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TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: NORTHUMBERLAND Co.: Weiser State Forest, Roaring Creek Tract, 0.2 km E PA Route 42 (40.827°N, 76.470°W; WGS 84). 31 July 2011. Michael B. Hartzell and Sean M. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177235, photo voucher). First vouchered record for the county (Hulse et al. 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.; www.vertnet.org, accessed 11 Jan 2016). In the time since the observation reported herein, six subsequent records for *T. c. carolina* within Northumberland Co. have been reported on the Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey website from 2014–2015 (www.paherpsurvey.org, accessed 11 Jan 2016), indicating an established population within the county. *Terrapene c. carolina* have been reported within adjacent Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Snyder, and Union counties (Hulse et al. 2001, *op. cit.*), with the nearest specimen collected ca. 25 km NW in Montour County (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 116304). Adult found within a mixed deciduous forest near a stream bank.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: TEXAS: BELL Co.: ca. 3 km SW of Temple city center (31.0727321°N, 97.3560042°W; WGS 84), 198.4 m elev. 9 June 2015. Aaron Hudnall, Andrew R. MacLaren, and Shawn F. McCracken. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 100345, 100346). 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.). The nearest previously documented record is approximately 52 km SW in Williamson County. Discovery within Bell County fills a distributional gap between Burnett, Williamson, Milam, Falls, and McClellan counties following the western edge of the species' known distribution. One adult specimen was collected and preserved (65.1 mm SVL; 183.6 mm TL), numerous other individuals were observed. Specimens collected under Scientific Permit (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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BRACHYMELES SAMARENSIS (Brown's Short-legged Skink). PHILIPPINES: SAMAR ISLAND: WESTERN SAMAR PROVINCE: Municipality of San Jose de Buan, Mt. Huraw (12.05262°N, 125.03429°E; WGS 84), 209 m elev. 27 June 2014. Cameron D. Siler, Kerry A. Cobb, Dyanne Realubit, Joseph Brown, Nick Huron, Vicente Yngente, and Marvic Yngente. Verified by Drew R. Davis. University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute (KU 337223 [CDS 6512]). Northernmost record, extending known range ca. 89 km NW of closest known locality in Municipality of Taft, Eastern Samar Province, Samar Island (Siler et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Monogr.* 25:76–112). A second specimen (KU 337224 [CDS 6789]) collected on 2 July 2014, from the same site. The two voucher specimens reported here represent the only published record of populations from northern half of Samar Island (Brown 1956. *Breviora* 54:1–19; Siler et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). Both specimens were collected in root networks of large trees in secondary-growth forest. Fieldwork was supported by NSF support to RMB (DEB 0743491, EF-0334952) and CDS (DEB 0804115, IOS 1353683) and this specimen collection was conducted under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Philippines (2009–2014), Gratuitous Permit to Collect No. 221.

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HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Wood Slave). BAHAMAS: GREAT INAGUA: Matthew Town (20.950799°N, 73.676353°W; WGS 84). 13 July 2015. Aaron H. Griffing. Verified by Gregory B. Pauly. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1884, photo voucher). First record of *H. mabouia* on Great Inagua Island and a ca. 162 km range extension SW of Providenciales, the nearest Caicos Bank island with a confirmed *H. mabouia* presence (Powell and Henderson 2012. *Bull. Florida Mus. Nat. Hist.* 51:85–166). The juvenile lizard was found at 1237 h underneath a plastic water meter box, photographed, and subsequently released. A total of 21 other individuals, of various ontogenetic stages, were observed at night on the walls of buildings throughout July 2015, and another was found in fronds of a coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*) over 12 km W of Matthew Town at a locality W of Blackwood (20.94290°N, 73.53346°W).

Matthew Town residents noted that *H. mabouia* were not observed on their walls before Hurricane Ike, which made landfall on Great Inagua 7 September 2008. This suggests an east-to-west hurricane-facilitated dispersal event from established *H.*

mabouia colonies on Turks and Caicos Bank islands (Reynolds and Niemiller 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:452; Powell and Henderson 2012, *op. cit.*). With its occupation of Great Inagua, this exotic species has established itself within a minimum of 16 Bahamian islands on five of the 15 island banks (Powell and Henderson 2012, *op. cit.*).

