

Reptiles began to re-colonize the Krakatau Archipelago within six years of the eruption, by actively swimming, passively rafting, or through the agencies of man, although the rate of re-colonization has slowed markedly since the 1930s (Rawlinson et al. 1992. *In* Thornton [ed.], Krakatau—A Century of Change, pp. 225–231. *GeoJournal* 28[2]:81–302). To date, seven species of reptiles have re-colonized the Krakatau Archipelago from source populations in southern Sumatra and western Java, and from other islands in the Sunda Strait, Sebesi, and Paniatan (Thornton 1996, *op. cit.*; Thornton et al. 2002. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 77[3]:275–317). Continued eruptions of Anak Krakatau make re-establishment of the flora and fauna a punctuated process.

Gehyra mutilata is a widely distributed species, found throughout the entire Indonesian archipelago, including Sumatra and Java (de Rooji 1915. *The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago* Vol. I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria. E. J. Brill, Leiden. xiv + 382 pp.). It is also a highly successful colonizer of islands and continents outside its natural range (Lever 2003. *Naturalized Reptiles and Amphibians of the World*. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford. xx + 318 pp.). Future biological surveys of Krakatau Islands should search the eastern forests of Panjang to confirm that this species has established a permanent population.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). MÉXICO: CHIAPAS: Municipality of Ocosingo: Frontera Corozal, Museo Regional de Frontera (16°49'16.6"N, 90°53'14.1"W), 101 m elev. 1 May 2004. Ricardo Paredes-León. Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Instituto de Biología, UNAM (CNAR-IBH 15663–65). Verified by Elisa Cabrera-Guzmán and Edmundo Pérez-Ramos. First record for the Lacandona region, extending its known range 140 km NW of Palenque, Chiapas (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatán Peninsula*. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.). The specimens were collected at night on walls of the museum.

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NOROPS (= ANOLIS) SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: ORANGEBURG Co.: Rest area on westbound I-26 at mile marker 152, ca. 3 km NW of the I-26/U.S. Rt. 301 jct. (33°28.849'N, 83°45.469'W). 07 June 2005. Florida State Museum of Natural History (UF 146016). Single adult male collected from

landscaping vegetation adjacent to the main rest area building; one additional adult male observed on the building wall during an approx. 30 min. search of the grounds. COLLETON Co.: Rest area on northbound I-95 at mile marker 47, ca. 8 km NE of I-95/U.S. Rt. 21 jct. (32°48.164'N, 80°46.203'W). 30 June 2005. UF 146018. Single adult female collected from landscaping vegetation, relatively distant from rest area facilities and main parking; no other individuals observed. JASPER Co.: Welcome Center on northbound I-95, ca. 7 km NE of the Georgia-South Carolina border (32°15.962'N, 81°05.186'W). 30 June 2005. UF 146017. Single adult male collected from rocks bordering a water retention pond. Several adult males and females, approx. 10–15 total, were observed in various locations at this site in both May and June 2005. One small juvenile observed near the retention. All specimens verified by A. C. Echternacht. First records for South Carolina, extend range a maximum of 270 km N of Glynn County, Georgia record (Campbell 1996. *Herpetol. Rev.* 27:155–157). Jasper County lizards (ca. 125 km N of Glynn County record) might represent a recently established population. Dispersal to these rest areas is likely occurring via vehicular rafting (Campbell 1996, *op. cit.*; Godley et al. 1981. *Herpetol. Rev.* 12:84–86), though transport on ornamental vegetation is also a possibility at the Jasper and Colleton counties sites because cabbage palms from Florida nurseries were planted there in the mid-1990s and 2002, respectively, with possible replantings at later dates (South Carolina Department of Transportation, pers. comm.).

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NOROPS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: TEXAS: HIDALGO Co.: City of La Joya, south shore of Walker Lake. 24 September 2005. Arianna McCoid. Texas Natural History Collection (TNHC) 64388. First specimen for this county. The species was listed as occurring in Hidalgo Co. (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2nd Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, 421 pp.) but apparently there is no corroborating specimen (*vide* J. Dixon, pers. comm.). The adult male specimen (53.4 mm SVL) was collected on the property of Mark and Rachel Medina; these homeowners had seen hatchlings of this species on their property this past summer. During the preceding two years the property had been landscaped with plants shipped directly from Florida and from local nurseries. BRAZORIA Co.: City of Alvin, 316 Windsor Square. 14 March 2006. M. J. McCoid. TNHC 64389. First specimen for this county (*op. cit.*). The adult male specimen (54.1 mm SVL) was collected at 1000 h. Several days prior to collection, a group of plants had been purchased from a Brazoria County nursery. Specimen identifications verified by Travis LaDuc.

