

Editor's note.—The note below was first published in Volume 53, Number 4, but had an error with author order. We are republishing the corrected note here and this version should be considered the publication of record.

CROTALUS OREGANUS HELLERI (Southern Pacific Rattlesnake [English]; 'Ewii [Kumeyaay]; Awí [Kwapa]). USA: CALIFORNIA: IMPERIAL Co.: Valley of the Moon (32.63103°N, 116.09099°W; WGS 84), 1136 m elev. 6 August 2022. Ethan Staats and Rexford Hill. Verified by Bradford D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Society of Natural History (SDSNH_HerpPC_05479, 05480; photo voucher). Juvenile of ca. 1 year, based on estimated size. A second individual (SDSNH_HerpPC_05481–05483; photo voucher) was also observed in the Valley of the Moon (32.63246°N, 116.08555°W; WGS 84; 1111 m elev.) on 6 August 2022. Adult of ca. 3 y, based on a rattle that had nine segments including the button. Both individuals were seen in the same sandy basin (Valley of the Moon), ca. 2 km east of the San Diego/Imperial counties border line, after full dark. Three previous *Crotalus oreganus* records are listed on VertNet (www.vertnet.org; 12 Aug 2022) from Imperial County, but we believe at least two of these (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 4133; Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 7751) are mistakes, and the first (SDSNH_HerpPC 39813) is at best unverifiable, given the location description. Record CAS 4133 is given as “Imperial County: Colorado Desert, 6 mi from Oak Grove”, but the description and coordinates occur near Oak Grove, California, which is in San Diego County, ca. 80 km west of the San Diego/Imperial counties border line. Record LSUMZ Herps 7751 is given as “Imperial: Lower Colorado River (possibly Palos Verdes)” without GPS coordinates, and Palos Verdes is an unverifiable location, but the “Lower Colorado River” lies ca. 140 km east across the entire Imperial Valley from the descending grade out from the Jacumba Mountains (currently thought to be the southeastern extent of the native distribution of *Crotalus oreganus helleri* in the USA) suggesting that this specimen likely represents a more eastern-distributed *Crotalus* species of similar appearance (possibly *C. atrox* or *C. scutulatus*), but the specimen is marked missing with the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science (D. Boyd, pers. comm.) so cannot be identified. Record SDSNH_HerpPC 39813, collected by L. M. Klauber and C. E. Shaw in 1949, is given as “Imperial: Mountain Springs Grade; top of” presumably representing an area less than 5 km northwest from Valley of the Moon, however the location description is vague with respect to the county as the top of Mountain Springs Grade (contemporarily, US Interstate 8) weaves, headed east-to-west, from Imperial County into San Diego County, back into Imperial, back into San Diego again, back into Imperial again, and then finally back into San Diego County terminally; the specific location of this specimen is unknown, and *C. o. helleri* is not included in official Imperial County checklists (B. Hollingsworth, pers. comm.). These individuals therefore represent the first verifiable Imperial County records of *C. o. helleri*, and importantly the presence of two individuals of different life stages suggests that Valley of the Moon is inhabited by a resident population, rather than host to transient individuals; we suspect this latter case for the Mountain Springs Grade/County Park area, as it is frequently surveyed by hobbyists, but *C. oreganus* has never been recorded from the County Park area, while both *C. pyrrhus* and *C. ruber* frequently are. Interestingly, nearby our observations, in the same sandy basin, we also observed one adult *C. pyrrhus* (32.63204°N, 116.07954°W; WGS

84; 1106 m elev.), indicating that the Valley of the Moon may be one of only few desert localities where *C. oreganus*, *C. pyrrhus*, and *C. ruber* are all three sympatric, possibly the only locality for this in Imperial County. We respectfully acknowledge that these observations were made on unceded ancestral land of the indigenous Kumeyaay and Kwapa peoples.

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DENDRELAPHIS TRISTIS (Common Bronzeback Tree Snake). PAKISTAN: AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR: MIRPUR DISTRICT: Bathar Village near shore of Mangla Dam Lake (33.2378°N, 73.6352°E; WGS 84), 540 m elev. 12 August 2020. Muhammad Usman. Verified by Muazzam A. Khan. Pakistan Museum of Natural History Collection (PMNH-obs-photo-reptiles-0034; photo voucher). Adult specimen in association with *Eublepharis macularius*, probably during predation attempt. Locality comprised dry deciduous forest, characterized by rocky and hilly terrain with shrubs. Fourth known locality for Pakistan and the first record for Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Previous records from the Islamabad Capital Territory (Margalla Hills National Park and the Rawal Lake), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh Province (Masroor 2011. Pakistan J. Zool. 43:1215–1218; Jablonski and Masroor. 2020. Herpetol. Rev. 51:273–274).

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: FLORIDA: UNION Co.: ca. 40 m E of NE 169th Ave, ca. 460 m S of NE 150th Ter (30.08945°N, 82.33371°W; WGS 84). 20 February 2023. Kyle Olivencia. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 193735; photo voucher). Adult found under woody debris adjacent Swift Creek at ca. 1420 h. New county record that fills a north Florida distribution gap among Alachua, Baker, Bradford, and Columbia counties where prior records are known (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.). The nearest record for this species is ca. 17.8 km SE in neighboring Bradford County (UF: Herp: 114784).

