

**LIOLAEMUS LAURENTI**. ARGENTINA: MENDOZA PROVINCE: Lavalle Department: 11 km. SW from Encón, San Juan Province, 32°17'22.7"S, 67°52'34.3"W. 01 February 2006. C. S. Abdala, J. S. Abdala, and J. O. Abdala. Herpetological Collection Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 18106–107). Verified by F. Lobo. Known from southern central Catamarca, central and southwestern La Rioja, and eastern San Juan (Etheridge 1992. *Boll. Museo Reg. Sci. Nat.*, Torino 10[1]:1–19). First province record, extends the range 90 km SW from 4 km W of Bermejo, San Juan Province (Etheridge and Espinoza 1997. *Herpetol. Rev.* 28:160–161).

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**LYGOSOMA BOWRINGII** (Bowring's Supple Skink). BANGLADESH: COMILLA DISTRICT: Lalmai-Tipperah Hills (23°22'N, 91°07'E), 12 July 2006. S. Mahony and A.H.M. Ali Reza. Wildlife Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka (JU 0050). Photograph deposited at USDZ, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG].2.1). Verified by Indraneil Das. First record for Bangladesh and western range extension from nearest populations in Myanmar (of which the border is > 240 km w of Comilla) (Das 2002. *A Photographic Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of India*. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 144 pp.). Supported by Cleveland Metroparks Zoo and Rufford Foundation to the second author, which partially supported the first author. Bangladesh Forest Department issued permission (CCF [Wildlife]/2M–47/2006) for this work to the second author. Thanks are due to Md. Kamal Hossain from JU for his enthusiastic assistance in the field.

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**NOROPS SAGREI** (Brown Anole). USA: ALABAMA: LEE CO.: Opelika, Plant World Nursery, 7509 Lee Road 146. Approximately 100 m NW of Parkers Crossroad (intersection of Lee Rd 146 & Lee Rd 166). Collected first by Roger Birkhead, then by John Steffen, verified by Craig C. Guyer. Voucher specimens deposited in Natural History Museum at Auburn University (AU 37296, 37297). First published record for Alabama. Nearest localities are 286 km SE in Valdosta, Georgia (Echternacht et al. 1995. *Herpetol. Rev.* 26:107) and 270 km SE in Panama City, Florida (Means 1990. *Herpetol. Rev.* 21:96). On 23 January 2006, RB collected a solitary male (AU 37293). On 25 March 2006, JS sighted a minimum of 30 adult males and 20 adult females in approximately one hour search time. Animals were seen perching on plant scaffolding, nursery walls and tables, and at least one pair was seen copulating on greenhouse scaffolding. Brown Anoles are common invaders throughout Florida (Lee 1985. *Copeia* 1985:182–194), and have

recently been found in Georgia (Echternacht et al., *op. cit.*; Campbell and Hammontree 1995. *Herpetol. Rev.* 26:107), Louisiana (Platt and Fontenot 1994. *Herpetol. Rev.* 25:33), and Texas (Krusling et al. 1995. *Herpetol. Rev.* 26:108). It is speculated that lizards in Georgia and Louisiana have colonized these localities when transported as propagules from Florida plant nurseries. This current sighting definitively implicates plant nurseries as propagules for colonization.

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**PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS** (Great Plains Skink). MÉXICO: SONORA: Municipality of Hermosillo, 34 km (by Son. Hwy 104) E Hermosillo (29.049928°N, 110.604418°W). 4 July 1991. Adrian Quijada and Ivan Parra. Verified by C. H. Lowe. UAZ 49170. First record for the Municipality of Hermosillo, extending the range ca. 146 km (airline) SW from the vicinity of Gúasabas, Sonora (Cliff 1953. *Copeia* 1953:186–187). The lizard was found in a transition zone between Sonoran Desert scrub and Sinaloan thorn scrub.

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**SCINCELLA GEMMINGERI** (Forest Ground Skink) MÉXICO: CHIAPAS: Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez: Km 12.7 on Tuxtla Gutiérrez–Cañón del Sumidero road (16°48'31.4"N, 93°05'21.6"W), 1186 m elev. 12 November 2004. Alberto Mendoza Hernández and Roberto Luna Reyes. Instituto de Historia Natural y Ecología, Chiapas (IHNHERP 3377, 3383, 3384). Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. First state record, extending its known range ca. 121 km NE of Rodulfo Figueroa, Oaxaca (MZFC 15558; García-Vázquez 2004. *Revisión Taxonómica del Genero Scincella* [Lacertilia: Scincidae] de México. Unpubl. thesis, Univ. Autón. de Puebla, Puebla). The specimen was collected in tropical deciduous forest.

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**TUPINAMBIS QUADRILINEATUS** (Teiu). BRAZIL: DISTRITO FEDERAL: Ponte Alta de Cima: Gama (16°01'S, 48°12'W). 09 November 2006. G. B. Figueiredo, W. E. Salmito, and T. C. S. Guimarães. Verified by G. R. Colli. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília, Brazil (CHUNB 49442, adult male collected in a gallery forest from Cerrado). Previously known in Brazil only from the states of Tocantins (Mesquita et al.