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**MICRURUS DISTANS** (West Mexican Coralsnake). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE SAHUARIPA: Sierra Los Chinos, 17.5 km NNE Sahuaripa (29.20624°N, 109.19078°W; WGS84), 875 m elev. 13 April 2010. James C. Rorabaugh, Abigail D. King, Carmina Gutiérrez González, and Miguel A. Gómez Ramírez. Verified by G. Bradley. UAZ 57239-PSV. New municipality record, northernmost locality for this species, and extends the range in Sonora 100 km NNW from the previous northern range limit near Río Maycoba reported by Van Devender and Enderson (2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:488). The specimen was found while crossing a dirt road at about 1000 h on a steep rocky slope in foothills thornscrub; air temperature was 27°C.

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**NERODIA SIPEDON** (Northern Watersnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON CO.: Salt Lick Creek at Spring Hill Rd bridge (36.518611°N, 85.844167°W; WGS 84). 1 October 2012. Michael C. Fulbright and Matthew D. Wagner. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19189 [color photo]). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 7 August 2012]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 15 October 2011). Small adult found under rock at stream edge.

TROUSDALE CO.: Goose Creek, under TN Highway 25 bridge (36.3850°N, 86.1292°W; WGS 84). 30 September 2011. Michael C. Fulbright and Matthew D. Wagner. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19186 [color photo]). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008, *op. cit.*). Juvenile found under rock at stream edge.

**MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA (e-mail: mfulbright@my.apsu.edu); **MATTHEW D. WAGNER**, Department of Natural Resource Management, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57007, USA (e-mail: matthew.wagner@sdstate.edu).

**OLIGODON BITORQUATUS** (Boie's Kukri Snake). INDONESIA: BALI: GYANYAR DISTRICT: Sukawati, Tegenungan (08.345786°S, 115.171970°E, WGS 84; 68 m elev.). 25 January 2012. Ron Lilley. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.174). Verified by I. Das. Live individual crawling on garden path, presumably flushed out of soil during heavy rain, at 1000 h. SVL 137 mm; TL 20 mm. Defensive display consisted of raising posterior body and tail tightly curled spirally. Head and anterior part of body occasionally raised in S-shape. First record for Bali (Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia*. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 376 pp.; McKay 2006. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Bali*. Krieger Publishing, Malabar, Florida. 146 pp.). Nearest populations recorded from Java and Sumbawa, and there are unconfirmed reports from Borneo

and Sumatra (de Lang 2011. *The Snakes of the Lesser Sunda Islands* [Nusa Tenggara], Indonesia. Chimaira Editions, Frankfurt am Main. 349 pp.).

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**OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS AESTIVUS** (Northern Rough Green-snake). USA: TENNESSEE: TROUSDALE CO.: Parking area on east side of Oldham Rd (36.386111°N, 86.211944°W; WGS 84). 30 September 2011. Michael C. Fulbright and Matthew D. Wagner. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19164). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 7 August 2012]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 15 October 2011). Found dead on the road.

**MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA (e-mail: mfulbright@my.apsu.edu); **MATTHEW D. WAGNER**, Department of Natural Resource Management, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57007, USA (e-mail: matthew.wagner@sdstate.edu).

**OPHIOPHAGUS HANNAH** (King Cobra). PHILIPPINES: ROMBLON PROVINCE: Romblon Poblacion (12.96667°N, 122.4333°E). Mark Wallbank. 9 November 2012. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.177). Verified by I. Das. Total length 280 cm. First record for Romblon Island, species known from throughout South and Southeast Asia (Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia*. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 376 pp.), and within the Philippines, from the islands of Luzon, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, Palawan, Dinagat, Jolo, Balabac, Catanduanes, Polillo, Bohol, and Cebu (Alcala 1986. *Guide to Philippines Flora and Fauna*. Volume X. Amphibians and Reptiles. Natural Resources Management Center, Ministry of Natural Resources and University of the Philippines, Manila. xiv + 195 pp.; Leviton 1964. *Philippine J. Sci.* 93:531–550). Romblon Province is situated in central Philippines, and is composed of three major islands (Tablas, Sibuyan, and Romblon) and 17 smaller islands. No terrestrial elapid snake has been recorded on any island of Romblon Province (Siler et al. 2012. *Check List* 8:443–462).

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**RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS** (Brahminy Blind Snake). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF LA PAZ: La Paz (24.164045°N, 110.310326°W; WGS84), 19 m elev. 15 August 2010. Tonatiuh Chavez Sánchez. Verified by Lee Grismer. CIBNOR Herpetological Collection (CIB 1479). New municipality record, extending the distributional range ca. 434 km (air) SE of closest known locality at San Ignacio, Baja California Sur (Murphy and Ottley 1979. *Herpetol. Rev.* 10:119). The snake was found in a flower pot at 1500 h in downtown La Paz.

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