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nor the intervening lowlands. Our new specimen has 286 dorsal scale rows, extensive dark pigmentation on 5–7 mid-dorsal scale rows (the lateralmost rows being irregularly pigmented), a longitudinally divided fourth mid-dorsal scale, and a fifth mid-dorsal scale only moderately wider than the sixth. These character states make the specimen intermediate between the subspecies *L. h. cahuilae*, *L. h. humilis*, and *L. h. utahensis* based on available diagnoses (Klauber 1940. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 9:87–162; Hahn 1979. Cat. Amer. Amph. Rep. 232:1–4). We therefore leave our specimen unassigned to any subspecies, although both Klauber (1940, *op. cit.*) and Hahn (1979, *op. cit.*) referred the few available specimens from the Mojave Desert of San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, California to *L. h. humilis*. Interestingly, LACM 188788 has characters consistent with *L. h. humilis*, suggesting that additional specimens from these desert regions would be useful in evaluating variation amongst proposed subspecies. We thank Neftali Camacho for accessioning our vouchers; Anthony J. Barley, Daryl Coldren, and Travis J. LaDuc for various forms of aid; and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for financial support. Field sampling was approved under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit #S-183440004-19131-001, and Bureau of Land Management Needles Field Office permit CAD090.27.

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NERODIA RHOMBIFER (Diamond-backed Watersnake). USA: ALABAMA: MADISON CO.: Jolly B Road near boundary of Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge at Blackwell Swamp (34.57433°N, 86.78300°W; WGS 84), 173 m elev. 2 June 2021. Matthew L. Niemiller, E. River Niemiller, and K. Denise Kendall Niemiller. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2517; photo voucher). Juvenile encountered crossing road at 2015 h, traveling north during rainstorm (air temperature = 20.0°C). New county record (Guyer et al. 2018. Lizards and Snakes of Alabama. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). The nearest vouchered record is ca. 23.7 km northwest and downstream along the Tennessee River valley in Limestone County, Alabama (AUM 38893).

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OLIGODON SIGNATUS (Banded Kukri Snake). THAILAND: SONGKLA PROVINCE: NA THAWEE DISTRICT: Baan Klong Kwang Village, Khao Wang near Khao Nam Khang National Park (6.56783°N, 100.58499°E; WGS 84), 265 m elev. 30 December 2020. A. Mason. Verified by I. Das. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 530; photo voucher). Individual found on alluvium side of small rocky stream; surrounding habitat consisted of dipterocarp forest.

YALA PROVINCE: BETONG DISTRICT: Tano Maero Subdistrict (5.89351°N, 101.02461°E; WGS 84), 900 m elev. 25 January 2021. A. Mason. Verified by I. Das. DTU 531 (photo voucher). Individual found in a swampy area next to slow-flowing stream, between evergreen dipterocarp forests and fruit tree plantations.

First records for the species for Songkla and Yala provinces, as well as second report for Thailand; locality in Songkla represents northernmost distribution limit known for species, ca. 157 km northwest of nearest known population in Hala Bala Wildlife Sanctuary, Phukhao Thong, Sukhirin District, Narathiwat Province, Thailand (Pawangkhanant et al. 2021. Russian J. Herpetol. 28:152–162). This species known from Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia (Sumatra), Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak; Tillack and Günther 2009. Russian J. Herpetol. 16:265–294).

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OLIGODON VERTEBRALIS (Dark-spined Kukri Snake). MALAY-SIA: SARAWAK: LIMBANG DIVISION: Bakelalan (4.0089°N, 115.6096°E; WGS 84), 3000 m elev. 31 August 2021. A. Paul. Verified by K. K. P. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (ZRC[IMG] 2.572a–572c; photo voucher). Juvenile (total length ca. 130 mm) found dehydrated but alive in drain at 1030 h next to grassy areas, surrounded by secondary hill dipterocarp forest. Vertebral series of ca. 21 (22 on holotype) reddish-orange spots on vertebral region, each two scales wide and dark banded throat, match known specimens (see Günther 1865. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 3 15:89–98) of *O. vertebralis*, rather than the morphologically similar *O. everetti*, which shows vertebral bars comprising three orange scales and no markings on throat. *Oligodon vertebralis* is endemic to Borneo and is known from Sabah and Kalimantan (Smith 1931. Bull. Raffles Mus. 5:3–32; Stuebing 1991. Raffles Bull. Zool. 39:323–362; 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.). New record for Sarawak, representing extension of range by ca. 700 km northeast of Banjarmasin, in Kalimantan Selatan Province, Indonesia (Günther 1865, *op. cit.*) and ca. 235 km southwest of Gunung Kinabalu (no specific locality data) in Sabah State, Malaysia (Mocquard 1890. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris ser. 3, 2:115–168). We thank Kelvin K. P. Lim for providing catalog numbers.

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PROTOBOTHROPS JERDONII (Jerdon's Lance-headed Pitviper). VIETNAM: LAI CHAU PROVINCE: PHONG THO DISTRICT: PA VAY SU COMMUNE, PU SI LUNG MOUNTAIN (CA. 22.72296°N, 103.38619°E; WGS 84), 1675 m elev. 20 APRIL 2021. N. D. NGUYEN. VERIFIED BY I. DAS. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 537; photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1030 h in dry bamboo forest; surrounding habitat consist of secondary forest.

TAM DUONG DISTRICT: TA LENG COMMUNE, PU TA LENG MOUNTAIN (ca. 22.43757°N, 103.54748°E; WGS 84), 1600 m elev. 4 April 2021. H. L. Cao. Verified by I. Das. DTU 536 (photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1800 h on dry branch near stream; surrounding habitat consisted of montane evergreen forests. The nearest known occurrence for the Tam Duong District record is from Fan Si Pan Mountain, Sa Pa District, Lao Cai Province, ca. 50 km to the southeast (Orlov et al. 2001. Russian J. Herpetol. 8:159–164).