

with planted longleaf pines. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 281 pp.). The next nearest occurrence this was previously recorded from adjacent Paulding County, ca. 19 km northwest of our new record. (Jensen et al. 2008, *op cit.*). Specimen was captured and released under Scientific Collecting Permit #634063259 issued by Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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**OPHISOPS ELBAENSIS (Mount Elba Snake-eyed Lizard).** EGYPT: RED SEA GOVERNORATE: Wadi El Gemal National Park, Sartout Valley (24.32266°N, 35.02306°E; WGS 84), 307 m elev. 5 April 2018. Konstantinn D. Milton, Daniel A. Melnikov, Roman A. Nazarov, Samy A. Saber, and Abdullah Nagy. Verified by Natalia B. Ananjeva. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZObs:Herp:25; photo voucher). First record for Marsa Alam Region and Wadi El Gemal National Park. One adult lizard was recorded on the rocky slope of the foot of the hill. Two additional specimens were recorded on the rocky hill top (24.28068°N, 35.00427°E; WGS 84), 414 m elev. These two localities are 5 km from each other. *Ophisops elbaensis* in Egypt is known only from the most southeastern part of the Red Sea Governorate, where it occurs only in the Gebel Elba National Park (Baha El Din 2006. A Guide of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Egypt. The American University in Cairo Press, Cairo. 329 pp.; Sindaco and Jeremchenko 2008. The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina. 580 pp.). This species inhabits only the southern and most humid part of South Eastern Desert. New record extends the species range to the Central Eastern Desert, which is characterized by a more extreme hyperarid climate. The Sartout Valley is characterized by relatively well-developed *Acacia tortillis* associations and proximity to a permanent source of water. Both new records are 265 km northwest of previously documented locations. Thus, the range of *O. elbaensis* can be extended north from the Gebel Elba Mountains in the South Eastern Desert to the Hamata Mountain area in the Central Eastern Desert. It is possible that *O. elbaensis* is represented in the Central Eastern Desert by relict populations on the northern border of its distribution. Fieldwork was financed by RFBR 17-54-61015. We thank Michelle Koo for accessing the photo voucher at MVZ.

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**PHRYNOSOMA ORBICULARE (Mountain Horned Lizard):** MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE NÁCORI CHICO: Puerto de Macho, Sierra La Cebadilla, 17.6 air km SSW of Mesa de Tres Ríos (29.69556°N, 108.79528°W; WGS 84), 2028 m elev. 25 October 2017. Victor Hugo Cabrera Hernández. Verified by Dale S. Turner. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection, Tempe (ASU HP00195; photo voucher). First record for the municipality (16th for Sonora), bridging a 225 km distributional gap between the Yécora area (Municipality of Yécora) in the Sierra la Cebadilla located in the Sierra Madre Occidental, and the Sierra el Tigre (in both Municipality of Nacozari de García and Municipality of

Bavispe; Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal, 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.). Photographs are also available at Madrean Discovery Expeditions database at <http://madreandiscovery.org/fauna/collections/individual/index.php?occid=662610&clid=0>. The horned lizard was found on a rocky mountain slope in pine-oak forest.

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**PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink).** USA: INDIANA: NEWTON CO.: LaSalle Fish and Wildlife Area (41.154692°N, 87.478781°W; WGS 84). 27 June 2018. Nathan J. Engbrecht and Jason. J. Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. Amphibian and Reptile Collection, Gantz Family Collections Center, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH AR IMG 022A, 022B; photo voucher). Single adult found under sheets of metal. New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). *Plestiodon fasciatus* is largely absent from the Grand Prairie region of central Illinois and northwest Indiana (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey, Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.; Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). Four records almost equidistant from this site have been reported from Lake County (specimen Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Chicago Academy of Sciences [CHAS] HERP-508), Jasper County (San Diego Natural History Museum [SDNHM] 24521), and Porter County (SDNHM 24520) in Indiana, and from Cook County, Illinois (ca. 43 km to the north-northwest; Illinois Natural History Survey [INHS] 21711). This record partially fills a range gap for the species in northwest Indiana and northeast Illinois, and further establishes the species' presence in the Grand Prairie region of these two states.

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**PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS (Great Plains Skink).** USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE CO.: 16 km southeast of Junction (30.37123°N, 99.69079°W; WGS 84). 11 July 2017. Jeffrey T. Jenkerson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 104491). This specimen (90 mm SVL, 187 mm total length, 19 g) was captured in a funnel trap during drift fence monitoring on private property near Old Segovia Road. The nearest previously collected specimen is from ca. 16.5 km to the northeast from near Junction, Coleman County, Texas (Centennial Museum, University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] 11899). This observation fills in a distribution gap between central and west Texas and represents a 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.). Specimen collected under a scientific research permit (SPR-0416-108) from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.