

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: GUADALUPE CO.: 950 m S jct FM 1978 and Hwy 123 (29.78302°N, 097.94715°W; WGS 84). 25 February 2008. Vincent R. Farallo, Romey L. Swanson, Jeff R. Troy, and Glen R. Hood. Verified by Toby Hibbitts, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 93004–93007). Four individuals of various sizes were observed under lights and captured by hand, representing the first recorded occurrence of this species in Guadalupe County (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **VINCENT R. FARALLO** (e-mail: VF1030@txstate.edu), **ROMEY L. SWANSON**, **JEFF R. TROY**, **GLEN R. HOOD**, and **MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER**, Department of Biology, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

LEIOCEPHALUS SCHREIBERSII (Red-sided Curlytail Lizard). USA: FLORIDA: MIAMI-DADE CO.: Homestead, 24305 SW 142 Avenue (25.540744°N, 80.420585°W; WGS84; elev. 4 m). 3 May 2008. Kenneth L. Krysko and Joseph P. Burgess. Verified by Kevin M. Enge. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 152827–28). New county record and extends range of this species 58 km S of closest verified record in Hollywood, Broward County (Townsend et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:75). Reports of this species at several sites in northern Miami-Dade Co. (e.g., Meshaka et al. 2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publ. Co., Melbourne, Florida. 166 pp.; Wilson and Porras 1983. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Spec. Publ. No. 9, 89 pp.) have not been verified nor supported by vouchers. Two adult males collected. Nine other individuals of all size classes observed, suggesting a reproducing established population. We have observed this species at this site since 2002, and it has expanded its range at least one block to the north and west.

Submitted by **KENNETH L. KRYSKO**, Florida Museum of Natural History, Division of Herpetology, Dickinson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: kenneyk@flmnh.ufl.edu); and **JOSEPH P. BURGESS**, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve, 505 Guana River Road, Ponte Vedra, Florida 32082, USA.

LEPIDODACTYLUS LUGUBRIS (Mourning Gecko). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: Kuching: from grounds of Telang Usan Hotel (01.35°N, 110.20°E; WGS84), Photographed by Ruchira Somaweera. 04 May 2008. Adult female (showing lack of hemipenial bulge). USDZ photographic archive, ZRC (IMG) 2.93. First record from Sarawak, and a range extension southwestward on Borneo, ca. 1290 km from Kota Kinabalu. Previous Bornean records, based on presumed naturalized populations, are from Sandakan, Sandakan District (Tan 1993. Checklist of Lizards of Sabah. Sabah Parks Trustees, Kota Kinabalu. [2] + 18 pp., based on FMNH 63632) and Tanjung Aru Beach Resort, Kota Kinabalu, Kota Kinabalu District (ZRC 2.6583, ex-ID 8145) both in Sabah and Sintang, Kalimantan Barat Propinsi, Kalimantan, Indonesia (de Rooij 1915. The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago. Vol. I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria. E. J. Brill, Leiden. xiv + 384 pp.). Global distribution of species, as presently constituted

(as a unisexual-bisexual complex), includes Maldives, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sri Lanka, mainland Southeast Asia, Borneo, Riau Archipelago, Sulawesi, Halmahera, Lesser Sundas, Ternate, New Guinea, eastern Asia, Chagos Archipelago, Philippines, northern Australia, Micronesia, and Fiji. Several populations, believed introduced, are found in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, México, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, and Hawai'i (Bauer and Henle 1994. Familia Gekkonidae [Reptilia, Sauria]. Part I Australia and Oceania. Das Tierreich 109. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin and New York. xiii + 306 pp.; Brown and Alcalá 1978. Philippine Lizards of the Family Gekkonidae. Silliman University Natural Science Monograph Series No. 1, Dumaguete City. v + 146 pp + [1] errata sheet; Ineich 1999. In H. Ota [ed.], Tropical Island Herpetofauna. Origin, Current Diversity and Conservation, pp. 199–228. Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam; Zug 1991. Bishop Mus. Bull. Zool. 2: i–xii; 1–136). We thank Kelvin K. P. Lim for ZRC registration numbers.

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SAUROMALUS HISPIDUS (Spiny Chuckwalla). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Isla Rasa: ca. 49 km ESE of Bahía de los Ángeles (28.8246178°N, 112.9806675°W; WGS 84), 3 m elev. 17 May 2006. E. Velarde. Verified by J. Angel Soto-Centeno. San Diego Natural History Museum Herpetological Photo Collection (SDNHM-HerpPC 5208–5216). First record from Isla Rasa (Hollingsworth 1998. Herpetol. Monog. 12:38–191). It is unknown if this individual is an isolated record or part of an established population. *Sauromalus hispidus* however does occur on Islas Ángel de La Guarda, 15 km NW and on Isla Las Ánimas (= San Lorenzo Norte), 22 km S of Isla Rasa, respectively. The lizard reported herein was observed near the south shore of the island, among rocky boulders close to stands of Cardon (*Pachycereus pringlei*) and cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* sp.).

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TROPIDURUS PINIMA. BRAZIL: BAHIA: Rio de Contas (13.566667°S, 41.8°W; SAD69). D. Vrcibradic. 06 January 2005. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP98047–8). Verified by Miguel T. Rodrigues. This species was described (as *Tapinurus pinima*) by Rodrigues (1984. Pap. Avul. Zool., São Paulo 35:367–373) from Santo Inácio (11.1°S, 42.716667°W), in the state of Bahia, and was believed to be endemic to the type locality (Rodrigues 2003. In I. R. Leal et al. [eds.], Ecologia e Conservação da Caatinga, pp. 181–236. Universidade Federal