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**LACHESIS MELANOCEPHALA** (Black-headed Bushmaster). PANAMÁ: CHIRIQUI: Cantón Racimiento, Finca Hartmann, 20 km W of Volcán (ca. 8.51°N, 82.54°W, map estimation), ca. 1200 m elev. 1965 (no other information available). Raitabor Hartmann, Verified by J. A. Campbell. University of Texas at Arlington Digital Collection (UTADC 1039). First verified locality record from Panamá, although there is an old record (MVZ 27231) with inexact data that implied the species’ presence in Chiriquí. The closest known locality is about 30 km W at San Vito in adjacent Puntarenas, Costa Rica (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere, Vol. 1. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 476 pp.).

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**LAMPROPELTIS MEXICANA** (Mexican Kingsnake). MEXICO: JALISCO: Sierra del Laurel near La Cié nega, along border with Aguascalientes (ca. 21.72970°N, 102.69890°W; WGS84), elev. 2435–2440 m. 26–27 July 2006. B. Alexander, R. W. Hansen, C. Heim, B. McGregor. Verified by David Lazcano. University of Texas at Arlington Digital Collection (UTADC 2602–2604, photo vouchers); Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon (UANL, three specimens, uncatalogued). First records for Jalisco and ca. 33 km S of closest known locality from the Mesa Montoro region of Aguascalientes (Quintero-Díaz et al. 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:278). Snakes were collected under rocks or in crevices within rock outcrops that were surrounded by montane woodland dominated by oaks (*Quercus* spp.) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.). Scientific collecting permits were issued to us by SEMARNAT (OFICIO NUM.SGPA/DGVS/03382/06, OFICIO NUM.SGPA/DGVS/02100).

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**LAMPROPELTIS MEXICANA** (Mexican Kingsnake). MEXICO: DURANGO: Municipality of Canatán, ca. 30 km (air) WNW of Canatán (24.5814167°N, 104.9354833°W; WGS84), 2306 m elev. Summer 2007. Ron Savage. Verified by Carl Franklin. University of Texas Arlington Digital Collection (UTADC 2599, photo voucher). New municipality record, extending range northward by ca. 70 km (LACM 107230–31; Garstka 1982. Breviora 466:1–35) and brings *L. mexicana* to within 90 km of *L. alterna* on the eastern flank of the Sierra Madre Occidental (Ingrasci et al. 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:371–372). The snake was found in a rock crevice surrounded by...
Madrean woodland, which appears to span the range gap between *L. alterna* and *L. mexicana* in unbroken fashion.

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**LIOPETLIS FRENATUS** (Günther’s Stripe-necked Snake). VIETNAM: THUA THIEN-HUE: Bach Ma. Collected before August 1998. Hoang Xuan Quang and students. Verified by Wolfgang Böhme. Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK 83105). *Liopeltis frenatus* was previously recorded in Vietnam from Lao Cai Province in the north and from the provinces of Quang Binh, Da Nang, and Gia Lai in central and southern Vietnam (Nguyen et al. 2005. A Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles of Vietnam. Nha xuat ban nong nghiep, Hanoi, 180 pp.; Szyndlar and Nguyen 1996. The Snake 27:91–98; Orlov et al. 2003. Russian J. Herpetol. 10:217–240; Ziegler et al. 2007. Zootaxa 1493:1–40). Our finding represents the first record for Thua Thien-Hue Province, which borders Da Nang Province in the south. Besides coloration and pattern, the specimen has 15 smooth scale rows around midbody, 141 ventrals, 72 divided subcaudals, divided anal scale, seven supralabials (third and fourth in contact with eye), eight infralabials, single loreal, one preocular, and two postoculars that are characteristic of *L. frenatus*. The specimen is a female (SVL 340 mm; tail 128 mm) that contained four eggs of 25–28 mm length and 7–9 mm width.

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**NEPIDIA SIPEDON** (Northern Watersnake). USA: **DALLAS CO.:** Dallas, White Rock Creek near northeast quadrant of Forest Lane and Hillcrest Road. 32.916482°N, 96.776481°W, 151 m 28 April 2008. Specimens were collected from White Rock Creek from 1200–1545 h. Verified by Corey E. Roelke. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center at the University of Texas Arlington (UTAR-55906–913). New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press. 421 pp.).

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