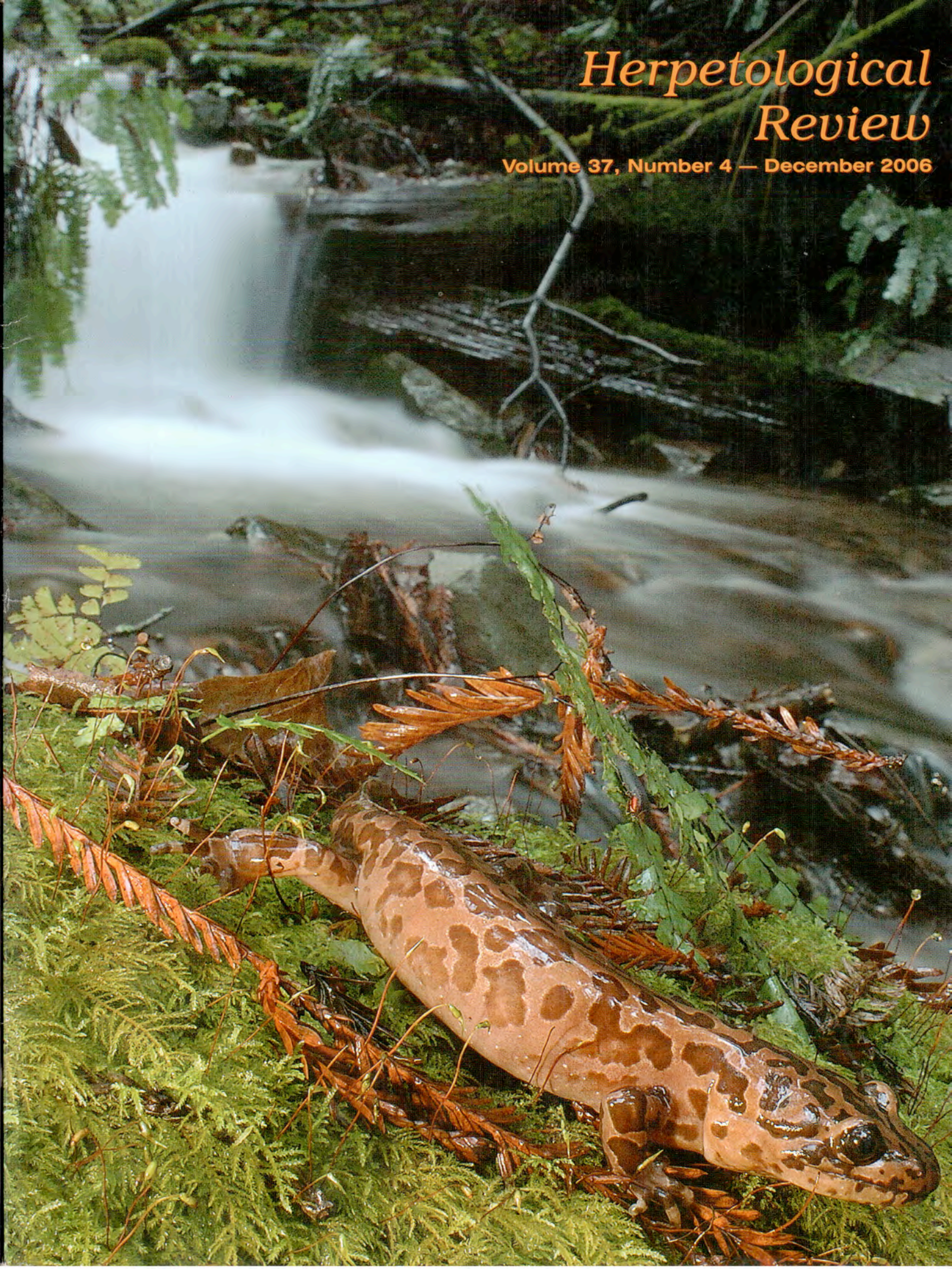


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CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: ROWAN Co.: 8 km NE Richfield; ca. 800 m E of jct. of Reaves Island Road [SR 2148] and River Road on Alcoa Game Land (35.5298°N, 80.2085°W). 05 September 2006. Mitchell Mimier. Verified by Alvin L. Braswell. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (ALB 11931, photo voucher). New county record (Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 263 pp.). Gravid female in various stages of decomposition. The head and tail had been removed.

Submitted by **WESLEY M. ANDERSON** (e-mail: weanderson@davidson.edu) and **MICHAEL E. DORCAS**, Department of Biology, Davidson College, North Carolina 28035-7118, USA (e-mail: midorcas@davidson.edu).

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). USA: TEXAS: WASHINGTON Co.: 0.6 mi N of Texas Hwy 105 (30°17'11"N, 096°14'34"W), 293 ft elev. 15 September 2006. Bob L. Tipton and Angelita Chavez Tipton. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections-Texas Memorial Museum-University of Texas (TNHC 65338). New county record. (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 421 pp.). A large juvenile (422 mm) female, with one button taken DOR fresh on a paved road, hardwood forest to both sides of the road (east and west), large pasture area beginning both sides of the road about 50 m N of where the snake was collected.

