

Zulia, Sección de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 526, Maracaibo 4011, Venezuela (e-mail: edwinfantembluz@hotmail.com).

**RANA BEDRIAGAE** (Bedriaga's Frog). MALTA: GOZO ISLAND: L-Ghadira ta' Sarraflu (36°02'3"N; 14°12'2"E). 500 m elev. 5 September 2004. Jonathan Abela, Nimrod Mifsud, Esther Schembri, Arnold Sciberras, and Jeffery Sciberras. National Museum of Natural History, Mdina, Malta (NMNH AN01105). Verified by Ulrich Sinsch, Universität Bonn (on the basis of color photographs and recordings of advertisement calls). Introduced to the Maltese Islands, where *Discoglossus pictus pictus* is the only native amphibian (Baldacchino and Schembri 2002. *Amfibiji, Rettili, u Mammiferi fil-gzejjer Maltin. Il-Pjeta, Pubblikazzjonijiet Indipendenza*, xii + 256 pp., Malta; Lanza 1972. *Lav. Soc. Ital. Biogeogr. N. Ser.*, 3:755–804). Calls were first heard from the permanent freshwater pool at Ta' Sarraflu in April 2000, when approximately six individuals were calling. Individuals were first seen on 27 May 2004. Since then, choruses of at least 50 frogs have been heard around the pool. Eggs, tadpoles, and froglets were seen there, indicating successful reproduction. Choruses are now heard at two other localities on Gozo Island, indicating that the species is spreading.

Submitted by **ARNOLD SCIBERRAS** and **PATRICK J. SCHEMBRI** (e-mail: patrick.j.schembri@um.edu.mt), Department of Biology, University of Malta, Msida MSD06, Malta.

**RANA BERLANDIERI** (Rio Grande Leopard Frog). MEXICO: SONORA: 13 km SW San Luis Río Colorado, 30 m E Hwy 40 (32°24'34.1"N, 114°52'52.5"W), 27 m elev. 9 April 2005. James C. Rorabaugh and Jeffrey M. Servoss. Verified by T. Brennan. Arizona State University voucher photographs (ASU HP-00020–21). First records from Sonora; the closest accounts are from adjacent portions of Baja California Norte, Mexico and Arizona, USA (Grismer 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: Including Its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley. 399 pp.; Rorabaugh et al. 2002. *Southwest. Nat.* 47:12–20). This Sonoran population most likely originated by means of invaders from southwestern Arizona (Platz et al. 1990. *Copeia* 1990:324–333), using the Río Colorado or agricultural canals as dispersal routes. Both specimens were observed in a concrete-lined ditch in an agricultural area within the valley of the Río Colorado.

Submitted by **JAMES C. RORABAUGH** (e-mail: Jim\_Rorabaugh@fws.gov) and **JEFFREY M. SERVOSS**, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2321 West Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Phoenix, Arizona 85021, USA.

**RANA CASCADAE** (Cascades Frog). USA: WASHINGTON: JEFFERSON Co.: 47°47.56'N, 124°23.80'W, 98 m elev. 17 March 2005. R. O'Donnell and J. MacCracken. Voucher photographs in the University of Washington Burke Museum (UWBM 2131–2133). Verified by Marc P. Hayes. Thirteen egg masses were found in a ca. 2–3 m 15 cm deep puddle with a mud/silt substrate at the junction of two logging roads. Embryos ranged from stage 14 to 24, including two egg masses that had begun to hatch (Gosner 1960. *Herpetologica* 16:183–190). A brief search of the surrounding area did not reveal any adults. JEFFERSON Co: N47°50.68', W124°22.87', 109 m elev. 3 May 2005. R. O'Donnell, L. Beatty,

and R. McGinnis. Voucher photograph in the University of Washington Burke Museum (UWBM 2134). Verified by Marc P. Hayes. One juvenile found near a stream at a washed-out crossing of a decommissioned logging road. *Rana cascadae* is generally considered a species of high elevations. These observations represent new published low elevation records for the species by over 120 m (Stebbins 2003. *Western Reptiles and Amphibians*, 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 533 pp.). However, several museum specimens are available from low elevations on the western side of the Olympic Peninsula which have not been reported in the literature from 167 m (MVZ 65571), ca. 100 m (PSM 1458), and ca. 73 m (CAS 47708–47723). The new records reported here provide needed recent confirmation of low-elevation records from the Olympic Peninsula which have not been reported since the 1910s, where the species had been thought to be extirpated (Leonard et al. 1993. *Amphibians of Washington and Oregon*. Seattle Audubon Society, Seattle, 168 pp.; McAllister 1995. *Northwest Fauna* 3:81–112).

Submitted by **RYAN P. O'DONNELL**, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington 98501, USA (e-mail: odonnrpo@dfw.wa.gov); **JAMES G. MACCRACKEN**, Timber Department, Longview Fibre Company, 300 Fibre Way, Longview, Washington 98632, USA (e-mail: jmac@longfibre.com); **LAURA M. BEATTY**, and **RYAN T. MCGINNIS**, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington 98501, USA.

**RANA PALUSTRIS** (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: RUTHERFORD Co.: McElroy Rd ca. 850 m SE of Kittrell (35°49'07"N, 86°14'14"W). 14 November 2005. Matthew L. Niemiller and Brad M. Glorioso. Verified by Brian T. Miller. Voucher in Middle Tennessee State University Herpetological Collection (MTSU 150A). Adult found on road after rainfall. First county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.).

Submitted by **MATTHEW L. NIEMILLER** (e-mail: mln2a@mtsu.edu) and **BRAD M. GLORIOSO**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.

**RANA SPHENOCEPHALA** (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: MISSOURI: MARION Co.: Frog was caught alive on the Marion Co. bank of the Mississippi River at ca. river mile 323. 39.87130°N, 091.45054°W (NAD 83). 30 August 2005. Collected by Chad R. Dolan and James T. Lamer. INHS 19664. Verified by Chris Phillips, INHS. First county record (Johnson 2000. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri*. [2<sup>nd</sup> ed.] Missouri Dept. of Conservation).

Submitted by **CHAD R. DOLAN**, **JAMES T. LAMER**, and **JOHN K. TUCKER**, Illinois Natural History Survey, 8450 Montclair Ave, Brighton, Illinois 62012, USA.

**RELICTIVOMER PEARSEI**. VENEZUELA: ZULIA: Municipio Mara, La Orchila, Wayuu indigenous village, Sierra de Perijá piedmont (11°37'N 71°53'W), 230 m elev. 22 May 2004. E. Infante and C. Valeris. Museo de Biología, Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo (MBLUZ A-207); 6 June 2004. E. Infante and F. Rojas. MBLUZ A-225; 5 March 2005. P. Colmenares. MBLUZ A-256; Municipio Rosario de Perijá, Barranquitas, SW of Maracaibo Lake.