

SALVACION: Barangay Santo Niño (12.03248°N, 119.99140°E; WGS 84), 54 m elev. Emerson Y. Sy. 23 April 2016. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore, (ZRC[IMG] 2.269 a–e; photo voucher). Verified by Arvin C. Diesmos. Individual (114.8 cm total length) found DOR. First island record. Known from the Malay Peninsula (southern Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore), Borneo, Sumatra, and in the Philippines, reported from Calautit, Culion, and Palawan (Wuster and Thorpe 1991. *Experientia* 47:205–209; Gaulke 1999. *Faunistische Abhandlungen* 21:273–282; Leviton et al 2014. *In* Williams and Gosliner [eds.]. *The Coral Triangle: the 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition*, pp. 473–530. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California).

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NERODIA SIPEDON (Common Watersnake). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Mahoning Creek, 2.4 km NW Danville (40.981780°N, 76.629447°W; WGS 84). 17 June 2016. S. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 178141; photo voucher). First vouchered county record (Hulse et al. 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.).

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OLIGODON ANCORUS (Northern Short-headed Snake). PHILIPPINES: LUZON ISLAND: AURORA PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF MARIA: Barangay Bazal (15.801754°N, 121.426815°E; WGS 84), 110 m elev. 6 April 2014. Mark N. Reñopa. Verified by Arvin C. Diesmos, Rafe M. Brown, and Luke J. Welton. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12459, 12460; photo voucher). First record from Aurora Province. Individuals observed along road, in built-up areas near irrigation. Known from several localities on Luzon and Mindoro (Alcala 1986. *Guide to Philippine Flora and Fauna*, Volume X, Amphibians and Reptiles. Natural Resource Management Center, Ministry of Natural Resources and the University of the Philippines, Manila. 195 pp.), as well as in Zambales and Cagayan (Devan-Song and Brown 2012. *Asian Herpetol. Res.* 3:1–20; Brown et al. 2013. *Zookeys* 266:1–120). Species often associated with coastal and secondary growth forests, and suspected to thrive in disturbed areas.

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: INDIANA: KNOX Co.: Vincennes township (38.70015°N, 87.48747°W; NAD 83). 14 June 2014. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy. Verified by Alan Resetar. Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH 285169). This capture provides a new county record for Indiana (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Individual found dead on the road.

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OPHEODRYS VERNALIS (Smooth Greensnake). USA: WISCONSIN: MENOMINEE Co.: BIA Route 38 (44.943374°N, 88.801048°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2015. Ryne D. Rutherford. Verified by Thomas C. Erdman. Richter Museum of Natural History, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay (UWGB 798R). Road kill in mesic northern hardwood forest. New county record filling minor gap (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Specimen collected under Scientific Collecting Permit SER-SCP-2010.

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PHILODRYAS TRILINEATA. ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: PARTIDO DE VILLARINO: National Route 22 (km 756) 7.5 km W Nicolás Levalle (38.849505°S, 62.970630°W; WGS 84), 34 m elev. 6 December 2015. D. O. Di Pietro and M. A. Quetglas. Verified by J. D. Williams. Herpetological Collection of Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLPR.6399). Adult male (TL = 942 mm) found road-killed at 1442 h. Nicolás Levalle, Salinas Chicas, Salinas Las Barrancas (38.850012°S, 62.883323°W; WGS 84), 41 m elev. October 1960 and January 1961. B. G. De Pikelin. Verified by J. D. Williams. Herpetological Collection of Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN 48217, 12883–12886, 12893–12896, 12898). This species is endemic to Argentina (provinces of Catamarca, Chubut, Córdoba, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis and Tucumán) mainly in the Monte phytogeographic region (Leynaud and Bucher 1999. *Misc. Publ. Acad. Nac. Sci. Córdoba* 98:1–52; Giraudo and Scrocchi 2002. *Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv.* 132:1–53; Giraudo et al. 2012. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 26:303–326). First province record and the easternmost locality for the species, extending the range ca. 246 km (airline) SE of the closest known record from Lihué Calel, Lihué Calel department, La Pampa province (Tiranti and Avila 1997. *Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc.* 33:97–117).

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REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN Co.: Fayetteville, 81 Clark Mill Road (35.183541°N, 86.552565°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2016. Jesse W. Bradford. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19696; photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 1996. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. www.apsu.edu/reptatlas; 1 May 2016). Snake was found under a rock on