a single documented record for the species from 2013 in northern Marion County (UF 169696). This record is shown on the range map for the species in Krysko et al. (2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.) and is ca. 45 km north-northwest of the toad reported here. In Florida, the current known distribution of this invasive species includes a broad swath from the Tampa/St. Petersburg area southeast through the central peninsula to eastern Miami-Dade County and the Florida Keys. An established, growing population also occurs in southwest Florida in the Naples/Ft. Meyers area. A small population is thought to persist in Volusia County as well (Wilson and Johnson 2017. The cane or "Bufo" toad (*Rhinella marina*). University of Florida IFAS Extension, Publication #WEC387, https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw432). There are several isolated records from northern Florida (Krysko et al. 2019, *op. cit.*; www.inaturalist.org, 4 Nov 2022), and a population now believed to be extirpated was previously established in the panhandle in Panama City. Although there is no current evidence of *Rhinella marina* breeding in north Florida or the panhandle, the accumulating one-off records are of concern as they may indicate early stages of invasion in this part of the state.

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SCINAX GRANULATUS. ARGENTINA: SAN LUIS PROVINCE: Junín Department: Villa de Merlo (32.32861°S, 65.00166°W; WGS 84), 932 m elev. 16 November 2020. Ignacio Duhalde. Verified Julián Faivovich. Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (MACN-CONICET), National University of Comechingones (CHN-UNLC-B/V0029). This record (a single adult male) represents a new province and extends its distribution 349 km west from the nearest record (Agostini and Roesler 2011. CheckList 7:112–113). Specimen collected under permit number 49-PMA-2019.

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***THELODERMA CORTICALE* (Vietnamese Mossy Frog)**. LAOS: BOLIKHAMXAY PROVINCE: Khamkeut District: Phi La (18.77802°N, 104.84154°E; WGS 84), 793 m elev. 18 August 2013. S. J. Trageser, D. Dunlop, S. Woodman, P. Woodman, and C. T. Trung. Verified by Nick Poyarkov. Vinh Museum, Vinh University (B2013-27-07, B2013-27-08). Adult (60.65 mm SVL) found in a primary forest, on mossy cliff with exposed roots, during foggy night at 0300 h. First record from Bolikhamxay Province and third reported for Laos; nearest known population to the south in Nakai Nam Theun National Park, Khammouan Province, Laos ca. 103 km to the southeast (Brakels et al. 2021. Herpetol. Rev. 52:792); closest record to the north is Tam Dao National Park, Vietnam ca. 311 km to the northeast (Royal Ontario Museum [ROM] 34873). The species also occurs in China (Poyarkov et al. 2021. Russian J. Herpetol. 28:1–110).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS SAGREI* (Brown Anole)**. USA: ARIZONA: Maricopa Co.: Phoenix, 8640 S 19th Ave (33.367°N, 112.101°W; WGS 84). 7 April 2022. Andrew T. Holycross. Verified by Thomas Jones. Arizona State University (ASUHEP 000646; photo voucher). New state and county record (Meshaka et al. 2022. Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of the United States. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. xiii + 245 pp.). An adult *A. sagrei* was photographed on a passion fruit vine (*Passiflora* sp.) trellis on the outdoor grounds of a plant nursery in south Phoenix. We asked the nursery employees about the lizard, and they reported that these lizards have been commonly seen on the outdoor nursery grounds for over three years, since 2019, and have observed mating behavior, suggesting it is an established population.

Pima Co.: 3384 E River Rd, Tucson (32.276°N, 110.924°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2022. Addie Leimroth. Verified by Thomas Jones. ASUHEP 000618 (photo voucher). Multiple *A. sagrei* were observed inside a greenhouse and one adult male outside the greenhouse at a plant nursery. On 3 May 2022, two of us (RDB, KEH) collected specimens (ASUHEC 037778–037781) from this location including two males (52, 57 mm SVL) and two females (42, 45 mm SVL). During the 3 May 2022 visit, we saw more than 30 *A. sagrei*, both juveniles and adults, over ca. 2 h, verifying they are abundant and reproducing. Nursery employees reported seeing the lizards for the last four years, since 2018, in the greenhouses, but not outside. We confirmed this nursery receives plant shipments from Florida and either stow-away lizards or their eggs buried in the potted plant soil resulted in this introduction (Norval et al. 2013. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 20:199–202).

We were originally alerted to the possible presence of *A. sagrei* in Arizona when two of us (LPC, DNR) discovered an adult male (ASUHEC 037387; 45 mm SVL) in a cold-packed crate of cantaloupes (*Cucumis melo melo* var. *cantalupo*) packed in (and shipped from) Arizona by a California company. The shipment was intercepted on 17 September 2021 at the Live Oak, Agricultural Interdiction Station No. 6B, U.S. Interstate 10 Eastbound, Suwannee County, Florida, USA (30.3492°N, 83.1541°W; WGS 84). The destination of the melons was a produce company in Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida, but the origination of the shipment in Arizona suggests *A. sagrei* might occur at or near a shipping center or agricultural field in Arizona.

