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***SCELOPORUS CONSOBRINUS* (Prairie Lizard)**. USA: COLORADO: Crowley Co.: 7.0 km W and 2.7 km S of the Olney Springs Post Office on the north side of the Arkansas River along State Highway 167 (38.14201°N, 104.02291°W; NAD 83), 1315 m elev. 24 August 2018. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Joe Ehrenberger. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-310; photo voucher). A second individual was observed 7.1 km W and 0.4 km N of the Olney Springs Post Office along County Road 3 as it rose out of the floodplain (38.17121°N, 104.02392°W; NAD 83), 1386 m elev. 21 August 2020. Hunter Johnson and Sean McMullen. Verified by Joe Ehrenberger. UCM Ancillary Collection AC-311 (photo voucher). First records for county (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.), which are ca. 24 km SE of the nearest vouchered record in Boone (UCM 59568). Two recognizable forms of lizards in the genus *Sceloporus* occur in eastern Colorado. These forms have allopatric distributions in the state and both previously were considered subspecies of *S. undulatus* (*S. u. erythrocheilus* and *S. u. garmani*) until their consolidation within *S. consobrinus* (Leaché and Reeder 2002. Syst. Biol. 51:44–68). The morph in these observations was previously referredto *S. u. erythrocheilus*, a saxicolous form. In areas where rocky outcrops are unavailable, this lizard occupies artificial structures such as bridges and buildings. Lizards were observed at the initial site, where they were seen on cement blocks associated with a bridge, on several dates in 2018 and 2019.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

***AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX* (Eastern Copperhead)**. USA: FLORIDA: Franklin Co.: St. George Island (29.6932°N, 84.7882°W; WGS 84). 13 September 2010. Paul Rygiel. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191929; photo voucher). Adult observed between the Youth Camp and the beach to the south. New county record (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.). The nearest credible record is 68.5 km NNW in Liberty County at the intersection of National Forest Road 105 with State Road 12 (Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: A Monographic Review. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.). In this part of the Florida Panhandle, *A. contortrix* is apparently restricted to the Northern Highlands and Marianna Lowlands physiographic regions near the Apalachicola River and does not occur farther south in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region. We suspect an insular population is not established; instead, the snake rafted to the 45-km-long barrier island from the Apalachicola River, possibly during a major flood. Areas with high bottomland hardwood forests in the floodplain, which likely provide suitable habitat for *A. contortrix*, are seldom inundated since completion of the Jim Woodruff Dam in 1954, but flowing water completely covers the extensive floodplain during major floods (Light et al. 2006. Water-level decline in the Apalachicola River, Florida, from 1954 to 2004, and effects on floodplain habitats. U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5173. 83 pp.). At Blountstown, Calhoun County, Florida, the 24th highest river crest recorded in over 100 years occurred on 5 April 2009, 1.5 years prior to our observation, but the last major flood occurred in March 1998 (the third highest river crest) (https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/crests.php?wfo=tae&gage=blof1&crest_type=historic). According to Gloyd and Conant (1990, *op. cit.*), *A. contortrix* seldom swims and is known to occur on only three barrier islands on the Atlantic Coast and none on the Gulf Coast. However, an *A. contortrix* was observed swimming ca. 200 m across the Apalachicola River from Calhoun County to Liberty County, Florida (Krysko et al. 2019, *op. cit.*). The latitude of the nearest record in Liberty County to the mouth of the Apalachicola River is ca. 97 river km, and the shortest distance across Apalachicola Bay from the river mouth to the nearest point of land to our observation on St. George Island is ca. 19 km.

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***AZEMIOPS KHARINI* (White-headed Fea Viper)**. VIETNAM: TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE: Na Hang District: Thanh Tuong Commune, Bung Village, Tat Ke Area, near Na Hang Natural Reserve (22.29639°N, 105.37222°E; WGS 84), 120 m elev. 1 March 2021. H. X. Le. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 560; photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 930 h moving through an agricultural field near the edge of secondary forests. First record for Tuyen Quang Province, Vietnam; nearest records from Quang Thanh Village, Nguyen Binh District, Cao Bang Province, 67.8 km to NE (Orlov et al. 2013. Russian J. Herpetol. 20:110–128). Species also occurs in NE Vietnam (Cao Bang, Vinh Phuc, Lang Son provinces) and China (Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Yunnan provinces). The taxonomic status of *A. kharini* and *A. feae* requires further study (Li et al. 2020. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 148:106807). We thank H. X. Le for field assistance and information.

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***CROTALUS LEPIDUS* (Rock Rattlesnake)**. MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Municipality of Juárez: Sierra Samalayuca, 2.4 km S, 4.4 km W of Samalayuca (31.32244°N, 106.526°W; WGS 84), 1619 m elev. 23 June 2017. Alejandro García-Palacios and Juan Rolando Rueda-Torres. Verified by David Lazcano. Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Colección Científica de Vertebrados, Sección Herpetología (CCV 1460). An adult female (430 mm SVL, 30 mm tail length), was found under a rock at 1235 h in microphilous Chihuahuan Desert scrub vegetation, which included Wolfberry (*Lycium* sp.), Gray Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea incana*), Strawberry Cactus (*Echinocereus stramineus*), and Purple Prickly-pear (*Opuntia macrocentra*). First record from the Sierra Samalayuca, second record from the municipality located ca 40.95 km S from the record in the Sierra Juárez, and first confirmation from the Médanos de Samalayuca Natural Protected Area (Fernández and Lavín 2016. Acta Zool. Mex. 32:230–239). Fieldwork was funded by a grant (PJ018) from Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento

y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) and Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP) to AGC. The snake was collected using permit (SGPA/DGVS /04801/18) issued by the Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) to AGC.