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HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan Spotted House Gecko). USA: LOUISIANA: St. TAMMANY PARISH: private property ca. 4 km S of Abita Springs, E of State Hwy 59, and N of Interstate 12 (30.44000°N, 90.02000°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2013. Brad M. Glorioso. Verified by David Heckard. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 176422, photo voucher). New parish record. This species was first reported in the Americas in the vicinity of Audubon Zoo in New Orleans, Louisiana (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians* 20:192–196). This is the third report of this species in Louisiana (Heckard et al. 2013, *op. cit.*; Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217), and is now documented from Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Tammany parishes in southeast Louisiana. The individual was located at night, ca. 10 m from a dwelling on the forest floor amid a downed picket fence, which was resting atop a thick layer of pine needles. There are *H. turcicus* at the property, but this individual was recognized as unusual, and many photos were taken before releasing the animal. It was not until much later that it was determined to be *H. parvumaculatus*. The origin of this individual is unknown, as the owners of this 1.62-ha property are elderly and do not keep any pets. Subsequent casual searches have not turned up any new individuals. I thank David Heckard for his help with identification and discussion of this species in Louisiana.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: SANTA ROSA Co.: Gulf Breeze, Reserve Blvd. at intersection with Heronwalk Dr. (30.40780°N, 86.95524°W; WGS 84). 7 October 2015. Ashton den Dekker. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 1133, photo voucher). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). One of several individuals frequently observed at windows and exterior lights of private residence. The nearest previously documented location in the state occurs 20 km to the west at Pensacola Beach, Escambia County. This record fills a gap in the western Florida Panhandle. Thanks to David Laurencio for verifying the identification and Kevin Enge for confirming the county record. Additional records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet and Zoological Record.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: BASTROP Co.: Redfield Farm (2158 FM 812), TX FM 812 ca.

1.3 rd km SE jct TX Hwy 21 (30.06377°N, 97.56084°W; WGS 84). 6 August 2014. Drew R. Davis and Daniel L. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 95867 [DRD 2198]). Two additional specimens were collected at this same locality on 8 August 2015 (TNHC 956865 [DRD 2172], 956865 [DRD 2173]). Numerous individuals have been observed at this location for the past two decades, representing a well-established population. 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.). Additional records of this species exist throughout Bastrop County (TNHC 66778, 66779, 85309). This introduced species has been documented in all surrounding counties (Caldwell, Fayette, Lee, Travis, Williamson) and throughout large regions of south, central, and northeastern Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). Specimens collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0511-126) issued to DRD.

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MEROLES SQUAMULOSUS (Common Rough-scaled Lizard). SOUTH AFRICA: LIMPOPO PROVINCE: Lapalala Wilderness (23.906120°S, 28.306676°E; WGS 84). 15 March 2015. Simon Baeckens and Jan Scholliers. Verified by Werner Conradie. Virtual museum collection of the Southern African Reptile Conservation Assessment (SARCA No. 155809). One adult male was found on hard gravel terrain sprinting between vegetation patches. This large specimen (SVL = 69.14 mm) counted 15 femoral pores on each thigh. Here, we present the first record of this lacertid species for the Lapalala Wilderness nature reserve, and subsequently the first record for the SARCA quarter-degree grid 2328CD of approximately 676 km² (Bates et al. 2015. *The Reptile Atlas and Checklist of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. SANBI, Pretoria. 164 pp.). Fieldwork was conducted under a permit from the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (No. 0092-MKT001-00004).

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OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard). USA: FLORIDA: MADISON Co.: Twin Rivers State Forest (30.26944°N, 83.26164°W; WGS 84). 27 April 2015. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175552). Individual trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat. Specimen collected after it was depredated by fire ants. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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PLESTIODON EGREGIUS (Mole Skink). USA: FLORIDA: GULF Co.: 199 Beach Street, Port St. Joe (29.865934°N, 85.343002°W; WGS 84). 28 March 2010 E. Pierson Hill. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF177226, photo