

**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Captured at private residence (2611 Wildwood Drive) within Montgomery city limits (32.342544°N, 86.266818°W; WGS 84). 12 May 2009. C. and A. Kohn. Verified by Craig Guyer. AHAP-D 205. New county record (Mount 1975. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: GEORGIA: SEMINOLE Co.: Brick wall of northwest corridor Charterhouse Inn, Bainbridge, along US Hwy 27 (30.88955°N, 84.565433°W; WGS84/NAD83). 31 July 2009. R. Birkhead. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 34917. New county record. *H. turcicus* has been documented to the north in Baker County (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.), but no records exist from Florida counties immediately to the south (Gadsden or Leon counties.; Townsend and Krysko 2003. *Florida Sci.* 66:204–208). This hotel has been frequented by local and regional herpetologists (including J. Jensen) during annual *Macrochelys* sampling trips in nearby Spring Creek for the last ten+ years, yet this is the first *H. turcicus* specimen collected, suggesting that at least this building has been recently colonized by this species within that time. The sudden appearance of disjunct populations corresponds to the stratified distribution pattern for this species predicted along trucking routes by Townsend and Krysko (*op. cit.*) and Meshaka et al. (2006. *Herpetol. Cons. Biol.* 1[1]:45–50). Thanks to S. Graham for reviewing this note.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: BLANCO Co.: State Highway 281, 2.99 km N of County Road 32 (30.094278°N, 98.423167°W; NAD27). 25 February 2008. Romey Swanson, Vincent Farallo, Jeff Troy, and Glen Hood. Verified by Toby Hibbitts, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 93008). Several individuals were seen under lights and one sub-adult was captured by hand. This individual represents the first recorded occurrence of this species in Blanco County (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

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**LEPIDODACTYLUS LUGUBRIS** (Mourning Gecko). COSTA RICA: LIMÓN: Cocles, Talamanca: Gandoca-Manzanillo Wildlife Refuge (09.63818°N, 82.70496°W; WGS84), 3 m elev. 27 June 2008. Charles R. Knapp. UCR 20511. Punta Uva, Talamanca: Gan-

doca-Manzanillo Wildlife Refuge (09.643806°N, 82.686639°W; WGS84), 1 m elev. 23 July 2008. Juan G. Abarca and Priscilla Alvarado. UCR 20512. Both verified by Gerardo Chaves. First records for the Atlantic versant of Costa Rica, but its occurrence there was expected (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica*. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). The gecko in Cocles was encountered in an open-aired building at the Iguana Verde Foundation. The one at Punta Uva was found on the beach under a coconut husk.

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**PLESTIODON FASCIATUS** (Five-lined skink). USA: GEORGIA: MADISON Co.: Eugene Odum Spring Hollow property, 0.5 km NE of intersection of Hudson River Church Rd. and Wesley Chapel Rd. (34.199431°N, 83.303010°W; WGS 84). 02 May 2009. James Moree and Charles Stoudenmire. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. FLMNH 155680. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). This record is ca. 25.7 km NE of a 1952 record from Athens-Clarke County, Georgia (GMNH 28).

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**PLESTIODON MULTIVIRGATUS** (Many-lined Skink). USA: NEBRASKA: VALLEY Co., 16.1 km N, 8 km E Ord (41.74043°N, 98.81868°W; NAD 83). 02 August 2008. Greg D. Wright and Keith Geluso. Verified by Travis Taggart. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Hays, Kansas (MHP 14309, photographic voucher). First county record. Fills in gap along southern boundary of distribution in Nebraska (Lynch 1985. *Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci.* 13:33–57). Known from adjacent Greeley County to the east (Lynch 1985. *op. cit.*). Individual was stripeless and had a tail partially regenerated. Stripeless individuals previously were known from Arthur, Brown, and Keith Counties (Lynch 1985, *op. cit.*).

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**PODARCIS MURALIS** (European Wall Lizard). USA: KENTUCKY: BOONE Co.: near confluence of Woolper Creek and the Ohio River (39.0198°N, 84.8595°W; WGS 84). October 2008. Scott Fennell. Verified by Jeffrey M. Goessling. Cincinnati Museum Center Herpetology Photographic Collection (CMC HP 5078 [digital file and print]). New county record (Ferner 2004. *J. Kentucky Acad. Sci.* 65[1]:1–4). An adult was found on rocks near shore. Anecdotal reports of others seen in area.

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ogy, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076, USA; and **JOHN W. FERNER**, Department of Biology, Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, Kentucky 41017, USA (e-mail: john.ferner@thomasmore.edu).

