

in the British Museum [Natural History]. London III:461) and *D. i. bucephala* (Peters 1960. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 144:77). The single specimen from Bahia examined by Peters (*op. cit.*) has faded coloration. Peters considered this an intergrade between *D. i. bucephala* and *D. i. indica*, but recognized its similarity to *D. i. indica*. We suspect that the specimens examined by both authors are in fact *D. i. indica*, and we have never found *D. i. bucephala* in Bahia. Indeed, this subspecies is known in Brazil only from the central and southeastern regions (Hoge and Romano 1975. Mem. Inst. Butantan 39:51–60). The records presented here are the first for state of Bahia reliably identified as *D. i. indica*. It is likely that the specimens reported here are from a disjunct population of *D. i. indica* in the Atlantic forest not represented in other Brazilian collections.

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DRYMOLUBER DICHROUS. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Parque Nacional do Rio Doce, near Marliéria municipality (19°43'S, 42°45'W). 27–28 April 1986. Ulisses Caramaschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ) 9297, adult male 660 mm SVL, 270 mm TL). Verified by Ronaldo Fernandes. First record from the State of Minas Gerais, and third record from the Atlantic Forest, extending the known range ca. 500 km SW of Porto Seguro, State of Bahia (Franco et al. Répteis na Estação Vera Cruz. Rio de Janeiro, Veracel Celulose, 1998).

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ERIDIPHAS SLEVINI SLEVINI (Slevin's Night Snake). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: San Juan de La Costa, 80 km N of La Paz. 16 December 2001. Ricardo Escobar III, Timothy M. Youmans, and Jesse L. Grismer. La Sierra University Collection (LSUPC S3256). Verified by L. Lee Grismer. This record fills a distribution gap of ca. 100 km between Rancho La Presa and La Paz (Grismer 1996, Herpetol. Rev. 27:33–34). The specimen was found in a sandstone exfoliation on a south-facing canyon wall ca. 1 m above ground.

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FARANCIA ABACURA REINWARDTII (Western Mud Snake). USA: TEXAS: MARION CO: 4.0 km SSW Smithland off Texas 43, vic. Kitchen's Creek watershed. 4 June 2002. C. T. McAllister. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 26994). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record partially filling six-county hiatus in NE Texas (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.; Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. Univ. of Texas

Press, Austin. 437 pp.). Also reported previously from adjacent Caddo Parish, Louisiana (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. LSU Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

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HYDROPS TRIANGULARIS NEGLECTUS. BRAZIL: PARÁ: Santarém (2°26'S; 54°42'W). Month and day of collection unknown, 1999. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia (LPHA), Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas (LPZ), Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós (FIT), Santarém, Pará State (LPHA 092). Verified by A. P. dos Santos-Jr. Species known from Trinidad and western Guiana, (Roze 1957. Acta Biologica Venezuelica 2[8]:51–95). First country record, enlarges known distribution ca. 1044 km from Mazaruní in Guiana (Roze, *op. cit.*).

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LIOPHIS MILIARIS AMAZONICUS (Common Watersnake). BRAZIL: PARÁ: Município Itaituba (4°17'S, 55°59'W), left bank of the Tapajós River. J. G. da Frota. 9 April 2002. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia (LPHA), Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas (LPZ), Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará State (LPHA 2235). Verified by Rubens N. Yuki. Subspecies occurs in the Santarém municipality, Brazil, SSW to Itenez River, Beni, Bolivia, east and south into Mato Grosso, Brazil (Dixon 1983. Copeia 1983:791–802). This specimen represents the second record from the basin of Tapajós River, Pará State, and extends the range ca. 240 km S from the nearest record (Município Santarém), also in Pará State.

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MICRURUS CLARKI (Clark's Coral Snake). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: ca 2 km N of Dominical, Hacienda Baru National Wildlife Refuge (09°16'00"N, 83°52'20"W, 10 m elev.). 13 July 2000. M. Ryan. Verified by Federico Bola Hos. Museo de Zoología de la Universidad de Costa Rica MZUCR 14816 (formerly FB 2562). A juvenile was found dead on the coastal highway in the morning following heavy night rains. Range extension of 85 km and represents the northern limit for this South American species. Previously recorded from the Golfito area of southern Costa Rica.

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