

BRONCHOCELA VIETNAMENSIS (Vietnam Long-tailed Agama). VIETNAM: DONG NAI: Cat Tien (11.35°–11.8°N, 107.1666667°–107.5666667°E). 19 May 2001. Paul Moler. IEBR 657. Verified by Jakob Hallermann. Adult male, SVL 86.0 mm, TL 316 mm, Previously known from Gia Lai and Phu Yen provinces (Hallermann 2005. Russian J. Herpetol. 12[3]:176; Ananjeva et al. 2007. Mitt. Mus. Naturk. Berl., Zool. Reihe 83, Suppl.:17). Third and most southward record from Vietnam, and ca. 250 km from type locality in Gia Lai Province.

Submitted by **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG**, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, 18 Hoang Quoc Viet, Hanoi, Vietnam; current address: Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: nqt2@yahoo.com); and **WOLFGANG BÖHME**, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: w.boehme.zfmk@uni-bonn.de).

GEHYRA LACERATA (Kanchanaburi Four-clawed Gecko). THAILAND: KHON KHAEN PROVINCE: Ban Fang District, Hin Chang See. June 2004. K. Kunya. Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRSNB 17032). Verified by G. L. Lenglet (IRSNB). This adult male specimen (58.6 mm SVL, single series of 17 precloacal pores) and others found active at ca. 2200 h on rocks and on ground on limestone hill. Locally abundant and was found in syntopy with *Gehyra mutilata* (IRSNB 17031). First provincial record, and known from Chonburi, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchaburi, and Sakaeo provinces, Thailand (Brown 1999. Copeia 1999[4]:990–1001; Chuaynkern 2004. Advanced Thailand Geographic 9[3]:42 [in Thai]; Nabhitabhata and Chan-ard 2005. Thailand Red Data: Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians. Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Bangkok. 234 pp.; Nabhitabhata et al. "2000" 2004. Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles in Thailand. Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, Bangkok. 152 pp.). *Gehyra lacerata* has previously been recorded from Thành Phố Hồ Chí Minh, Vietnam (Szczerbak and Nekrasova 1994. Vestn. Zool. 1994:48–52; Bobrov 1995. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 105:1–28), but has not been included in the most recent checklist (Nguyen et al. 2005. Danh lục êch nhái và bò sát Việt Nam. A Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles of Vietnam. Nhà Xuất bản Nông Nghiệp, Hà Nội. 180 pp. [in Vietnamese]) and its occurrence outside Thailand needs confirmation. We thank Yodchaiy Chuaynkern (National Science Museum, Pathumthani) for providing literature.

Submitted by **OLIVIER S. G. PAUWELS**, Département des Vertébrés Récents, Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Rue Vautier 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (e-mail: osgpauwels@yahoo.fr); **KIRATI KUNYA**, Korat Zoo, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand (e-mail: kkunya2006@yahoo.com); and **AARON M. BAUER**, Department of Biology, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue, Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085, USA (e-mail: aaron.bauer@villanova.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean House Gecko). USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: FALL RIVER Co.: Turkey Track Rd., 4.8 km W Hot Springs (43.426°N; 103.5370333°W). 01 September 2005. Steven G. Platt. Verified by Lars Bryan Williams. Campbell Museum, Clemson University (CUSC 2326). Found among de-

bris in heated outbuilding. First record for South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci. 26:29–46). Nearest documented populations in Utah and Nevada (Reed et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:106).

Submitted by **STEVEN G. PLATT**, Department of Biology, P.O. Box C-64, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA; **THOMAS R. RAINWATER**, The Institute of Environmental and Human Health, Department of Environmental Toxicology, P.O. Box 764, Jefferson, Texas 75657, USA; and **STANLEE MILLER**, Department of Biological Sciences, 132 Long Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, 29634-1903, USA (e-mail: amblyommavt@gmail.com).

KENTROPYX CALCARATA. BRAZIL, RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, Municipality of Parnamirim, Mata do Jiqui (05.9166667°S, 35.1833333°W). 03 February 2006. Pablo A. G. Sousa. Verified by Miguel T. U. Rodrigues. Coleção Herpetológica do Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal. Rio Grande do Norte (CHBEZ 1316, 1487, 1488, 1566). The species was known from Venezuela to Maranhão State in Brazil. In the coastal areas of Brazil, it occurs from 19°S in Espírito Santo State to the Ambiental Preservation Area of Mamanguape in the Paraíba State and the Serra de Baturité, an isolated forested mountain range in the semi-arid Caatingas in Ceará State. The Rio Grande do Norte State constitutes a gap between those two localities (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. Leid. 299:1–706; Gallagher and Dixon 1992. Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Hist. 10[1]:125–171; Vanzolini 1988. Proc. Work. Neotropical Distribution Patterns, pp. 317–342; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2003. Ecol. Cons. Caat. v. 01, pp. 489–540). First state record, extends the range 450 km E and 225 km N from the areas of Ceará and Paraíba states, respectively, and fills the gap in the distribution of the species.

Submitted by **PABLO A. G. SOUSA** and **ELIZA M. X. FREIRE**, Laboratório de Herpetologia. Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, CEP 59072-970, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

LEIOLEPIS TRIPLOIDA (Malaysian Butterfly Lizard). MALAYSIA: KEDAH: Kampung Wang Perah (6.3645333°N, 100.46005°E). 26 October 2008. M. S. Shahrul Anuar. La Sierra University Herpetological Collection (LSUHC 8734). Kuala Nerang (18.9 km SW of Kampung Wang Perah). 10 March 1930 and 15 March 1930. G. Hope Sworder. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC 2.961 and ZRC 2.962–63, respectively). Pokok Sena (22.2 km S of Kampung Wang Perah). 16 February 1930. G. Hope Sworder. ZRC 2.964. PENANG: Mengkuang Dam (5.3897833°N, 100.5025833°E). 25 October 2008. M. A. Muin. LSUHC 8715. All specimens verified by J. L. Grismer. Type locality given as "Malayisch-thailändisches Grenzgebiet auf der Malayischen Halbinsel" (= Malaysia-Thailand border of the Malay Peninsula; Peters 1970. Zool. Jb. Syst. Bd. 98:11–130), which could conceivably mean any place along the ca. 400 km border. A locality was subsequently illustrated on distribution maps (Darevsky and Kupriyanova 1993. Herpetozoa