

BRONCHOCELA VIETNAMENSIS (Vietnam Long-tailed Agama). VIETNAM: DONG NAI: Cat Tien (11.35°–11.8°N, 107.1666667°–107.5666667°E). 19 May 2001. Paul Moler. IEBR 657. Verified by Jakob Hallermann. Adult male, SVL 86.0 mm, TL 316 mm, Previously known from Gia Lai and Phu Yen provinces (Hallermann 2005. Russian J. Herpetol. 12[3]:176; Ananjeva et al. 2007. Mitt. Mus. Naturk. Berl., Zool. Reihe 83, Suppl.:17). Third and most southward record from Vietnam, and ca. 250 km from type locality in Gia Lai Province.

Submitted by **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG**, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam; current address: Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: nqt2@yahoo.com); and **WOLFGANG BÖHME**, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: w.boehme.zfmk@uni-bonn.de).

GEHYRA LACERATA (Kanchanaburi Four-clawed Gecko). THAILAND: KHON KHAEN PROVINCE: Ban Fang District, Hin Chang See. June 2004. K. Kunya. Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRSNB 17032). Verified by G. L. Lenglet (IRSNB). This adult male specimen (58.6 mm SVL, single series of 17 precloacal pores) and others found active at ca. 2200 h on rocks and on ground on limestone hill. Locally abundant and was found in syntopy with *Gehyra mutilata* (IRSNB 17031). First provincial record, and known from Chonburi, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchaburi, and Sakaeo provinces, Thailand (Brown 1999. Copeia 1999[4]:990–1001; Chuaynkern 2004. Advanced Thailand Geographic 9[3]:42 [in Thai]; Nabhitabhata and Chan-ard 2005. Thailand Red Data: Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians. Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Bangkok. 234 pp.; Nabhitabhata et al. “2000” 2004. Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles in Thailand. Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, Bangkok. 152 pp.). *Gehyra lacerata* has previously been recorded from Thành Phố Hồ Chí Minh, Vietnam (Szczerbak and Nekrasova 1994. Vestn. Zool. 1994:48–52; Bobrov 1995. Smithsonian. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 105:1–28), but has not been included in the most recent checklist (Nguyen et al. 2005. Danh lục êch nhái và bò sát Việt Nam. A Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles of Vietnam. Nhà Xuất bản Nông Nghiệp, Hà Nội. 180 pp. [in Vietnamese]) and its occurrence outside Thailand needs confirmation. We thank Yodchaiy Chuaynkern (National Science Museum, Pathumthani) for providing literature.

Submitted by **OLIVIER S. G. PAUWELS**, Département des Vertébrés Récents, Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Rue Vautier 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (e-mail: osgpauwels@yahoo.fr); **KIRATI KUNYA**, Korat Zoo, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand (e-mail: kkunya2006@yahoo.com); and **AARON M. BAUER**, Department of Biology, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085, USA (e-mail: aaron.bauer@villanova.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean House Gecko). USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: FALL RIVER Co.: Turkey Track Rd., 4.8 km W Hot Springs (43.426°N; 103.5370333°W). 01 September 2005. Steven G. Platt. Verified by Lars Bryan Williams. Campbell Museum, Clemson University (CUSC 2326). Found among de-

bris in heated outbuilding. First record for South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci. 26:29–46). Nearest documented populations in Utah and Nevada (Reed et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:106).

Submitted by **STEVEN G. PLATT**, Department of Biology, P.O. Box C-64, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA; **THOMAS R. RAINWATER**, The Institute of Environmental and Human Health, Department of Environmental Toxicology, P.O. Box 764, Jefferson, Texas 75657, USA; and **STANLEE MILLER**, Department of Biological Sciences, 132 Long Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, 29634-1903, USA (e-mail: amblyommavt@gmail.com).

