

SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). USA.: INDIANA: JACKSON Co.: Knobstone Glade Nature Preserve (38.82692°N, 86.06776°W; NAD 83). 1 June 2011. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2011k). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.) One adult out in the open in leaf litter.

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STROBILURUS TORQUATUS. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: UHE Barra do Braúna (ca. 21.4451°S, 42.4288°W, datum SAD69). J. P. Barbosa. 11 May 2009. Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil (MZUFV 860, SVL = 74 mm; MZUFV 861, SVL = 79 mm). Verified by D. Loebmann. This apparently rare lizard is known to occur in the Atlantic Forest of the Brazilian states of Ceará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, and Espírito Santo, inhabiting both undisturbed and secondary forests (Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2003 *In* L. R. Leal et al. [eds.], *Ecologia e Conservação da Caatinga*, pp. 463–512. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Jackson 1978. *Arq. Zool.* 30[1]:1–79; Rodrigues et al. 1989. *Rev. Brasil. Genet.* 12[4]:747–759). The present note establishes the westernmost record of *S. torquatus*, and the first report of this species for the state of Minas Gerais, about 270 km straightline southwest from Aracruz, state of Espírito Santo, the closest known locality (Jackson 1978, *op. cit.*).

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TARENTOLA MAURITANICA (Moorish Gecko). PORTUGAL: TORRES VEDRAS: ca. 39.0197°N, 0.25779°W (WGS84). 24 July 2011. Collected by Mariana Marques. Coleção de Animais em formol of Museu de Ciências Naturais da Escola Secundária André de Gouveia (MCN/MB/AC/V/46). Species previously unreported from region, nearest population being at least 10 km S, in Mafra region (Perera et al. 2010. *In* Loureiro et al. [eds.], *Atlas dos Anfíbios e Répteis de Portugal*, pp. 132–133. Esfera do Caos Editores, Lisboa). Specimen collected from wall in urban environment, at ca. 2200 h. Many other individuals sighted in urban areas of Torres Vedras, where it is abundant. ÉVORA: ca. 38.5708°N, 07.9083°W. 27 May 2011. Luis Ceríaco. Photographic vouchers (MCN/MB/F/R/11). Species previously unreported from region, nearest population being at least 15 km SW (Perera et al. 2010, *op. cit.*). Specimen photographed on wall in urban environment, at ca. 2230 h. Many individuals sighted in urban areas of Évora, where it is abundant and occurs sympatrically with *Hemidactylus turcicus*. All specimens were verified by Ana Pires.

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TRETIOSCINCUS ORIXIMINENSIS (Oriximina Lizard). COLOMBIA: VAUPÉS: Serranía del Taraira (1.063875°S, 69.532764°W; datum Bogotá WGS 84). 01 August 1993. I. Stephen Ayala. Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia (ICN 7094). Mitú (1.1944167°S, 70.2399167°W). 14 July 2010. M. Calderón-Espinosa. ICN 12072.

Verified by Juan E. Carvajal-Cogollo. This lizard was known from Venezuela in the Territorio Federal of the state of Amazonas at the confluence of Rio Mavaca and Rio Orinoco, upper Rio Mavaca and Rio Mawarinu localities, and in Brazil in Amazonas state in Rio Negro, Tapurucuara locality and Oriximiná, Para state (in lower Rio Trombetas locality) (Ávila-Pires 1995. *Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia* [Reptilia: Squamata]. *Zoologisches Verhandelingen*, Leiden 299:1–706; Ávila-Pires 2005. *In* Hollowell and Reynolds [eds.], *Checklist of the Terrestrial Vertebrates of the Guiana Shield*. *Bull. Biol. Soc. Washington* 13:25–42). Ávila-Pires (1995, 2005, *op. cit.*) suggested that this species might occur in Colombia and the present specimens confirm this prediction. These are the first records for Colombia, extending the known range to “Amazonia de Colombia,” 450 km SW from nearest locality (Oriximiná, Pará, Brazil, the type locality; Ávila-Pires 1995, *op. cit.*).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

BOTHROPSASPER (Terciopelo). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEHUETLA; Barrio Aztlán (98.0822°N, 20.4666°W; WSG84), 566 m elev. 21 August 2008. Froylán Ramírez and Nallely Morales. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Colección Herpetológica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 1635). First municipality record, extending its range in the state ca. 91 km SE from its closest known locality at Molango, Acayuca (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. *Lista Anotada de los Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México*. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO. x + 104 pp.). The snake was found in tropical deciduous forest. Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT- 95828.

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CHIRONIUS FLAVOLINEATUS (Liana Snake). BRAZIL: RONDÔNIA: Pimenta Bueno (11.39°S, 61.11°W, SAD 69; 195 m elev). 26 May 2007. S. de Albuquerque. Coleção Herpetologica da Universidade Federal do Acre–Campus Floresta, Cruzeiro do Sul, Acre, Brazil (UFACF 1280). Verified by A. J. Suzart Argôlo. Specimen was found in patches of “cerrado” areas inside the Amazonian domain. This species is known in Brazil from west Pernambuco and Ceará states, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Pará, Goiás, Minas Gerais; central and northeastern litoral of the Bahia state, and Central São Paulo state; also known from northeastern Paraguay; and central Bolivia (Borges-Nojosa and Lima 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:237; Cunha and Nascimento 1978. *Publ. Avul. Mus. Paranaense Emílio Goeldi* 32:1–218; Dixon et al. 1993. *Revision of the Neotropical Snakes Genus Chironius Fitzinger* [Serpentes, Colubridae]. *Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali – Torino*, 279 pp.; Freitas and Silva 2007. *Herpetofauna das Caatingas e Áreas de Altitudes do Nordeste Brasileiro*, USEB, Pelotas, 388 pp.). In Brazil, the western limit of the species range is central Mato Grosso state (Dixon et al., *op. cit.*). First state record, extends the species range 400 km N from Mato Grosso State (Dixon et al., *op. cit.*).

SAYMON DE ALBUQUERQUE, Programa de Pós-graduação em Ecologia e Manejo de Recursos Naturais, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (e-mail: albuquerque saymon@gmail.com); **MARCO**