situated within the sandy soils of the western Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion, in the second growth hardwood canopy forest of an unnamed headwater stream valley that drains into the Saline River. *Hemidactylium* is widely distributed across the Interior Highlands and Ouachita Mountains of west-central Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.), yet this species is infrequently encountered, as preferred sphagnum moss wetland microhabitat is localized in occurrence. This record is 18 km SE of the nearest vouchered specimens in the Ouachita Mountains of central Saline County (Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas Arlington [UTA] 56604, 56605). However, it is significant as it is the first report of the species from the western Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province (Powell et al. 2016. Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing, New York, New York. 494 pp.). A subsequent search of this site by C. Vick on 15 March 2018 yielded an adult *Hemidactylium* attending an egg clutch found under a sphagnum cap on a root overhanging the margin of a woodland pool formed by an upended root mat of a large blown down tree. An additional unattended egg clutch was found under a nearby moss cap on the margin of the same pool. Caudate species associates observed in proximity to this stream valley during the course of the two site visits include: *Ambystoma maculatum* (Spotted Salamander), *Desmognathus brimleyorum* (Ouachita Dusky Salamander), *Eurycea paludicola* (Western Dwarf Salamander), and *Plethodon albagula* (Western Slimy Salamander). The presence of *E. paludicola* lends support in classifying the locality as coastal plain habitat, as this species does not ascend into the highlands of the Ouachita Mountains where it is replaced by *Eurycea multiplicata* (Many-ribbed Salamander). It should be noted that the range of *D. brimleyorum* (ID confirmed via genetic data by D. Shepard, pers. comm.), extends south-southeast well into the Gulf Coastal Plain along the Ouachita River basin. Sphagnum moss capped margins of predator free ephemeral woodland pools is the optimal microhabitat structure for successful reproduction in *Hemidactylium*. These specialized microhabitat requirements are likely a limiting factor that has influenced the spotty nature of the distribution of this species. These microhabitats are in turn very vulnerable to disturbance and/or destruction from the heavy machinery used in modern industrial timber harvest practices, which has dominated land use throughout the western Gulf Coastal Plain of southern Arkansas over the past 50 plus years. It would not be unreasonable to suggest that such landscape level impacts may have greatly reduced or eliminated unknown historic populations of *Hemidactylium* in the Gulf Coastal Plain of Arkansas. We thank L. Neuman-Lee, K. Roberts, and D. Shepard for their assistance in the preparation of this note.

CALVIN VICK, 111 Village Drive, Benton, Arkansas 72015, USA (e-mail: calvinhalo@gmail.com); KELLY J. IRWIN, Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, 915 E. Sevier St., Benton, Arkansas 72015, USA (e-mail: kelly.irwin@agfc.ar.gov).

*SIREN INTERMEDIA* (Lesser Siren). USA: TEXAS: KINNEY CO.: Imperialist Creek, TX Hwy 131, ca. 2.6 rd km S jct Co Rd 1908 (29.12682°N, 100.44236°W; WGS 84). 11 November 2018. Drew R. Davis and Krista M. Ruppert. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 112457 [DRD 5156]). Adult individual (249.5 g, 320 mm SVL, 149
mm tail length) trapped in a baited minnow trap at 0915 h. New county record extending the western boundary of this species in Texas (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.) and across its known range (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xvi + 587 pp.; Martof 1973. *Siren intermedia*. Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept. 127:1–3). This site was a shallow (ca. 1 m deep) pool with abundant aquatic vegetation with limited connectivity to other nearby pools along Imperialist Creek and is within the Rio Grande watershed. The nearest known records to this individual are from ca. 28 km to the southwest from specimens collected in 1880 near Normandy, Maverick County, Texas (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 10856–10862; Goin 1957. Herpetologica 13:37–42). We currently recognize this individual as *S. intermedia* but acknowledge that the taxonomic status of this species has not yet been fully resolved. This specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1018-294) issued to DRD.

**DREW R. DAVIS** (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu), **KRISTA M. RUPPERT**, and **RICHARD J. KLINE**, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA.