

# *Herpetological Review*

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**HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko).** HONDURAS: ISLA DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Roatán, Lawson Rock housing development, 6.6 km E of West End (16.33841°N, 86.55511°W; WGS84), 9 m elev. 12 January 2008. Sean M. Rovito. Verified by Theodore Papenfuss. MVZ 263826. First record for Isla de Roatán (McCranie et al. 2005. The Amphibians & Reptiles of the Bay Islands and Cayos Cochinos, Honduras. Bibliomania!, Salt Lake City, Utah. xiii + 210 pp.). The gecko was found at night along with *Phyllodactylus palmeus* and *Sphaerodactylus rosaurae* on a rock wall along the edge of the housing development.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan House Gecko).** THAILAND: Bangkok, Suan Luang District (13.711778°N, 100.603986°E, 3 m elev.). Two females (THNHM 17952, 31 January 2011; THNHM 17953, 1 February 2011). Found under cover of a pile of concrete blocks on ground in open lot of urban area. Bangkok, Panthum Wan District, Lumpini Park (13.729047°N, 100.538439°E, 3 m elev.). THNHM 17954, male. 17 February 2010. Under concrete ground cover. Bangkok, Khlong Toei District (13.727208°N, 100.574161°E, 3 m elev.). THNHM 17955, female. 28 February 2011. Found among hedges along walkway of Sukhumvit Road. All specimens collected by Jonathan Hakim. Verified by Tanya Chan-ard. Previously considered a subspecies of *H. brookii*, and separated on basis of molecular (Bauer et al. 2010. Mol. Phylogen. Evol. 57:343–352) and morphological (Rösler and Glaw 2010. Spixiana 33:139–160) evidence. *H. brookii* was recorded from Thailand (Bauer et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:322). Separation from *H. brookii* made on basis of number of nasals and of postanal tubercles. THNHM 17953 is gravid, with one developed egg; this along with the number of localities, previous sightings of adults, subadults, and hatchlings, constitute evidence of established population at first location. Other individuals were seen within ca. 150 m radius of first location. Populations in Bangkok likely inadvertently introduced, probably entering via major sea cargo port/sea cargo storage facilities in Khlong Toei District, within 3 km, 4 km, and 2 km of the populations, respectively. First record for Thailand and Southeast Asia. Other recorded localities are in Sri Lanka, southern India (Bauer et al. 2010. Herpetol. J. 20:129:138), and an introduced population in Mascarene Islands, Seychelles (Bauer et al. 2010, *op. cit.*).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko).** USA: CALIFORNIA: INYO Co.: Death Valley National Park, Furnace Creek Ranch Hotel, 0.5 km W of Hwy 190 (36.45604°N, 116.87041°W; WGS83; elev. -56 m). 21 April 2007. Ian W. Murray. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles Co. (LACM PC 1545–1546). New county record (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3<sup>rd</sup>

ed. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.). Between 2006 and 2008 multiple *H. turcicus* were seen nocturnally active on building walls here. The aforementioned specimen was found while actively foraging on the illuminated wall of a hotel building. In their detailed survey of Death Valley National Park amphibians and reptiles, Persons and Nowak (2006. Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles at Death Valley National Park. Report to National Park Service. USGS Colorado Plateau Research Station, Flagstaff, Arizona) list *H. turcicus* as being a species of possible occurrence, and discuss a third party sighting of an unidentified gecko climbing a wall at Scotty's Castle, Death Valley as probably being a *Coleonyx variegatus* after repeated searches failed to document *H. turcicus*.

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**IGUANA IGUANA (Common Green Iguana).** TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS: Providenciales: east side of island, near Long Bay (21.780°N, 72.166°W; WGS84), 11 m elev. 1 October 2009. Brian M. Riggs. Verified by A. C. Echternacht. Color photo voucher (APSU 19019). First record for Turks and Caicos Islands. The closest reported localities in the West Indies are from the Cayman Islands and Puerto Rico (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. xvi + 720 pp.).

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**LEPIDOPHYMA MAYAE (Maya Night Lizard).** HONDURAS: SANTA BÁRBARA: tributary of Río Listón (15.533336°N, 88.350144°W; WGS84), 405 m elev. 12 November 2008. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. Verified by Steve W. Gotte. USNM 573973. First record for Santa Bárbara and only the second record from Honduras; the other locality is from ca. 95 km SSW at San Isidro, Copán (McCranie 2004. Herpetol. Bull. 90:10–21). The lizard was inside a rotten log overhanging a stream surrounded by relatively undisturbed broadleaf forest.

