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DRYMARCHON CAUDOMACULATUS. VENEZUELA: ZULIA: Municipio Machiques de Perijá, San José de Perijá, Hacienda San Sebastián (9°59'N, 72°24'W). 07 May 2004. E. Infante Rivero and P. Velozo Delgado. Museo de Biología de La Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela (MBLUZ-R-0835). Verified by M. Natęra. *D. caudomaculatus* has been considered an endemic species of the Falcón state in Venezuela, with its distribution restricted to one small area of this state in the northwest of the country (Wüster et al. 2001. Herpetol. J. 11:157–165). This is the first state record for Zulia and the westernmost locality, extending the known distribution ca. 337 km (air line) SW of the nearest locality in Taratara, Falcón state, (Wüster et al., *op. cit.*).

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DRYMARCHON CORAIS EREBENNUS (Texas Indigo Snake). USA: TEXAS: BANDERA Co.: Adult male 268 cm TL was found and killed by a visitor at Lost Maples State Park on 19 February 2001. Other specimens have been occasionally found DOR (in the vicinity, but this is the first known specimen to be salvaged and vouchered). University of Texas at Arlington Collection of Vertebrates (UTACV R 52917). Verified by Harry W. Greene. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas, A&M University Press. 421 pp.)

Submitted by **CARL J. FRANKLIN**, Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington, Department of Biology, Arlington, Texas 76019, USA; e-mail: Franklin@uta.edu.

FARANCIA ABACURA REINWARDTII (Western Mudsnake). USA: TEXAS: SAN PATRICIO Co.: 11.27 km W of Aransas Pass on State Hwy 35 (27°56'03"N, 97°15'05"W). 9 June 2003. M.R.J. Forstner. Verified by J. R. Dixon. Texas A&M University, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection. TCWC 88276. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.). This adult male was found dead on the shoulder of State Highway 35 at midmorning. The specimen had a snout–vent length of 802.0 mm and a tail length of 173.0 mm. Muscle tissue was removed and placed in the frozen tissue collection at Texas State University–San Marcos (MF 9639) and the specimen itself was preserved (MJF 10627) and accessioned into the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 88276) at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas.

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LEPTOTYPHLOPS BRASILIENSIS (Blind Snake). BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Três Marias (18°12'00"S, 45°15'00"W). 1987. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ 4616, juvenile female 99 mm SVL, 8 mm TL). Verified by R. Fernandes. First state record for the State of Minas Gerais and third known locality, extends the distributional range ca. 680 km S of Barreiras, State of Bahia (Rodrigues and Puerto 1994. J. Herpetol. 28:393–394). Seventh known specimen, recorded previously from Estação Ecológica Uruçuí-Una, State of Piauí. (Curcio et al., 2002. Phyllomedusa 1[2]:101–104).

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LEPTOTYPHLOPS UNGUIROSTRIS. PARAGUAY: DEPARTAMENTO BOQUERÓN: Estancia “Toro Mocho” (23°30'S, 60°31'W). 24 October 2003. P. Cacciali and F Brusquetti. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay, San Lorenzo, Paraguay (MNHNP 10625, female, SVL 101 mm, TL 2 mm). Verified by N. Scott. Mentioned previously in Argentina from Río Negro to Salta and Formosa (Kretzschmar 1996. Acta zool. lilloana 43[2]:275–279; Lanari and López 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:182); cited from southern Paraguay without specific localities or voucher specimens (Peters and Oerejas Miranda 1970. Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 297:1–347; Cei 1993. Reptiles del Noroeste, Nordeste y Este de la Argentina. Mus. Reg. Scien. Natur. Torino, Monogr. XIV, Turin, Italy. 949 pp.; McDiarmid et al. 1999. Snake Species of the World. Vol. 1. Herpetol. League. 511 pp.; Leynaud and Bucher 1999. Acad. Nac. Cien. Miscelánea. 98, 46 pp.). Present record confirms the presence of the species in Paraguay, and extends range ca. 192 km SE of Formosa (Lanari and López, *op. cit.*); 346 km E of Finca Pozo Largo (Kretzschmar, *op. cit.*) and 447 km NW of Corrientes (Giraud 2001. Serpientes de la Selva Paranaense y del Chaco Húmedo. L.O.L.A. Monogr. 17: 285 pp.; Álvarez et al. 2002. Atlas de Anfíbios y Reptiles de las Provincias de Corrientes, Corrientes, Chaco y Formosa (Argentina). Fac. Cienc. Exac. Nat. y Agrim., Universidad Nacional del Nordeste. 156 pp).

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: KENTUCKY: MERCER Co.: near Shreve, DOR. 13 July 1979. Albert Westerman. Verified by Jeffrey G. Davis. Thomas More College Herpetology Collection (TMC R263). County record (Meade. 1993. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern Mississippi).

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