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ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: The Wehle Tract, 7.9 km W of Comer (32.02959°N 85.46646°W; WGS 84). 11 March 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM AHAP-D 783 (digital photograph file). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a distributional gap among the nearest vouchered localities approximately 46 km WSW in Pike Co., 33 km E in Barbour Co., and 35 km NE in Russell Co.

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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, no 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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BACHIA GULANENSIS (Guyana Bachia). COLOMBIA: META: Vista Hermosa, Vereda Madroño, Finca Paimore (2.968804°N, 73.616181°W; datum Bogotá WGS 84). 11 December 2013. Y. R.

López Perilla. Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (ICN 12430). Verified by J. E. Carvajal-Cogollo. This lizard was only known from Colombia in the department of Vichada, Corregimiento de Santa Rosa in the Natural National Park El Tuparro (locality Centro Alto Tuparro), department of Guainía in municipality of Inírida and department of Guaviare in the surroundings of San José del Guaviare (Medina-Rangel and Calderon 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44[3]:474), and Venezuela in the Territorio Federal of the Amazonas state in Río Guapuchi, tributary of Río Ventuari (Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977. Zool. Med. 51:25–31; Gorzula and Señaris 1999. Contribution to the Herpetofauna of the Venezuelan Guayana I: a Data Base. Scientia Guianae, Caracas, No. 8, 269 pp.; Ávila-Pires 2005. In Hollowell and Reynolds [eds.], Checklist of the Terrestrial Vertebrates of the Guiana Shield. Bull. Biol. Soc. Washington 13:25–42; Uetz 2012. TIGR Reptile Database [version Oct 2007]. In Bisby et al. [eds.]. Species 2000 and ITIS Catalogue of Life, version 2012. <www.catalogueoflife.org/col/>; Rivas et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3211:1–64). This record extends the range ca. 120 km NW from the nearest known population (San José del Guaviare, Guaviare department, Colombia) (Medina-Rangel and Calderon, *op. cit.*). The extent of distribution to the west near the foothills of the Serranía de la Macarena (ca. 25 km to the foothills of this mountain range) may indicate that this species has a more extensive range than present records suggest, and that it likely occurs throughout the Colombian Guyana shield up to the transition zone of the Amazonian and Andes foothills.

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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: Slavyansk-na-Kubani (45.2646781°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 (Stugren 1984. In W. Böhme [ed.], Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas. Band 2/I, 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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HOLCOSUS LEPTOPHRYS (Delicate Ameiva). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: CAÑAZAS DISTRICT: San Pablo River (8.29497°N, 81.26454°W; WGS84), 96 m elev. 17 March 2013. V. Bravo and E. E. Flores. Verified by Andreas Hertz. MVUP 2115. This locality helps fill in the distributional gap between populations occurring in extreme southwestern Chiriqui Province, and