

is only 11 km W of the Mississippi state line, but 304 km W of the nearest easterly locality in Fort Walton Beach, Florida (Bishop 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:336).

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CELESTUS BIVITATUS (NCN). HONDURAS: OCOTEPEQUE: El Portillo de Cerro Negro (15.350114°N, 88.633603°W; WGS84), 2100 m elev. 19 August 2008. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. Verified by Steve W. Gotte. USNM 573885–86). First records for Ocotepeque. The closest reported locality in Honduras is from ca. 70 km ESE at 18.1 km NW of La Esperanza, Intibucá (see map in McCranie and Wilson 1996. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 44:259–264) and ca. 100 km W in Guatemala from near Potrero Carillo, Jalapa (Campbell and Camarillo 1994. *Herpetologica* 50:193–209). The lizards were active midday in rock crevices on a steep embankment above a trail in cutover broadleaf cloud forest.

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ENYALIUS BIBRONII (NCN). BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: TAIOBEIRAS: 15.867°S, 42.132°W, SAD 69). 6 August 2003. R. N. Feio. Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil (MZUFV 409). JOAÍMA, Fazenda Ramaiana: 16.708°S, 40.816°W. 26 April 2001. R. N. Feio. MZUFV 307. CRISTÁLIA: 16.749°S, 42.834°W. 1 December 1989. MZUFV 251. BERILO: 16.951°S, 42.463°W. 9 January 1989. MZUFV 249. All verified by M. Trefaut Rodrigues. This species is known to occur in relictuall forests of northeastern Brazil, from Ubajara (3.854°S, 40.921°W), state of Ceará to the north, southward to Montezuma, state of Minas Gerais (15.172°S, 42.4973°W) (Jackson 1978. *Arq. Zool.* 30[1]:1–79; Gogliath et al. 2010. *Check List* 6[4]:652–654). All new localities are farther south than the previous southernmost records, now updated to Berilo municipality, ca. 195 km straight-line S from Montezuma. Specimens reported here were collected inside forested areas in the Atlantic Forest (MZUFV 307) and ecotonal zones between the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado morphoclimatic domains (MZUFV 251, 249, and 409).

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HEMIDACTYLUS BROOKII (NCN). HONDURAS: ISLA DEL CISNE: Isla Grande (17.4059°N, 83.9421°W; WGS 84), 12 m elev. 28 April, 5 May 2007, respectively. Jorge A. Ferrari. Verified by Konrad Klemmer. Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg (SMF 90456–57). First records for Isla del Cisne (Powell and Maxey 1990. *Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.* 493.1–493.2). SMF 90456 was caught at night on the walls of a house; SMF 90457 was encountered on a stack of old wood panels.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FLAVIVIRIDIS (Yellow-green House Gecko). INDIA: NAGALAND: Kohima (25.6685°N, 94.1056°E, 1432 m elev.). Arya Vidyapeeth Collage Zoological Museum (AVC A1047). 24 September 2010. Verified by S. Sengupta. First record for Nagaland. In India, distributed throughout northern India and westwards but not extending to east of Bengal (Smith 1935. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Region*. Vol. III. Sauria. Taylor & Francis, London. xiii + 440 pp. + 1 pl.). Recent record from Manipur (Harit 2007. *Cobra* 1[4]:30–32) and Assam (Purkayastha and Das 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:451–452), with an assumption of anthropogenic introduction. Observed in a market place, again pointing to a probable human-mediated introduction. Not included in Dasgupta and Raha (2006. *Reptilia*. In J. R. B. Alfred [ed.], *Fauna of Nagaland*, pp. 433–460. State Fauna Series 12. Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata) indicates a recent introduction. Thanks are due to Kaushik Deuti, ZSI, Kolkata, and Arunabha Bhattacharjee, ZSI, Shillong, for literature support.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF MULEGÉ: Santa Rosalía, Hotel El Morro (27.19580°N, 112.14994°W; WGS84), 15 m elev. 25 May 2010. J. B. Granados. Verified by Patricia Galina. Herpetological collection, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (CIBNOR 1306–1307). First records for the municipality, extending the known range of this exotic species 197 km N of Loreto (Grismer 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: Including Its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley, California. xiv + 399 pp.). Both lizards were collected at night on the hotel wall, along with observing more than 20 other adults, thus indicating a well-established population.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). HONDURAS: VALLE: Amapala, Isla del Tigre (13.2928°N, 87.6520°W; WGS84), 10 m elev. 14 July 2010. USNM 565827. Isla Exposición (13.3150°N, 87.6741°W; WGS84), 7 m elev. 15 July 2010. USNM 565828–29. Alexander Gutsche, James R. McCranie, and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. All verified by George Zug. First records for Valle. The closest known locality is ca. 50 km E at Choluteca, Choluteca (USNM 570129). USNM 565828–29 were collected midmorning under discarded roof tiles in beach area vegetation, and USNM 565827 was active at night on a hotel wall; many others were observed at both localities. Fieldwork of A. Gutsche was supported by the Adolf and Hildegard Isler Foundation.

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