

Gunung Murud. The original vegetation at that elevation, comprising montane forests, had been mostly removed through clear-felling. The species was only known from an unspecified site in the Gunung Kinabalu (ca. 06°01'S, 116°32'E) region, Sungei Rompon on Gunung Trus Madi (summit at 05°33'N, 116°31'E), and the Crocker Range National Park (05°24'N, 116°07'E), all within Sabah State, East Malaysia (Das 2006. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 4[1]:3–11; Stuebing 1991. *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 39:323–362). The present record is the first for Sarawak, and an extension of range ca. 250 km to the southwest from the Crocker Range record.

Submitted by **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia; e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my.

STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: DALLAS Co.: 1.6 km E of Sparkman on St. Hwy 9 (Sec. 26, T9S, R17W). 06 May 2006. Henry W. Robison. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 30133). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record in southern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biological Sciences, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754-9354, USA; e-mail: hwrobison@saumag.edu.

STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SHARP Co.: near Spring River ca. 5 km SW of Hardy. 27 October 2006. Jacob Sawyer. Verified by Benjamin A. Wheeler. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 30333). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.).

Submitted by **JACOB A. SAWYER** (e-mail: jacob.sawyer@smail.astate.edu) and **STANLEY E. TRAUTH**, Department of Biological Sciences, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: strauth@astate.edu).

TANTILLA ALTICOLA (Boulenger's Centipede Snake). COLOMBIA: NARIÑO: Municipio de Barbacoas, corregimiento El Diviso, vereda Berlín, Reserva Natural Biotopo Selva Húmeda, (01°24'40.5"N, 78°17'06.4"W), 600 m elev. 17 July 2006. J. J. Mueses-Cisneros (in pitfall traps). Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá. (ICN 10857). Verified by J. D. Lynch. First record for Nariño Department. This species is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia (Wilson. 1982. *Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol.* 52:9–12), and Panama (Castillo et al. 1990. *Scientia [Panama]* 5:73–84). Previously known in Colombia from the departments of Antioquia Risaralda and Chocó, with the southernmost record in San José del Palmar (ca. 04°54'N, 76°15'W), Chocó Department (Castaño-M et al. 2004. *In Rangel-Ch. [ed.], Colombia Biodiversidad Biótica IV*, pp. 599–631). This new record is the southernmost record for the species extending its range ca. 450 km southwest from the previous southernmost record..

Submitted by **JONH JAIRO MUESES-CISNEROS**, Instituto

de Ciencias Naturales Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Apartado 7495, Bogotá, D.C., Colombia (e-mail: jjmueses@gmail.com); and **BELISARIO CEPEDA QUILINDO**, Universidad de Nariño, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Matemáticas, Departamento de Biología, Torobajo, Calle 16 # 30-07 Apart. 202, Pasto, Nariño, Colombia (e-mail: becequi2000@yahoo.com.mx).

TANTILLA MELANOCEPHALA (NCN). ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: MUSTIQUE ISLAND: near Lovell Village (12°53'N, 61°11'W). 03 January 2006. Mark de Silva. MPM 33978. Verified by Larry D. Wilson. First island record. Species of *Tantilla* are previously unknown in the West Indies. *Tantilla melanocephala* has a very wide mainland distribution (Guatemala to Uruguay) and also occurs on Trinidad (head pattern D of Wilson and Mena 1980. *San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. Mem* 11:1–58). We assume that this individual was a stray that was unintentionally introduced onto Mustique, possibly with sand brought by ship from Trinidad (M. de Silva, in litt.).

Submitted by **ROBERT W. HENDERSON**, Section of Vertebrate Zoology, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233-1478, USA (e-mail: rh@mpm.edu) and **ROBERT POWELL**, Department of Biology, Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri 64145, USA (e-mail: robert.powell@avila.edu).

TANTILLA SCHISTOSA (Red Earth Centipede Snake). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: Municipality of Othon P. Blanco, Nueva España Lagoon, 23 km S Ejido Caobas (18°15'11"N, 89°02'33"W), 150 m elev. 01 June 2004. Víctor H. Luja. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Zoología, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unida Chetumal, Quintana Roo (ECO-CH-H-2579). First record for Quintana Roo, and a ca. 60 km range extension from the closest known record of Toward Hill, Orange Walk District, Belize (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles from the Yucatan Peninsula*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York). The specimen was found at night on a road in tropical deciduous forest.

Submitted by **VICTOR H. LUJA**, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR) Unidad Chetumal. Av. Centenario km. 5.5, A.P. 424. C.P. 77059, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México; e-mail: lujastro@yahoo.com.

TYPHLOPS RETICULATUS (Reticulate Worm Snake). COLOMBIA: CÓRDOBA: Puerto Libertador: Mina Carbones del Caribe yacimiento Bijao, 98 m elev. (07°51.993'N; 75°43.389'W). 30 July 2005. J. Carvajal-Cogollo and H. Gonzalez. Colección de reptiles Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá D.C. Cundinamarca, Colombia (ICN 10452). Verified by O. V. Castaño. Species is known from tropical South America east of the Andes, in Colombia, Venezuela (Falcon, Carabobo, Monagas, TF Amazonas, Yaracuy), Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Brazil, W Peru, N Bolivia (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. *Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I. Snakes*. Smithsonian. Inst. Bull. 297:1–347; Uetz 2005. www.embl-heidelberg.de/~uetz/LivingReptiles.html). In Colombia it has been recorded east of the Andes in the Oriniquia and the Amazonia, present in the mountain range of the Macarena but without exceeding 750 m elev. (Pérez-Santos and Moreno 1988.