

National Park and the Rawal Lake); the species also known from Sindh Province (Masroor 2011. Pakistan J. Zool. 43:1215–1218). First record for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). MEXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF EL LLANO: 8 km E of Palo Alto (21.92710°N, 101.88445°W; WGS 84), 2437 m elev. 7 March 2020. Roberto Roque-Lozano, Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Tania Ramírez-Valverde, and Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH_Herp_PC_05427; photo voucher). The snake was found under rock in native grassland with patches of oak forest. First municipality record. The closest reported locality is ca. 42 km NW at the northern slope of Cerro San Juan, Municipality of Tepezalá, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz. 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes. CONABIO.CIEMA. 318 pp.). The collecting permit (SGPA/DGVS/00966-20) was issued to GEQD and RACM by Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).

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ERYTHROLAMPRUS OLIGOLEPIS. BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF TEFÉ: Estrada da Agrovila, km 01 (3.37099°S, 64.72644°W; WGS 84), 63 m elev. 4 April 2019. A. J. Cruz Gonçalves Pereira and C. de Lima Souza. Verified by Pedro F. Bisneto Coleção Zoológica, Centro de Estudos Superiores de Tefé, Universidade do Estado do Amazonas, Tefé, Amazonas State, Brasil (CEST-ZOO 438). Juvenile female (290 mm SVL, 78 mm TL) found road-killed. Estrada Boa Vontade – 'EMADE', km 02 (3.42583°S, 64.72083°W; WGS 84), 68 m elev. 27 March 2019. R. Bernhard. Verified by Pedro F. Bisneto. CEST-ZOO 439. Adult male (339 mm SVL, 84 mm TL [incomplete]) found road-killed. *Erythrolamprus oligolepis* is known from northern South America, Perú (Loreto Department), and Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, and Rondônia states; França et al. 2013. Check List 9:668–669; Costa and Bérnils 2018. Herpetol. Bras. 8(1):11–57; Ascenso et al. 2019. Zootaxa 4586:65–97). Our records increase ca. of 178 km northwest (Coari, Porto Urucu) and ca. 400 km east (Higher Solimões River) of the nearest known records (Ascenso et al. 2019, *op. cit.*), being also the first municipality record.

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: TEXAS: HAYS CO.: San Marcos, 1000 North LBJ Drive (29.89509°N, 97.94234°W; WGS 84), 218 m elev. 25 October 2019. Lawrence G. Bassett and Devina J. Schneider. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 104874). New county record (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.) One specimen (12.9 cm SVL, 4 mm tail length, 1.18 g) was found beneath a sheet of plywood at 1600 h. A large rainfall event (>5 cm) occurred <24 h prior to capture. Considering that similar conditions have been noted during separate observations of *Indotyphlops braminus* (Servoss et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:477; Paradiz-Dominguez 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:630), rainfall may trigger surface level activity in this particular species. This record represents the northwestern-most occurrence of *I. braminus* in Texas. The nearest known record is ca. 236.35 km to the southeast in Montgomery County (Austin and Sinclair 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:477).

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LYCODON CAPUCINUS (Common Wolf Snake). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: KUCHING DIVISION: RPR Demak Laut, Taman Sepakat Jaya (1.59412°N, 110.41682°E; WGS 84), 18 m elev. 8 August 2019. Awang Khairul Ikhwan. Verified by K.K.P. Lim. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS 9516) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.429; photo voucher). Adult female (374 mm SVL, 73 mm TL) killed by a domestic cat inside a house at ca. 1000 h. First record for Sarawak State. Species previously reported from the vicinity of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (Stuebing 1994. Raffles Bull. Zool. 42:967–973) and from Kalimantan, Indonesia (Iskandar and Colijn 2001. A Checklist of Southeast Asian and New Guinean Reptiles. Part I. Serpentes. Biodiversity Conservation Project [Indonesian Institute of Sciences – Japan International Cooperation Agency – The Ministry of Forestry], The Gibbon Foundation, and Institute of Technology, Bandung. (4) + 195 pp.), but otherwise widespread in southeast Asia, from Thailand and Indo-China and eastern China, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and across Wallace's Line, on Sulawesi and the Lesser Sundas, north to the Philippines archipelago (David and Vogel 1996. The Snakes of Sumatra. An Annotated Checklist and Key with Natural History Notes. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt AM, Germany. 260 pp.; How et al. 1996. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 59:439–456). The records from Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean (Fritts 1993. Wildl. Res. 20:261–265), Micronesia (e.g., Buden and Taboroši 2015. Reptiles of the Federated States of Micronesia. Island Research & Education Initiative, Palikir, Pohnpei State. 312 pp.), Lesser Sundas (Kuch and McGuire 2004. Herpetozoa 17:191–193), and New Guinea (O'Shea et al. 2018. IRCF Rept. & Amphib. 25:70–84) have been speculated to be based on human-mediated introductions. Given the relatively-well known nature of

Borneo's snake fauna (see Stuebing et al. 2014. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo. Second edition. Natural History Publications (Borneo) Sdn Bhd, Kota Kinabalu. viii + 310 pp.), and the discovery of both Bornean specimens from within human habitations, it is speculated that both Bornean records of the species are based on introduced individuals. Supported by a Niche Research Grant Scheme (NRGS) project (IA010200–0708–0007), awarded by the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Malaysia. We thank the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, for support and Kelvin K.P. Lim, ZRC for a digital identification voucher number.

