

tory, University of Crete, Greece, MNHUC E98–E103 (*Pergousa*) and MNHUC E118–E124 (*Pachia*). Verified by B. Chondropoulos. First observation of *Podarcis erhardii* east of Middle Aegean Gap. Nearby islands of Nisyros and Gyalí, although in close proximity, are characterized by an eastern herpetofauna, where *P. erhardii* is replaced by *Ophisops elegans*.

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SERPENTES

ATRACTUS TORQUATUS. (Culebra Terrera Roja; Red Burrowing Snake). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Cerro Santa Rosa, 100 km SSE El Manteco, 300 m elev. June 1994. F. García. Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas (MCNC-8034). Verified by L. F. Navarrete. Species was reported for the first time in Venezuela by McDiarmid and Paolillo (1988. *In* Brewer-Carías 1988, Cerro de la Neblina, Resultados de la Expedición 1983–1987. FUDECI, Caracas) from the lower Baría River at the S edge of the country in the state of Amazonas, and noted that the specimen was to be housed in the American Museum of Natural History of New York (no catalogue number given). We report here the first vouchered specimen of this species deposited in a Venezuelan museum, constituting the first locality in the state of Bolívar and extending the distribution of this taxon in the country 800 km to the NE. The presence of this snake in Venezuela is not surprising, as it is distributed through all north Amazonian countries (Hoogmoed 1980, *Zool. Verhan.*, Leiden 175:1–47; Martins and Oliveira 1993, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 67[2]:21–40).

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BOTHROPS MOOJENI (Brazilian Lancehead). PARAGUAY: DEPARTAMENTO CANINDEYU: Reserva Natural del Bosque de Mbaracayú, "Caseta Lagunita," 24°08'04"S, 55°25'38"W. 6 April 1995. E. Buonghermini P., R. Palacios, and U. Svensson. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay (MNHNP 6831). Verified by Marta Motte. First confirmed record for the Oriental Region of Paraguay. One male collected in an abandoned house. Species was mentioned as of probable occurrence in eastern Paraguay based on a photograph (Campbell and Lamar 1989, *The Venomous Reptiles of Latin America*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 425 pp).

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DENDROPHIDION DENDROPHIS. BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: Maceió (9°40'S, 35°43'W), Rio Largo (9°30'S, 35°50'W) and Muricé (9°14'S, 35°48'W) in small patches of Atlantic Forest. February 1993–September 1995. E. M. X. Freire. Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas (MUFAL 327, 429,

1779, 2060, 2245). Verified by R. Fernandes. First record for the northeastern region of Brazil; extends range ca. 1500 km SE of Belém, Pará, Brazil (Cunha and Nascimento 1978, *Publ. Avuls. Mus. Par. Emélio Goeldi* 31:67–68).

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ELAPHE GUTTATA (Corn Snake). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co: 6.4 km (by road) SW jct. Co. Rd. 123 and FM 141 on FM 141. 17 October 1998. John H. Malone. TCWC 81639. Verified by James R. Dixon. County record; fills distribution gap between Bastrop and Burleson counties. (Dixon 1987, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 434 pp; Dixon 1996, Ten year supplement to Texas herpetological county records published in *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 1987. *Texas Herpetol. Soc. Spec. Publ. No. 2*).

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ERYTHROLAMPRUS PSEUDOCORALLUS. (Falsa Corai de Maracaibo, Maracaibo's False Coral Snake). VENEZUELA: ESTADO AMAZONAS: Gavilán, a small indigenous village 30 km ENE of Puerto Ayacucho. 3 January 1990. Collected by Piaroa Indians. Museo de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas (MCNC 7676). Verified by O. Álvarez. *Erythrolamprus pseudocorallus* had been recorded previously in the Maracaibo Basin in the states of Zulia and Mérida, and was thought to be endemic to this region (Roze 1966. *La Taxonomía y Zoogeografía de los Ofidios de Venezuela*. Ediciones de la Biblioteca, Universidad Central de Venezuela Caracas. 360 pp.). First report of the species outside of the Maracaibo Basin, about 600 km to the SE; demonstrates a much wider distribution in the country and that the endemicity of the species is invalid for the Maracaibo Basin. Rodríguez-Acosta and Fuentes (1995–96 *Terra* 11–12[20–21]:77–84) mention the presence of this species in Amazonas, but without further explanation.

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PARANCIA ABACURA REINWARDTII (Western Mud Snake). USA: TEXAS: FORT BEND Co: Brazos Bend State Park, 26.1 km (by air) ESE Rosenberg. 19 September 1998. John H. Malone. TCWC 81641. Verified by James R. Dixon. First live specimen documented from Fort Bend Co. (previous record was based on a fossil specimen; Dixon 1987, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 434 pp; Dixon 1996, Ten year supplement to Texas herpetological county records published in *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 1987. *Texas Herpetol. Soc. Spec. Publ. No. 2*). Specimen collected under the authority of State Park Scientific Study Permit 60-98.

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