

Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Uriel Hernández-Salinas. Colección Herpetológica del Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB 2692). First published municipality record that fills a gap between the closest reported localities in Oaxaca ca. 73 km NNW, ca. 22 km N of Santiago Pinotepa Nacional (Flores-Villela et al. 1991. Serie Cat. Mus. Zool. "Alfonso L. Herrera" Cat. [3]:1–222) and ca. 130 km ESE near San Pedro Pochutla (Smith 1939. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 26:1–397). The lizard was found on a tree of a living fence along an unpaved road, next to a lime grove.

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SCELOPORUS SINIFERUS (Long-tailed Spiny Lizard). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Río Grande (16.042186°N, 97.420338°W; WGS 84), elev. 43 m. 25 December 1998. Aurelio Ramírez-Bautista and Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Uriel Hernández-Salinas. Colección Herpetológica del Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB 2693). First published municipality record that fills a gap between the closest reported localities ca. 105 km ESE in the vicinity of Puerto Angel, municipality of San Pedro Pochutla, Oaxaca and ca. 270 km WNW near Acapulco, Guerrero (Smith 1939. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser. 26:1–397). The lizard was found crawling adjacent to an unpaved road in leaf litter in remnant tropical deciduous forest next to a pasture.

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UROSAURUS ORNATUS SYMMETRICUS (Colorado River Tree Lizard). USA: CALIFORNIA: SAN BERNARDINO Co.: city of San Bernardino, Kendall neighborhood near NW end of College Avenue, 475 m elev. (34.178879°N, 117.343117°W; WGS84). 26 May 2010. Jonathan Hakim. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, LACM 179866. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Introduced population discovered in August 2007 by JB; lizards have continued to be seen in abundance at multiple life stages as of 16 July 2010. Lizards have been observed in an area of ca. 50 acres from Highway 215 northeast to Kendall Drive and from Jasmine Street northwest to the flood control channel that runs parallel to Campus Parkway. The lizards are exclusively found on residential fences and walls in a developed suburban neighborhood. The extent of the population and presence of juvenile

lizards suggests the population is established and reproducing. This record is 205 km W of the westernmost native population, in the Corn Spring area on the northeast slope of the Chuckwalla Mts., Riverside Co., California (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.). Many of the local homeowners own boats, suggesting that the lizards may have been stowaways from boating trips to Lake Havasu or other nearby areas of the Colorado River where this species naturally occurs, or intentional releases from captures made on such trips.

Submitted by **JIM BASS**, 16933 Mission Avenue, Hesperia, California 92345, USA (e-mail: jimbass2001@yahoo.com); and **JONATHAN HAKIM**, 937 W. 57th Street, Los Angeles, California 90037, USA (e-mail: hakim.ndmva@gmail.com).

SQUAMATA – SNAKES

BOA CONSTRICTOR (Boa Constrictor). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF ELOXOCHITLÁN: Reserva de la Biosfera de Metztlán, San Juan Amaque (20.71449°N, 98.94825°W; WGS84), elev. 916 m. 18 April 2010. María Eugenia Mendiola. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Herpetological Photographic Collection, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH CIB 2). First record for Eloxochitlán and Reserva de la Biosfera de Metztlán, extending the range within the state ca. 38 km S of its closest known locality at Tepehuacán de Guerrero (Mendoza, et al. 2006. Publ. Espec. Soc. Herpetol. Mexicana [3]:99–109), and ca. 95 km W of Huehuetla (Goyenechea et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:364). The snake was found on a tree in tropical deciduous forest.

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CROTALUS TRANSVERSUS (Cross-banded Mountain Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: DISTRITO FEDERAL: Delegación Tlalpan, Volcán Xitle, San Andres Totoltepec (19.2462°N, 99.2070°W; WGS 84), elev. 2870 m. 21 July 2009. Eric Centenero Alcalá and Uri García. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFCID-04). Second record for Distrito Federal and first record for Delegación Tlalpan, extending the known range of the species ca. 9 km from Cerro Panza, Valle del Tezontle, Delegación Magdalena Contreras (García-Vázquez et al. 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:484). The snake was found under a rock in oak forest.

