

CORYTOPAHANES HERNANDESII (Hernandez's Helmeted Basilisk). MEXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPIO SOLIDARIDAD: 8.7 km NW Akumal (20.44703°N, 87.38042°W; WGS 84), 21 m elev. 16 September 2018. Diego F. Campos-Moreno, and César R. Lucio-Palacio. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9222, 9223; photo vouchers). First record for the municipality, and fifth for the state, extending the range ca. 37 airline km east from the closest known locality at Cobá (archaeological site and village), Municipality of Tulum (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatan Peninsula*. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.; Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:393–395). The adult lizard was observed basking at 1000 h on the ground among fallen leaves within the understory of secondary tropical semideciduous forest. After a few minutes the lizard ran to a nearby tree and climbed the trunk up to a height of 90 cm. We thank the inhabitants of Uxuxubi hamlet, especially Miguel Pani, Ramón, and Nereida for their hospitality and field assistance.

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ELGARIA VELAZQUEZI (Central Baja California Alligator Lizard). MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF LA PAZ: Rancho Los Queleles, ca. 10 m N of Arroyo La Soledad, Sierra de La Giganta (24.81147°N, 110.8419°W; WGS 84), 377 m elev. 29 June 2018. Policarpio Amador Espinoza, Rosa Maria Bibo Amador, Jesus Guadalupe Amador Bibo, and Shane J. MacFarlan. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. La Sierra University Herpetological Collection (LSUHC - LSUDPC 10759; photo voucher). First record for the Sierra de La Giganta (Grismer and Hollingsworth 2001. *Herpetologica* 57:488–496), extending the geographic range of *E. velazquezi* in Baja California Sur ca. 30 km to the south of Mission Los Dolores. The juvenile lizard was observed at about 1800 h within a structure constructed for shading livestock. A second, larger individual was observed two days later as it crawled among rocks beneath the desert scrub canopy immediately outside Rancho Los Queleles. Local ranchers remarked that this was the first time they had ever noticed this species in the area. Both lizards were discovered during an ecological survey in the Sierra de La Giganta that was funded by a grant from the National Geographic Society (HJ-099R-17).

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HEMIDACTYLUS AFF. PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan House Gecko). USA: TEXAS: CHAMBERS CO.: Chambers County Safety

Rest Area Westbound, Interstate 10, ca. 3.9 rd km E jct TX Hwy 61 (29.84009°N, 94.60810°W). 13 September 2018. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 112136 [DRD 5004]). A juvenile was found on the exterior wall of a structure at 2147 h.

ORANGE CO.: Texas Travel Information Center at Orange, Interstate 10, ca. 1.3 rd km W of Sabine River (30.12354°N, 93.71206°W). 13 September 2018. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. TNHC 112133 (DRD 5001). A juvenile was found on a support column of a pavilion at 2011 h. Two additional individuals, a juvenile (TNHC 112134 [DRD 5002]) and an adult female (TNHC 112135 [DRD 5003]), were found nearby from 2020–2030 h.

Though morphologically similar to *Hemidactylus parvamaculatus*, these geckos may represent a related form (A. Bauer, pers. comm.). These four records of *H. aff. parvamaculatus* represent the first documented occurrence of this species in Texas (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.; Hibbitts and Hibbitts 2015. *Texas Lizards: A Field Guide*. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. xvi + 333 pp.). Within the United States, this introduced species of gecko is known only from Louisiana (Boundy and Carr 2017. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana: An Identification and Reference Guide*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. xi + 386 pp.), where it is believed to have been first introduced to New Orleans in 2010 (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Reptile and Amphibians* 20:192–196). Since the introduction of *H. aff. parvamaculatus* to New Orleans, records of additional populations have been reported, primarily from localities surrounding Lake Pontchartrain (Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217; Borgardt 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:258; Glorioso 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:81; Erdmann 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:125). The nearest known locality where *H. aff. parvamaculatus* has been reported from these Texas records is from ca. 319 airline km to the east in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana (Southeastern Louisiana University Vertebrate Museum [SLU] 6631–6633; Erdmann 2017, *op. cit.*). Both of these new localities in Texas occur along Interstate 10, a major transportation corridor connecting Houston, Texas to New Orleans, Louisiana, which may have assisted in the spread of this species outside of the New Orleans region. It seems likely that this species will continue to disperse along the Interstate 10 corridor throughout both Texas and Louisiana, and efforts should be made to monitor this spread. All specimens were collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1018-294) issued to DRD.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICALI: Pete's Camp, Playa Paraíso, San Felipe (31.1348°N, 114.888405°W; WGS 84), 4 m elev. 6 August 2017. A. Hinsley. Verified by Clark R. Mahrdrdt. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05391; photo voucher). First record for the municipality and a range extension of ca. 146 airline km SW from the nearest published locality at Golfo de Santa Clara, Sonora (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal

