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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.

MUHAMMAD AINI UJANG, HADIMAR, and KARMELE LLANO SÁNCHEZ, Yayasan IAR Indonesia, Jalan Curug Nangka, Kp. Sinarwangi, Ciapus, Bogor, Indonesia (e-mail: karmeles@internationalanimalrescue.org); **MARIUS JOSCHA MAIWALD** (e-mail: mariusj.maiwald@gmail.com) and **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@unimas.my).

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.

LAUREN J. LIVO, 1835 South Van Gordon Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80228, USA (e-mail: ljliivo@aol.com); **HUNTER D. JOHNSON**, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA; **SEAN MCMULLEN**, 18062 Highway 8, Morrison, Colorado 80465, USA.

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.

RUCHIRA SOMAWEERA, Stantec Australia, Perth, WA 6000, Australia (e-mail: ruchira.somaweera@stantec.com); **OSKA ZAPPA VANT HOFF**, Bali Eco Lodge, Tabanan, Bali, Indonesia (e-mail: oskazappa7@gmail.com); **RON LILLEY**, Indonesian Nature Foundation, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia (e-mail: rphlilly@yahoo.co.uk).

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

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MUHAMMAD AINI UJANG, HADIMAR, and KARMELE LLANO SÁNCHEZ, Yayasan IAR Indonesia, Jalan Curug Nangka, Kp. Sinarwangi, Ciapus, Bogor, Indonesia (e-mail: karmele@internationalanimalrescue.org); **MARIUS JOSCHA MAIWALD** (e-mail: mariusj.maiwald@gmail.com) and **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@unimas.my).

LIPINIA VITTIGERA (Sipora Striped Skink). INDONESIA: WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: KAYONG UTARA REGENCY: Taman Nasional Gunung Palung, Gunung Tarak (0.8692°S, 109.9734°E; WGS 84), 49 m elev. 17 April 2016. M. A Ujang. Verified by K. K. P. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.568; photo voucher). Individual observed along a forest path. First record for Kalimantan Barat Propinsi (= West Kalimantan Province). This species is widespread from southern Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, the Malay Peninsula, the Mentawai Archipelago, Sumatra, and Borneo (de Jong 1928. *Treubia* 10(2–3):145–151; Manthey and Grossmann 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens*. Natur und Tier Verlag, Münster. 512 pp.). On Borneo, the species is known from isolated localities in Sarawak, including Bukit Meraja, Bau, Kuching Division (Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Museum R.1, the base of Gunung Matang, Kuching Division (Universiti Malaysia Sarawak [UNIMAS] 7768), Pulau Talang Talang Besar, Kuching Division (Sarawak Museum uncatalogued [two specimens]), Kota Samarahan, Samarahan Division (ZRC 2.4677), Labang Camp on Sungei Seran, Kapit Division (Field Museum of Natural History [FMNH] 147561, 149371–149374), Baram District, Miri Division (de Rooij 1915. *The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago*. Vol. I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria. E. J. Brill, Leiden. xiv + 384 pp.), Brunei's Tasek Merimbun Heritage Park, Tutong District (Brunei Museums Department [BM] 74.2006), and a few localities in Sabah, such as Danum Valley Field Centre, Lahad Datu District (FMNH 241315–16; 246356–57), and Tawau Hills Park, Tawau District (Sabah Parks Zoological Museum [SP] 6775).

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MUHAMMAD AINI UJANG, HADIMAR, and KARMELE LLANO SÁNCHEZ, Yayasan IAR Indonesia, Jalan Curug Nangka, Kp. Sinarwangi, Ciapus, Bogor, Indonesia (e-mail: karmele@internationalanimalrescue.org); **MARIUS JOSCHA MAIWALD** (e-mail: mariusj.maiwald@gmail.com) and **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@unimas.my).

PLESTIODON ANTHRACINUS PLUVIALIS (Southern Coal Skink). USA: MISSOURI: OSAGE CO.: 5.25 km northwest of Koeltztown, Missouri (38.35778°N, 92.08583°W; WGS 84). 14 March 2021. Chad E. Montgomery. Verified by Richard Daniel. Dean E. Metter Memorial Collection, University of Missouri, Columbia (UMC 4407P; photo voucher). Adult female (5.1 cm SVL, 10.8 cm tail length, 5.56 g). New county record in Missouri, ca. 30 km east of the closest record in Cole County, Missouri (UMC 2321P) and

ca. 40 km northwest of the next closest record in Maries County, Missouri (UMC 2291P; Daniel and Edmond 2020. *Atlas of Missouri Reptiles and Amphibians* for 2019. <https://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas19.pdf>; 16 March 2021).

CALVIN H. SCHAEFER (e-mail: chs8581@truman.edu) and **CHAD E. MONTGOMERY**, Biology Department, Truman State University, Kirksville, Missouri, 63501, USA (e-mail: chadmont@truman.edu).

PLESTIODON EGREGIUS ONOCREPIS (Peninsula Mole Skink). USA: FLORIDA: MANATEE CO: Bradenton (27.45778°N, 82.59546°W; WGS 84). 10 April 2021. Dave Lopez. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191960; photo voucher). Adult found being pursued by a *Coluber constrictor priapus* in a residential yard. Probable new county record. Three specimens collected “probably between Bradenton and Englewood” (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 2745227454) were mapped by Krysko et al. (2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.) in Sarasota County instead of Manatee County, because only 12 km of the 64 km between these cities falls in Manatee County. Donini (2020. *Herpetol. Rev.* 51:77) extended the range south along the Gulf Coast of Florida to Collier County. Existence of a population in this area is surprising, because it has been a completely developed residential area for over 35 years and lacks native vegetation.

KEVIN M. ENGE, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Willison Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA; e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AHAETULLA NASUTA (Long-nosed Whip Snake). CAMBODIA: MONDULKIRI PROVINCE: SAEN MONOUROM MUNICIPALITY: Sangkat 7, Phum Derm Srol Village (ca. 12.44345°N, 107.18323°E; WGS 84), 670 m elev. 11 April 2021. Ko DeSen. Verified by I. Das. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 547; photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1100 h, while crawling on the grass. First record for Mondulkiri Province and second report for Cambodia; the nearest records are from Krong Bong District, within Chu Yang Sin National Park, Dak Lak Province, Vietnam, 123 km to east (Orlov et al. 2008. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 15:67–84). This species also occurs in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Malaysia (Vassilieva et al. 2016. *A Photographic Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of the Lowland Monsoon Forests of Southern Vietnam*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt AM. 324 pp.). We thank Ko DeSen for field assistance and information.

THINH GIA TRAN, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City-University of Science, 227 Nguyen Van Cu, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (e-mail: trangiaathinhkhntn@gmail.com); **TAN VAN NGUYEN**, Save Vietnam's Wildlife, Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, Vietnam (e-mail: tan@svw.vn).

CARPPOPHIS VERMIS (Western Wormsnake). USA: MISSOURI: ADAIR CO.: 800 m SE of the junction of Hwy 149 and Billy Creek Trail (40.1107°N, 92.4630°W; WGS 84). 15 April 2021. Zane M. Siebeneck. Verified by Chad Montgomery. Dean E. Metter Memorial Collection, University of Missouri, Columbia (UMC 4429P; photo voucher). I discovered an adult female (3.4 g, 22.3 cm SVL, 3.2 cm tail) under a slab of sandstone on a south-facing forested hillside. Specimen represents a new county record for Adair County, Missouri and is ca. 25.0 km to the northeast of the nearest locality in Linn County, Missouri (UMC 1166P; Daniel