

ral History Museum, University of Kansas color slide (KU CT-11922). Verified by John E. Simmons. This specimen was collected in the middle of Yegua Creek. This species has not been recorded previously from Lee County (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station, 421 pp.). Yegua Creek represents the border between the two counties.

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**BOTHRIOPSIS TAENIATA** (Speckled Forest-pitviper). GUYANA: Mazaruni-Potaro District, Wokomung Massif, lat. 05°04'03.3" by long. 59°51'44.8", ca. 1135 m elev. 16 July 2003. Collected about 1 m off the ground in cloud forest vegetation by the David Clarke Smithsonian botanical expedition and given to D. Bruce Means. Two 35mm slides deposited in Florida Museum of Natural History Museum (UF-142004). Verified by William W. Lamar. First record of species in Guyana and extends range about 105 km E of closest previously known location in the saddle between Cerro Kukenan and Mt. Roraima, Estado Bolivar, Venezuela (Means 1994. South American Explorer 36:23–29; Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Vol. I. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York). The record is notable because it fills a distributional gap between Suriname on the east and Venezuela on the west.

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**ECHINANTHERA MELANOSTIGMA**. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Ouro Preto (20°23'S, 43°30'W, ca. 1159 m elev.), area of transition between Atlantic Forest and "Cerrado" biomes. Two specimens from Estação Ecológica do Tripuí collected 13 June 2000 by A. L. Silveira (Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais, Brazil; LZVUFOP 030 S) and Parque Estadual do Itacolomi collected in 1999 by A. S. Guimarães Neto (LZVUFOP 376 S). Verified by R. Fernandes (Museu Nacional / UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro). Previously known from southeastern Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and mid-east of São Paulo, Brazil, in Atlantic Forest near coastline (Di-Bernardo 1992. Comun. Mus. Ciênc. PUCRS, sér. zool. 5[13]:225–256). First state record, extends known distribution ca. 235 km NW from the previous closest record (Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Teresópolis; IB 41042) (Di-Bernardo, *op. cit.*).

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**ELAPHE PRASINA** (Green Bush Rat Snake). THAILAND: TAK PROVINCE: Muang Tak District: 30 km SW of Tak; ca. 700 m asl. 1 August 2003. G. Vogel. Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (IRSNB 16981). Verified by Georges Lenglet (IRSNB). Juvenile male (SVL 278 mm, tail L 98 mm) found dead on a small road at the edge of old secondary forest. First provincial record. The closest Thai records are situated ca. 230 km ENE in Loei Province (Schulz 1996. A Monograph of the Colubrid Snakes of the Genus *Elaphe* Fitzinger. Koeltz Scientific Books, Havlickuv Brod, iii + 439 pp.; Manthey and Grossmann 1997. Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens. Natur und Tier – Verlag, Münster, 512 pp.; Chan-ard et al. 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles of Peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. An Illustrated Checklist. Bushmaster Publications, Würselen, 240 pp.; Schulz and Grossmann 2000. Sauria 22[2]:31–36). Even including the present findings, records of *E. prasina* in Thailand are confined to the two northern provinces of Loei and Tak, although the species is broadly distributed outside the country, from eastern India to Peninsular Malaysia. We thank Tanya Chan-ard (National Science Museum, Pathumthani) for useful information.

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**ELAPHE VULPINA** (Western Fox Snake). USA: WISCONSIN: CRAWFORD Co: Specimen found DOR at Lynxville. HDW-NIU 1937. Sect. 23, T9N, R6W. 25 May 2003. Alan Hagensick and Jeff Hughes. Verified by Julie Ray. New county record (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Interim Report Wisconsin Herpetological Project, Milwaukee Public Museum. 87 pp.), previously having been taken in adjacent Grant, Richland, and Vernon counties.

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**ERYTHROLAMPRUS MIMUS MICRURUS** (False Coral Snake). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE BOLÍVAR: San Luis de Pambil (79°14'W, 01°15'S, ca. 300 m). 21 February 1992. C. Cabrera. Universidad San Francisco de Quito and Fundación Herpetológica Orcés, Quito, Ecuador. (FHGO-USFQ 429). Verified by J. M. Touzet. *Erythrolamprus mimus micrurus* occurs from Panama to western Ecuador (Dunn and Bailey 1939. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 86:12; Peters 1960. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 122:9). First province record, extending distribution ca. 70 km S from nearest known locality in the province of Los Ríos (Perez-Santos and Moreno 1991. Serpientes de Ecuador. Monogr. XI. Mus. Reg. Scien. Nat. Torino. 540 pp.). The species was previously known in Ecuador from the provinces of Esmeraldas, Los Ríos, and Pichincha (Peters 1957. Amer. Mus. Novitates 1851; Peters 1960, *op. cit.*; Perez-Santos and Moreno, *op. cit.*; Kuch and Freire 2002. Herpetozoa 15[3/4]: 182).

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