

SANTOS-JR, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Av. Ipiranga, 6681, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, CEP: 90619-900.

MICRURUS AVERYI (Black-headed Coral Snake). BRAZIL: PARÁ: Instituto de Pesquisa Agropecuária do Norte (IPEAN), Municipality of Belém (01°27'21"S, 48°30'16"W). September–October 1973. L. Carlos. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ 7362, juvenile female 399 mm SVL, 40 mm TL). Verified by R. Fernandes. First state report, and easternmost record (Roze 1996. *Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms*. Krieger Publ., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.); extends known range ca. 1245 km from eastern Manaus, State of Amazonas, Brazil (Vanzolini 1985. *Pap. Avuls. Zool., São Paulo* 36[8]:77–85), 1000 km from southwestern Suriname (Brongesma 1967. *Mem. Inst. Butantan* 33[1]:73–79), and 1343 km from northwestern Claudia, State of Mato Grosso, Brazil (Callefo 1997. *Herpetol. Rev.* 28:210).

Submitted by **PAULO PASSOS**, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 20940-040, Brazil; e-mail: ppassos@mn.ufrj.br.

OPHEODRYS VERNALIS (Smooth Greensnake). USA: VIRGINIA: SHENANDOAH CO: 0.5 km (by road) SE of West Virginia state line on Co. Rd 691; 640 m elev. 25 July 1996. T. Akre. Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia (GMNH 49215). Verified by Carl H. Ernst. Gravid female found on soil under 0.1 m flat rock on south-facing slope of a rocky, pine-oak woodland frequently disturbed by camping activity. County record. New locality extends known Virginia geographic range northward by ca. 50 km (Mitchell and Reay 1999. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Virginia*. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Spec. Publ. No. 1:v + 122 pp. Richmond, Virginia).

Submitted by **THOMAS S. B. AKRE**, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, University of Georgia, Drawer E, Aiken, South Carolina 29802, USA.

OPHEODRYS VERNALIS (Smooth Greensnake). USA: VIRGINIA: FREDERICK CO: George Washington National Forest. 39°04'40"N, 78°30'36"W. 579 m elev. 1 June 2001. T. Akre and T. Robison. Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia (GMNH 49214). Verified by Carl H. Ernst. County record. New locality extends known Virginia geographic range to the northeast by ca. 22 km. (Akre 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:389); Mitchell and Reay 1999. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Virginia*. Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Spec. Publ. No. 1:v + 122 pp. Richmond, Virginia).

Submitted by **THOMAS S. B. AKRE**, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, University of Georgia, Drawer E, Aiken, South Carolina 29802, USA, and **TONY F. ROBISON**, 5340 Holmes Run Parkway #312, Alexandria, Virginia 22304, USA.

PAREAS VERTEBRALIS (Mountain Snail Snake). MALAYSIA: WEST MALAYSIA: Pahang: Pulau Tioman (02°46.040'N, 104°10.483'E). 21 March 2003. Timothy M. Youmans and Perry L. Wood. La Sierra University Photo Collection (LSUPC–S3696–4000). Verified by Jesse L. Grismer. New island record. Up to the

present, *P. vertebralis* is recorded from Bukit Larut, Cameron Highlands and Bukit Fraser of the Malay Peninsula, West Malaysia, and Mt. Kinabalu of Sabah, East Malaysia (Manthey and Grossman 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südasiens*. Natur und Tier, Münster. p. 378). This specimen was found at 814 m elev., near the cave Gua Tengkok Air. The snake was climbing on the branch of a rattan palm at night, ca. 2 m above the ground.

Submitted by **TIMOTHY M. YOUMANS** (e-mail: timoyoum@lasierra.edu), **PERRY L. WOOD**, and **THOMAS R. SZUTZ**, Department of Biology, La Sierra University, Riverside, California 92515-8247, USA.

PORTHIDIUM LANSBERGII (Landsberg's Hognosed Pitviper). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR. Municipio Piar, El Retumbo, 7°59'N, 62°44'W. November 2001. A. Bermúdez and J. Manzanilla. Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales (EBRG 4277); ESTADO DELTA AMACURO, Municipio Casacoima, Los Castillos de Guayana, 8°31'N, 62°23'W. 50 m elev. January 1952. J. R. García. Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Universidad Central de Venezuela (MIZA 16-152). Both verified by D. Sánchez. First record for Bolívar and Delta Amacuro states, southernmost known locality for the genus and species in Venezuela and first record from the southern margin of the Orinoco River (Gorzula and Señaris 1998. *Scientia Guianae* 8:1–268). Extends known distribution 241 km airline from previous records in the Oriental Region of Venezuela (Roze 1966. *Taxonomía y Zoogeografía de los Ofidios de Venezuela*. Edición de la Biblioteca, Universidad Central de Venezuela, p. 89; Kornacker 1999. *Checklist and Key to the Snakes of Venezuela*. PaKo-Verlag, Germany, pp. 176–177).

Submitted by **JESÚS MANZANILLA**, Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Aragua, Venezuela (e-mail: manzanillaxxi@hotmail.com), and **MARCO NATERA**, Universidad Rómulo Gallegos, San Juan de Los Morros, Guárico, Venezuela.

PSEUSTES SHROPSHIREI (NCN). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BARINAS: Barinitas City, sector El Cacao, 600 m elev. 14 May 2003. D. Calcaño. Colección de Vertebrados, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Ciencias, Mérida (CVULA 6533). First state record, 300 km SW of Valencia, the closest locality east of the Andes (Rivas and Molina 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:178). ESTADO TÁCHIRA: La Trampita, between Pregonero and Fundación, Uribante Dam. 7 October 1985. Proyecto Faunístico Uribante-Caparo (CVULA 4575). La Trampita, between Pregonero and Fundación, Uribante Dam. July 1986. Proyecto Faunístico Uribante-Caparo (CVULA 4745). Recently reported by Rivas and Molina (1996. *Resúmenes del IV Congreso Latinoamericano de Herpetología*, Santiago de Chile: 292) from Táchira state but at the western side of the Andes or Maracaibo Lake basin, but only 50 km airline through the Andes. Rivas and Molina (*op. cit.*) also reported the species from central and western Venezuela. The two Táchira records are the first from the eastern slopes of the Andes. The species is distributed from Costa Rica to Ecuador west of the Andes (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1986. *Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata, Part I. Snakes*. Smiths. Inst. Press. Washington, D.C.), reaching western Venezuela at its eastern limit, very much like the