

Ponong (13.68938°N, 123.11649°E; WGS 84). 16 March 2019. Justin M. Bernstein and Joward Bautista. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12193–12195). Captured in fishing net in Libmanan River, 193 m NE of Don-cilia Island, 5.35 km S of San Miguel Bay, 0.80 km NW of Baran-gay Ponong, Municipality Magarao, Province Camarines Sur, Luzon Island, Philippines. Specimen regurgitated live *Taenioi-des* cf. *purpurascens* (Purple Eel Goby) shortly after capture. Species recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Australia, and from several islands in Philippines archipelago (Dunson and Minton 1978. *J. Herpetol.* 12:281–286). The closest record is ca. 83 km away from Caramoan Peninsula, Caramoan Municipality (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 55072, 55073, 53925, 54030); closest records not on peninsula, on Luzon, ca. 210 km, from Los Banos, Laguna Province (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University [MCZ] R-25608; National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 50964, 56164; California Acad-emy of Sciences [CAS] 61173, 61833–61835).

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AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Eastern Copperhead). USA: TENNESSEE: WILLIAMSON CO.: Old Harding Road, ca. 0.7 km W of Russell Road (35.99241°N, 87.04865°W; WGS 84). 7 Septem-ber 2018. Anthony O. Brais. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19969; photo voucher). Specimen found dead on road at night near Old Harding Road bridge crossing of South Harpeth River. New county record filling gap in distribution in Middle Ten-nessee (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennes-see*. <https://www.apsbiology.org/tntreptileatlas/>; 10 Oct 2019). Nearest record is ca. 25 km northwest in Montgomery Bell State Park, Dickson County, Tennessee (APSU 2667).

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CERBERUS SCHNEIDERII (Dog-faced Water Snake). PHILIP-PINES: TICA O ISLAND: MASBATE PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF BATUAN: Bongsanglay Natural Park, Barangay Royroy (12.38406°N, 123.78700°E; WGS 84), 0 m elev. 12 June 2019. Cyrus Job P. Dela Cruz. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.418; photo voucher). Individuals found in mangrove forest. First is-land record. Distributed in coastal Indonesia, Malaysia, Singa-pore, and Thailand (Leviton et al. 2018. *Proc. California Acad. Sci.* Ser. 4 64:415–416). Documented on most major islands of the Philippines (Brown et al. 2013. *Zookeys*. 266:90), including Ban-tayan, Bohol, Catanduanes, Cebu, Cuyo, Dinagat, Luzon, Mas-bate, Negros, Palawan, Romblon, Panay, Polilo, Siquijor, Sulu Ar-chipelago (Leviton et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 20.86 km southwest in the Municipality of Mobo, Province of Masbate (Gaulke and Altenbach. 1994. *Herpetozoa* 7: 63–66).

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CHARINA BOTTAE BOTTAE (Northern Rubber Boa). USA: CALIFORNIA: MONTEREY CO.: Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, east side of Hwy 1, 80 km S of Carmel (36.07191°N, 121.59916°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2009. Joseph Tomoleoni. Verified by Michelle Koo. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of Califor-nia, Berkeley (MVZObs:Herp:26; photo voucher). Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, east side of Hwy 1, 80 km S of Carmel (36.07036°N, 121.59822°W; WGS 84). 6 July 2009. Joseph Tomoleoni. Verified by Michelle Koo. MVZObs:Herp:27 (photo vouch-er). Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, east side of Hwy 1, 80 km S of Carmel (36.95167°N, 121.59919°W; WGS 84). 27 July 2009. Joseph Tomoleoni. Verified by Michelle Koo. MVZObs:Herp:28 (photo voucher). New southern extension of the species in the Santa Lucia Range of Monterey County, ca. 48 km S of previous range ex-tension south of Carmel in Bixby Canyon (Burger 1952. *Herpeto-logica* 8:1–2), and ca. 4 km S of a specimen (MVZ 229876) found 20 mi N of Nacimiento Road (ca. 36.10033°N, 121.62026°W).

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CROTALUS MICTLANTECUHTLI (Veracruz Neotropical Rattle-snake). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF CARRILLO PUERTO: Cerro Alto (18.78038°N, 96.52031°W; WGS 84), 135 m elev. 22 November 2019. Alfonso Kelly-Hernández. Verified by Luis Can-seco-Márquez. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2572; photo voucher). A new municipality record that also fills a gap between the closest reported localities ca. 20 km W at a site listed as “4.2 km E Mata Naranjo,” Municipality of Cuit-láhuac, and ca. 6.5 km ESE in the vicinity of La Tinaja, Municipal-ity of Cotaxtla (Carbajal-Márquez et al. 2020. *Zootaxa* 4729:451–481). The snake was found crawling around 1000 h on the edge of an area containing lime trees and patches of tropical decidu-ous forest. *Crotalus mictlantecuhli* was recently described by Carbajal-Márquez et al. (2020, *op cit.*) and is presently regarded as endemic to the state of Veracruz. According to comments by farmers from Cerro Alto, this species seems to be common in the region despite anthropogenic activity. We thank N. Camacho for cataloguing the vouchers, and L. Canseco-Márquez for confirm-ing the species identity.

