with planted longleaf pines. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008, Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 281 pp.). The next nearest occurrence this was previously recorded from adjacent Paulding County, ca. 19 km northwest of our new record. (Jensen et al. 2008, op cit.). Specimen was captured and released under Scientific Collecting Permit #634063259 issued by Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

MIRANDA L. GULSBY (e-mail: mgulsby@students.kennesaw.edu) and THOMAS McELROY (e-mail: tmcelro2@kennesaw.edu), Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Organismal Biology, Kennesaw State University, 1000 Chastain Road, Kennesaw, Georgia 30144, USA.

OPHIOPS ELBAENIS (Mount Elba Snake-eyed Lizard). EGYPT: RED SEA GOVERNORATE: Wadi El Gemal National Park, Sartout Valley (24.32266°N, 35.02306°E; WGS 84), 307 m elev. 5 April 2018. Konstantinn D. Milton, Daniel A. Melnikov, Roman A. Nazarov, Sany A. Saber, and Abdullah Nagy. Verified by Natalia B. Ananjeva. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZOb: Herp: 25; photo voucher). First record for Marsa Alam Region and Wadi El Gemal National Park. One adult lizard was recorded on the rocky slope of the foot of the hill. Two additional specimens were recorded on the rocky hilltop (24.28068°N, 35.00427°E; WGS 84), 414 m elev. These two localities are 5 km from each other. Ophiops elbaensis in Egypt is known only from the most southeastern part of the Red Sea Governorate, where it occurs only in the Gebel Elba National Park (Baha El Din 2006. A Guide of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Egypt. The American University in Cairo Press, Cairo. 329 pp.; Sindaco and Jeremchenko 2008. The Reptiles of the Western Paleartic. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina. 580 pp.). This species inhabits only the southern and most humid part of South Eastern Desert. New record extends the species range to the Central Eastern Desert, which is characterized by a more extreme hyperarid climate. The Sartout Valley is characterized by relatively well-developed Acacia tortilis associations and proximity to a permanent source of water. Both new records are 265 km northwest of previously documented locations. Thus, the range of O. elbaensis can be extended north from the Gebel Elba Mountains in the South Eastern Desert to the Hamata Mountain area in the Central Eastern Desert. It is possible that O. elbaensis is represented in the Central Eastern Desert by relic populations on the northern border of its distribution. Fieldwork was financed by RFBR 17-54-61015. We thank Michelle Koo for accessing the photo voucher at MVZ.

KONSTANTIN D. MILTO and DANIEL A. MELNIKOV, Department of Herpetology, Zoological Institute, Universitetskaya emb, 1, St. Petersburg, 199034, Russia (e-mail: coluber@zin.ru); ROMAN A. NAZAROV, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, B. Nikitskaya St. 6, Moscow, 125009, Russia; SAMY A. SABER and ABDULLAH NAGY, Zoology Department, Faculty of Science Al-Azhar University, Nasr City, Cairo, 11884, Egypt.


VICTOR H. CABRERA-HERNÁNDEZ, Universidad de la Sierra, Carretera Moctezuma – Cumpas km. 2.5, Moctezuma, Sonora 84560, México (e-mail: victorhugocabrera89@gmail.com); CECILIA AGUILAR-MORALES, Universidad de Sonora, Blvd. Luis Encinas y Rosales SN, Hermosillo, Sonora 83000, México (e-mail: littleprimel1@gmail.com); THOMAS R. VAN DE VENDER, GreaterGood.org, 6262 N. Swan Rd., Suite 150, Tucson, Arizona 85718, USA (e-mail: yecora4@comcast.net).

PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). USA: UTAH: MONROE: Equester Moctezuma – Cumpas km. 2.5, Moctezuma, Sonora 84560, México (e-mail: littleprimel1@gmail.com); THOMAS R. VAN DE VENDER, GreaterGood.org, 6262 N. Swan Rd., Suite 150, Tucson, Arizona 85718, USA (e-mail: yecora4@comcast.net).

PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS (Great Plains Skink). USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE Co.: 16 km southeast of Junction (30.37123°N, 99.69079°W; WGS 84). 11 July 2017. Jeffrey T. Jenkerson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc, Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 104491). This specimen (90 mm SVL, 187 mm total length, 19 g) was captured in a funnel trap during drift fence monitoring on private property near Old Segovia Road. The nearest previously collected specimen is from ca. 16.5 km to the northeast from near Junction, Coleman County, Texas (Centennial Museum, University of Texas at El Paso [UTEF] 11899). This observation fills in a distribution gap between central and west Texas and represents a 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.). Specimen collected under a scientific research permit (SPR-0416-108) from Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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