KENTROPYX CALCARATA. BRAZIL, RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, Municipality of Parnamirim, Mata do Jiqui (05.9166667°S, 35.1833333°W). 03 February 2006. Pablo A. G. Sousa. Verified by Miguel T. U. Rodrigues. Coleção Herpetológica do Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal. Rio Grande do Norte (CHBEZ 1316, 1487, 1488, 1566). The species was known from Venezuela to Maranhão State in Brazil. In the coastal areas of Brazil, it occurs from 19°S in Espírito Santo State to the Ambiental Preservation Area of Mamanguape in the Paraíba State and the Serra de Baturité, an isolated forested mountain range in the semi-arid Caatingas in Ceará State. The Rio Grande do Norte State constitutes a gap between those two localities (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. Leid. 299:1–706; Gallagher and Dixon 1992. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Hist. 10[1]:125–171; Vanzolini 1988. Proc. Work. Neotropical Distribution Patterns, pp. 317–342; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2003. Ecol. Cons. Caat. v. 01, pp. 489–540). First state record, extends the range 450 km E and 225 km N from the areas of Ceará and Paraíba states, respectively, and fills the gap in the distribution of the species.

Submitted by **PABLO A. G. SOUSA** and **ELIZA M. X. FREIRE**, Laboratório de Herpetologia. Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, CEP 59072-970, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

LEIOLEPIS TRIPLOIDA (Malaysian Butterfly Lizard). MALAYSIA: KEDAH: Kampung Wang Perah (6.3645333°N, 100.46005°E). 26 October 2008. M. S. Shahrul Anuar. La Sierra University Herpetological Collection (LSUHC 8734). Kuala Nerang (18.9 km SW of Kampung Wang Perah). 10 March 1930 and 15 March 1930. G. Hope Swarder. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC 2.961 and ZRC 2.962–63, respectively). Pokok Sena (22.2 km S of Kampung Wang Perah). 16 February 1930. G. Hope Swarder. ZRC 2.964. PENANG: Mengkuang Dam (5.3897833°N, 100.5025833°E). 25 October 2008. M. A. Muin. LSUHC 8715. All specimens verified by J. L. Grismer. Type locality given as “Malayisch-thailändisches Grenzgebiet auf der Malayischen Halbinsel” (= Malaysia-Thailand border of the Malay Peninsula; Peters 1970. Zool. Jb. Syst. Bd. 98:11–130), which could conceivably mean any place along the ca. 400 km border. A locality was subsequently illustrated on distribution maps (Darevsky and Kupriyanova 1993. Herpetozoa

6:3–20; Aranyavalai et al. 2004. Nat. Hist. J. Chulalongkorn Univ. 4:15–19), showing it to be near the Thai border in northern Kedah, Malaysia at the town of Baling (5.6752333°N, 100.9170167°N). We visited Baling on 26 October 2008 but residents indicated this species was not present and directed us to Kampung Bandar (5.7500333°N, 100.8808333°E), 9.2 km to the NW, where we found five specimens (LSUHC 8710–14). In reference to Kampung Bandar, the presence of this species at Kuala Nerang, 68 km to the NNW; at Kampung Wang Perah, 84 km to the NW; and at Pokok Sena, 68 km to the WNW, extends the distribution of this species along the Malaysia-Thailand border to the northwest. Its presence at the Mengkuak Dam in Seberang Perai, 57.8 km to the SW extends its distribution towards the west coast. These widely distributed localities suggest *L. triplida* ranges throughout most of Kedah, rather than being restricted to the border of Malaysia and Thailand.

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LIOLAEMUS JOSEI (NCN). ARGENTINA: LA PAMPA PROVINCE: CHICAL CO DEPARTAMENT: Provincial road 14, 54 km W junction Nacional Road 151 (36.708833°S, 67.950111°W; datum: WGS84, elev. 802 m). 30 November 2001. N. Frutos, C. H. F. Perez and L. J. Avila (LJAMM 4229). Verified by N. Basso. Previously known from Agua del Toro, Salinillas, Puente El Zampal and 15 km N Matancilla; all localities from Malargüe department, Mendoza province (Abdala 2005. Cuad. Herpetol. 19[1]:3–33). First province record and easternmost distributional record for the species extending 70 km E from the nearest vouchered locality in eastern Mendoza Province.

