

with Whispering Wind (24 May 2006, TNHC 65410), and intersection of Scissortail and Chickadee (09 Sept. 2006, TNHC 65423). Verified by Travis LaDuc. First county records (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2nd Edition. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **JAMES L. CHRISTIANSEN**, Texas Natural History Collections, Texas Natural Science Center, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78705, USA.

PANTHEROPHIS (= ELAPHE) OBSOLETA (Western Ratsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: CLEVELAND CO.: 6.4 km NW of Rison (Sec. 31, T8S, R11W). 05 May 2006. Henry W. Robison. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 30138). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record in southern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*, Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biological Sciences, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754-9354, USA; e-mail: hwrobison@saumag.edu.

PSEUDOLEPTODEIRA URIBEI (Uribe's False Cat-eyed Snake). MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: Ejido Maquili, Aquila (18°34'46"N, 103°35'46"W), 96 m elev. 21 March 2005. Alejandro Mijangos. Verified by Aurelio Ramírez-Bautista and Javier Alvarado. Colección de Herpetología, Instituto de Recursos Naturales, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo (INIRENA 0573). New state record that bridges the gap between previous records from coastal areas of Jalisco and Guerrero (García and Ceballos 1994. *Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of the Jalisco Coast, Mexico*. Fund. Ecol. Cuixmala, A.C., Inst. Biol. U.N.A.M., D.F.).

Submitted by **ALEJANDRO MIJANGOS, DOLORES HUACUZ**, and **ADRIAN QUIJADA-MASCAREÑAS**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo (UMSNH), Morelia 58040, Michoacán, México.

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Braminy Blindsnake). MÉXICO: CAMPECHE: Municipality of Ciudad de Carmen (18°40'20.7"N, 91°44'42.2"W). 19 December 2005. Israel Solano Zavaleta. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. Colección Herpetológica del Museo de Zoología Alfonso L. Herrera, UNAM (MZFC 18282). First record for Yucatán, extending its range ca. 362 km W of Chetumal, Quintana Roo (Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:393–395). The specimen was found in mangrove vegetation.

Submitted by **ISRAEL SOLANO ZAVALETA, URI OMAR GARCÍA VÁZQUEZ** (e-mail: urigarcia@gmail.com), and **LUIS CANSECO MÁRQUEZ**, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, A.P. 70-399, México D.F. 04510.

SIBYNOPHIS MELANOCEPHALUS (Black-headed Collared Snake). BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: TEMBURONG DISTRICT: Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre; a tributary of Sungai Belalong, Sungai Mata Ikan (04°32'N, 115°09'E; ca. 110 m elev.). 23 August 2005. Jonas Maximilian Dehling. Zoological Museum of the Department of Biology, Universiti Brunei Darussalam,

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. UBD G001. Verified by T. Ulmar Grafe. First country record, in addition to records from Sabah and Sarawak (Stuebing and Inger 1999. *A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo*. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn. Bhd., Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. viii + 254 pp.). A juvenile specimen (SVL 19.1 cm, total length 30.2 cm; 163 ventrals, 144 subcaudals). During examination, the snake dropped its tail tip which measured 22 mm and comprised 33 subcaudals.

Submitted by **JONAS MAXIMILIAN DEHLING**, Department of Animal Ecology and Tropical Biology, Biozentrum, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany; e-mail: Jonas.M.Dehling@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de.

STEGONOTUS CUCULLATUS (Slatey Grey Snake). AUSTRALIA: QUEENSLAND: TOWNSVILLE: Alligator Road, Alligator Creek (19°24'18"S, 146°56'42"E). 08 April 2005. Deborah Bower. QM J83445. Verified by Andrew Amey. Fresh DOR female (SVL 766 mm) found at 2100 h. All specimens of *S. cucullatus* located in Townsville have been associated with relatively cool, wet, montane habitats, correlated with its preference for high rainfall habitats in the relatively dry Townsville region. Previous specimens were found at Mt. Stuart (QM J81126) and Hervey's Range (QM J61798, J67364). Our specimen was found on the Mt. Elliot range. It represents the most southern record of the species and extends its range by 19 km from the previous southern limit, specimen (QM J81126) from Mt. Stuart, Townsville.

Submitted by **DEBORAH SHEENA BOWER** (e-mail: bower@aerg.canberra.edu.au), and **DANE FRANCIS TREMBATH**, Applied Ecology Institute, University of Canberra, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia 2601 (e-mail: trembath@aerg.canberra.edu.au).

STENORRHINA FREMINVILLII (Freminville's Scorpion-Eating Snake). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: Municipality of Othon P. Blanco, Ejido Caobas (18°26'34"N, 89°05'02"W). 01 June 2004. Víctor H. Luja. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Zoología, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unida Chetumal, Quintana Roo (ECO-CH-H-2571). A new municipality record that bridges a gap for this species on the Mexican portion of the Yucatán Peninsula between the Chetumal area of Quintana Roo to the east (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles from the Yucatan Peninsula*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.) and 15 miles E Escárcega, Campeche (LSUMZ 33378; not recorded by Lee 1996, *op. cit.*) to the west. The specimen was found alive during the morning on a dirt road in an area containing tropical deciduous forest.

Submitted by **VICTOR H. LUJA**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste (CIBNOR), Mar Bermejo #195 Colonia Playa Palo de Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, 23090, México; e-mail: lujastro@yahoo.com.

