

Talpa (36.33334°N, 105.58158°W; NAD 83), 2202 m elev. 8 October 2018. Marty Peale, Brian Long, and Bruce L. Christman. Verified by J. Tomaz Giermakowski. Museum of Southwest Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB 99817). The adult specimen was found DOR in a flattened and dried condition. First verified record for this species in the county. This specimen fills in a gap in the known distribution. The closest reported locality west of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains is ca. 79 km N in Costilla County, Colorado (Hammerson 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*. University Press of Colorado, Niwot Colorado. 484 pp.). East of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains are two records, ca. 82 km to the east in Colfax County and 80 km SE in Mora County, New Mexico (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Specimen collected under NMDGF collecting permit 2969.

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LAMPROPELTIS LEONIS (Nuevo León Kingsnake). MEXICO: SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF CATORCE: Real de Catorce (23.6960°N, 100.8890°W; WGS 84), 2687 m elev. 29 July 2019. Rolando Guajardo Welsh. Verified by Robert W. Hansen. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9421–9424; photo voucher). First verified record for the state of San Luis Potosí (Hansen and Salmon 2017. *Mesoam. Herpetol.* 4:700–758), extending the range of this species ca. 80 air km W of the nearest reported locality near Doctor Arroyo, Municipio de Doctor Arroyo (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas [UANL] 3776; Hansen and Salmon 2017, *op. cit.*). We treat *L. leonis* as a species distinct from *L. mexicana*, following Hansen and Salmon (2017, *op. cit.*). The snake was found with extensive injuries near the base of a rock wall along a paved walkway behind the town's graveyard.

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Eastern Milksnake). USA: ALABAMA: CHEROKEE CO.: Hancock/TNC Addition Forever Wild Tract at Little River Canyon (34.35412°N, 85.64130°W; WGS 84). 11 May 2019. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2575; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Table Plateaus section of the Southwestern Appalachians ecoregion and lies ca. 19 km to the northeast of the nearest published location in southern DeKalb County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results and no previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (Green Vinesnake). MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: Paso Hondo (16.15172°N, 97.00256°W; WGS 84), 48 m elev. 28 December 2019. Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 190; photo voucher). The snake was found crossing a dirt road surrounded by patches of secondary vegetation of what used to be tropical dry forest. First municipality record that closes a gap between ca. 18 km southwest in Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua, Municipio de Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo (García-Grajales and Buenrostro-Silva 2011. *Acta Zool. Mex.* 27:491495), and ca. 45 km ENE in the vicinity of Cerro Sol, Municipio de San Jerónimo Coatlán (Rodríguez-Pérez and Mata-Silva 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:530). Special thanks to J. César Bolán-Mata for letting VMS, SMG, and AR know about this snake when it was crossing the road.

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PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS (Eastern Foxsnake). USA: WISCONSIN: WALWORTH CO.: Genoa City, southeastern Walworth County (42.49716°N, 88.33335°W; WGS 84). 9 July 2019. Howard Hunt. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP924a-b; photo vouchers). One individual was found within Genoa City near the North Branch of Nippersink Creek. New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The individual was initially misidentified by the resident as a rattlesnake due to its rattlesnake mimic behavior (e.g., vibrations of the tail and flattening of the head into a triangular shape), until expert biologists could determine it as an Eastern Foxsnake. The snake was later released upon point of capture. The nearest museum voucher is ca. 25 km to the east in Kenosha County (MPM H 33158).

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). USA: NEBRASKA: CLAY CO.: 1.1 km N, 3.3 km W Deweese P.O. (40.36498°N, 98.17727°W; NAD 83). 19 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17683). Individual was found dead on roadway in an area dominated by row-crop agriculture, with a few scattered prairies grazed by livestock. Individual collected by homestead. We took no measurements, and no tissues were collected, as the specimen was in bad condition. First record in county. Fills in distributional gap in south-central Nebraska and is known from the surrounding counties of Adams, Hall, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Bridger et al. 2014. *Collinsorum*