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***CROTALUS TIGRIS* (Tiger Rattlesnake).** MEXICO: SONORA: Municipality of Agua Prieta: Sierra Pan Duro, Rancho Nuevo (31.26407°N, 108.95412°W; WGS 84), 1350 m elev. 27 July 2019. Brandon M. Dietrich and Yekaterina S. Pavlova. Verified by Gordon Schuett. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2438–2447; photo vouchers). An adult female was observed at 1550 h crossing the road in riparian vegetation adjacent to Cajon Bonito Creek. First record from the Sierra Pan Duro and easternmost record for this species in Mexico (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.; www.vertnet.org, 26 Aug 2019). The record bridges a distributional gap in Sonora between 117 km NE of Nacozari (LACM 127775) and 15 km SE of Guadalupe Canyon (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 156808). The dense riparian vegetation, with cottonwood trees, is an unusual habitat for this species (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016, *op. cit.*) The native vegetation outside the riparian area is Sonoran Desert scrub, but is sparsely developed with only small ranch houses, corrals, and grazing cattle on low hills. We thank A. Holycross, G. Schuett, C. Cochran, J. Rorabaugh, and R. Hansen for their valuable advice and help with documentation.

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***DENDRELAPHIS VOGELI* (Vogel's Bronzeback).** THAILAND: CHIANG RAI PROVINCE: Mae Sai District: Doi Tung Mountain (ca. 20.32383°N; 99.82217°E; WGS 84), 1300 m. elev. 23 May 2019. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 546; photo voucher). Individual found road-killed on road to View Point of Doi Tung Mountains. Habitat surrounded by a large patch of *Pinus kesiya.*

NAN PROVINCE: Bo Kluea District: Doi Phu Kha National Park (ca. 19.18265°N, 101.09392°E; WGS 84), 1490 m elev. 23 August 2020. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. DTU 545 (photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1030 h, on branch of *Mallotus* sp. in open area within montane forest, and habitat consisting of tall grass and dominant Fagaceae.

First records for Thailand; previously considered endemic to China. Locality in Doi Phu Kha National Park represents southernmost distribution limit, ca. 300 airline km S of nearest known population in Menglun, Xishuangbanna, southern Yunnan, China (Jiang et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4743:1–20).

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***DRYMARCHON COUPERI* (Eastern Indigo Snake).** USA: GEORGIA: Decatur Co.: ca. 15 km W Bainbridge (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 9 October 2020. Benjamin S. Stegenga. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26534). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.; Enge et al. 2013. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 8:288–307).

Seminole Co.: ca. 20 km S Donalsonville (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 12 November 2013. Mike Moultan. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191131). Only the second vouchered record for Seminole County and the first since 1955 (UF 2318).

Federally listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act since 1978, *Drymarchon couperi* has experienced dramatic declines in the western portion of its range. Natural populations are now extirpated, or highly localized, in those portions of southwestern Georgia and adjacent Florida, including all of the panhandle region, where the species historically occurred (Enge et al. 2013, *op. cit.*). The *D. couperi* records reported here are close enough together (ca. 20 km) to be considered as belonging to the same population. These records are ca. 55 km N of a protected site in Liberty County, Florida, where a *D. couperi* reintroduction study was initiated in 2017 (D. Printiss, pers. comm.). Snakes released as part of this effort were individually marked using passive integrated transponders (PIT tags). A scan of the Decatur County, Georgia, *D. couperi* described above did not reveal the presence of a pit tag. Specimens were collected under Georgia Department of Natural Resource Scientific Collection Permit # 339315608 and U.S Fish and Wildlife Permit TE57120C-0.

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***FICIMIA STRECKERI* (Tamaulipan Hook-nosed Snake).** USA: TEXAS: Atascosa Co.: State Hwy 85, 1.4 km N jct County Road 315 (28.85668°N, 98.75764°W; WGS 84). 27 March 2020. Jeffery P. Adams and Gerard T. Salmon. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114532). Adult male collected DOR at 2257 h. First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.). This record confirms this species' presence in Atascosa County and extends the range ca. 22 km NE from a specimen in adjacent Frio County (Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington [UTA-R] 15830; see below).

Frio Co.: Farm to Market Road 1582, 8.69 km SE jct State Hwy 85 (28.72009°N, 98.91591°W; WGS 84). 27 April 1985. Jim F. Stout and Jerry R. Glidewell. Verified by James R. Dixon. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA-R 15830). Adult collected DOR. First county record (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known specimen to this locality is in adjacent Atascosa County (TNHC 114532; see above).

In determining the nearest voucher specimen to our Atascosa County specimen, we discovered that data originally associated with UTA-R 15830 was incorrect and resulted in a misplaced dot