

Submitted by **JENS V. VINDUM**, Department of Herpetology, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118-4599, USA.

**NERODIA SIPEDON PLEURALIS** (Midland Water Snake). USA: MISSOURI: PERRY CO: 12.9 km E Perryville (37°45'46"N, 89°42'59"W). 15 October 1994. B. Churchwell, J. Krejca, and S. Taylor. SIUC R-2807. Verified by R. A. Brandon. Dead on paved road near pond, farm fields, and woodlots. County record; not previously reported in Missouri counties bordering the Mississippi River south of Ste. Genevieve County (Johnson 1987. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri. Publ. Missouri Dept. Conserv., Jefferson City. 368 pp; Powell et al. 1993. Missouri Herpetol. Assoc. Newsl. 6:7-26).

Submitted by **STEVEN J. TAYLOR**, Center for Biodiversity, Illinois Natural History Survey, 607 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA, **JEAN K. KREJCA**, Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712-1064, USA, and **BETH CHURCHWELL**, The Nature Conservancy, 2800 South Brentwood Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63144, USA.

**OXYBELIS AENEUS** (Mexican Vine Snake). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: "EL TEPOZAN," municipality of Calvillo (21°58'N, 102°45'W) in subtropical dry forest. 11 August 1982. Gilfredo de la Riva. Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro Básico, Departamento de Biología (UAA-VR 00094). Verified by Mario Mancilla. First record for Aguascalientes; extends range ca. 75 km NE Zacatecas (Keiser 1974. Bull. Texas Mem. Mus. 22:479-485), and 350 km NW Queretaro (Dixon et al. 1972. Southwest. Nat. 16:225-237).

Submitted by **JOEL VAZQUEZ-DIAZ** and **GUSTAVO QUINTERO-DIAZ**, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro Básico, Departamento de Biología. Av. Universidad 940, C.P. 20100, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México, and **AURELIO RAMIREZ-BAUTISTA**, Instituto de Biología, Departamento de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-153, México, Distrito Federal 04510, México.

**PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI** (Bullsnake). USA: MINNESOTA: CARLTON CO: Split Rock Twp., 15 km W Moose Lake (SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 24, T46N, R21W). 12 September 1996. Leonard and Sandra Pasek. JFBM 13512. Verified by James Underhill. County record (Oldfield and Moriarty 1994. Amphibians and Reptiles Native to Minnesota. Univ. Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 237 pp.) This extends the range ca. 100 km north.

Submitted by **JOHN J. MORIARTY**, Hennepin Parks, 3800 County Road 24, Maple Plain, Minnesota 55359, USA.

**PSEUSTES POECILONOTUS POLYLEPIS**. VENEZUELA: ESTADO ARAGUA: Municipio Girardot, La Pedrera. Tucupido. Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, 10°16'N, 67°31'W, 600 m elev. 1997. C. Linares. Museo del Servicio Autónomo PROFAUNA, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables, Maracay (EBRG 3340). Verified by R. Rivero. First record for state of Aragua and the Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, filling gaps between the state of Carabobo and the Distrito Federal (Manzanilla et al. 1996. Acta Cient. Venezuela 47[3]:1-12).

Submitted by **KAREL LEMOINE** Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay, Venezuela, **GILSON RIVAS**, Museo de Historia

Natural La Salle, Caracas, Venezuela, and **JESÚS MANZANILLA**, Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay, Venezuela.

**RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS** (Brahminy Blind Snake). USA: FLORIDA: SEMINOLE CO: Casselberry, ca. 3 km E jct Florida Rt. 436 and Oxford Road under a brick in backyard of residential home at 1516 East Boulevard. 27 March 1998. Douglas T. Bowman, Jr. and Richard D. Owen. Deposited in the Florida Museum of Natural History collection (UF112961). Verified by F. Wayne King and David Auth. First documented occurrence of species in county. Populations of this snake exist at numerous locations in southern Florida and they appear to have been established there via the exotic plant trade (Conant and Collins 1991. Peterson Field guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 450 pp.; Wilson and Porras 1983. The Ecological Impact of Man on the South Florida Herpetofauna. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ. 9:1-89). Considering the widespread use of exotic plants in the Florida landscape, as well as the parthenogenic reproductive mode of the snake, we suggest that this observation be considered a range extension of the species. In the near future additional observations of the Brahminy Blind Snake will likely be made in the area between central and south Florida, and possibly in northern Florida as well.

Submitted by **RICHARD D. OWEN**, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 36611, USA, **DOUGLAS T. BOWMAN, JR.**, 1217 Needlewood Loop, Oviedo, Florida 32765, USA, and **STEVE A. JOHNSON**, Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA.

**REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA** (Queen Snake). USA: VIRGINIA: WYTHE CO: Patterson, Little Reed Island Creek. 27 June 1977. L. M. Page, M. A. Morris, and R. L. Mayden. INHS 10423. Verified by P. W. Smith. New county record (Mitchell 1994. The Reptiles of Virginia. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, D.C. 352 pp.).

Submitted by **JOHN E. PETZING** and **CHRISTOPHER A. PHILLIPS**, Illinois Natural History Survey, Center for Biodiversity, 172 Natural Resources Building, 607 East Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA.

**RHADINAEA FULVICEPS**. VENEZUELA: ESTADO ZULIA: Perija, Palmar River Basin, Las Lajas River. 10°23'N, 72°35'W, 700 m elev. May 1991. Profauna Zulia (sic). Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Profauna, Maracay (EBRG 2555). Verified by K. Lemoine. Specimen constitutes first record for the state of Zulia and Venezuela (Myers 1974. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 157:1-262; Lancini and Kornacker 1989. Verlag Armitano Ed. Caracas, Venezuela, p. 381) and the easternmost locality; extends known range ca. 560 km NE of Colombia (Perez-Santos and Moreno 1988. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. Monografía IV, p. 132).

Submitted by **JESÚS MANZANILLA**, Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Apartado 4579, Maracay 2101-A, Venezuela, **ABRAHAM MIJARES-URRUTIA**, Centro de Investigaciones de Ecología y Zonas Áridas (CIEZA), Universidad Francisco de Miranda, Apartado 7506, Coro 4101-A, Venezuela, and **RAMÓN RIVERO**, Instituto Autónomo Profauna, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables, Maracay, Venezuela.