STOLICZKIA BORNEENSIS (Stoliczka's Water Snake). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: Miri Division, vicinity of Samling Camp at Ravenscourt (04°05'14.1"N, 115°28'42.7"E). 1351 m elev. Indraneil Das. 17 October 2003. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, Zoological Reference Collection, National University of Singapore (ZRC 2.6214). Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. Found on root and moss-covered bank of stream, at the mid-elevation of

Gunung Murud. The original vegetation at that elevation, comprising montane forests, had been mostly removed through clear-felling. The species was only known from an unspecified site in the Gunung Kinabalu (ca. 06°01'S, 116°32'E) region, Sungei Rompon on Gunung Trus Madi (summit at 05°33'N, 116°31'E), and the Crocker Range National Park (05°24'N, 116°07'E), all within Sabah State, East Malaysia (Das 2006. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 4[1]:3–11; Stuebing 1991. *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 39:323–362). The present record is the first for Sarawak, and an extension of range ca. 250 km to the southwest from the Crocker Range record.

Submitted by **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia; e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my.

STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: DALLAS Co.: 1.6 km E of Sparkman on St. Hwy 9 (Sec. 26, T9S, R17W). 06 May 2006. Henry W. Robison. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 30133). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record in southern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biological Sciences, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754-9354, USA; e-mail: hwrobison@saumag.edu.

STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SHARP Co.: near Spring River ca. 5 km SW of Hardy. 27 October 2006. Jacob Sawyer. Verified by Benjamin A. Wheeler. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 30333). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **JACOB A. SAWYER** (e-mail: jacob.sawyer@smail.astate.edu) and **STANLEY E. TRAUTH**, Department of Biological Sciences, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: strauth@astate.edu).

TANTILLA ALTICOLA (Boulenger's Centipede Snake). COLOMBIA: NARIÑO: Municipio de Barbacoas, corregimiento El Diviso, vereda Berlín, Reserva Natural Biotopo Selva Húmeda, (01°24'40.5"N, 78°17'06.4"W), 600 m elev. 17 July 2006. J. J. Mueses-Cisneros (in pitfall traps). Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá. (ICN 10857). Verified by J. D. Lynch. First record for Nariño Department. This species is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia (Wilson. 1982. *Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol.* 52:9–12), and Panama (Castillo et al. 1990. *Scientia [Panama]* 5:73–84). Previously known in Colombia from the departments of Antioquia Risaralda and Chocó, with the southernmost record in San José del Palmar (ca. 04°54'N, 76°15'W), Chocó Department (Castaño-M et al. 2004. *In Rangel-Ch. [ed.], Colombia Biodiversidad Biótica IV*, pp. 599–631). This new record is the southernmost record for the species extending its range ca. 450 km southwest from the previous southernmost record..

Submitted by **JONH JAIRO MUESES-CISNEROS**, Instituto

de Ciencias Naturales Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Apartado 7495, Bogotá, D.C., Colombia (e-mail: jjmueses@gmail.com); and **BELISARIO CEPEDA QUILINDO**, Universidad de Nariño, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Matemáticas, Departamento de Biología, Torobajo, Calle 16 # 30-07 Apart. 202, Pasto, Nariño, Colombia (e-mail: becequi2000@yahoo.com.mx).

TANTILLA MELANOCEPHALA (NCN). ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: MUSTIQUE ISLAND: near Lovell Village (12°53'N, 61°11'W). 03 January 2006. Mark de Silva. MPM 33978. Verified by Larry D. Wilson. First island record. Species of *Tantilla* are previously unknown in the West Indies. *Tantilla melanocephala* has a very wide mainland distribution (Guatemala to Uruguay) and also occurs on Trinidad (head pattern D of Wilson and Mena 1980. *San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. Mem* 11:1–58). We assume that this individual was a stray that was unintentionally introduced onto Mustique, possibly with sand brought by ship from Trinidad (M. de Silva, in litt.).

Submitted by **ROBERT W. HENDERSON**, Section of Vertebrate Zoology, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233-1478, USA (e-mail: rh@mpm.edu) and **ROBERT POWELL**, Department of Biology, Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri 64145, USA (e-mail: robert.powell@avila.edu).

TANTILLA SCHISTOSA (Red Earth Centipede Snake). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: Municipality of Othon P. Blanco, Nueva España Lagoon, 23 km S Ejido Caobas (18°15'11"N, 89°02'33"W), 150 m elev. 01 June 2004. Víctor H. Luja. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Zoología, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unida Chetumal, Quintana Roo (ECO-CH-H-2579). First record for Quintana Roo, and a ca. 60 km range extension from the closest known record of Toward Hill, Orange Walk District, Belize (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles from the Yucatan Peninsula*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York). The specimen was found at night on a road in tropical deciduous forest.

Submitted by **VICTOR H. LUJA**, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR) Unidad Chetumal. Av. Centenario km. 5.5, A.P. 424, C.P. 77059, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México; e-mail: lujastro@yahoo.com.

TYPHLOPS RETICULATUS (Reticulate Worm Snake). COLOMBIA: CÓRDOBA: Puerto Libertador: Mina Carbones del Caribe yacimiento Bijao, 98 m elev. (07°51.993'N; 75°43.389'W). 30 July 2005. J. Carvajal-Cogollo and H. Gonzalez. Colección de reptiles Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá D.C, Cundinamarca, Colombia (ICN 10452). Verified by O. V. Castaño. Species is known from tropical South America east of the Andes, in Colombia, Venezuela (Falcon, Carabobo, Monagas, TF Amazonas, Yaracuy), Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Brazil, W Peru, N Bolivia (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. *Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes*. Smithsonian. Inst. Bull. 297:1–347; Uetz 2005. www.embl-heidelberg.de/~uetz/LivingReptiles.html). In Colombia it has been recorded east of the Andes in the Oriniquia and the Amazonia, present in the mountain range of the Macarena but without exceeding 750 m elev. (Pérez-Santos and Moreno 1988.