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PODARCIS ERHARDII (Erhard's Wall Lizard). GREECE: ATTICA: Mount Parnitha (23°47'50"E, 38°10'02"N; 1160 m elev.). 17 October 2005. P. Pafilis. Natural History Museum of Crete (NHMC 80.3.51.1705–08, two males and two females). Verified by E. D. Valakos. The range includes diverse areas of mainland

and insular Greece. Believed to occur in Attica Prefecture (Wetstein 1953. *Herpetologia Aegea*, Sitzungsber. Osterr. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., Wien 162[9–10]:42), no recent report of its presence exists. The finding represents the southernmost record of the species in mainland distribution, 40 km from Athens.

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TARENTOLA MAURITANICA. ARGENTINA: TUCUMÁN: San Miguel de Tucumán (26°49'50"S, 65°12'14"W). 26 February 2006. G. Ábalos. Herpetological collection Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 16982–16983). Verified by R. Montero. North African species introduced accidentally in South America (Achával and Olmos 1997. *Anfibios y Reptiles del Uruguay*. Pers. Edition, Montevideo 128 pp.). Previously known from Buenos Aires province, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay (Castello and Gil Rivas 1980. *Medicina* 40:673–677; Achával and Gudynas 1983. *Bol. Soc. Zool. Uruguay* 1:7–10). First vouchered province record (previously mentioned without explanation by Freiberg 1977. *El Mundo de los Saurios*. Ed. Albatros, Buenos Aires, 104 pp.), extends known distribution in Argentina ca. 1300 km NW from the closest previous record in Buenos Aires.

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SERPENTES

ELAPSOIDEA TRAPEI (Trape's Garter Snake). MAURITANIA: GUIDIMAKA REGION: Precise locality not known, probably in the vicinity of Selibabi (15°09'N, 12°11'W). Audan. Entered in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris in 1912 (MNHN 1912.0–447). Verified by Gernot Vogel. First record for Mauritania. Extends range 300 km north from the closest known locality at Bandafassi in southeastern Senegal (Trape and Mané 2004. *Bull. Soc. Herpetol. France* 109:5–34). This specimen was previously confused with *Elapsoidea semiannula moebiusi* (Broadley 1998. *Afr. J. Herpetol.* 47:13–23). *Elapsoidea trapei* is a recently described species that was known only from Senegal (Mané 1999. *Bull. Soc. Herpetol. France* 91:13–18).

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GYALOPION CANUM (Chihuahuan Hook-nosed Snake). MÉXICO: SONORA: Municipio de Yécora, 11.9 km (by Mex. Hwy 16) W Yécora (jct.) (28°21'45.2"N, 109°00'47.9"W), 1821 m elev. 6 August 2004. E. Enderson, K. Bonine, and R. Bezy. UAZ 56041-PSV. Verified by L. M. Hardy. This is the first record from the western slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental and extends the range 225 km SW from Colónia Juárez, Chihuahua, and 340 km S

from Cananea, Sonora (Hardy 1975. *J. Herpetol.* 9:107–132; Tanner 1985. *Great Basin Nat.* 45:615–676). The snake was found DOR at 2205 h.

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GYALOPION CANUM (Chihuahuan Hook-nosed Snake). USA: TEXAS: CROSBY Co.: Junction FM 261 and FM 3385 (33.4097°N, 101.097°W; WGS 1984). 20 May 2004. TNHC 64358. Verified by T. LaDuc. New county record (Dixon 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2nd Ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.). The specimen expands the documented range of this species in northern Texas.

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HAEMORRHOIS DORRI (Boie's Racer). GUINEA: KINDIA DISTRICT: Kalekouré (09°55'N, 12°48'W). Between June and December 2004. Collector not recorded. Institut Pasteur de Guinée at Kindia (646–G). Verified by Youssouph Mané. First record for Guinea and first record for a wet savannah area of West Africa. Extends range 280 km S from the closest known locality at Bandafassi in southeastern Senegal (Trape and Mané 2004. *Bull. Soc. Herpetol. France* 109:5–34). This species is also known from southern Mauritania (Nickel 2001. *Biodiversität Mauritanien, kommentierte liste zu den reell und potenziell in Mauritanien vorkommenden vertebraten, mit ausnahme des aves [Vögel]*. Nouakchott, Mauritania, Project GIRNEM, GTZ), Mali, Burkina-Faso, Ghana, Togo, and Benin (Villiers and Condamin 2005. *Les serpents de l'Ouest Africain*, Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Initiations et Etudes Africaines n°2, 4^{ème} édition, Dakar, 205 pp.; Trape and Mané 2006. *Guide des serpents d'Afrique de l'Ouest soudano-sahélienne et saharienne*, IRD éditions, Paris, *in press*).

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HYP SIGLENA TORQUATA (Nightsnake). USA: OKLAHOMA: ATOKA Co.: McGee Creek State Park, 26 km E of Atoka (UTM Zone 15 232969E 3802218N; NAD83). 30 April 2005. University of Oklahoma Herpetology Class. Verified by Laurie J. Vitt. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 41863). First county record and easternmost record for species in Oklahoma (Sievert and Sievert 2005. *A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles*. 2nd Ed. Okla. Dept. of Wildlife Conser-