

species was previously known from seven Bahamian islands: Eleuthera, Long Island, New Providence, Hog Cay, San Salvador, Abaco, and Man-o-War Cay (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History, University of Florida Press. 720 pp.; Buckner et al. 2012. *In* Powell and Henderson [eds.], Island Lists of West Indian Amphibians and Reptiles. Bull. Florida Mus. Nat. Hist. 51:85–166; Krysko et al. 2013. New Island Records for Amphibians and Reptiles on the Little Bahama Bank, Commonwealth of the Bahamas. IRFC Reptiles and Amphibians 20:152–154).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko)**. SPAIN: ANDALUSIA: PROVINCE OF ALMERÍA: Alborán Island, 86 km S and 56 km N from Adra, Almería, Spain, and Tres Forcas Cape, Beni-Bu-Gafar, Morocco, respectively (35.94000°N, 3.03444°W WGS 84), 13 m elev. 27 April 2016. Mariano Paracuellos. Verified by Juan M. Pleguezuelos. Granada University, Dept. of Zoology, Granada, Spain (dzugr hemtur 00052016-1; photo voucher). First island record. The paucity of herpetofauna on the island may be ascribed to its small size (7.1 ha) and remoteness from the mainland (Paracuellos et al. 2006. *In* Paracuellos et al. [eds.], Entre África y Europa. Historia Natural de la Isla de Alborán, pp. 169–192. RENPA, Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla, Spain). The first record of this species (six specimens), after periodic searches without success since 1994, seems to indicate a recent colonization by cargo, associated with the transportation of building materials and equipment during the last few years from the nearest Iberian Peninsula coasts, where the species occurs (Geniez 2002. *In* Pleguezuelos et al. [eds.], Atlas y Libro Rojo de los Anfíbios y Reptiles de España, pp. 177–179. Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-AHE, Madrid, Spain).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko)**. USA: TEXAS: EASTLAND Co.: Eastland, Holiday Inn Express (1460 E. Main Street), East Main Street ca. 0.33 km NW of jct IH-10 (32.40258°N, 98.79253°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2016. Sara P. Weaver and Nevin D. Durish. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections (formerly Texas Natural History Collections), University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 98682). New county record (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.). We collected a juvenile male (28.1 mm SVL, 25.2 mm tail length, 0.45 g) from the hotel wall at night in a rural to urban transition area. This introduced species is known from the county directly east (Erath), but not from counties to the north, south, or west. The nearest known specimen is from ca. 59 km to the SE from central Erath Co. (TNHC 92222). Specimen collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR 0102-191).

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**PODARCIS SICULA (Italian Wall Lizard)**. USA: CALIFORNIA: SAN DIEGO Co.: San Marcos (33.170105°N, 117.157378°W; WGS 84), 203 m elev. 16 April 2016. Andy Thomson. Verified by Clark R. Mahrtdt. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM\_Herp-PC\_5329; photo voucher). First record for San Diego Co. and second verified location for the state (herpatlas.sdnhm.org; 21 Apr 2016). Previous to this record, *P. sicula* has been reported from San Pedro, Los Angeles Co. (Geichsel et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:513–514). The lizards have been seen for the past five years by one of us (AT) and recently as many as eight have been observed in his residential backyard. Flyers were distributed throughout the neighborhood and eight additional residences in the nearby area reported observing this species in their yards. It is estimated that the size of the population is restricted to 0.5 km<sup>2</sup>.

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**SCELOPORUS MERRIAMI (Canyon Lizard)**. MÉXICO: NUEVO LEÓN: MUNICIPALITY OF BUSTAMANTE: Sierra La Ventana, 45.1 air km W from Sabinas Hidalgo (26.526586°N, 100.634789°W, WGS 84), 632 m elev. 27 September 2014. Manuel Nevárez de los Reyes. Verified by Javier Banda-Leal. Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología (UANL 7550). First record for Bustamante and Sierra La Ventana, and only the second record from the state, extending the range ca. 31.1 km NNE from the closest locality at Sierra El Rincón del Arco, municipality of Mina (Price and Lazcano 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:109). The lizard was on an east-facing slope within rosetophilous scrub, typified by prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* spp.), Guapilla (*Hechtia* sp.), Cortadillo (*Hesperaloe funifera*), Sotol (*Dasylirion berlandieri*), and agave (*Agave* spp.). The lizard was collected under permit No. SGPA/DGVS/01858/14, issued by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT). Field work was supported by grant No. 445411 by the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) to Manuel Nevárez de los Reyes. This specimen was collected under an approved permit (SGPA/DGVS/01858/14) issued by the Dirección General de Vida Silvestre of the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).

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**SCINCELLA CHERRIEI (Brown Forest Skink)**. MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ZONGOLICA: Aticpac (18.570827°N, 96.887122°W; WGS 84), 590 m elev. 13 December 2015. D. García-Morales and A. Valdenegro. Verified by Manuel Feria-Ortiz. Herpetological collection, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 1562). First municipality record that fills a distributional gap between the closest known localities, ca. 15.3