

(9.4 g; 269 mm SVL; 85 mm tail length) collected at 1516 h. Additional unpublished records for this species exist throughout Holt Co. (Charles R. Conner Museum, Washington State University [CRCM] 41-311, 41-315, 41-316). Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission Scientific and Educational Permit (#545) issued to DRD.

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CONIOPHANES FISSIDENS (Yellow-bellied Snake). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN LUIS ACATLÁN: Pascala del Oro (17.05285°N, 98.80888°W; WGS 84), 1062 m elev. March 2003. Elizabeth Beltrán-Sánchez. Verified by Gunther Köhler. Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum (SMF 100272). First record for the municipality, extending the previous known distribution in the state 78 airline km SW from Acahuizotla, municipality of Chilpancingo de los Bravo (Davis and Dixon 1959. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:79–92). The snake was collected under collecting license (#02570/15) issued to Fausto R. Mendez de la Cruz by SEMARNAT.

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ENULIUS FLAVITORQUES (Pacific Long-tailed Snake). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: MONTIJO DISTRICT: Isla Canales de Afuera, Coiba National Park (7.69432°N, 81.6269°W; WGS 84), 46 m elev. 10 January 2015. E. E. Flores. Verified by Marcos Ponce. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8661; photo voucher). First record for the species from Isla Canales de Afuera and Coiba National Park (Pérez-Santos and Martínez 1997. *In* Catroviejo and Velayos [eds.], Flora y Fauna del Parque Nacional Coiba [Panama], Inventario Preliminar, pp. 445–455. Agencia Española de Cooperación, Madrid). The snake was captured on leaf litter near a stream at 2020 h.

CALOBRE DISTRICT: San Juan River (8.46166°N, 80.84370°W; WGS 84), 676 m elev. 30 December 2015. E. E. Flores. Verified by Marcos Ponce. UTADC 8662 (photo voucher). First record for La Yeguada Forest Reserve in the highlands of central Panama (Sanjurjo 2009. *Anfibios y Reptiles de la Reserva Forestal La Yeguada*. Tesis de Licenciatura. Universidad de Panamá. 28 pp.). The snake was captured at 2145 h while it was moving over top of the cement wall of an artificial channel diverting water from San Juan River into La Yeguada Hydropower project.

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HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). USA: ALABAMA: LOWNDES Co.: CR 40 2.40 road km E of CR 23 (32.32598°N, 85.68654°W; WGS 84). 7 May 2016. Dixon

Whitehead. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 1229; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This DOR specimen fills a gap within the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion. This species has been recorded from each of the adjacent counties (Autauga, Butler, Dallas, Montgomery, Wilcox), excluding Crenshaw Co. (Bakkegard 2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:94; Folt et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:591–554; Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). Additional records were searched online via VertNet and Zoological Record.

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IMMANTODES GEMMISTRATUS (Central American Tree Snake). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF CHILAPA DE ÁLVAREZ: Tenexatlajco (17.55086°N, 99.269251°W; WGS 84), 1980 m elev. 6 July 2015. Jesús Alberto Domínguez-Bahena. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8644, 8645; photo vouchers). First municipality record extending the previously known distribution 22.44 airline km E from the vicinity of Chilpancingo (Zweifel 1959. *Am. Mus. Nov.* 1961:1–18). The snake was found under an agave leaf in oak forest. We thank Carl Franklin for providing the photo voucher number.

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Braminy Blind Snake). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF XALAPA: “5 de Febrero” cemetery, Xalapa (19.534212°N, 96.917766°W; WGS 84), 1426 m elev. 11 August 2015. Lucio Aranda Delgado. Verified by Luis Canseco Marquez. Herpetological Collection, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa (UV 0899; photo voucher). First record from the Municipality of Xalapa and second record for the state, extending the distribution in Veracruz 50 airline km northwest from Playa Mocambo, Municipality of Veracruz, near sea level on the Gulf lowlands (Mendoza-Quijano et al. 1993. *Herpetol. Rev.* 24:110).