Submitted by **NICOLAS FRUTOS**, CENPAT-CONICET, Boulevard Almirante Brown 2825, U9120ACV, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (e-mail: frutos@cenpat.edu.ar); **CRISTIAN HERNÁN FULVIO PEREZ** (e-mail: liolaemu@criba.edu.ar); and **LUCIANO JAVIER AVILA**, CENPAT-CONICET, Boulevard Almirante Brown 2825, U9120ACV, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (e-mail: avila@cenpat.edu.ar).

LIPINIA VITTIGERA (Striped Tree Skink). CAMBODIA: SIEM REAP PROVINCE: Preah Khan Temple (13.4619444°N, 103.8722222°E), Angkor. 30 August 2004. S. Mahony. Actively foraging when found at 1300 h, ca. 1.5 m up on tree trunk within a moderately disturbed forest patch at rear of temple. Specimen not collected; digital voucher deposited at USDZ, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG].2.71). Verified by Bryan L. Stuart. First record for northwestern Cambodia. Nearest recorded locality in Cambodia is >100 km S, from Phnom Aural (12°01'N, 104°08'E), Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary in the eastern Cardamom Mountains

(Grismer et al. 2007. Hamadryad 31:216–241).

Submitted by **STEPHEN MAHONY**, Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu 603 104, India; e-mail: stephenmahony2@gmail.com.

PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). USA: ILLINOIS: WAYNE Co.: Fairfield Reservoir (38.3738889°N, 8.2369444°W). 31 July 2007. Michael A. Steffen. Verified by Ronald A. Brandon. Color photo voucher SIUC R-03449. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. xii + 282 pp.).

Submitted by **MICHAEL A. STEFFEN**, Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, USA; e-mail: bass2187@siu.edu.

PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: OHIO: Ross Co.: Scioto Township. Earl G. Barnhart Nature Preserve (39.34805°N, 83.0571667°W). 15 Sept. 2007. Greg Gentry and William J. Letsche. Verified by Jeffrey G. Davis. Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC 11,000). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus).

Submitted by **WILLIAM J. LETSCHE**, 168 Crouse-Chapel Rd., Chillicothe, Ohio 45601, USA; e-mail: salamanderhunter71@yahoo.com.

PTYCTOLAEMUS GULARIS (Green Fan-throated Lizard). BANGLADESH: MOULVIBAZAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.3166667°N, 91.7833333°E; 144–150 m elev.). 27 June 2007. A. H. M. Ali Reza. Wildlife Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka (JU 0056). Photograph deposited at USDZ, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG].2.69). Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. First country record for genus and species. Nearest population reported from Barail Reserved Forest of Assam, northeast India, > 100 km E (Pawar and Birand 2001. A Survey of Amphibians, Reptiles, and Birds in Northeast India. CERC Tech. Rep. No. 6, Centre for Ecological Research and Conservation, Mysore, India. 118 pp.). Fieldwork financed by Cleveland Metroparks Zoo and Rufford Small Grants Foundation, with permission from Bangladesh Forest Department (CCF [Wildlife]/2M-47/2006). Thanks are due to Md. Kamal Hossain and DM Kamruzzaman for assistance in the field.

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SAUROMALUS ATER (Common Chuckwalla). MÉXICO: SONORA: ISLA PÁJAROS (27.88798°N, 110.84722°W; NAD 27), 10 m elev. 10 July 2007. J. Ventura-Trejo. Verified by J. Angel Soto-Centeno. SDNHM-HerpPC 5204. First record for Isla Pájaros, which lies 6 km SW of Guaymas, Sonora, where the southernmost mainland populations of the species occur (Hollingsworth 1998. Herpetol. Monog. 12:38–191).

Submitted by **JESUS VENTURA-TREJO**, Protección de Flora y Fauna de las Islas el Golfo de California SEMARNAT-CONANP