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DENDRELAPHIS TRISTIS (Common Bronzeback Tree Snake). PAKISTAN: KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA: HARIPUR DISTRICT: be-tween Julian and Tarnava on Taxila-Khanpur Road (33.7822°N, 72.8835°E; WGS 84), 540 m elev. 4 October 2019. Muhammad Akram. Verified by Muhammad Iqbal Shar. Pakistan Museum of Natural History Collection (PMNH-obs-photo-reptiles-0001; photo voucher). Adult specimen killed by biker within dry de-ciduous forest, over rocky and hilly terrain, along northern ex-tension of Margalla Hills. This record is ca. 25 km from near-est records within Islamabad Capital Territory (Margalla Hills

National Park and the Rawal Lake); the species also known from Sindh Province (Masroor 2011. Pakistan J. Zool. 43:1215–1218). First record for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). MEXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF EL LLANO: 8 km E of Palo Alto (21.92710°N, 101.88445°W; WGS 84), 2437 m elev. 7 March 2020. Roberto Roque-Lozano, Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Tania Ramírez-Valverde, and Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH_Herp_PC_05427; photo voucher). The snake was found under rock in native grassland with patches of oak forest. First municipality record. The closest reported locality is ca. 42 km NW at the northern slope of Cerro San Juan, Municipality of Tepezalá, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz. 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes. CONABIO.CIEMA. 318 pp.). The collecting permit (SGPA/DGVS/00966-20) was issued to GEQD and RACM by Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).

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ERYTHROLAMPRUS OLIGOLEPIS. BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF TEFÉ: Estrada da Agrovila, km 01 (3.37099°S, 64.72644°W; WGS 84), 63 m elev. 4 April 2019. A. J. Cruz Gonçalves Pereira and C. de Lima Souza. Verified by Pedro F. Bisneto Coleção Zoológica, Centro de Estudos Superiores de Tefé, Universidade do Estado do Amazonas, Tefé, Amazonas State, Brasil (CEST-ZOO 438). Juvenile female (290 mm SVL, 78 mm TL) found road-killed. Estrada Boa Vontade – ‘EMADE’, km 02 (3.42583°S, 64.72083°W; WGS 84), 68 m elev. 27 March 2019. R. Bernhard. Verified by Pedro F. Bisneto. CEST-ZOO 439. Adult male (339 mm SVL, 84 mm TL [incomplete]) found road-killed. *Erythrolamprus oligolepis* is known from northern South America, Perú (Loreto Department), and Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, and Rondônia states; França et al. 2013. Check List 9:668–669; Costa and Bérnils 2018. Herpetol. Bras. 8(1):11–57; Ascenso et al. 2019. Zootaxa 4586:65–97). Our records increase ca. of 178 km northwest (Coari, Porto Urucu) and ca. 400 km east (Higher Solimões River) of the nearest known records (Ascenso et al. 2019, *op. cit.*), being also the first municipality record.

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: TEXAS: HAYS CO.: San Marcos, 1000 North LBJ Drive (29.89509°N, 97.94234°W; WGS 84), 218 m elev. 25 October 2019. Lawrence G. Bassett and Devina J. Schneider. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 104874). 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.) One specimen (12.9 cm SVL, 4 mm tail length, 1.18 g) was found beneath a sheet of plywood at 1600 h. A large rainfall event (>5 cm) occurred <24 h prior to capture. Considering that similar conditions have been noted during separate observations of *Indotyphlops braminus* (Servoss et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:477; Paradiz-Dominguez 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:630), rainfall may trigger surface level activity in this particular species. This record represents the northwestern-most occurrence of *I. braminus* in Texas. The nearest known record is ca. 236.35 km to the southeast in Montgomery County (Austin and Sinclair 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:477).

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LYCODON CAPUCINUS (Common Wolf Snake). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: KUCHING DIVISION: RPR Demak Laut, Taman Sepakat Jaya (1.59412°N, 110.41682°E; WGS 84), 18 m elev. 8 August 2019. Awang Khairul Ikhwan. Verified by K.K.P. Lim. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS 9516) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.429; photo voucher). Adult female (374 mm SVL, 73 mm TL) killed by a domestic cat inside a house at ca. 1000 h. First record for Sarawak State. Species previously reported from the vicinity of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (Stuebing 1994. Raffles Bull. Zool. 42:967–973) and from Kalimantan, Indonesia (Iskandar and Colijn 2001. A Checklist of Southeast Asian and New Guinean Reptiles. Part I. Serpentes. Biodiversity Conservation Project [Indonesian Institute of Sciences – Japan International Cooperation Agency – The Ministry of Forestry], The Gibbon Foundation, and Institute of Technology, Bandung. (4) + 195 pp.), but otherwise widespread in southeast Asia, from Thailand and Indo-China and eastern China, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and across Wallace’s Line, on Sulawesi and the Lesser Sundas, north to the Philippines archipelago (David and Vogel 1996. The Snakes of Sumatra. An Annotated Checklist and Key with Natural History Notes. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt AM, Germany. 260 pp.; How et al. 1996. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 59:439–456). The records from Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean (Fritts 1993. Wildl. Res. 20:261–265), Micronesia (e.g., Buden and Taboroši 2015. Reptiles of the Federated States of Micronesia. Island Research & Education Initiative, Palikir, Pohnpei State. 312 pp.), Lesser Sundas (Kuch and McGuire 2004. Herpetozoa 17:191–193), and New Guinea (O’Shea et al. 2018. IRCF Rept. & Amphib. 25:70–84) have been speculated to be based on human-mediated introductions. Given the relatively-well known nature of