

**CROTALUS TIGRIS** (Tiger Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA, MARICOPA CO: Buckeye Hills, Hassayampa SE 1/4 sec. UTM 3683.40N, 338.75E, ca. 1.6 km E Gila River, 2.8 km S Powers Butte. 4 September 1999. R. D. Babb. Verified by C. R. Schwalbe. UAZ 52169. Represents W extension of distribution ca. 32 km in N reaches of U.S. distribution (Lowe et. al. 1986. *Venomous Reptiles of Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. 115 pp.). At this latitude *Crotalus tigris* is strongly associated with Arizona Upland communities. The vegetation of the Buckeye Hills is Lower Colorado subdivision, typical of the more xeric habitat that dominates western Arizona lowlands.

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**DENDRELAPHIS STRIATUS** (Cohn's Bronzeback). WEST MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Pulau Tioman: Kampung Juara (2°47.73'N; 104°12.26'E). 18 July 2002. Perry L. Wood, Danny Morgan, and Jesse L. Grismer. Female, 504 mm SVL, 764 mm TL. Zoological Reference Collection, The National University of Singapore, Singapore (ZRC) 2.5539. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. New island record. Previously known from southern Thailand, west Malaysia, Borneo, and south to Sumatra and Pulau Nias (Manthey and Grossman 1997. *Amphibien und Südostasiens*. Natur und Tier-Verlag, Münster. 339 pp.). The specimen was collected on a medium-sized coconut palm (ca. 0.5 m diam), ca. 1 m above the ground at 1200 h in the coastal vegetation. This individual was sighted while basking on the side of the tree.

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**DRYOCALAMUS GRACILIS** (Scarce Bridal Snake). SRI LANKA: NORTHERN CENTRAL PROVINCE: Kurunegala District, Ambanpola (07°55'N, 80°13'E). 18 March 2002. Colombo National Museum (CMS2003-2-1). Male hit by a motor vehicle on the road. Verified by K. Manamendra-Arachchi. *Dryocalamus gracilis* is a very rare species, distinguishable from its relative *D. nympha* by the presence of 15 scale rows at midbody (13 in *D. nympha*) and anal plate usually entire (divided in *D. nympha*) (de Silva 1980. *Spolia Zeylanica* 34:263-266). Mahendra (1984. *Ann. Zool.* 22:211) considered *D. gracilis* conspecific with *D. nympha*, despite the differences noted above, an opinion not accepted by all subsequent authors (de Silva 1990. *Colour Guide to the Snakes of Sri Lanka*. R & A Publishing; Das 1996. *Biogeography of the Reptiles of South Asia*. Krieger Publ., Malabar, Florida). *Dryocalamus gracilis* is reported from Peninsular India (as far north as Orissa) and from False Island, off the Rakhine (Arakan) coast of Myanmar. For Sri Lanka it is known from only two specimens collected from the Jaffna Peninsula, in the extreme north, and recorded as *Odontomus fergusonii* (Haly 1888. *Taprobanian* III p. 51). The present report represents only the third specimen of *D. gracilis* for Sri Lanka, the first for 114 years, and the southernmost record of the species with a range extension of at least 196 km from Jaffna. We thank YAP Films and Animal Planet for funding and support of the project "O'Shea's Big Adventure Series 3: Venom" in Sri Lanka.

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**ELAPHE GUTTATA GUTTATA** (Corn Snake). USA: US VIRGIN ISLANDS: St. Thomas: Crown Bay Cargo Port Area (18°20.29'N, 64°56.84'W). 3 October 1999 and two undated specimens from the 1990s. Judy Pierce and Donna Griffin. Both specimens verified by Jose Rosado. The dated specimen, an adult female, 66 cm SVL, 80 cm TL, was found at the industrial park near Victor's Hideout restaurant, ca. 600 m W of the Crown Bay cargo port area. It is preserved in the collection of the US Virgin Islands Division of Fish and Wildlife (address below). The two undated specimens are at the Museum of Comparative Zoology. MCZ 183544 is an adult male, SVL 83 cm, TL 103 cm; MCZ 183545 is a juvenile, SVL 31 cm, TL 37 cm.

Circumstantial evidence suggests these specimens might have arrived in cargo containers originating in Florida, a pattern which is consistent with other reports of introduced reptiles and amphibians in the Caribbean (e.g., Powell 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:321). Repeated sightings, as well as the capture of juveniles at the site, suggest a nascent population might be in the process of emerging. This is a first documented record for this part of the Caribbean. Previous published records include Antigua (Powell and Henderson 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.*, *in press*), Anguilla (Hodge et al. 2003. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Anguilla*, British West Indies. Anguilla National Trust, The Valley), and St. Barts (Breuil 2002. *Patrimones Naturels* 54:1-339). In addition, although no specimens are available, corn snakes have also been reported from Curaçao and Bonaire. These too might have arrived from Florida, and juveniles have been reported on Curaçao as well (Gerard van Buurt, unpubl. obs.). If the presence of juveniles indicates local reproduction, this is a source of conservation concern because, similar to the invasive brown treesnake (*Boiga irregularis*; Rodda et al. 1999. *Problem Snake Management: the Habu and the Brown Treesnake*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 534 pp.), *E. g. guttata* has a generalized vertebrate diet. What effect the presence of introduced Indian mongooses in St. Thomas (Horst et al. 2001. *In Woods and Sergile [eds.], Biogeography of the West Indies: Patterns and Perspectives*, pp. 409-424. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida) might have on the future and impact of the species remains to be seen.

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