These observations represent the first vouchered records of *A. sagrei* at two locations in Arizona, one in Tucson and one in Phoenix (Meshaka et al. 2022, *op. cit.*), and raise the possibility of a third population at the unspecified location of a shipping center or agricultural field in Arizona. This species has a high probability of becoming established in conducive microclimates in newly invaded regions (Latella and Poe 2009. Biol. Invasions 13:845–856), and their presence in multiple sites in Arizona for at least the last 3–5 years suggests it's becoming established. For example, since 2019 there have been 13 *A. sagrei* records in Arizona reported on iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org, 17 Aug 2022), primarily from locations near the vouchered localities reported here. *Anolis sagrei* is a Cuban and Bahamian species that is among the most successful invasive lizard species and has

become established in numerous countries in the Americas and Asia (Kolbe et al. 2007. Conserv. Biol. 21:1612–1625; Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, Dordrecht. x + 563 pp. + CD ROM). In the USA, nonindigenous populations exist in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, westward through the Gulf states and into Texas, with additional populations in Hawaii and southern California (Meshaka et al. 2022, *op. cit.*). It is unclear if the Arizona *A. sagrei* will spread beyond the urban areas where they currently occur, or if they will impact native lizard species, but there is evidence that *A. sagrei* are displacing native *Sceloporus occidentalis* in Orange County, California (Fisher et al. 2020. PeerJ 8:e8937).

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***COLEONYX VARIEGATUS* (Western Banded Gecko)**. USA: NEVADA: Mineral Co.: Monte Cristo Mountains (39.0139°N, 118.1539°W; WGS 84), 1658 m elev. 19 August 2010. Jenni Jeffers. Verified by Alison Whiting. Brigham Young University Life Science Museum (BYU Obs: Herp 25143; photo voucher). Adult female was observed ca. 2 m from an adit at King Mine, next to a dirt road in rocky debris at 2000 h, ca. 12 min after sunset with moon illumination at 65%, clear sky, air temperature at 23°C, and east wind at 0–2 mph. The area is characterized as a quartz dominated rocky hillside with small rocky canyons connecting near the mine. The vegetation is dominated by Low Sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*), Shadscale Saltbrush (*Atriplex confertifolia*), Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), Snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), and Desert Trumpet (*Eriogonum inflatum*). Specimen was captured and photographed then placed immediately back at the site of capture. This observation represents a 282-km range extension to the northwest (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Harvard University [MVZ] 277363) and a 174-km range extension to the northeast (MVZ 227787) from the nearest published records of *C. variegatus*. This is the first known record for this species in Mineral County, Nevada, and northernmost known record in both the state of Nevada and the species' known geographic range.

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***HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS* (Mediterranean Gecko)**. USA: FLORIDA: Union Co.: SunStop #326, 875 W Main Street, Lake Butler (30.02516°N, 82.34877°W; WGS 84). 8 October 2022. Benjamin W. Genter and Michelle Genter. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 116934 [DRD 9894]). Female (56 mm SVL, 53 mm tail length, 3.97 g) collected off an exterior wall at 2208 h. This specimen represents a new county record (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xvi + 706 pp.) and fills a gap in this species' recognized distribution in northern Florida. *Hemidactylus turcicus* is known from four bordering counties (Krysko et al. 2019, *op. cit.*), and the nearest known specimen record is ca. 24.0 km to the west in Columbia County (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida [UF] 124750). The collection of non-native species is not regulated by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and collection methods followed an approved IACUC protocol (UTRGV AUP #22-12).

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***HOLBROOKIA MACULATA* (Lesser Earless Lizard)**. USA: COLORADO: Douglas Co.: Spring Gulch drainage in Highlands Ranch (39.54033°N, 105.03374°W; WGS 84), 1697 m elev. 27 August 2022. Scott P. Greubel. Verified by Lauren J. Livo. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM AC-339; photo voucher). This represents a county record for Douglas County (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado, 2nd edition. University Press of Colorado & Colorado Division of Wildlife, Niwot, Colorado. 484 pp.). The closest vouchered specimen is from Richardson's Ranch, Denver County, ca. 25 km north and 16 km east of this Douglas County locality (Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico [MSB] 82941). I thank L. J. Livo for assistance in drafting this note and E. M. Braker for curation of the voucher images.

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***POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS* (Many-colored Bush Anole; Monkey Lizard)**. COLOMBIA: SUCRE DEPARTMENT: Montes de María: Chalán: (9.54997°N, 75.316845°W; WGS 84), 270 m elev. 5 July 2022. Dayana Oviedo-Cantillo, Yair Baleta-Osorio, Orlando Feria-Rosa, Juan Pretelt, and Liliana Solano. Verified by J. Alejandro Cabrejo. Museo Zoológico de la Universidad de Sucre (MZUSU H00164 [male], H00165 [female]). The individuals (male: 490 mm SVL; female: 500 mm SVL) were found in courtship (moving together and biting each other) on a bush branch ca. 2 m above the ground, falling from the branch together in the morning (0905 h) when we finally collected them. The specimens correspond to the first record of *P. marmoratus* in the Sucre Department and a ca. 172 km range extension northwest from Chimichagua in the Cesar Department (Sierra Rueda and Montoya Cruz 2020. Catálogo de Anfibios y Reptiles de Colombia 6:36–42). Specimens were collected under permit granted to the Universidad de Sucre through Resolution 0391 of 2016 issued by Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales (ANLA).

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