

(ASNBC) 13552–53. First county records (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Univ. of Texas A&M Press, viii + 421 pp.).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA** (Amerafican House Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: INDIAN RIVER CO.: Stickmarsh boat ramp, at the end of Fellsmere Grade Road 9.6 km W of State Road 507, 5 m S of Canal 54 (27°49'24"N, 80°42'32"W). 12 August 2003. James U. Van Dyke. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 137507–509). New county record. One adult and two juvenile geckos were collected on the eastern wall of the boat ramp bath house at night. Many *H. garnotti* were also observed in the same habitat. This record fills a void in the known range of this species in central Florida (Criscione et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:248).

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**LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI** (Little Bahama Curly-tailed Lizard). USA: FLORIDA: St. LUCIE Co., NW side of intersection of U.S. Hwy 1 and Prima Vista Boulevard in the “St. Lucie Shopping Center” parking lot (27°19.601'N, 80°19.369'W), between the “Mobil” gas station and the “Prima Vista Professional Building.” 4 October 2003. One individual (7.5 cm SVL male) observed 1456 h and collected 1507 h. C. L. Dean. Verified by Walter E. Meshaka, Jr. State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg (SMP-H2130). First record of this exotic species for St. Lucie County. Extends the range 23 km N of an allopatric population in Port Salerno, Martin County, discovered 31 August (SMP-H2108) (Dean et al. unpubl. rept.). Both of these sites are N of the previously known range that extends ca. 90 km along the Atlantic coastline extending from northern Broward County through Palm Beach County into southern Martin County (Smith et al. *In press*. Int. Biodet. Biodegrad.; Smith and Engeman, unpubl.). The U.S. Hwy 1 and Prima Vista Boulevard site likewise is ca. 113 km S of the most northern east coast of Florida population located in Cocoa Beach (Krysko and King 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:148); with no allopatric populations yet reported between these two locations.

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**PANASPIS (LACERTASPIS) CHRISWILDI** (Chris-Wild's Snake-eyed Skink). CAMEROON: TCHABAL MBABO-MASSIF: Summit, January 2000. Andreas Schmitz and Hans-Werner Herrmann. Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK 75735). Verified by Wolfgang Böhme. *Panaspis (Lacertaspis) chriswildi* was previously only known from its type locality, Mt. Kupe, South Cameroon (Böhme and Schmitz 1996. Rev. Suisse Zool. 103:767–774) and from the Takamanda Forest in southwestern Cameroon

(ZFMK 68892). The new finding from the Tchabal Mbabo-massif in northern Cameroon represents the third known specimen of the species from this country, and the northernmost record of the species (it extends the known distribution ca. 350 km airline distance to the north). It was caught in gallery forest at 2000 m elev. Besides coloration and pattern, its 26 scales around the midbody, two pairs of nuchal scales, and 18–19 lamellae under the fourth toe are characteristic of *Panaspis (Lacertaspis) chriswildi*. The specimen is a male and has the largest snout–vent length (59.5 mm) so far recorded in this species. The specimen had fallen from a high branch (ca. 15 m above the ground) of a tree, situated at the edge of a small gallery forest.

Submitted by **ANDREAS SCHMITZ**, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Adenaueralle 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: A.Schmitz.ZFMK@uni-bonn.de).

**SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS CONSOBRINUS** (Southern Fence Lizard). MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Rancho Bros. Brown (= Rancho Los Nogales), Sierra de En Medio (31°10'32.6"N, 108°35'9.7"W), 1461 m elev. 19 September 2002. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological Collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO) 10427–29. Verified by Richard L. Holland. First record for Chihuahua, extending its known range ca. 20 km S from its closest known locality in southwestern New Mexico (Lemos-Espinal et al. 2000. Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 36:133–138; Lemos-Espinal et al. 2001. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 37:29–31). At this time, we do not follow Leaché and Reeder's (2002. Syst. Biol. 51:44–68) assessment that the name of this taxon should be *S. cowlesi*.

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL** (under CONABIO projects U003, X004, AE003), Laboratorio de Ecología, UBIPRO, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala, UNAM, Apdo. Postal 314, Avenida de los Barrios, No. 1, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx); **DAVID CHISZAR** and **HOBART M. SMITH**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA; e-mail: hsmith@colorado.edu.

## SERPENTES

**AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX** (Copperhead). USA: GEORGIA: FLOYD Co: Dozier Creek. 10 May 2002. Bradley L. Johnston. GMNH 49221. Verified by John Jensen. New county record (Williamson and Moulis. 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles in Georgia. Savannah Sci. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 3, 712 pp.).

Submitted by **BRADLEY L. JOHNSTON**, 341 Bells Ferry Road, Rome, Georgia 30161, USA.

**CONOPHIS LINEATUS** (Road Guarder). MÉXICO, TABASCO: Boca del Cerro, 7 km NW Tenosique (17°24'54.5"N, 91°29'13.2"W), ca. 200 m elev. 26 January 2002. Imelda Madai Castillo Sánchez. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00243). Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. First record for Tabasco and extends the known range of the species ca. 130 km S of the closest known locality near Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche (Lee 1996. The