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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DIAPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). MEXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF EL LLANO: 8 km E of Palo Alto (21.92710’S, 101.88445°W; WGS 84), 2437 m elev. 7 March 2020. Roberto Roque-Lozano, Rubén A. Carbalaj-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 (SEMARNAAT).

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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, Brazil (CEST–ZOO 438). Juvenile female (290 mm SVL, 78 mm TL) found road-killed. EstradaBoa 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, Peru (Loreto Department), and Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, and Rondônia states; França et al. 2013. Check List 9:668–689; Costa and Bérrnls 2018. Herpetol. Bras. 8(1):11–57; Ascenzo 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 LB 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’S, 110.41682°E; WGS 84), 18 m elev. 8 August 2019. Awang Khairul Ikwan. Verified by K.K.P. Lim. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS 9516) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZBC [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. 25:70–84) have been speculated to be based on human-mediated introductions. Given the relatively-well known nature of...
Borneo’s snake fauna (see Stuebing et al. 2014. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo. Second edition. Natural History Publications (Borneo) Sdn Bhd, Kota Kinabalu. viii + 310 pp.), and the discovery of both Bornean specimens from within human habitations, it is speculated that both Bornean records of the species are based on introduced individuals. Supported by a Niche Research Grant Scheme (NRGS) project (IA010200-0708-0007), awarded by the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Malaysia. We thank the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, for support and Kelvin K.P. Lim, ZRC for a digital identification voucher number.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI (Bullsnake). USA: MISSOURI: NEWTON CO.: Hwy M, 2.2 km N of Newtonia (specific coordinates withheld for conservation concern and on file with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources). 8 April 2017. Justin Elden and Thomas Jay. Verified by Jeffrey T. Briggler and Brian Edmund. University of Missouri, Columbia (UMC 3253P; photo voucher). An adult was found sunning itself on a stretch of rural highway at 1505 h. Conditions were clear with little to no cloud cover, and the ambient air temperature was approximately 25°C, the humidity was roughly 52%, and the barometric pressure was at 29.8 inHg. The surrounding habitat consisted of former dry-mesic prairie developed for agricultural use, predominantly cattle grazing, with intermittent fragments of oak/hickory forest. New county record (Daniel and Edmond 2018. Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2017. http://atlas.mherp.org/pubs/atlas17.pdf; 10 April 2017). The nearest vouched records are 37 km to the north in adjacent Jasper County (UCM 722).

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PITUOPHIS LINEATICOLLIS (Middle American Gopher Snake). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF PHIAMO: Sierra del Halo, 12 km E of San José del Tule (19.31427°N, 103.25853°W; WGS 84), 2050 m elev. 15 November 2018. Carlos Cavazos-Camacho. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC-9528; photo voucher). The snake was active on a dirt road surrounded by pine-oak forest. This species had been previously documented in Tapalpa, Jalisco (Ponce-Campos and Ustach 2004. Herpetol. Rev 35:192193); however, this record was subsequently regarded as invalid (Reyes-Velasco et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:455–457). Our record herein represents a new state record, and bridges a distributional gap between Dos Aguas, and Tancitaro; both localities in the state of Michoacán (Duellman 1960. Univ. Kansas. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1148).

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay’s Brownsnake). USA: TEXAS: GUADALUPE CO.: Mills Way, ca. 7.21 km NE of Seguin (29.5935°N, 97.8961°W; WGS 84), 165 m elev. 26 March 2019. Haylea Rockett and Austin Bohannon. Verified by Toby Hibbits. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC-PV009; photo voucher). 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.). This record fills a gap among all surrounding counties (Comal, Hays, Caldwell, Gonzales, Wilson, and Bexar) where it is known to occur (Dixon 2013, ap. cit.). The nearest known record is ca. 26 km to the east in Gonzales county (TCWC 20206). One subadult female specimen found alive on Mills Way (144 mm SVL, 166 mm TL, 4 g). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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