

**CROTALUS AQUILUS (Queretaran Dusky Rattlesnake).** MEXICO: MEXICO: MUNICIPALITY OF TOLUCA: El Cerrillo, Piedras Blancas (19.24584°N, 99.41395°W; WGS 84), 2600 m elev. 3 June 2021. Erika A. Reyes-Velázquez and Aldo Gómez-Benitez. Verified by Ricardo Palacios Aguilar. Colección Fotográfica de Herpetología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (CFH 14–16; photo vouchers). The juvenile snake was found and rescued in a concrete irrigation canal located among grassland and vegetation modified by agriculture. Photographs of the snake were taken along with morphometric data, and subsequently, the specimen was released. The individual was identified as *C. aquilus* based on diagnostic scale characteristics recorded in Campbell and Lamar (2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 1032 pp.), Meik et al. (2007. *West. N. Am. Nat.* 67:601–604) and Lemos-Espinal and Dixon (2016. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Hidalgo / Amphibians and Reptiles of Hidalgo*. CONABIO, Ciudad de México, México. 63 pp.), which included 10 supralabial scales, nine infralabial scales, one prefoveal scale, and a prenasal scale that curves slightly below the postnasal scale. Our record expands the distribution of *C. aquilus* towards the central region of the state, specifically 45.9 km to the north in San Ignacio de Loloya, Atlacomulco, state of Mexico, and 60.8 km to the west in the Ecological Conservation Zone of Mexico City. This record also increases the number of venomous snake species for the municipality, where only *C. triseriatus* had been previously recorded.

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**LAMPROPELTIS HOLBROOKI (Speckled Kingsnake).** USA: TEXAS: SAN SABA CO.: US Hwy 190, 10.6 rd km E of San Saba (31.21299°N, 98.61129°W; WGS 84). 30 May 2022. John C. Moore and Brandon C. Bowers. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 109170). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (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. 447 pp.). The nearest record is 16.6 km to the east near Senterfitt in Lampasas County, Texas (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 10828). This specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department permit issued to Toby J. Hibbitts (SPR-0506-662).

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**NERODIA RHOMBIFER (Diamond-backed Watersnake).** USA: ILLINOIS: LAWRENCE CO.: Turner Pond in the former Texaco refinery (38.7036°N, 87.6852°W; WGS 84). Verified by C. A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 46137). 18 March 2003. J. G. Stewart, D. B. Henry, and L. J. Pitcher. This new county record represents the northernmost occurrence of *N. rhombifer* within

the lower Wabash River Valley of Illinois (Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). The nearest known record (INHS 44855) was taken ca. 118.6 km to the south, at "Cypress Ditch, 5 km. W Shawneetown" in Gallatin County. This specimen was acquired by the Illinois Natural History Survey as part of the acquisition of the former Southern Illinois University fluid vertebrate collections (SIUC-R 4339). No permitting information is available.

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**OPHIOPHAGUS HANNAH (King Cobra).** PHILIPPINES: LUZON ISLAND: IFUGAO PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF HUNGDUAN: Barangay Hapao (16.88082°N, 121.01491°E; WGS 84), 950 m elev. 19 October 2019. Joel Gano. Verified by Indraneil Das. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.611a–b; photo voucher). Individual (ca. 100 cm total length) killed by local resident. First provincial record. *Ophiophagus hannah* has a widespread distribution in Philippines, with previous records on Luzon Island from the provinces of Aurora, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Kalinga, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Rizal, Sorsogon, and Zambales (Sy and Payba 2022. *SEAVR* 2022:16–17). Record extends the range of this species 78 km south of nearest known locality in Municipality of Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island (Sy and Labatos 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:130).

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**SIBYNOPHIS SUBPUNCTATUS (Duméril's Black-headed Snake).** INDIA: JHARKHAND: LATEHAR DISTRICT: Palamau Tiger Reserve (23.85056°N, 84.20417°E; WGS 84), 354 m elev. 12 December 2022. Vishal Kumar Prasad. Verified by K. P. Dinesh. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.597; photo voucher). Adult individual (12.4 cm total length) observed at 1130 h. New state record for Jharkhand, extending range by ca. 669 km to the northeast from Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District in Telangana (Kumar et al. 2017. *Check List* 13:577–580). Fieldwork was supported by State Forest Department Jharkhand and Biodiversity Research and Conservation Foundation, Koderma.

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**TANTALOPHIS DISCOLOR (Oaxacan Cat-eyed Snake).** MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF CHALCATONGO DE HIDALGO: La Unión Chalcatongo (16.95615°N, 97.62812°W; WGS 84), 2315 m elev. 28