

**OXYRHOPUS FORMOSUS.** VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Javillal, Río Caura. 5 October 1993. Collected by Panare indians. Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas (MCNC-8035). Verified by O. Fuentes. Species has a wide distribution in South America east of the Andes and north of 20°S latitude (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1986, Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata. Part I. Snakes. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington). First citation of the species in Venezuela was by McDiarmid and Paolillo (1988. *In* Brewer Carías (ed.), Cerro de la Neblina, Resultados de la Expedición 1983–1987. FUDECI, Caracas) from Río Baría, Estado Amazonas. Our example was found 750 km NNE of the previous known locality and provides evidence that the distribution of *Oxyrhopus formosus* in Venezuela includes all lowlands of the Guianan Shield.

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**OXYRHOPUS GUIBEI** (False Coral Snake). BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: Murici (9°14'S, 35°48'W) and Rio Largo (9°30'S, 35°50'W) in small patches of Atlantic Forest. September–October 1995. E. M. X. Freire. Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas (MUFAL 1390, 1561, 1825), and Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 6724–25). Verified by U. Caramaschi. First record for the Northeastern Region of Brazil; extends range ca. 1000 km NE of Minas Gerais, Brazil (Zaher and Caramaschi 1992, *Bull. Mus. natl. Hist. nat.* 4, Sér. 14:805–827).

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**PHILODRYAS BARONI** (Baron's Racer). ARGENTINA: SANTA FE PROVINCE: 9 de Julio Department: Pozo Borrado (28°56'S, 61°44'W). 19 February 1969. M. Mendoza. Herpetological collection of former Centro Nacional de Iología, now located in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina (CENAI 2762, a female 1230 mm SVL). Verified by A. Giraudo. First record for Santa Fe province; extends range ca. 150 km airline E from nearest known population in Santiago del Estero province (CeI 1993, *Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino Monogr.* 14:632–635). Species previously known from Tucumán, Salta, Catamarca, Córdoba, Chaco, and Santiago del Estero provinces in Argentina (CeI 1993, *op. cit.*; Williams and Francini 1991, *Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino* 9:74).

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**PHILODRYAS LIVIDA.** BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Mineiros, Parque Nacional das Emas (18°20'S, 53°00'W, 760–880 m elev.). 26 July 1997. M. B. Ramos Neto. (Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil, IB 57338). Verified by F. L. Franco. Species is known from 19 specimens from twelve localities in the states of São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul (Thomas and Fernandes 1996, *Herpetologica* 52:271–275). Formerly known as *Platyinion lividum* Amaral (1923); has been recently placed in the genus *Philodryas* Wagler (1830) by Thomas and Fernandes (1996, *op. cit.*). First state record: extends range about 150 km northward.

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**SONORA SEMIANNULATA** (Ground Snake). USA: ARIZONA: COCONINO Co: Wupatki National Monument. 9 June 1951. Pierson. University of Arizona Herpetology Collection (UAZ 26371–72). Verified by George Bradley. First Arizona records north of the Mogollon Rim outside of the Inner Gorge of the Grand Canyon, and first record for the Little Colorado River basin. Extends range ca. 80 km SE of nearest records in Grand Canyon National Park, and ca. 115 km NNE of nearest populations in Yavapai County (Fowle 1965, *The Snakes of Arizona*. McGraw Hill, New York. 164 pp.; Frost 1983, *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 333:1–4). This record suggests the species could be found almost anywhere in the southern Colorado Plateau region of NE Arizona, NW New Mexico, SE Utah, and SW Colorado.

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**TAENIOPHALLUS BREVIROSTRIS.** BRAZIL: ACRE: PORTO WALTER: Igarapé São Luiz (8°50'17"S 72°54'23"W). D. Oren, F. S. Braga and D. Pimentel. 24 April 1996. Departamento de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. MPEG 19031. Verified by Ulisses Galatti. First record for the state of Acre (Myers 1974, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 153[1]:1–262; Cunha and Nascimento 1978, *Pub. Avulsas Mus. Goeldi* 31:1–218; Cunha and Nascimento 1993, *Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi, Sér. Zool.* 9[1]:1–191 [= *Rhadinaea brevirostris*]; Di-Bernardo 1992, *Comun. Mus. Ciénc. Tecnol. PUCRS, sér. zool.* 5[13]:225–256; Silva-Jr. 1993, *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 1:37–86) [= *Echinanthera brevirostris*]).

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**TANTLLITA LINTONI** (Linton's Dwarf Short-tail Snake). NICARAGUA: JINOTEGA: Reserva Biosfera BOSAWAS. ca. 3 km S Ayapal at Río Curinwas, 200 m elev. (12°46.62'N, 85°23.17'W). 14 February 1998. G. Köhler. Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg (SMF 78606). Verified by L. D. Wilson. First record for Nicaragua; extends range ca. 250 airline km SE of record from mountains above Corozal, Departamento Atlántida, Honduras (Wilson and Meyer 1985, *The Snakes of Honduras*. 2nd Edition. Publ. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. 150 pp.).

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**TROPIDODRYAS SERRA.** BRAZIL: BAHIA: Santa Cruz Cabrália: Estação Ecológica do Pau Brasil (CEPLAC/ESPAP (15°40'S 38°58'W) 0–100 m elev. 3 May 1995. Laurindo Xavier and Antônio Cosme. Coleção Zoológica Gregório Bondar of the Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau (CZGB 3698). Verified by Ronaldo Fernandes. Specimen was found during the morning on the ground on the border of a primary forest. Species is found in northeastern, central, and southeastern Brazil (Amaral 1978, *Serpentes do Brasil, Melhoramentos/ Universidade de São Paulo*. 2 ed. São Paulo. 246 pp.). Two specimens already known from Bahia have