2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing and Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.). It is also the third municipality record within Baja California (Martínez-Isac and Valdez-Villavicencio 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:254; Valdez-Villavicencio et al. 2017. Mesoam. Herpetol. 4:458–459). A population is now established at this reported locality; apparently the species arrived about six years ago (C. Burns, pers. observ.).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: PALO PINTO Co.: 13 km N of Brad (32.86433°N, 98.47548°W; WGS 84). 21 September 2017. Jeffrey T. Jenkerson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 109800). Individual captured at 2115 h along a bunkhouse wall near a flood light at Camp Grady Spruce. This observation represents a new county record, adding to the rapidly expanding range of *H. turcicus* (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). The nearest collected specimen is from ca. 75.6 km to the southeast from near Stephenville, Erath County (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 87834). Specimen collected under Scientific Research Permit (SPR-0416-108) from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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OPHIOMORUS PUNCTATISSIMUS (Limbless Skink). GREECE: PELOPONNESE: ACHAIA PREFECTURE: Platanovrysi, northwest from the town of Halandritsa (38.11965°N, 21.76258°E; WGS 84), 337 m elev. 6 April 2013. Elias Tzoras, Philippos Katsiyiannis, and Marios Vergetopoulos. Verified by P. Lymberakis. Natural History Museum of Crete-University of Crete (NHMC 80.3.83.22; photo voucher). This record represents the first observation of this species in the wider region of Achaia and fills a distributional gap between the prefectures of Corinthia in the northeast and Ilia in West Peloponnese. In the Peloponnese Peninsula, *Ophiomorus punctatissimus* is known from the prefectures of Ilia, Corinthia, Argolida, Arcadia, Lakonia and Messinia (Chondropoulos 1986. Amphibia-Reptilia 7:217–235; Sillero et al. 2014. Amphibia-Reptilia 35:1–31) and from the neighboring islands, Kythera and Elafonisos (Broggi 2016. Herpetozoa 29:37–46). The nearest previous record is from Feneos Mountain, 52 km to the southeast (Mayer et al. 1990. Herpetozoa 2:87–106). We found one adult individual under a stone in a field of olive groves (*Olea europaea*). Multiple additional individuals have since been found in the same area.

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TRACHYLEPIS QUINQUETAENIATA (African Five-lined Skink). USA: CALIFORNIA: LOS ANGELES Co.: Glendora (detailed locality

information available upon request to the Section of Herpetology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County). 20 October 2018. Gregory B. Pauly, Patrick D. Gavit, and Adam G. Clause. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 190261–190265). Nine additional specimens were collected 11 November 2018 (LACM 190266–190274). New county and state record. Collected individuals ranged from recent hatchlings to adult females and males, and at least 20 additional individuals of various size classes were observed during walking surveys of this residential neighborhood. As of fall 2018, the inhabited area is approximately 150 m north to south and 160 m east to west, encompassing at least 15 house lots (1.64 ha). The first free-ranging skink documented in this neighborhood was a subadult observed 20 March 2016 by PDG. A photograph of this skink was uploaded to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Southern California (RASCals) project (iNaturalist 2810014) at that time, but it was incorrectly identified as the native Western Skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus*). Subsequent observations in August 2018 of an adult male (iNaturalist 15330968) and juvenile (iNaturalist 16442860) made it clear this was a nonnative species, first identified on iNaturalist as *T. quinquetaeniata* by W. Flaxington. Surveys of this neighborhood then demonstrated an established population. Collected specimens were compared to the results of Broadley and Bauer (1998. Afr. J. Herpetol. 47:43–58), and color pattern and scale counts confirmed these skinks as *T. quinquetaeniata*.

Interviews with residents revealed a history of nonnative reptiles occasionally showing up in this neighborhood as well as a reptile dealer residing in the neighborhood. For example, one of us (PDG) observed a Scheltopusik (*Pseudopus apodus*) in this neighborhood on 20 September 2015 (iNaturalist 2352998), and a local homeowner also reported an Asian Water Monitor (*Varanus salvator*) found swimming in her backyard pool in the mid to late 2000s (LACM-Photo Collection 2408). Multiple individuals of both species had been previously imported by the reptile dealer. The dealer also imported adult *T. quinquetaeniata* from Egypt in September 2014. By March 2016, at least one *T. quinquetaeniata* had crossed the street to the south of the likely introduction site (iNaturalist 2810014), and there were enough adult individuals throughout the neighborhood actively breeding that there was a rapid population increase in the summer and fall of 2018 as reported during interviews with area residents. By this time, the population was up to the edge of a second street south of the likely introduction site with no documented individuals across that street. The population has expanded largely in a southward direction, with adults and recent hatchlings up to 225 m away from the dealer's residence, suggesting there was no or minimal lag time prior to the rapid expansion of this population.

Native lizards including Western Fence Lizards (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and Southern Alligator Lizards (*Elgaria multicarinata*) also occur in this neighborhood. *Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* and *S. occidentalis* were observed using the same basking habitats and retreat sites, and both are dietary generalists that likely have broadly overlapping diets. One neighborhood resident reported a decline in *S. occidentalis* with the increasing occurrence of *T. quinquetaeniata* in his backyard. Repeated surveys at other Southern California localities where nonnative *Anolis carolinensis*, *Anolis sagrei*, and *Podarcis siculus* occur have shown displacement of *S. occidentalis* as nonnative populations expand (Pauly, unpubl. data). We will continue monitoring this population to assess