

pet instead of part of an established population, as are records of *R. pulcherrima* (Tropical Wood Turtle) and *R. punctularia* (Spotted-legged Wood Turtle) in Florida (Krysko et al. 2011. Zootaxa 3028:1–64). This 34-ha botanical garden has numerous ponds that are inhabited by *Apalone ferox* (Florida Softshell), *Pseudemys nelsoni* (Florida Red-bellied Cooter), *P. peninsularis* (Peninsula Cooter), and *Trachemys scripta elegans* (Red-eared Slider), based on iNaturalist observations.

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TESTUDO HERMANNI (Hermann's Tortoise). USA: FLORIDA: PINELLAS CO.: Lake Seminole Park, Seminole (27.8468°N, 82.7765°W; WGS 84). 21 April 2021. Chance Arceneaux. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 202144; photo voucher). Observed at 1727 h near the start of a hiking trail around a small pond. New county record, which is 150 km north-northwest of a voucher in Lee County (UF 193787), the only other voucher of this non-native species from Florida (Enge 2024. Herpetol. Rev. 55:523–526).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

OPHISOPS NICTANS (Lesser Snake-eyed Lacerta). INDIA: WEST BENGAL: JHARGRAM DISTRICT: Sinduria Forest, Banspahari Range (22.6417°N, 86.6536°E; WGS 84), 220 m elev. 25 September 2024. Kaushik Deuti. Verified by Pratyush P. Mohapatra. Zoological Survey of India (ZSI R-29172). Individual found in a dry deciduous forest. First confirmed record from West Bengal State, India. In addition, this species has been reported on iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org>, 9 June 2025), from Bankura, Purba Bardhaman, and Paschim Bardhaman districts of West Bengal. Also recorded from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana (Agarwal and Ramakrishnan 2017. J. Biogeog. 44:2021–2032; Mohapatra 2022. In Director [ed.], Faunal Diversity of Biogeographic Zones of India: Deccan Peninsula, pp. 589–597. Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata) in India, besides Sri Lanka (<https://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/>, 17 June 2025).

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PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: OKLAHOMA: LE FLORE CO.: CORRECTION. This record was reported by Martin and Leavitt (2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:103) based upon a specimen at the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH 40808). That specimen was collected in 1940 (day and month unknown) by W. C. Hobgood, in Le Flore County, Oklahoma, near Rich Mountain, Arkansas. Verified by Alan Resetar (Martin and Leavitt 2012, *op. cit.*). Jessa Watters (Sam Noble Museum) and Greg Sievert (Emporia State University)

also verified the specimen identification by photos that are on the FMNH website. Martin and Leavitt (2012) felt this record indicated a “geographic range extension of ca. 550 km from the nearest confirmed county record of *P. modestum* in Hall Co., Texas” as well as “approximately 790 km” from the nearest records in Cimarron County, Oklahoma (Webb 1970. Reptiles of Oklahoma. University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. 370 pp.; Clarke 1983. Bull. Oklahoma Herpetol. Soc. 12:16). We feel FMNH 40808 is likely an escaped pet or an otherwise transplanted individual because the record is so far displaced from the rest of the species’ range and because the habitat (oak-pine forest) in Le Flore County is unlike the habitat (deserts and other unforested areas) in the rest of the species’ range. As such, Le Flore County, Oklahoma, should not be considered part of this species’ natural geographical range. In Oklahoma, it is known from four records, one each from 1962, 1983, 1990, and 2023 (Oklahoma Biodiversity Information System, <https://obis.ou.edu>, 1 June 2025). All these records, including the 2023 record (Priest et al. 2024. The Southwestern Nat. 68:66–68), are from the Oklahoma panhandle, limited to Cimarron County.

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PLESTIODON EGREGIUS (Mole Skink). USA: FLORIDA: PASCO CO.: Anclote Key (28.18131°N, 82.84908°W; WGS 84). 18 December 2024. Preston J. McDonald. Verified by Kenneth P. Wray. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 195935; photo voucher). Individual found partially buried in sand under a small section of metal debris at the base of a palm (*Sabal* sp.) near the transition from dune to mangrove habitat at 1052 h. A second individual (UF 195936; photo voucher) was found on the surface at the base of a clump of sea oats (*Uniola* sp.) at 1118 h (28.18136°N, 82.84944°W; WGS 84). A third individual was found among a clump of sea oats at the base of a palm at 1127 h (28.18247°N, 82.84936°W; WGS 84). This species has been recorded on Anclote Key previously (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians & Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). However, their continued presence soon after the impacts of both Hurricane Helene (24–27 September 2024, Category 4) and Hurricane Milton (5–10 October 2024, Category 5) on Anclote Key should be noted. During Helene in particular, nearby Clearwater Beach reported a peak surge of 2.03 m above mean higher-high water (tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov, 3 Feb 2025). This level of surge would be sufficient to cover the highest points (ca. 2 m) on Anclote Key (Davis and Kuhn 1985. Mar. Geol. 63:153–171). During our visit to the island, we observed widespread evidence of flooding and wind damage affecting most of the habitat, though the areas where we found *P. egregius* appeared not to have obvious signs of inundation. The continued presence of *P. egregius* post-storm surge and flooding is consistent with the findings of this species in similar habitats on other keys following storm impacts (Enge et al. *in press*, Rept. Amphib.).

