Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia da Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil (CHUFPB 5454). Previously known only from the type locality Santo Inácio municipalidade (11.1000°S, 42.7333°W), state of Bahia (Vanzolini 1991. Pap. Avul. Zool. 37(17):259–276), in the east side of the São Francisco River. First state record, extends the known distribution of the species ca. 570 km NE from type locality. Furthermore, João Pessoa is situated in the west side of the São Francisco River, which suggests that the river is not a barrier for this species.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: TEXAS: ANGELINA Co.: Lufkin, 4211 S Medford Drive (31.3103°N, 94.7202°W; WGS 84). 15 October 2012. Cory Adams. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collection, Texas A&M University (TCWC:96833). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. 3rd ed., Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 447 pp.). The adult male specimen was collected on a metal plant display in the garden center at The Home Depot in Lufkin, Texas. This was the only individual we observed. The nearest documented record for A. sagrei is from Nacogdoches Co. (Saenz et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:474), which was collected in the garden center of Lowes in Nacogdoches, Texas. This species has been introduced through the interstate plant trade; however, not all individuals have been found outside the initial introduction areas in Texas (Dixon 2013, op. cit.). As a result, we agree with Saenz et al. (2013, op. cit.) who suggested that the Brown Anoles observed in eastern Texas likely represent new introductions rather than a range expansion of established populations in Texas.

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DAREVSKIA PONTICA (Pontic Lizard). RUSSIA: KRASNODAR Krai: KORENOVSKY DISTRICT: vicinity of Komsomolsky (45.61644°N, 39.46769°E), 40 m elev. 22 Marh 2014. SLAVYANSKY DISTRICT: Slavyansky-na-Kubani (45.264781°N, 38.10118682°E), 5 m elev. 20 April 2014. I. V. Doronin. Verified by N. Ananjeva. These new localities are new extreme northern records for this species (Stugun 1984. In W. Böhme [ed.], Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas. Band 2/1, Echsen II (Lacerta), pp. 318–331. Aula Verlag, Wiesbaden) that extends the range of this species (sometimes considered a subspecies of D. praticola) by 70 km to the north. This record of D. pontica comes from Kuban-Azov lowland, where people have destroyed forests in historical times. These populations are synanthropic being found in gardens, orchards, and cemeteries, and often are associated with piles of wood and twigs, similar to their natural habitat (forest litter, fallen trees in the forest). In these habitats, D. pontica occurs with Lacerta agilis.

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HOLOCUS LEPTOPHYS (Delicate Amelina). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: CAÑAZAS DISTRICT: San Pablo River (8.2947°N, 81.26454°W; WGS84), 96 m elev. 17 March 2013. V. Bravo and E. E. Flores. Verified by Andreas Herz. MVUP 2115. This locality helps fill in the distributional gap between populations occurring in extreme southwestern Chiriquí Province, and