OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (Green Vinesnake). MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CRUZ JUIGUILLA: Paso Hondo (16.15172°N, 97.00256°W; WGS 84), 48 m elev. 28 December 2019. Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 196; photo voucher). The snake was found crossing a dirt road surrounded by patches of secondary vegetation of what used to be tropical dry forest. First municipality record that closes a gap between ca. 18 km southwest in Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua, Municipio de Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo (García-Grajales and Buenrostro-Silva 2011. Acta Zool. Mex. 27:491-495), and ca. 45 km ENE in the vicinity of Cerro Sol, Municipio de San Jerónimo Coatán (Rodríguez-Pérez and Ma-ta-Silva 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:530). Special thanks to J. César Bolán-Mata for letting VMS, SMG, and AR know about this snake when it was crossing the road.

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PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS (Eastern Foxsnake). USA: WISCONSIN: WALWORTH CO.: Genoa City, southeastern Walworth County (42.49716°N, 88.33335°W; WGS 84). 9 July 2019. Howard Hunt. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP924a-b; photo vouchers). One individual was found within Genoa City near the North Branch of Nippersink Creek. New county record that fills a gap in the species’ documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The individual was initially misidentified by the resident as a rattlesnake due to its rattlesnake mimic behavior (e.g., vibrations of the tail and flattening of the head into a triangular shape), until expert biologists could determine it as an Eastern Foxsnake. The snake was later released upon point of capture. The nearest museum voucher is ca. 25 km to the east in Kenosha County (MPM H 33150).

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Eastern Milksnake). USA: NEBRASKA: CLAY CO.: 1.1 km N, 3.3 km W Deweese PO. (40.36498°N, 98.17727°W; NAD 83). 19 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17683). Individual was found dead on roadway in an area dominated by row-crop agriculture, with a few scattered prairies grazed by livestock. Individual collected by handheld. We took no measurements, and no tissues were collected, as the specimen was in bad condition. First record in county. Fills in distributional gap in south-central Nebraska and is known from the surrounding counties of Adams, Hall, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Bridger et al. 2014. Collinsorum