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EPICTA GOUDOTII (Black Threadsnake). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF HAZALINGO: Tepalcahuac (20.95852°N, 98.48527°W; WGS84), elev. 315 m. 01 September 2007. Victor D. Vite Silva and Alejandro Ramírez-Pérez. Verified by Raciél Cruz Elizalde. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles del Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB 2181–2183). MUNICIPALITY OF HUAUTLA: Tamayon (21.03457°N, 98.2886°W; WGS84), elev. 506 m. 10 November 2007. Victor D. Vite Silva and Alejandro Ramírez-Pérez. Verified by Raciél Cruz Elizalde. CIB 2184. First records for Hidalgo, extending the range ca. 147 km SW from the closest known locality, 2 km W of La Loma, Tamaulipas (Flores-Benabib and Flores-Villela 2008. *Biol. Soc. Herpetol. Mexicana* 16:13–14).

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FARANCIA ABACURA (Red-bellied Mudsnake). USA: GEORGIA: PEACH Co.: DOR, State Rt. 49 at Mule Cr. (32.60278°N; 83.79815°W; no datum available). 8 May 2010. Digital image AHAP-D 246. First county record. TAYLOR Co.: DOR, State Rt. 96, 1 km E of Reynolds, at Flint River floodplain (Magnolia Swamp) (32.55267°N; 84.05382°W; no datum available). 08 May 2010. Digital image AHAP-D 245. First county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Both specimens collected by S. Graham and verified by Craig Guyer. Decimal degrees of localities were determined using ACME Mapper 2.0 software (<http://mapper.acme.com>).

Submitted by **SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Auburn University, Department of Biological Sciences, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu.

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hognose Snake). USA: TEXAS: CALDWELL Co.: Farm to Market Road 713 near the Caldwell/Bastrop Co. Line Road (29.82858°N, 97.39533°W; WGS 84). 12 April 2008. Romey Swanson. Verified by Travis Laduc. Texas Natural History Collection (TNHC 82800). A single DOR was collected from the road shoulder. First county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas

A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.). The individual measured 48.4 cm SVL and 60.0 cm total length and had a reddish base coloration often seen in specimens collected from Bastrop Co.

Submitted by **ROMEY L. SWANSON** (e-mail: romeyswanson@gmail.com) and **THOMAS R. SIMPSON** (e-mail: r_simpson@txstate.edu), Department of Biology, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Mole Kingsnake). USA: GEORGIA: PUTNAM Co.: Burtom Rd. near Lake Sinclair (33.224543°N, 83.419154°W; WGS84). 18 April 2010. Alfred J. Mead. GCH 5280. Verified by Christopher E. Skelton. First county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Single adult collected DOR on road flanked by mature pine forest and recently established pasture land.

Submitted by **ALFRED J. MEAD** (e-mail: al.mead@gcsu.edu) and **DENNIS PARMLEY**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia 31061, USA.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). USA: GEORGIA: WILKES Co.: Tignall, Newtown Road, 1.6 km NW Elam Lunceford Road (33.87554°N, 82.83697°W, WGS84), elev. 163 m. 06 June 2009. Justin T. Oguni and Matthew A. King. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (photographic voucher UF 158417). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Found AOR at 2145 h in mixed hardwood forest with residential homes.

Submitted by **JUSTIN T. OGUNI**, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA; e-mail: goonie16@gmail.com

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA NIGRA (Eastern Black Kingsnake). USA: GEORGIA: DADE Co.: field ca. 100 m NE of jct of Higdon Creek and CR 13, ca. 5.9 air km W of Trenton (34.87262°N, 85.57365°W; NAD83). 17 May 2010. Houston C. Chandler. UF 157836. Verified by John B. Jensen and Kenneth Krysko. First county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Single adult captured and photographed on the bank of a small farm pond. Rural area with mix of forest and pasture and a ca. 5 ha clearcut within sight of capture area.

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LEPTOTYPHLOPS HUMILIS (Western Threadsnake). USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Virgin River valley (36.841538°N, 113.982881°W, NAD 83), elev. 513 m. 24 July 2010. Steven Anderson. Verified by Tom Giermakowski. University of New Mexico Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 77882). This is the first record from the Arizona Strip and fills an important gap in the known distribution of the species. Other specimens have been recorded further south, along the lower Colorado River and