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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: COLORADO: FREMONT Co.: Sell Lake near Cañon City (38.4385°N, 105.2270°W; NAD 83), 1615 m elev. 6 May 2021. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Joe Ehrenberger. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM AC-315; photo voucher). Three *T. s. elegans* were observed basking on branches along the margins of the lake. As with most sites occupied by *T. s. elegans* in Colorado, this site is an artificial lake in an urban area. Successful hatching and survival of nestlings has not been conclusively demonstrated in Colorado, but observations of small turtles (estimated < 10.2 cm carapace length required for legal sale) at several sites (pers. obs.) are suggestive that feral reproduction may be occurring for this introduced and invasive species. First record for the county (Livo et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:734–739), which are ca. 20 km north and 50 km west of the nearest record at Horseshoe Lake in Pueblo City Park (UCM AC-251).

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). USA: FLORIDA: PALM BEACH Co.: Pelican Lake, Juno Beach (26.867°N, 80.051°W; WGS 84). 16 May 2021. Steve A. Johnson. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 192108; photo voucher). I observed two juveniles at a gazebo dock at the southern end of the lake, where turtles are habituated to being fed by people, and captured one with a dip net. I also observed an adult *T. s. elegans* and two species of *Pseudemys*. *Trachemys s. scripta* are native to Florida, but only naturally occur as far south as the northern peninsula in Levy and Alachua Counties. There are several records of this subspecies from extreme southeast Florida and the Keys (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.), but this appears to be the first documented record from Palm Beach County. The nearest record for *T. s. scripta* (UF 134595) is ca. 105 km to the south in Broward County. The two individuals were approximately the same size and likely are intentionally released pets.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). MEXICO: TAMAULIPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF TAMPICO: Tampico, near the intersection of Calle Ferrocarril and Heroes de Chapultepec (22.210103°N, 97.851768°W; WGS 84), 4 m. elev. 10 April 2021. Guillermo H. Sosa-Tovar and Gabriel Alejandro Cruz-Reséndiz. Verified by Jonathan B. Losos. Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 196; photo voucher). Numerous individuals were observed and photographed in Tampico in 2020 and 2021, indicating that the species is well established in the area. The locality is less than 50 m from shipping docks, warehouses, and railroads of the Puerto de Tampico on the Rio Pánuco and 0.4 km N of the Veracruz state line. Therefore, its presence also is likely in adjacent areas of Veracruz. This introduced species was reported in the state 384 km to the north in Ciudad de Valle Hermoso (25.67879°N, 97.82472°W), and additional observations were reported in Matamoros (Terán-Juárez et al. 2015. *Mesoam.*

Herpetol. 2:208–214). The taxonomic status of *A. porcatius* and its relationship to *A. carolinensis* has been the subject of dispute for decades, and populations of *A. porcatius* from western Cuba were recently placed in the synonymy of *A. carolinensis* (Wegener et al. 2019. *Ecol. Evol.* 9:4138–4148). Males from the Tampico population are entirely consistent with the phenotype characteristic of male *A. porcatius* (= *A. carolinensis*) from western Cuba, specifically: reticulated patterns on at least part of the body, nape with speckled white scales, and an elongated dark spot above each forelimb (Powell 1992. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 541:541.1–541.5). These patterns are not characteristic of native United States populations (although introductions are known to occur in southern Florida). Whether directly or indirectly, the Tampico population appears to have originated from western Cuba.

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ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: MISSISSIPPI: OKTIBBEHA Co.: Clayton Village, end of Glasgow Cove, ca. 70 m S of Hwy 82 (33.46776°N, 88.74210°W; WGS 84). 1 October 2018. Duston R. Duffie. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191410; photo voucher) and iNaturalist (iNat 68110835; photo voucher). Single individual observed in residential neighborhood on side of house. Additionally, two male *A. carolinensis* engaged in display behavior were observed on 6 April 2020 on *Ilex opaca* (American Holly) within a residential neighborhood in Starkville (UF 191411 and iNat 68110834; photo vouchers). Queries of previously published records and museum vouchers through Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, *Herpetological Review*, Zoological Record, VertNet (www.vertnet.org), and iDigBio (www.idigbio.org) revealed no previously published records of *A. carolinensis* from Oktibbeha County; however, we located twenty-five additional unpublished research grade observations on iNaturalist (iNaturalist.org). These unpublished records indicate that *A. carolinensis* is widespread and relatively common within Oktibbeha County. Previous museum records of *A. carolinensis* from surrounding counties include two records from Lowndes County (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 3137, 3138), ca. 10.8 km to the southeast; one record from Clay County (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MZV] 275718), ca. 16.2 km to the north; and two records from Winston County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [NMNH] 476270, 476271) ca. 45 km to the southwest.

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APHANIOTIS ORNATA (Ornate Shrub Lizard). INDONESIA: WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: MELAWI REGENCY: Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park (0.8692°S, 109.9734°E; WGS 84), 150 m elev. 31 January 2013. M. A Ujang. Verified by K. K. P. Lim. Lee Kong

Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.565a–b; photo voucher). Individual observed along a forest path. First record for Kalimantan Barat Propinsi (= West Kalimantan Province). This species is known from Upper Balo, Sarawak (Das et al. 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:327–328), east through Bukit Pangar, Tutong District (Brunei Museums Department [BM] 1992.262) in Brunei Darussalam, to numerous localities in Sabah (Das 2004. *A Pocket Guide. Lizards of Borneo*. Natural History Publications (Borneo) Sdn Bhd. Kota Kinabalu. 83 pp.). Earlier records from Indonesia include Long Blu, on the upper reaches of Sungei Mahakam, Kalimantan Timur Propinsi (van Lidth de Jeude 1905. *Notes Leyden Mus.* 25(16):187–202), and Berau, Kalimantan Timur Propinsi (Bidang Zoologi, Pusat Penelitian Biologi, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia [MZB] 2625). We thank Kelvin Lim for verifying the record and providing a catalog number, and Yayasan IAR Indonesia, and the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for support. We are grateful to Samhan Nyawa for permitting access to their collection.