**SCINCELLA GEMMINGERI** (Forest Ground Skink). MÉXICO: CHIAPAS: Municipality of Villa Flores: 2.3 km N of Tierra y Libertad (16.2440°N, 93.2678°W; WGS84), 1095 m elev. 09 September 2006. Itzel Durán Fuentes and Edmundo Perez Ramos. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM (MZFC 22725–27). 3.3 km SE Tierra y Libertad (16.2276°N, 93.30972°W; WGS84), 1294 m elev. 08 September 2006. Uri Omar García Vázquez and Itzel Durán Fuentes. MZFC 22728–29. All verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. First records for Villa Flores and the Sierra Madre de Chiapas (in Chiapas), second series from the state, and extends the known range in Chiapas ca. 87 km (airline) SW from the Tuxtla Gutierrez-Cañon del Sumidero road, north of Tuxtla Gutierrez on the southern edge of the Northern Highlands region of Chiapas (Luna-Reyes et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 30:353). The closest previously known locality is about 55 km NW at Rodulfo Figueroa, Oaxaca (MZFC 15558), which is also located in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas. All specimens were active during the day in pine forest.

Submitted by **URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ** (e-mail: urigarcia@gmail.com), **EDMUNDO PÉREZ-RAMOS**, and **ITZEL DURÁN-FUENTES**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, A.P. 70-399, México D.F. 04510, México.

**SCINCUS MITRANUS** (NCN). IRAN: KHUZESTAN PROVINCE: Kupal dunes, sand dunes 53 km E Ahvaz via Ahvaz-Haftgel Road (31.2731667°N, 49.2365°E; no datum available; 75 m elev.). 10 May 2001. T. J. Papenfuss. University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, MVZ 234488–91, 234535–8. First record for Iran. Habitat described by Anderson (1999. *The Lizards of Iran*. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., Vol. 15. vii + 442 pp. Ithaca, New York). Species known from similar habitat in Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Oman. Occurrence at this locality is somewhat surprising, as *S. scincus conirostris* occurs in similar habitat 90 km to southeast. However, the two species are sympatric, if not syntopic, on the Arabian Peninsula. Specimens in agreement with those collected in UAE and with 110 specimens in the California Academy of Sciences, collected by John Gasperetti and others elsewhere on the Arabian Peninsula.

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## SQUAMATA – SNAKES

**AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX** (Copperhead). USA: TENNESSEE: CANNON Co.: Burt Burgen Road at Cove Hill Road

intersection (36.7311°N, 86.1219°W; NAD83). 24 June 2007. Brian T. Miller. Verified by M. L. Niemiller. Adult found dead on road. Deposited in the Herpetology Collection at Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU 181S). First record for county, which also decreases size of conspicuous gap in records reported for central Tennessee (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available from <http://www.apsu.edu/rep-tatlas>; accessed 04 June 2009).

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**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS** (Cottonmouth). USA: TENNESSEE: COFFEE Co.: Duck River (35.5°N, 86.0°W; datum WGS 84). 25 July 2008. Rob Colvin. Verified by Jack Sites. Brigham Young University, BYU 5379. Gloyd and Conant (1990. *Snakes of the Agkistrodon Complex: A Monographic Review*. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.) and the Tennessee Reptile Atlas ([http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas/frames\\_file.htm](http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas/frames_file.htm), accessed 27 May 2009) report the occurrence of an isolated, potentially introduced population of *Agkistrodon piscivorus* in Coffee County but provide no documentation. We were unable to locate any museum specimens of *A. piscivorus* from Coffee County (<http://www.herpNet.org>, accessed 30 May 2009) and here report a new county record, a male, with a snout to vent length of 79.7 cm and mass of 600 g.

Collection was made under the authority of Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Scientific Collection Permit #3486. Tissue is available by request from the authors.

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**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA** (Western Cottonmouth). USA: ARKANSAS: CLEBURNE Co.: Near Brewer Road 3.37 miles NW of AR 225 (35.67192°N, 92.15800°W; WGS84; elev. 234 m). 13 Sep 2008. Thomas J. Belford. University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KUDA 6357). Verified by William E. Duellman. Single specimen was found thermoregulating near the opening of a den site. First county record; extends range 10.11 km from nearest known record in Van Buren County, Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS PISCIVORUS** (Eastern Cottonmouth). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: EDGEFIELD Co.: 15.5 km N of Edgefield, where SC Highway 25 crosses Turkey Creek. 100 m E of the SC Highway 25 bridge. 20 August 2006. Photographic record South Carolina State Museum 2006.39.1a, 1b (photographs by K. Knight). Verified by J. Camper. New county record (Gloyd