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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: MISSOURI: MADISON Co.: Fredericktown (37.562794°N, 90.413135°W; WGS84). 25 May 2013. Abbigail E. Nicholson. Verified by Dustin S. Siegel. University of Missouri-Columbia (UMC 2354P). New county record. This record fills the gap within the surrounding Bollinger, Iron, and Wayne counties (Edmond and Daniel 2013 [updated 5 April 2013]. Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project. Available at <http://atlas.moherp.org/>; accessed 25 May 2013).

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LEPTOPHIS MEXICANUS (Mexican Parrot Snake; Ranera Mexicana). HONDURAS: LA PAZ: Potrerillos (14.292983°N, 87.7068°W; WGS84), 920 m elev. 9 April 2012. Alexander Gutsche and James R. McCranie. Verified by Steve W. Gotte. USNM 580445. First record for La Paz, with the closest known locality ca. 15 km N at Lo de Reina, Comayagua (McCranie 2011. The Snakes of Honduras. Systematics, Distribution, and Conservation. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 26:x + 714 pp.). The snake was active in a tree during midmorning on a sunny day ca. 2.5 m above a small river in secondary premontane dry forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology, rev. ed. Trop. Sci. Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.).

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Green Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: VAN BUREN Co.: Gorge Scenic Drive near Millikan's Overlook, Fall Creek Falls State Park (35.67982°N, 85.36717°W; WGS 84). 11 May 2013. S. Graham, C. Thawley, and G. McCormick. Verified by David Laurencio, AUM AHAP-D 675 (digital photograph file). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> (updated 30 May 2013; accessed 1 June 2013). Specimen found dead on road. Records of *Ophedry aestivus* are sparse in the Cumberland Plateau, and this record fills a distributional gap between the nearest records approximately 60 km W in Cannon Co., 48 km N in Putnam Co., and 42 km SE in Rhea Co.

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RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: ARIZONA: MARICOPA Co.: private residence near major crossroads, Greenway and 7th Street, Phoenix (33.62903°N, 112.060439°W; NAD 83). 16 May 2010. Susan Sferra. Verified by Van Wallach. MCZ R-189083. First voucher from an established Arizona population. Nearest records are from Hildalgo County, Texas to the east (Merino et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:366), Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico to the south (Quijada-Mascareñas and Enderson 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:490), and San Diego Co., California to the west (Palmer and Fisher 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:518). Specimen

collected alive under small wooden board in backyard covering a sparsely vegetated area of Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon* spp.) adjacent to bare ground interspersed with Hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), Sweet Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*), and dried vegetative debris under dry conditions. The residence is 1.6 km from a local nursery. Collector had purchased and planted vegetation from this nursery on several occasions.

Previous specimens were collected at this location on 11 November 2007 and 1 December 2007 by Susan Sferra. These specimens were identified by Michael J. Sredl, Arizona Game and Fish Department, but were not independently verified or accessioned into museum collections. All were observed after heavy rains. A second vouchered specimen (UAZ 57402-PSV) was collected at the same location on 23 December 2010.

Additional *Rhamphotyphlops braminus* specimens have been collected in the region but there is not sufficient evidence that these represent established populations: 33.308629°N, 111.810242°W, 20 October 2008, Cathy Kasevich (unvouchered); 33.410968°N, 111.970299°W, 6 November 2007, Philip C. Rosen. Verified by G. L. Bradley (UAZ 56919).

The parthenogenetic Brahminy Blindsnake is the first non-native snake to become established in Arizona and is generally considered to be the most widespread, globally distributed, snake species in the world.

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RHAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: TEXAS: MONTGOMERY Co.: Spring, Deerfern Place, ca. 0.31 km from junction of Cochran's Green (30.20227°N, 95.51304°W; WGS 84) 31 March 2013. Gant D. Austin and Thomas A. Sinclair. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. (TCWC 97163, 97164). First record for county. Fills gap in reported range. Nearest known record is Nacogdoches, Texas. (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. viii + 446 pp.)

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SIPHLOPHIS WORONTZOWI (Worontzow's Spotted Night Snake). BRAZIL: ACRE: Senador Guiomard, BR-364 highway, km 23, Fazenda Experimental Catuaba (10.0822°S, 67.06258°W; WGS84; elev. 180 m). 11 May 2013. S. M. Arruda and A. M. Sobrinho. Herpetological Collection, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (UFAC-0527). The specimen was found dead on ground, under a log, into forest edge dominated by *Guadua* bamboo 1400 h. Verified by M. B. Souza. Species previously known from Curichon, Nacebe, and Palmira, Pando, Bolivia (Moravec et al. 2009. Herpetozoa. 22[2]: 92–94), Tinkanari, Departamento Cuzco, Peru (Vriesendorp et al. [eds.] 2004. Perú: Megantoni. Rapid Biological Inventories Report 15. The Field Museum, Chicago, Illinois. 300 pp.). In Brazil this species is found in following states: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Rondônia