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ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATUS VIRIDIS (Prairie Racerunner). USA: COLORADO: FREMONT CO.: Rincon Recreation Site (38.47053°N, 105.86520°W; NAD 83), 2072 m elev. 25 August 2020. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Harry L. Taylor and Trevor Persons. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM AC-306; photo voucher). Two hatchling *A. sexlineatus viridis* were observed by LJL on 25 August 2020 at this locality; five additional hatchlings were observed here by HDJ and SM on 5 September 2020. On 15 June 2021, LJL observed nine additional adults and juveniles throughout the recreation site (UCM AC-316; photo voucher; 38.47260°N, 105.86617°W; NAD 83). Our records are located ca. 55 km west of the closest existing record in eastern Fremont County (Ellis and Henderson 1915. *Univ. Colo. Stud.* 11:253–264) and represent the westernmost locality for this species (Powell et al. 2016. *Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America*. Fourth edition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts. 494 pp.). All other Fremont County records of which we are aware were documented more than 50 years previous to our observations (Banta and Brechbuhler. 1965. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.* 5:57; Banta and Kimmel. 1965. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.* 5:56). We thank E. Braker for curation of the voucher images as well as H. Taylor and T. Persons for confirming the identity of the hatchling lizards. H. Taylor, J. Walker, and B. Maynard provided information about the absence of recent records for this county in their field observations.

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GEKKO KUHLI (Kuhl's Flying Gecko). INDONESIA: BALI PROVINCE: TABANAN REGENCY: private property at edge of secondary montane forest at Mount Batukaru (8.39309°S, 115.07860°E; WGS 84), 700 m elev. 6 June 2021. Oska Zappa Vant Hoff. Verified by

Indraneil Das. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.569; photo voucher). This species is known from Myanmar, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore and islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Simeulue, and Sulawesi (Uetz et al. 2021. *The Reptile Database*, www.reptile-database.org). New island record for Bali (Somaweera 2020. *A Naturalist's Guide to the Reptiles & Amphibians of Bali*. Second edition. John Beaufoy Publishing, Oxford. 176 pp.). No records exist in museum holdings (VertNet: www.vertnet.org; iDigBio: www.idigbio.org; Global Biodiversity Information Facility: www.gbif.org), or in citizen science platforms (iNaturalist: www.inaturalist.org). The closest known record is from ca. 530 km to the west in Yogyakarta, Java. A small, seemingly isolated population occupies buildings spread across ca. 1 ha. Population numbers are quite low, with an average 1–2 sightings weekly, clearly of different animals, based on body size. Sightings are more frequent during the rainy season (November to January), possibly coinciding with increase in insect activity. Two young juveniles observed between January and February 2021. All sightings in buildings (ceilings and walls), and none on vegetation surrounding property, possibly on account of its remarkable camouflage. *Gekko gekko* and *Hemidactylus* sp. are common in the property, but no interactions have been observed with *G. kuhli*. It is likely that this population is introduced to Bali, as species occupies anthropogenic habitats elsewhere and has the possibility to transfer to new locations with construction material and food products.

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GONOCEPHALUS DORIAE (Marquis Doria's Angle-headed Lizard). INDONESIA: WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: KAYONG UTARA REGENCY: Taman Nasional Gunung Palung, Gunung Tarak (0.8692°S, 109.9734°E; WGS 84), 49 m elev. 6 December 2014 and 7 November 2014. M. A Ujang. Verified by K. K. P. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.566, 2.567; photo vouchers). Individual observed along a forest path. First record for Kalimantan Barat Propinsi (= West Kalimantan Province). This species is known from isolated lowland localities in Sarawak, including Gunung Gading, Kuching Division (Smith 1925. *Sarawak Mus. J.* 3(8):15–34; ZRC 2.5670), Gunung Buri, Kuching Division (Sarawak Natural History Museum [SM] c.c. 2.3.1a), Nanga Tekalit at Sungei Mengiong, Kapit Division (Lloyd et al. 1968. *Am. Nat.* 202:497–515), Batang Ai National Park, Sri Aman Division (Hazebroek and Kashim 2000. *National Parks of Sarawak*. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Kota Kinabalu. xii + 503), Labuan (Bleeker 1859. *Natuur. Tijds. Ned-Indië Ser.* 4, 16:45–50), and numerous localities in Sabah, including Deramakot, Kinabatangan District (Field Museum of Natural History [FMNH] 76262), Danum Valley Field Centre, Lahad Datu District (FMNH 139589, 246239–246240), Sungei Sugut, Ranau District (Sabah State Museum and Archives [SSM] 688), and Tawau Hills Park (FMNH 248987, 249773). Localities from Indonesia are from the southern and eastern portions of Borneo, including Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan Propinsi (SM XI/95), Tanjung, Kalimantan Timur Propinsi (Natural History Museum, London [BMNH] 96.2.17.4), Barabai, Kalimantan Selatan Propinsi (Edeling 1864. *Natuur. Tijds. Ned.-Indië* 26:433; as *Lophyrus tigrinus*). We thank K. Lim for verifying the record and providing a catalog number, and Yayasan IAR Indonesia, and the Institute of Biodiversity