

near Lake Poongkaliyarra (R135280), south of Roebourne (WAM herpetofauna specimen database, accessed 8 August 2013). The WAM herpetofauna specimen database was accessed to identify the locations of the nearest confirmed specimens in the collection and confirm that those collected represented a distribution extension for the species. An additional search was made in OZCAM (Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums; <http://ozcam.org.au/>, accessed 8 August 2013).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko) USA: GEORGIA: BIBB Co.: Macon, Hillcrest Industrial Boulevard, between Roff Avenue and Hillcrest Avenue (32.84374°N, 83.67290°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2013. Austin Dean and Ashley Dean. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 036). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). An adult with a partially regrown tail captured inside a non-climate-controlled, lighted storage warehouse. There appears to be a small population of this introduced species. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: VIRGINIA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Blacksburg, Derring Hall, Virginia Tech campus (37.229320°N, 80.425633°W, WGS 84). 7 May 2013. Meredith Swartwout. Verified by Robin Andrews. Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH 150014). First documented voucher specimen for the county. *Hemidactylus turcicus* has been recorded in Virginia from Richmond, Lynchburg, and Bedford counties (Sattler et al. 2007. *Catesbeiana* 27[1]: <http://www.virginiaherpetologicalsociety.com/reptiles/lizards/mediterranean-gecko/Mediterranean%20Gecko.pdf>). Knight (1993. *Dactylus* 2:49–50) reported *H. turcicus* from the Virginia Tech campus, but did not collect voucher specimens.

A small population of *H. turcicus* was accidentally released in the Virginia Tech Department of Biological Sciences building, Derring Hall, in 1982 (R. Andrews, pers. comm.). Since then, about six or seven sightings (adults and hatchlings) have been reported from the building each year. The voucher specimen captured on 7 May 2013 was an adult *H. turcicus* that was living in one of the animal care rooms. Temperature-controlled animal care rooms and maintenance areas in the building may serve as refuges for these geckos. Knight (1993, *op. cit.*) suggested that the steam tunnels could also support a population of *H. turcicus*, but to this date there have been no reported gecko sightings from the steam tunnels by workers (D. Linzey, pers. obs.)

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LEPOSTERNON POLYSTEYUM (Bahia Worm Lizard). BRAZIL: PARÁIBA: MUNICIPALITY OF SÃO JOSÉ DE PIRANHAS: 7.146°S, 38.601°W; WGS84). 14 November 2012. Wildlife Rescue Team from the Project of Integration of São Francisco river (PISF) with the basins of septentrional northeastern. Coleção de Herpetologia do Museu de Fauna da Caatinga, Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga – Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco, Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil (MFCH 2418). Verified by M. T. Rodrigues. Species previously known from the following Brazilian states: Pará (Belém municipality); Maranhão (municipalities of Igarapé Grande, Santa Luzia do Paruá and locality of Paraquém); Ceará (Planalto da Ibiapaba: municipalities of Ibiapina, São Benedito, Tinguá and Ubajara; Serra de Maranguape: Maranguape municipality; Serra da Aratanha: Pacatuba municipality; Chapada do Araripe: municipalities of Crato (Floresta Nacional do Araripe) and Barbalha); coastal zones of Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco; Alagoas (Piranhas municipality); Bahia (municipalities of Feira de Santana, São Gonçalo dos Campos, Xique-Xique and Casa Nova) and Tocantins (Jalapão microrregion and Lajeado municipality) (Rodrigues 1996. *J. Herpetol.* 30:513–523; Barros-Filho and Valverde 1996. *Sitientibus* 14:57–68; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2005. *In* Leal et al. [eds.], *Ecologia e Conservação da Caatinga*, pp. 463–512. Ed. Universitária UFPE, Brazil; Perez and Ribeiro 2008. *Check List* 4:291–294). First state record, extends the distribution ca. 90 km NE from the municipality of Barbalha, state of Ceará, Brazil. We also collected specimens of *L. polystegum* in additional municipalities in the states of Ceará (Brejo Santo and Mauriti), and Pernambuco (Cabrobó, Floresta, Custódia and Sertânia).

Collecting permit was issued by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) (# 95/2012, process nº 02001.003718/94-54); field work supported by Ministério da Integração Nacional.

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PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink) USA: GEORGIA: COWETA Co.: Senoia (33.27082°N, 84.6206°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2013. Verified by Michael Bender. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 040) New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Freshly dead adult specimen with a broken tail. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY Co.: Big Cypress Tree State Natural Area (36.19228°N, 88.89211°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2013. Michael C. Fulbright and James P. Flaherty. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19463). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 1 August 2013]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at