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: ARKANSAS: NEVADA CO.: 20 km N of Prescott at 154 Nevada F-215 (33.88778°N, 93.36944°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2025. C. T. McAllister. Verified by Gracie J. Gray. Northeast Texas Community College Vertebrate Collection (NTCCVC 1002). A subadult female (81 mm SVL) was collected from a kitchen sink in an outdoor storage building. New county record filling a distributional gap in the southwestern part of the state (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). The nearest vouchered records are 39.9 km west-southwest in adjacent Hempstead County, Arkansas (Tumilson and Robison 2010. J. Ark. Acad. Sci. 64:141–150; Henderson State University [HSU] 262) and 42.7 km SE in adjacent Ouachita County (Connior et al 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:378; Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection [ASUMZ] 31528). Specimen collected under Scientific Collecting Permit (04182051) issued to CTM by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

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SIDEROLAMPRUS (CELESTUS) ADERCUS. PANAMA: COCLÉ: EL VALLE DE ANTÓN: Altos del Maria (8.64184°N, 80.07650°W; WGS 84), 960 m elev. 17 June 2019. Stephen J. Mullin. Verified by Sebastian Lotzkat. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ Herp Image 34231; photo voucher). One adult individual of undetermined sex (ca. 105 mm SVL) found crawling at ca. 1015 h local time along surface of wooden footbridge, ca. 180 cm above narrow ravine containing ephemeral creek bed. Bridge and associated trail represent only disturbances to what is otherwise secondary rainforest vegetation within Valle Bonito. Conditions at time of observation partly cloudy, 23°C. This specimen extends eastward the distribution of known occurrences for this species in El Copé, Coclé (ca. 56 air km to the west; Lotzkat et al. 2016. Mesoam. Herpetol. 3:962–975; Savage et al. 2008, Revista de Biol. Trop. 56:845–859). I thank K. Sheffield for sharing additional images of the specimen.

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SPHAERODACTYLUS GLAUCUS (Collared Dwarf Gecko). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ORIZABA: Colonia Centro (18.8561°N, 97.1061°W; WGS 84), 1255 m elev. 19 August 2024. Fernanda Elías Jenkins. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Digital Herpetology Collection of Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias (FCBA-CHD-100; photo voucher). First record for municipality, extending range 15.95 airline km southwest of closest reported locality at Colonia INDECO Shangri-La, Municipality of Fortín de las Flores, Veracruz, México (Vásquez-Cruz et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49: 717). The lizard was observed moving towards its shelter in a backyard with ornamental plants. Additionally, the introduced gecko *Hemidactylus frenatus* has been observed at the same site, which could cause competition with *S. glaucus*. We thank Luis Canseco-Márquez for species verification.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

ERYTHROLAMPRUS BIZONA (Double-banded False Coral Snake). PANAMA: VERAGUAS: MARIATO DISTRICT: Llano de Catival (7.64842°N; 80.99480°W; WGS 84), 27 m elev. 8 August 2023. E. E. Flores. Verified by Luis Elizondo. Museo de Vertebrados Universidad de Panama (MVUP-2171). This report extends the distributional range for the species in Panama ca. 38 km to the southwest of the last recorded observation in Azuero Peninsula (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 74150). The adult snake (51.5 cm SVL, 18 cm tail length, 69.5 cm total length) was found dead at 1700 h on the road close to Mariato High School. This area is characterized by highly agricultural and livestock production (ANAM 2004. El Plan de Manejo del Parque Cerro Hoya, Las Tablas, Panamá. 100 pp.), considered an uncharacteristic habitat for this species. This observation was supported by a bursary of Sistema Nacional de Investigación de Panamá (SNI) to Eric E. Flores.

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HYDROPHIS LAMBERTI (Lambert's Sea Snake). PHILIPPINES: BANTAYAN ISLAND: CEBU PROVINCE: DAANBANTAYAN MUNICIPALITY: ca. 300 m off the southeastern coast of Bantayan Island (11.32995°N, 124.12450°E; WGS 84). 7 January 2017. Franco Colnago. Verified by Arne Rasmussen. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.694a–d; photo voucher). Observed ca. 8 m below surface. First island record. This species occurs in waters surrounding the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam (Rasmussen et al. 2011. Zootaxa 2894:1–20). Previously recorded in the Philippines off Luzon and Gigantes Sur (Leviton et al. 2018. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 64:399–568).

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). CUBA: LA HAVANA: MUNICIPALITY OF BOYEROS: Fortuna Nueva Military Neighborhood (23.04550°N, 82.36744°W; WGS 84), 77 m elev. 27 January 2025. Juan Carlos Daguerre. Verified by Manuel Iturriaga Monsibay. Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Havana, Cuba (CZACC 4.14708). First municipality record and a geographic range extension of ca. 5.07 airline km southeast of the nearest published locality at Residential village of Casino Deportivo (23.08851°N, 82.38363°W; WGS 84), Municipality of Cerro, La Havana (Velazco and González 2022. Herpetol. Rev. 53:446). The small snake (102.5 mm TL) was captured at 1000 h in a shaded area on a suburban patio, hidden beneath a stone.

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