

gentina (e-mail: popper@tucbbs.com.ar); and **RICARDO JUAREZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael, Parque Mariano Moreno, 5600, San Rafael, Mendoza, Argentina (e-mail: ricardoj73@hotmail.com).

PTYCHOZON KUHLI (Kuhl's Parachute Gecko). WEST MALAYSIA: JOHOR: PULAU PEMANGGIL: Kampung Bauu (02°35.02'N, 104°18.925'E), 20 m elev. An embryo was collected from an egg stuck to underside of a rock, ca. 1 m above ground. First record of eggs attached to a rock. La Sierra University Herpetological Collection 8024. 21 August 2006. Hatchling, SVL 26 mm. Perry Lee Wood, Jr. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. Previously reported from Nicobar Islands, southern Thailand, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra, Pulau Enggano, Java, and questionably from Myanmar (Manthey and Grossmann 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südasiens*. Natur und Tier Verlag, Münster. 512 pp.). New record for Pulau Pemanggil (Grismer et al. 2006. *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 54[1]:173–196).

Submitted by **PERRY L. WOOD**, Department of Biology, La Sierra University, Riverside, California 92515-8247, USA; e-mail: pwo0213@my.lasierra.edu.

SCELOPORUS CYANOGENYS (Blue Spiny Lizard). USA: TEXAS: NUECES CO.: South of Bishop, ca. 20 m S of County Road 4, 1 road km E of business Highway 77 (27°34.130'N, 97°48.358'W). 08 October 2006. Collected by Randy L. Powell. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 65743). New county record, extends range east one county (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **RANDY L. POWELL**, Department of Biological and Health Sciences, MSC 158, Texas A&M University, Kingsville, Texas 78363, USA; e-mail: randy.powell@tamuk.edu.

SERPENTES

BOIGA KRAEPELINI (Kraepelin's Cat Snake): VIETNAM: LANG SON PROVINCE: CAO LOC DISTRICT: Mau Son Commune: Mau Son Mountain: THE R1006, nr. 21°52.012'N, 106°57.947'E, ~400 m elev., ca. 150 km NE Vinh Phuc Province (Orlov et al. 2003. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 10:217–240). 15 October 2006. T. Q. Nguyen, K. V. Doan, and C. T. Ho. On tree, ca. 2 m above stream. Verified by Nikolai L. Orlov. Known from Cao Bang, Vinh Phuc, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, and Thua Thien-Hue provinces of Vietnam; and extralimitally, China (including Hainan), Taiwan, and possibly Laos (Bain et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:107–117; Ho et al. 2005. *J. Biol.*, Hanoi 27[4A]:95–102; Orlov and Ryabov 2002. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 9:33–56; Orlov et al. 2000. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 7:69–80; Orlov et al. 2003, *op cit.*; Tillack et al. 2004. *Sauria*, Berlin 26[4]:3–12; Ziegler 2002. *Die Amphibien und Reptilien eines Tieflandfeuchtwald-Schutzgebietes in Vietnam*. Natur und Tier-Verlag GmbH, Münster. 342 pp.). First provincial record for the species.

Submitted by **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG, DOAN VAN KIEN, HO THU CUC**, and **NGUYEN VAN SANG**, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam (e-mail: truong@iebr.vast.ac.vn).

CALLOSELASMA RHODOSTOMA (Malayan Pit Viper). LAOS: KAMPHAENG NAKHON VIENTIANE (Vientiane Prefecture): 6 km N of Vientiane, in American housing compound. 15 June 1963. Louis G. Bush. AMNHR-90639. Verified by Bryan L. Stuart. Deuve (1970. *Mem. ORSTOM.* 39:239) reported this distinct species from the Xieng Khuoang (= Xiang Khoang) Plateau (Xiang Khoang Province), as well as Thakhek (= Khammouan) and Savannakhet Provinces in Laos, but without reference to specific locality or voucher information. Outside of Laos, this species is known from Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, the Greater Sunda Islands, Cambodia (Mondolkiri, Koh Khong, Kompong Som, Kampot Provinces), and the southern Vietnam provinces of Ninh Thuan, Binh Phuoc, Binh Duong, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, and An Giang (Campden-Main 1969. *A Field Guide to the Snakes of South Vietnam*, p. 96; Smith 1943. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Region*. Vol. III. *Serpentes*:498; Saint Girons 1972. *Mém. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur.* n. s., A, *Zool.*:155; Stuart and Emmett 2006. *Fieldiana: Zool.*, n.s., 109:23; Stuart et al. 2006. *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 54:152; Taylor 1965. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 45:1060). Orlov et al. 2002. *Faun. Abh.* 23:200) also report this species from Kon Tum, Gia Lai, and Dak Lak Provinces of Vietnam, but without reference to specific locality or voucher information.

Submitted by **RAOUL H. BAIN**, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, USA; and **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG** and **DOAN VAN KIEN**, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam.

CHIRONIUS BICARINATUS (Two-keeled Whipsnake). URUGUAY: Dpto. Cerro Largo: Cañada Vichadero (32°07'43"S 53°43'48"W). 22 March 2002. F. Scarabino and E. Gonzalez. *Colección de Reptiles*, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural y Antropología, Montevideo (MNHN 6758, adult female). The range of this species includes Brazil from Salvador (Bahia) to Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul) and some islands on the coast; southwest of Misiones and Rio Uruguay, Chaco, Corrientes, Salta, Formosa and Entre Ríos in Argentina; in Uruguay was reported from departments on the Rio Uruguay, Artigas, Salto and Rio Negro (Peters and Orejas Miranda 1970. *Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 297: i-viii + 1–347; Dixon et al. 1993. *Revision of the Neotropical snake genus Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. *Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali*, Torino, Monografía 13, 279 pp.; Carreira et al. 2005. *Reptiles de Uruguay*. D.I.R.A.C. Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, 639 pp.). Carreira et al. (2005) cited the presence of this species on the east of Cerro Largo, but the locality was not confirmed because no voucher was collected. This specimen is the first for the east of Uruguay, and provides evidence for the continuous distribution of this species from Argentina to Brazil. The nearest locality is Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul (31°45'25"N, 51°20'16"W), ca. 140 km distant. First department record, and extends known distribution in Uruguay ca. 420 km from localities in Dpto. Rio Negro.

Submitted by **SANTIAGO CARREIRA** and **IGNACIO LOMBARDO**, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural y Antropología, 25 de Mayo 582, CP 11000, Montevideo, Uruguay (e-mail: carreira@fcien.edu.uy).