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SCELOPORUS CYANOGENYS (Blue Spiny Lizard). USA: TEXAS: NUECES CO.: South of Brownfield, 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.).

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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. 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 departament record, and extends known distribution in Uruguay provides evidence for the continuous distribution of this species from Argentina to Brazil. The nearest locality is Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul to Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul and some islands on the coast; southwest of Misiones and Rio Uruguay, Chaco, Corrientes, Salta, Formosa and Entre Rios 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. Nat. Mus. 297: i-viii + 347; Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical snake genus Chironius Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae], Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Monografia 13, 279 pp.; Carreira et al. 2005. Reptiles de Uruguay, D.L.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″S, 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, 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 Rios 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. Nat. Mus. 297: i-viii + 347; Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical snake genus Chironius Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae], Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Monografia 13, 279 pp.; Carreira et al. 2005. Reptiles de Uruguay, D.L.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″S, 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.