Hulbert and Joshua M. Hall. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19755; photo voucher). Individual was found under leaf litter. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; 21 Sept 2016). The nearest known voucher specimen is ca. 32 km to the southeast in Perry County (Vertebrate Zoology Collection, University of Tennessee, Knoxville [UT] 6736).

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XENOPHIDION ACANTHOGNATHUS (Bornean Spine-jawed Snake). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: MIRI DIVISION: Lambir Hills National Park (4.115331°N, 114.021338°E; WGS 84). 25 November 2016. N.