Submitted by **BOB L. TIPTON** and **ANGELITA CHAVEZ TIPTON**, 15622 Ten Oaks, Tomball, Texas 77377, USA (e-mail: btipton@ghg.net); and **THOMAS A. SINCLAIR**, 12903 Cloverwood Drive, Cypress, Texas 77429-2028, USA (e-mail: tsinclair2@houston.rr.com).

CROTALUS TRISERIATUS TRISERIATUS (Mexican Dusky Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: TLAXCALA: 0.8 km S Puebla state line off Mex. Hwy. 119. 11 July 1970. P. Hubbell. Verified by George Bradley. UAZ 34495. New state record (Campbell and Lamar 2004. Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 870 pp.). Although Gloyd (1940. Spec. Publ. Chicago Acad. Sci. 4:1-270) and Klauber (1972. Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind. 2nd ed. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, California. 1533 pp.) considered Tlaxcala to be within the geographic range of *C. triseriatus*, actual records from the state appear to be lacking.

Submitted by **ROBERT W. BRYSON, JR.**, School of Life Sciences, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-4004, USA; e-mail: brysonjr@unlv.nevada.edu.

DRYOCALAMUS TRISTRIGATUS (Three-lined Tree Snake). BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: TEMBURONG DISTRICT: Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre (04°32'N, 115°09'E). ca. 100 m elev. 06 September 2005. Jonas Maximilian Dehling. Zoological Museum of the Department of Biology, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam (UBD G002). Verified by T. Ulmar Grafc. BELAIT DISTRICT: Sungei Liang (04°40'N, 114°28'E; ca. 5 m elev.). 15 October 1992. Indraneil Das. (UBD ID-525). Verified by Joseph K. Charles. First country records, in addition to records from Sabah and Sarawak (Stuebing 1991.

Raffles Bull. Zool. 39[2]:323-362), besides Pulau Natuna in Indonesia, and Balabac and Palawan in the Philippines (Das 2006. A Photographic Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Borneo. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London/Ralph Curtis Books, Sanibel Island, Florida. 144 pp.).

Submitted by **JONAS MAXIMILIAN DEHLING**, Department of Animal Ecology and Tropical Biology, Biozentrum, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany (e-mail: Jonas.M.Dehling@stud-mail.uni-wuerzburg.de); and **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my).

HYDRODYNASTES GIGAS (False Water Cobra). BRAZIL: PARAÍBA: João Pessoa (07°08'S, 34°51'W). 31 March 2006. G. A. P. Filho. Coleção Herpetológica do Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Paraíba (UFPB 4316). 28 August 1987 (UFPB 2441). 1 August 1986 (UFPB 2442). 18 August 1986, M. Rodrigues. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZUSP 8985). Mamanguape: Área de Proteção Ambiental (06°47'S, 34°56'W). 2002. G. Skuk. (UFPB 3678, 4316). All verified by F. L. Franco. Previously known from northern Argentina, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, southern, western, central, and northern Brazil (States of Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Amapá, and Pará), and French Guiana (Bernarde and Moura-Leite 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:54; Giraudo and Scrocchi 2002. Smithsonian Herpetol. Info. Serv. 132:1-53; Hoogmoed 1982. Mem. Inst. Butantan 46:219-254; Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1986. Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata, Part I. Snakes [Revised Ed.], Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, D.C.). First state records, extending the distribution nearly 3000 km northwards and 1400 km eastwards from the nearest known records (São Paulo, State of São Paulo and Paragominas, State of Pará, respectively).

Submitted by **GENTIL A. PEREIRA FILHO**, Herpetologia, Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil (e-mail: gentilfilho@yahoo.com); and **GIOVANNA GONDIM MONTINGELLI**, Instituto de Biociências da Universidade de São Paulo, Departamento de Zoologia, São Paulo, SP; Herpetologia, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil; e-mail: giovanna@ib.usp.br).

HYP SIGLENA TORQUATA (Nightsnake). USA: NEVADA: WASHOE Co.: West side of Anaho Island, Pyramid Lake (39.957°N, 119.519°W; 1165 m elev.). 28 July 2006. C. M. Gienger and Kellie M. Kuhn. Verified by R. E. Espinoza. UNR 7721. First record of this species from Anaho Island. This species has gone undetected in previous herpetological surveys of Anaho Island (Woodbury 1966. The History and Present Status of the Biota of Anaho Island, Pyramid Lake Nevada. Unpub. M.S. Thesis. Univ. Nevada-Reno). This record is a notable addition to the snake fauna of the island as *Crotalus lutosus* and *Pituophis melanoleucus* are the only other snake species known from the island.

Submitted by **C. M. GIENGER**, **KELLIE M. KUHN**, and **C. RICHARD TRACY**, Department of Biology, MS-314, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada 89557, USA (e-mail: gienger@biodiversity.unr.edu)