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LAMPROPELTIS ALTERNA (Gray-banded Kingsnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: OTERO Co.: 25 km NNE of Dell City, Texas (32.19°N, 104.98°W; NAD 83), 1551 m elev. 26 June 2015. Ian M. Latella and Tom Kennedy. Verified by J. Tomasz Giermakowski. Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB 96332). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 413 pp.). This is the first vouchered record of *Lampropeltis alterna* from Otero Co. and extends the known range of the species 51 km W from the previous

westernmost observation within Carlsbad Caverns National Park, collected in 2004 (Prival and Goode 2014. *In* Hoyt and Karges [eds.], Proceedings of the Sixth Symposium on the Natural Resources of the Chihuahuan Desert Region, pp. 283–319. The Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute, Fort Davis, Texas). This specimen confirms a previously reported sight record believed to have been observed in Otero Co. (Hakkila 1994. An Assessment of Potential Habitat and Distribution of the Gray-Banded Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis alterna*) in New Mexico. 13 pp. Report to NMDGF; accessible at http://sierraherps.com/pdf/Hakkila_1994.pdf) but lacking definitive locality information.

The juvenile male specimen (312 mm SVL, 373 mm total length) was collected approximately 1.3 m up a 2-m tall, east-facing vertical rocky ledge at 2126 h (air temperature = 23.3°C). Specimen was collected under New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Protected species collection permit 3329 and with funding from NMDGF Share with Wildlife to MJR and IML.

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LAMPROPELTIS CALIFORNIAE (California Kingsnake). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF LORETO: Isla del Carmen (26.022031°N, 111.153202°W; WGS 84), 19 m elev. 2 May 2013. Winifred F. Frick, Paul A. Heady III, A. Marm Kilpatrick, and Darwin W. Frick Heady. Verified by Melissa A. Stepek. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM_HerpPC_5317–5321; photo voucher). First record for Isla del Carmen (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.). In addition to Isla del Carmen, this species occurs on 11 other islands in the Gulf of California: Islas Ángel de La Guarda, Cerralvo, Monserrate, Salsipuedes, San Esteban, San Lorenzo Norte, San Lorenzo Sur, San Pedro Mártir, San Pedro Nolasco, Santa Cruz, and Tortuga (herpatlas.sdnhm.org, 25 Jan 2016).

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LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Yellow-bellied Kingsnake). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co.: County Road 302 (30.398056°N, 97.284361°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2016. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections (formerly Texas Natural History Collections), University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 98601; photo voucher). This is a new county record which fills a gap in the known range of the species which has been found in adjacent counties: Williamson, Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, Washington, and Burleson (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: ALABAMA: COLBERT Co.: Cane Creek Nature Preserve, Canyon Rim Trail (34.62148°N, 87.80242°W; WGS 84). 17 April 2011. Charles Rose.

Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 1231; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). A GPS coordinate was not recorded at the time of discovery so one was generated using Google Earth for the general area. A single juvenile, sex unknown, was observed basking on a sandstone outcrop along the trail in dry, mixed hardwood-pine forest. The nearest recorded location in the state occurs approximately 52.5 air km to the southeast in the Bankhead National Forest (Lawrence/Winston counties). This record falls within the Little Mountain section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion.

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LIODYTES RIGIDA SINICOLA (Gulf Swampsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: UNION Co.: Calion Lake Spillway off Champagnolle Road (33.325724°N, 92.526052°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2016. C. T. McAllister. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 33576). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). This rarely collected snake has now been reported from limited localities in 16 counties of central and southern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004, *op. cit.*; Tumilson and Robison 2010. J. Arkansas Acad. Sci. 64:141–144). Specimen collected under Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Scientific Collecting Permit (#022520162) issued to CTM.

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LYCODON FLAVOMACULATUS (Yellow-spotted Wolf Snake). INDIA: TAMIL NADU: VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT: Perali Village (9.619536°N, 77.977957°E, WGS 84), 110 m elev. 4 September 2008. G. Melvinselan. Verified by Amit Sayyed. Lee Kong Chian Museum of Natural History, University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.270; photo voucher). First record for Tamil Nadu State, second record from South India and southernmost limit of distribution. Previously reported from Mangarai, Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, Kerala State (Murthy 1991. The Snake 23:104–106), but later corrected as *Lycodon flavicollis* (Mukherjee and Bhupathy 2007. Russian J. Herpetol. 14:21–26). Nearest published locality is in Dharwad, Karnataka, ca. 725 km to the northwest (Sharma et al. 2015. IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians 22:164–167).

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NAJA SUMATRANA (Equatorial Spitting Cobra). PHILIPPINES: BUSUANGA ISLAND: PALAWAN PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF