

Philippines, and most of the Pacific and Indian Ocean islands (Bauer and Henle 1994. *In* Wermuth and Fischer [eds.], *Das Tierreich*, pp. 1–306. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York; Ota 1998. *Tropical Island Herpetofauna: Origin, Current Diversity, and Conservation*. Elsevier, Amsterdam. 353 pp.). It is an invasive species in the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, Chile, Taiwan, Japan and Australia (www.reptile-database.org; 19 April 2018; Kraus 2009. *Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: a Scientific Compendium and Analysis*. Springer, Dordrecht, Netherlands. 563 pp.; Lorvelec et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Notes* 4:291–294). This species has been previously reported from the insular Caribbean, from Nicaragua (Corn Island), Guadalupe (French Indies), and the Bahamas. In Colombia, *L. lugubris* has been reported from the Departments Nariño, Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Boyacá, Córdoba, Antioquia, Atlántico, Sucre, and from the Pacific islands Gorgona and Malpelo (Castro-Herrera et al. 2012. *Diversidad de Anfibios y Reptiles del Parque Nacional Natural Isla Gorgona*. Feriva Impresores S.A., Cali, Colombia. 112 pp.; Daza et al. 2012, *op. cit.*; Montes et al. 2012. *Rev. Colomb. Cienc. Anim.* 4:163–167; Moreno-Arias et al. 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:100–101; Palacio-Sierra et al. 2012. *Herpetotropicos* 7:5–6). The species is continuously expanding its range in Colombia and has reached the insular portion of the country. Individuals from the island of Barú and Cartagena, Bolívar, were found in human constructions and gardens, next to *Hemidactylus frenatus*, another invasive lizard present in Colombia (Caicedo-Portilla et al. 2011. *Biota Colomb.* 12:45–56). In San Andres Island, *L. lugubris* has become an abundant species, common to observe in the northern island's urban center.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

BOA SIGMA. MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF NACAZARI DE GARCÍA: Sierra La Juriquipa, Rancho el Orégano Viejo (30.259885°N, 109.58630°W; WGS 84), 1420 m elev. 14 August 2017. Sky Jacobs. Verified by Dale Turner and Thomas Van Devender. University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections Observations (UTE-PObs: Herp: 124; two photo vouchers). Photographs are also available at Madrean Discovery Expeditions database at <http://madreandiscovery.org/fauna/collections/individual/index.php?occid=652461>. This individual represents the first record for the municipality and highest elevation reported for *Boa sigma* from throughout its range (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico*. ECO Herpetological Publishing and Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.). It is the northeasternmost record for *B. sigma* and an extension of its known range ca. 118 km E and slightly south of the northernmost record at “Palm Canyon,” located between Magdalena de Kino and Cucurpe, Municipality of Cucurpe, Sonora (UAZ PSV 006). The adult female (149 cm SVL, 15 cm TL) was observed in Madrean oak woodland within a humid canyon containing *Populus monticola*, located 10 m from an impounded spring.

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HYPISIGLENA TANZERI (Tanzer's Night Snake). MEXICO: TAM-AULIPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF TULA: Tula (22.73743°N, 99.65749°W; WGS 84), ca. 1,280 m elev. 16 June 2017. Matthew L. Holding, Rhett M. Rautsaw, Jason L. Strickland, Juan José Castañeda Gaytán, and Flavio Cesar García González. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 104762; photo voucher). First record for Tamaulipas, and a range extension of ca. 81.9 km NE of the nearest known locality reported by Mulcahy and Macey (2009. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 53:537–546) from near Guadalupe, San Luis Potosí (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections [TCWC] 93647). This snake was found at 2315 h moving along a washed out rocky road cut. Thus far, only seven records exist on VertNet dating back to its discovery in 1971 and described by Dixon and Lieb (1972. *Contr. Sci. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co.* 222:1–7).

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PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Ratsnake). USA: TEXAS: UPTON CO.: SH 329, ca. 13.5 km W, 8.9 km N of Rankin (31.3022°N, 102.0820°W; WGS 84), 825 m elev. 22 June 2017. Austin M. Bohannon and Andrew R. MacLaren. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 103591). Small adult specimen found on roadway at night (585 mm SVL, 708 mm TL, 66 g). 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 extends the known distribution north from neighboring or nearby Crockett and Pecos counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*), with the nearest known record from ca. 48 km to the southwest in Pecos County (University of Texas, El Paso [UTEP] H-14715; Smith et al. 1994. *Texas J. Sci.* 46:259–292). Specimen collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to MRJF by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: MORA CO.: 2.0 km NW of La Cueva via NM Hwy 518 (35.950489°N, 105.270194°W; WGS 84), ca. 2160 m elev. 5 August 2017. Ilja Fescenko. Verified by Leland J. S. Pierce. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUJA 12540; photo voucher). The voucher photo is also archived at iNaturalist (<http://www.inaturalist.org/observations/9168452>). New county record, with this species now confirmed from all 33 counties in the state (Painter et al. 2017. *West. Wildl.* 4:29–60). The nearest other published record is ca. 20 km south in adjacent San Miguel County (Degenhardt et al. 1996.