

of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico (Lee 1996, *op. cit.*), Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Campeche (Calderon et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:269–272), near Tenosique, Tabasco (Barragán et al. 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:188), and Bahía de Chetumal, Quintana Roo (Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:393–395). Present records confirm that *S. lundelli* is endemic to the Yucatan Peninsula. However, more field work is needed from the central and southern portions of the Peninsula to determine if its range is continuous or fragmented.

PIERRE CHARRUAU, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, A.P. 70163 México 04510, Distrito Federal, México (e-mail: charreau_pierre@yahoo.fr); **ROBERTO F. ROJO GARCÍA**, Río Secreto, Carretera federal libre Chetumal - Puerto Juárez, km. 283.5 Col. Ejido Sur, Playa del Carmen, Quintana Roo, México (e-mail: chlbebo@yahoo.com).

TROPIDOPHORUS LAOTUS (Laotian Water Skink). THAILAND: UTTARADIT PROVINCE: NAM PAAD DISTRICT: Nam Paad Wildlife Sanctuary, Huay Sum Ma Kow (17.781340°N, 100.886650°E; ca. 350 m elev.; WGS 84). At night, on small stream bank (water depth 2–3 cm) in mixed deciduous forest and released after photography. Thiti Sorns. 7 September 2013. Khon Kaen University Vertebrate Collection (KKUD 2013.4a–e). Verified by Sunchai Makchai. First record for Uttaradit Province, ca. 300 km NW of nearest locality (Phu Kradueng National Park, Loei Province; Taylor 1963. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 44:687–1077). Previously known only from northeast Thailand, in Loei and Nong Khai provinces (Chuangyankern and Chuangyankern. 2012. *J. Wildl. Thailand* 19:75–162).

YODCHAIY CHUAYNKERN (e-mail: yodchaiy@kku.ac.th) and **CHAN-TIP CHUAYNKERN**, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Khon Kaen University, Muang, Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand; **KRAIRAT EIAMAMPAL**, **THITI SORNSA**, **KUNTIDA ITTIPORN**, **CHALERMCHAI OUCHAN**, Bungboraphet Wildlife Research Station, Pranon, Nakhon Sawan, 60000, Thailand; and **PRATEEP DUENGKAE**, Department of Forest Biology, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Jatujak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand, and Center for Advanced Studies in Tropical Natural Resource, Kasetsart University, Jatujak, Bangkok, Thailand.

TROPIDURUS JAGUARIBANUS. BRAZIL: CEARÁ: Castanhão Ecological Station, municipality of Nova Jaguaribara (5.593701°S, 38.485622°W, datum SAD69; 108 m elev.). 19 March 2004. I. J. Roberto and T. Pinto, Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (UNB), Brasília, Distrito Federal, Brazil (CHUNB 56546); Aiauba Ecological Station, municipality of Aiuaba (6.650833°S, 40.135000°W, datum SAD69; 466 m elev.). 1 September 2007. S. Cardozo Ribeiro. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri (URCA) Crato, Ceará, Brazil (URCA-H 1915). PIAUÍ: APA Chapada do Araripe, Municipality of Caldeirão Grande do Piauí (7.3449°S, 40.6033°W, datum SAD69; 737 m elev.). 25 June 2013. I. J. Roberto, S. Cardozo Ribeiro and J. A. Araujo Filho. (URCA-H 5935, adult male 7.3 cm SVL). Verified by R. W. Ávila. This species was previously known only for the state of Ceará, at Jaguaribe River Valley, municipalities of São João do Jaguaribe (type locality) and Banabuiú (Passos et al. 2011. *Zootaxa* 2930:60–68). These new records show a wider occurrence for *T. jaguaribanus*, outside the Jaguaribe River Valley, occurring at elevations of 100–740 m. Also this is the first record for the state of Piauí, extending the known distribution of the species ca. 288 km SW from the municipality of Banabuiú, state of Ceará, Brazil (Passos et al., *op. cit.*).

IGOR JOVENTINO ROBERTO, **JOÃO ANTÔNIO ARAUJO FILHO**, Departamento de Ciências Físicas e Biológicas, Laboratório de Zoologia, Uni-

versidade Regional do Cariri (URCA), Rua Cel. Antônio Luiz Pimenta, 1161, CEP 63105-000, Crato, Ceará, Brazil (e-mail: igorjoventino@yahoo.com.br); **SAMUEL CARDOZO RIBEIRO**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Biológicas, Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Laboratório/Coleção de Herpetologia, Universidade Federal da Paraíba – UFPB, Cidade Universitária, Campus I, CEP 58059-900, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil (e-mail: ribeiroherpeto@gmail.com).

UROSAURUS ORNATUS (Ornate Tree Lizard). USA: CALIFORNIA: IMPERIAL CO.: Property at 2110 W Holt Avenue, El Centro (32.7881°N, 115.5797°W; WGS 84; elev. -10 m) 19 Mar 2008. Tyler J. Grant. Verified by Bradford D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM 72855–72857). First record from the Imperial Valley (Peralta 2009. Historical demography and lineage diversification of the ornate tree lizard *Urosaurus ornatus*. M.S. Thesis, San Diego State University). The specimens were collected in the yard of a house. One specimen was collected on a wood fence; two were collected on the house. Several other specimens were observed. This species was also observed in two other locations in El Centro where they seem to be rather common in the artificial landscapes. The nearest vouchered population is 65 km NNE at Beal Well in the Chocolate Mountains (SDNHM 13545).

It seems possible that *U. ornatus* colonized the Imperial Valley through anthropogenic features such as vegetation along the All-American canal. It seems equally likely it was introduced as a hitchhiker, in a manner similar to a population of *U. ornatus* in San Bernardino, California (Bass and Hakim 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:515). To determine the origin of the Imperial Co. population, the collected specimens were included in a phylogeographic analysis (Peralta 2009, *op. cit.*). The results were inconclusive. The El Centro specimens occurred in clades with southwestern Arizona specimens as might be expected if they were colonizers. However, they were not very differentiated from Maricopa Co., Arizona specimens. If they were naturally occurring in the Imperial Valley, they might be expected to be more differentiated. Therefore it seems likely that they were introduced.

TYLER J. GRANT, Department of Natural Resource Ecology and Management, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, USA; e-mail: tgrant@iastate.edu.

VARANUS NUCHALIS (White-headed Water Monitor Lizard). PHILIPPINES: ROMBLON PROVINCE: Tablas Island, Municipality of Ferrol, Barangay Tubigon (12.360833°N, 121.949444°E; WGS 84). Ernest Kurt Tan. 22 August 2013. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.182 a–c). Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Dead on road. SVL 24.8 cm; TL 63.2 cm. First record from Tablas Island. Species known from Panay, Negros, Cebu, Masbate, Ticao, and Sibuyan (Koch et al. 2007. *In* Horn et al. [eds.], *Advances in Monitor Research III*, pp. 109–180. Mertensiella 16, Rheinbach; Siler et al. 2012. *Check List* 8[3]:443–462).

EMERSON Y. SY, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez St., Unit 1202, Tondo, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: emersonsy@gmail.com); **ERNEST KURT TAN**, Philippine Native Plants Conservation Society Incorporated, 11 Ipo St., Salvacion, Quezon City, Philippines (e-mail: tablasisland@gmail.com).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER (=MASTICOPHIS) **FLAGELLUM FLAGELLUM** (Eastern Coachwhip) USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW CO.: US Route 331, 200 m S of Johnson Rd. intersection (31.78786°N 86.30514°W;