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FORDONIA LEUCOBALLIA (Crab-eating Snake). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: KUCHING DIVISION: near Sungei Tabo, Kampung Bako (1.6633°N, 110.4286°E; WGS 84), 6 m elev. 21 December 2022. Tan Shu Han. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural

History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.608a–b; photo voucher). Individual found under wooden house, on mudflat, with ca. 3–4 cm of water at 1202 h; village located within patch of mangroves dominated by Nipa Palm, *Nypa fruticans*. At this locality, two additional individuals were observed on 17 December 2022 at 1500 h (on mud) and 4 January 2023 at 1207 h (ca. 1 m from a mound of the Mud Lobster [*Thalassina anomala*]). In literature, this species is recorded from “Borneo”, without a specific locality (two syntypes of *Fordonia unicolor*: Gray 1849. Catalogue of Specimens of Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum. Trustees of the British Museum, London. xv + 125 pp.; Gyi 1970. Univ. Kansas Pub. Mus. Nat. Hist. 20:47–223). The donors were Admiral Edward Belcher (1799–1877), who commanded HMS Sulphur, and Hugh Lowe (1824–1905), British administrator of the Sarawak Government, both of whose collecting activities were restricted to Sarawak, and in the case of Belcher, solely from the Santubong region (Gray et al. 1850. The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang, Under the Command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., During the Years 1843–1846. Reeve and Benham, London. xv + 250 pp., 55 pl.; Das 2004. In Bauer [ed.], Bonner Zool. Beitr. 52:231–243). Noteworthy is the fact that Gray (1849, *op. cit.*) annotated the syntype of Belcher as questionably from Borneo, while associated data, including original bottle label specifies a Bornean provenance. Nonetheless, no specific record for the State of Sarawak exists (Stuebing et al. 2014. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo. Second Edition. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd., Kota Kinabalu. 310 pp.). The only other published locality from Borneo is from southern Kalimantan, Indonesia, probably the region of Banjarmasin, as indicated in Murphy (2007. Homalopsid Snakes. Evolution in the Mud. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. viii + 248 pp.). The Bako locality is ca. 758 km to the northwest of the Indonesian locality, and ca. 10.5 km to the east of the lowlands of Santubong, from where Belcher’s syntypes are presumed to have been collected. New record for Sarawak State, and the second for Borneo. Species ranges from the east coast of Peninsular India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bangladesh, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, southern Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, islands of eastern Indonesia, the Philippines, east to New Guinea, and northern Australia (Murphy *op. cit.*; Wallach et al. 2004. Snakes of the World. A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. xxvii + 1209 pp.). We thank David J. Gower for data on the syntypes of *Fordonia unicolor*, Awang Ikhwan Khairul for assistance with field work, and Kelvin K. P. Lim for the issuance of a catalog number.

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HEBIUS OPTATUS (Mount Omei Keelback). VIETNAM: HA NAM PROVINCE: KIM BANG DISTRICT: Ba Sao Commune within Ba Sao ancient pagoda area (ca. 20.54510°N, 105.79807°E; WGS 84), 200 elev. 19 August 2022. A. V. Do. Verified by Patrick David. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 314; photo voucher). Individual found at 0800 h on mountain trail; surrounding habitat consisted of limestone forest.

TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE: NA HANG DISTRICT: Son Phu commune within Na Hang Nature Reserve (ca. 22.37182°N, 105.45556°E; WGS 84), 600 m elev. 28 July 2022. S. V. Nguyen. Verified by Patrick David. DTU 313 (photo voucher). Individual

found at 0900 h on forest floor, near stream; surrounding habitat consisted of secondary evergreen forest.

First records for Tuyen Quang and Ha Nam provinces, Vietnam; the locality in Ha Nam represents southernmost distribution limit, ca. 98 km southern of nearest known population in Tam Dao National Park, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam (David et al. 1998. J. Taiwan Mus. 51:83–92). Species known from China and northern Vietnam (Nguyen et al. 2009. Herpetofauna of Vietnam. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 786 pp.). We are grateful to S. V. Nguyen (Tuyen Quang) and A. V. Do (Ha Noi) for providing photos and information.

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LAMPROPELTIS ANNULATA (Tamaulipan Milksnake). USA: TEXAS: KINNEY Co.: Anachaco Road, ca. 19 air km SE jct of FM 1572 and SH-131 in Spofford (29.09652°N, 100.25643°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2022. Eric C. Timaeus Sr. and Gerard T. Salmon. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 116658; photo voucher). Adult female collected AOR at 0041 h. First county record. This record extends the range ca. 39 air km northeast from a record in adjacent Maverick County (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 174810). Werler and Dixon (2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution and Natural History. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 437 pp.) and Dixon (2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.). Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc.

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PHILOTHAMNUS IRREGULARIS (Northern Green Bush Snake). USA: FLORIDA: Broward Co.: Strictly Reptiles, 6450 Stirling Road, Hollywood (26.04610°N, 80.21928°W; WGS 84), 7.48 m elev. 16 March 2022. Neil R. Balchan and Nathan J. Barretto. Verified by Kate Jackson. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 193471). A single adult female (650 mm SVL, 264 mm TL, length, 53 g) was found at 2349 h coiled in a *Ficus benjamina* hedge at ca. 2 m height above ground beside the property of an animal importer’s facility. This individual was likely an escaped captive from the facility, where various species of escaped non-native herpetofauna have been recorded prior (Krysko et al. 2016. Rept. Amphib. 23:110–143.) and represents the first known record of this species in Florida. One of us (NRB) retained the individual alive in captivity for ca. six months, during which time the snake readily fed on live *Anolis carolinensis*, *A. sagrei*, *Hemidactylus turcicus*, and *Sceloporus consobrinus*. This willingness to feed on North American lizards, apparent good body condition of the snake upon capture, and tropical climate of south Florida suggest that this species may have potential to become established in the area, though no evidence of an established population was detected. The native distribution of this species extends throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, with this specimen representing an intercontinental translocation via the pet trade (www.reptile-database.org, 20 Dec 2022). We are grateful to Kate