Geographic Distribution: Lampropeltis elapsoides (scarlet kingsnake).

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DRYMARCHON MELANURUS (Central American Indigo Snake). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF CANADAS DE ORO-REGION: Temacapulín, 88 km NE from Guadalajara (21.174083°N, 102.713805°W; WGS84), 1726 m elev. 14 March 2010. Jesús M. Rodríguez-Cansaco, Krystal L. González-Estupiñán, and Luand E. López-Rodríguez. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. UTADC 7611, 7612. First records for the municipality, and a range extension of 68 km E from Mezquital del Oro, Zacatecas (Ahumada-Carrillo and Vázquez-Huizar. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:448) and 73 km S of records in southern Aguascalientes (Vázquez Díaz and Quinones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, México, D.F. 318 pp.). The snake was found basking in the afternoon sun, on a rock inside a canyon covered by tropical deciduous forest.

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LAMPROPETIS RICOLOR (Mexican Plateau Earth Snake). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TEOCOTLÁN: Sierra de Quila, near Teco- lotlán, 100 km SW from Guadalajara (20.312353°N, 104.013385°W; WGS84), 2450 m elev. 13 October 2011. Jesús Rodríguez-Cansaco and Matías Domínguez-Laso. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. UTADC 7613. First municipality record, extending the range 89 km N from its nearest location in the Sierra de Manantlán (O’Horo and Enge 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39[2]:241). Extends range 34 km NNW of the nearest record in several regions of Tennessee, especially the Cumberland Plateau, and this record fills a distributional gap among the nearest records approximately 48 km N in White Co., 48 km SW in Grundy Co., and 72 km SE in Bradley Co.

Funding for this research was provided by IOS-1051367 to T. Langkilde.

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LAMPROPETIS ELAPSOIDES (Scarlet Kingsnake). USA: ALABAMA: COWINGTON COUNTY: US Route 29, Conecuh National Forest (31.14052°N 86.67253°W; WGS 84). 22 May 2013. S. Graham and M. Herr. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM 40225. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Funding was provided by a Penn State Department of Undergraduate Education Summer Discovery Grant to Mark Herr and a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB-0949483) to Tracy Langkilde.

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collected alive under small wooden board in backyard covering a sparsely vegetated area of Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon* spp.) adjacent to bare ground interspersed with Hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), Sweet Acacia (*Acacia farnesiana*), and dried vegetative debris under dry conditions. The residence is 1.6 km from a local nursery. Collector had purchased and planted vegetation from this nursery on several occasions.

Previous specimens were collected at this location on 11 November 2007 and 1 December 2007 by Susan Sferra. These specimens were identified by Michael J. Sredl, Arizona Game and Fish Department, but were not independently verified or accessioned into museum collections. All were observed after heavy rains. A second voucher specimen (UAZ 57402-PSV) was collected at the same location on 23 December 2010.

Additional *Rhaphophypolops braminus* specimens have been collected in the region but there is not sufficient evidence that these represent established populations: 33.308629°N, 111.810242°W, 20 October 2008, Cathy Kasevich (unvouchered); 33.410968°N, 111.970299°W, 6 November 2007, Philip C. Rosen. Verified by G. L. Bradley (UAZ 56919). The parthenogenetic Brahmini Blindsnake is the first non-native snake to become established in Arizona and is generally considered to be the most widespread, globally distributed, snake species in the world.

We thank Andrew Holycross for his assistance.

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### Siphlophis Worontzowi (Worontzow’s Spotted Night Snake)