BOA CONSTRICTOR (Boa Constrictor). USA: PUERTO RICO: Municipality of Cabo Rojo: Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge (17.978958°N, 67.170910°W; NAD 83). 10 November 2014. O. A. Diaz-Marrero. Verified by S. M. Boback. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM Herp Image 2838a, b; photo vouchers). First municipality record for this exotic species; all previous reports were restricted to the Municipality of Mayaguez, located ca. 25 km north of Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge. Reynolds et al. (2013. Biol. Invasions 15:953–959) concluded that Boa Constrictor introductions into Puerto Rico were likely related to the pet trade and that they genetically matched snakes belonging to the South American clade (*B. constrictor*), instead of *B. imperator*, the Mesoamerican species (Hynková et al. 2009. Zool. Sci. 26:623–631). It also represents the first report of this species from a protected area in Puerto Rico.

An interesting feature relates to why the snake was detected in the first place. It was a direct result of USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services personnel tracking a radio-collared Mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) as part of a rabies study. The collar was broadcasting a mortality signal that was tracked to the fairly large gravid female *B. constrictor*, which was captured, sacrificed, and later underwent a necropsy that revealed a fully digested mongoose and its functional intact radio collar.

ARE R. BERENTSEN, USDA/APHIS/WS/National Wildlife Research Center, 4101 LaPorte Ave., Fort Collins, Colorado 80521, USA (e-mail: Are.R.Berentsen@aphis.usda.gov); **JUAN G. GARCIA-CANCEL**, USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services, 602 Duncan, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; **EDNA M. DIAZ-NEGRON**, USDA/APHIS/WS/National Wildlife Research Center, 4101 LaPorte Ave., Fort Collins, Colorado 80521, USA; **OSCAR A. DIAZ-MARRERO**, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Cabo Rojo and Laguna Cartagena National Wildlife Refuges, Boqueron, Puerto Rico, 00622; **ALBERTO R. PUENTE-ROLÓN**, Departmento de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Arecibo, PO Box 4050, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, 00614; **ROBERT N. REED**, U.S. Geological Survey, Fort Collins Science Center, 2150 Centre Ave., Bldg. C, Fort Collins, Colorado 80525, USA; **KURT C. VERCAUTEREN**, USDA/APHIS/WS/National Wildlife Research Center, 4101 LaPorte Ave., Fort Collins, Colorado 80521, USA.

CHRYSOPELEA ORNATA (Ornate Flying Snake). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: Naogaon District: Nazipur (25.024012°N, 88.445153°E; WGS 84), 25 m elev. 12 August 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0008, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.258, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, northwestern Bangladesh. Previously reported from Khulna, Chittagong and Syllhet Divisions (Hasan et al. 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). Adult collected in mid-canopy of *Mangifera* tree in human modified ecosystem; habitat includes primary forest, bush, and scattered forest close to human settlement.

FAYSAL AHMAD (e-mail: faysal.nature@gmail.com) and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh (e-mail: shayermia@hotmail.com).

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: ARKANSAS: Franklin Co.: off St. Hwy. 23 at White Oak (35.552646°N, 93.861238°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2015. C. T. McAllister and H. W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33367). New county record completely filling a hiatus in northwest Arkansas among previous records for adjacent Crawford, Johnson, Logan, and Sebastian counties (Trauth et al. (2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This female, found DOR, contained 14 oviductal eggs.

CHRIS T. McALLISTER, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); **HENRY W. ROBISON**, 9717 Wild Mountain Drive, Sherwood, Arkansas 72120, USA (e-mail: hwrobison@yahoo.com).

CONIOPHANES IMPERIALIS (Regal Black-striped Snake). MÉXICO: MÉXICO: Municipio de Tonatico: El Zapote (18.783028°N, 99.626722°W; WGS 84), 1662 m elev. 20 October 2014. Carlos A. Rangel-Patiño, Oswaldo Hernández-Gallegos, María de Lourdes Ruiz-Gómez, and Juan M. Carmen-Cristobal. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. Colección Fotográfica de Herpetología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Toluca, México (CFH 9–10, photo vouchers). First record for the state of Mexico (Aguilar-Miguel et al. 2009. Ciencia ergo sum 16:171–180), situated 239 km NE of the nearest reported locality at Cuetzalan del Progreso, Puebla (Canseco-Márquez and M. Gutiérrez-Mayén 2006. *In* Ramirez-Bautista et al. [eds.], Inventarios Herpetofaunisticos de México, Avances en el Conocimiento de su Biodiversidad, pp. 180–196. Sociedad Herpetologica Mexicana, Mexico, D.F.). The snake was found beneath a rock near the edge of an agricultural field, in an area originally covered by tropical deciduous forest.

CARLOS ALEJANDRO RANGEL-PATIÑO (e-mail: crangelp395@profesor.uaemex.mx), **OSWALDO HERNÁNDEZ-GALLEGOS**, **MARIA DE LOURDES RUIZ-GÓMEZ**, and **JUAN MANUEL CARMEN CRISTOBAL**, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Instituto Literario 100, Toluca Centro, Estado de México, México, C.P. 50000.

CROTALUS VIRIDIS (Prairie Rattlesnake). USA: TEXAS: Gaines Co.: Found on property 4.8 km W of Co. line, just S of Hwy 180 (32.696902°N, 102.257978°W; WGS 84). 15 May 2007. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbits. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 25, digital photo voucher). 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.).

NATHAN CALEB TAYLOR (e-mail: ntay8638@sulross.edu) and **SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).

ERYX CONICUS (Common Sand Boa). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: Naogaon District: Nazipur (25.025479°N, 88.450051°E; WGS 84), 23 m elev. 26 October 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/ Rep / Pho/2015/0009, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.259a–b, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Dhaka Division (Hasan et al. 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). Juvenile collected beside riverbank, within human modified ecosystem.