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**LIOLAEMUS XANTHOVIRIDIS (Rawson Lizard).** ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: ESCALANTE DEPARTMENT: Provincial Route 27, 33.1 km N junction with Provincial Route 25, 55.1 km N Nollman Bridge over Río Chico (44.93433°S, 68.02661°W; WGS84; elev. 381 m.). 4 November 2008. L. J. Avila and M. Nicola. Herpetological collection of Centro Nacional Patagónico, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (LJAMM-CNP 11078–11080). ESCALANTE DEPARTMENT: Provincial Route 27, 60 km N junction with Provincial Route 25 (44.72872°S, 67.90667°W; WGS84; elev. 349 m.). 10 February 2008. L. J. Avila, C. H. F. Pérez, M. F. Breiman, and N. Feltrin. LJAMM-CNP 10296–10303. All verified by C. H. F. Pérez. The type locality is 18 km SW from Dos Pozos (Chubut Province) and the species occurs on the xerophytic coast between northern Río Chubut

and southern Bahía Santa Cruz, extending inland to the Gran Laguna Salada (Mártires Department) basin through the flat embossment of Meseta de Montemayor and extends to about 44°S near Cabo Raso (Florentino Ameghino Department), on the Atlantic shore (Ceí and Scolaro 1980. *Herpetology* 14[1]:37–43). Although the geographic range of this species is poorly known, present confirmed distribution includes Rawson, Gaiman, and Florentino Ameghino departments (Abdala 2007. *Zootaxa* 1538:1–84). Vouchered specimens from inland localities for this species are scarce. The present records are the first for Escalante Department, extending the known distribution about 235 air-line km SW from the nearest vouchered record (FML 17033; Abdala 2007, *op. cit.*), and are the southwestern most localities for Chubut Province and for Argentina.

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**MESOSCINCUS MANAGUAE (NCN)**. HONDURAS: VALLE: Isla Exposición (13.3150°N, 87.6741°W, WGS84), 7 m elev. 15 July 2010. Alexander Gutsche, James R. McCranie, and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. Verified by Steve W. Gotte. USNM 565830–31. First records for Valle. The closest known locality in Honduras is about 19 km E at Punta Ratón, Cortés (Cruz et al. 1979. *Herpetol. Rev.* 10:26). The lizards were collected midday in heavily disturbed deciduous forest; one was under a log and the other was sunning on a tree stump. Fieldwork of A. Gutsche was supported by the Adolf and Hildegard Isler Foundation.

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**PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink)**. USA: ILLINOIS: CALHOUN Co.: McCully Heritage Project, 70 m N of Crawford Creek Hollow Rd., 1.15 km W of Hwy 100 (39.282653°N; 90.622480°W; WGS84 datum). 11 April 2009. C. E. Montgomery and P. J. Muelleman. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey collection (INHS 2009.08 photo voucher). First county record since 1954, re-establishing the presence of the species in Calhoun Co. (Philips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey, Champagne, Illinois. 282 pp.). One individual was captured under a board, adjacent to an equipment shed. Permits issued by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (NH08.5174; NH08.5173). We thank the McCully Heritage Project.

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## SQUAMATA — SNAKES

**AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Copperhead)**. USA: MISSOURI: GRUNDY Co.: 200 m S of NW 15th St., 1 km W of Hwy 190 (40.083292°N, 93.742302°W; WGS84). 24 May 2010. P. J. Muelleman. Verified by Chad Montgomery. Photo voucher deposited in the Dean E. Metter Memorial Collection, University of Missouri,

Columbia (UMC 1843P). First county record. Partially fills a distributional gap in northern Missouri (Daniel and Edmond 2010. *Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2009*. <<http://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas09.pdf>>). A 67.0 cm (SVL) adult male was captured, photographed, and released on a forested rocky hillside. A copulating pair was captured and released at this site on 29 April 2010 but no photo was taken. Collected under Missouri Department of Conservation wildlife collector's permit #14509.

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**AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Copperhead)**. USA: TENNESSEE: ROBERTSON Co.: South of Shiloh Road, 0.2 mi SSW of junction TN 76E and Distillery Road (36.469600°N, 86.763233°W, NAD 83). 25 April 2009. Gregory T. Barrass. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 18990). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available from <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [updated 1 February 2011, accessed 20 March 2011]). Found lethargic, beneath a log pile, approximately 23m N and 15m above Sulphur Fork Creek.

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**CARPHOPHIS AMOENUS AMOENUS (Eastern Wormsnake)**. USA: GEORGIA: DEKALB Co.: Henderson Park: ~ 0.25 km from parking lot at end of Henderson Park Rd. (33.86667°N, 84.23106°W; WGS 84), elev. 306 m. 03 November 2010. Robert L. Hill. Verified by Joseph R. Mendelson. AUM AHAP-D 299–300. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.); documented previously in all counties adjacent to DeKalb. Specimen found under log at junction of two foot paths ~52 m SW of the north end of Lake Erin.

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**CONIOPHANES MELANOCEPHALUS (Black-headed Stripeless Snake)**. MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF TARETAN: Hoyo del Aire (19.266667°N, 101.866667°W; WGS84), 887 m elev. 15 July 2006. Marco Antonio Domínguez de la Riva, Rubén Alonso Carbajal Márquez, and Eric Rivas Mercado. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Herpetological Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-CV-0323). First record for Michoacán, extending its range ca. 268.54 km (air) northwest of closest known locality at Huajintlán, Morelos (Ponce-Campos and Smith 2001. *Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc.* 37:10–17). The snake was found at 2230 h crawling next to a stone wall near a small stream in subtropical dry forest.

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**LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake)**. USA: MISSOURI: ADAIR Co.: approximately 200 m E of Big Creek