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MICRURUS NARDUCCII (Andean Blackback Coral Snake). BOLIVIA: BENI: BALLIVIAN: El Charal, at the beach of Quiquibey River (15.2897°S, 67.1062°W; WGS 84), 485 m elev. 26 June 2004. Gustavo Álvarez. Verified by James Aparicio. Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz, Bolivia (CBF 2496). Juvenile female (249 mm SVL, 11 mm tail length) collected. The known distribution of this species extends east of the Andes, from southeastern Colombia, through eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru and northwestern Brazil to central eastern Bolivia (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 475 pp.). In Bolivia this species is known in Ichilo, Andrés Ibañez, and Sara provinces, Santa Cruz (Harvey et al. 2003. Ann. Carnegie. Mus. 72:1–52), and Villa Tunari, Chapare Province, Department of Cochabamba (Fugler and De la Riva 1990. Comunicación Mus. Nat. Hist. Bol. 9:22–53). The El Charal specimen is the first record for the Department of Beni and extends the known species distribution ca. 260 km northwest straight line from Villa Tunari, the nearest known locality record for the species. Specimen collected under authorization issued to Colección Boliviana de Fauna.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI (Bullsnake). USA: MISSOURI: NEWTON Co.: Hwy M, 2.2 km N of Newtonia (specific coordinates withheld for conservation concern and on file with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources). 8 April 2017. Justin Elden and Thomas Jay. Verified by Jeffrey T. Briggler and Brian Edmund. University of Missouri, Columbia (UMC 3253P; photo voucher). An adult was found sunning itself on a stretch of rural highway at 1505 h. Conditions were clear with little to no cloud cover, and the ambient air temperature was approximately 25°C, the humidity was roughly 52%, and the barometric pressure was at 29.8 inHg. The surrounding habitat consisted of former dry-mesic prairie developed for agricultural use, predominantly cattle grazing, with intermittent fragments of oak/hickory forest. New county record (Daniel and Edmond 2018. Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2017. <http://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas17.pdf>; 10 April 2017). The nearest vouchered records are 37 km to the north in adjacent Jasper County (UCM 722).

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PITUOPHIS LINEATICOLLIS (Middle American Gopher Snake). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF PIHUAMO: Sierra del Halo, 12 km E of San José del Tule (19.31427°N, 103.25853°W; WGS 84), 2050 m elev. 15 November 2018. Carlos Cavazos-Camacho. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC-9528; photo voucher). The snake was active on a dirt road surrounded by pine-oak forest. This species had been previously documented in Tapalpa, Jalisco (Ponce-Campos and Ustach 2004. Herpetol. Rev 35:192193); however, this record was subsequently regarded as invalid (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:455–457). Our record herein represents a new state record, and bridges a distributional gap between Dos Aguas, and Tancitaro; both localities in the state of Michoacán (Duellman 1960. Univ. Kansas. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1148).

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RENA DISSECTA (New Mexico Threadsnake). USA: COLORADO: BENT Co.: 3.6 km S, 1.7 km E Hasty (38.08120°N, 102.93738°W; WGS 84), 1174 m elev. 12 May 2019. Norma Davenport, Joe Ehrenberger, Kelly Triece, Sean McMullen, and Hunter Johnson. Verified by Lauren Livo. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection #AC-285; photo voucher). This locality is 38 km north and 50 km east of the closest record in Otero County (Kreutzer and Kreutzer 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:622) and 50 km N and 35 km W of the nearest record in Baca County (Montgomery et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:630). It represents the first record of this species for the county, first record north of the Arkansas River, and most northern record (Powell, R., R. Conant, and J. T. Collins. 2016. Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Fourth edition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, New York, New York and Boston, Massachusetts. xiii + 494 pp.).

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: TEXAS: GUALDUPE Co.: Mills Way, ca. 7.21 km NE of Seguin (29.5935°N, 97.8961°W; WGS 84), 165 m elev. 26 March 2019. Haylea Rockett and Austin Bohannon. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC-PV009; photo voucher). New county record (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.). This record fills a gap among all surrounding counties (Comal, Hays, Caldwell, Gonzales, Wilson, and Bexar) where it is known to occur (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 26 km to the east in Gonzales county (TCWC 20206). One subadult female specimen found alive on Mills Way (144 mm SVL, 166 mm TL, 4 g). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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