JACOB A. KEMMER (e-mail: jacob.kemmer92@outlook.com) and ANDREW C. KASNER, School of Mathematics and Sciences, Wayland Baptist University, 1900 W. 7th, CMB 1285, Plainview, Texas 79072, USA (e-mail: kasnera@wbu.edu).

PLESTIODON EGREGIUS SIMILIS (Northern Mole Skink). USA: FLORIDA: HAMILTON Co: Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (30.44366°N, 83.04613°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2014. Kevin M. Enge. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173275, photographic voucher). First record for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Adult male trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat.

**KEVIN M. ENGE** (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com), **CODY D. GOD-WIN**, and **JONATHAN D. MAYS**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

SCELOPORUS CONSOBRINUS (Prairie Lizard). USA: TEXAS: ROBERTSON Co.: Approximately 11 km E of Hearne (30.872176°N, 96.483453°W; WGS 84), 135 m elev. 7 April 2014. Zachary C. Adcock, Andrew R. MacLaren, Shawn F. McCracken, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections (TCWC 100267). 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 distributional gap within the surrounding Milam, Falls, Limestone, Leon, Madison, Brazos, and Burleson counties. Unreported records of S. consobrinus from Robertson Co. exist at the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, but this specimen represents the first confirmed and published S. consobrinus record from the county. The nearest (previously unreported) record is 7 km SE (TCWC 61934). Adult male specimen (58.2 mm SVL; 127.0 mm TL) collected during a visual encounter survey. Numerous additional individuals (not vouchered) observed during visual encounter, bucket trap, and artificial cover object surveys on the property. Property is located on the Carrizo Sands outcrop in Post Oak savannah habitat. Specimen collected under Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0102-191) issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

ZACHARY C. ADCOCK (e-mail: zca3@txstate.edu), ANDREW R. MA-CLAREN, SHAWN F. McCRACKEN, and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

## **SQUAMATA** — **SNAKES**

BOIGA NIGRICEPS (Black-headed Cat Snake). INDONESIA: BALI: Tabanan Regency: West Selemadeg, vicinity of Selabih (8.457485°S, 114.918449°E; WGS 84). 19 January 2015. J. Vink. Verified by Jason Luke. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.245a–d, photographic voucher). Found on thin branches of a live tree, 5 m up on tree trunk, in a residual rainforest behind houses. First record for Bali (McKay 2006. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Bali. Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, Florida. 138 pp.). Indonesian populations are known from Kalimantan (Borneo), Sumatra, and Java (Stuebing et al. 2014. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd., Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. 310 pp.), and its distribution includes southern Thailand, and Peninsular and East Malaysia

(Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 376 pp.; Das 2012. A Naturalist's Guide to the Snakes of South-east Asia. John Beaufoy Publishing, London. 160 pp.).

JASMINE VINK, 149 Merivale Street, South Brisbane, Queensland Australia (e-mail: Jasmine.vink@uqconnect.edu.au); SAMUEL SHONLE-BEN, Herpetofauna Research Group, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: mrkodok@hotmail.co.uk).

CEMOPHORA COCCINEA COPEI (Northern Scarletsnake). USA: FLORIDA: Hamilton Co: Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (30.44366°N, 83.04613°W; WGS 84). 3 June 2014. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173271, photographic voucher). First county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Adult male trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat.

JONATHAN D. MAYS (e-mail: jonathan.mays@myfwc.com), KEVIN M. ENGE, and CODY D. GODWIN, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

COELOGNATHUS ERYTHRURUS PSEPHENOURUS (Philippine Gray-tailed Ratsnake). PHILIPPINES: TABLAS ISLAND: ROMBLON PROVINCE: Municipality of Odiongan, Barangay Poctoy (12.410418°N, 121.990697°E, WGS 84) 8 m elev. 31 October 2014. Ernest Kurt Tan. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Photographic voucher, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.244a–c). This specimen represents the first record for Tablas Island and Romblon Province (Siler et al. 2012. Check List 8[3]:443–462) and was collected DOR. Coelognathus erythrurus psephenourus is an endemic taxon that has previously been recorded on Cebu, Guimaras, Masbate, Negros, and Panay (Leviton 1977. Philippines J. Sci. 106:99–128; Gaulke and Altenbach 1994. Herpetozoa 7:63–66).

**EMERSON Y. SY**, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez Street, Unit 1202, Tondo, Manila, Philippines (email: emersonsy@gmail.com); **ERNEST KURT TAN**, Philippine Native Plant Conservation Society, Inc. Cottage 1, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines (e-mail: tablasisland@gmail.com).

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: NE-BRASKA: CEDAR Co.: Bow Creek Recreation Area, Missouri National Recreational River (42.77806°N, 97.14611°W; WGS 84). 25 June 2014. Spencer R. Siddons. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44149). New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Previous records exist to the west in Knox Co. and across the Missouri River to the north in Clay Co., South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci. 26:29–46; Ballinger et al. 2010, op. cit.; Fogell 2010, op. cit.). The nearest known specimen is from ca. 18 km to the east and across the Missouri River in Vermillion, Clay Co., South Dakota (University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] 16108). This specimen fills part of a large gap in the known distribution of this species in northeastern Nebraska. Adult female (872 mm SVL; 218 mm tail length; 225.51 g) collected along trail approximately 150 m NE of parking area and