**LAMPROPELTIS ALTERNA (Gray-banded Kingsnake).** MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE OJINAGA: Mex. Hwy 16, Cañon del Puengui, ca. 47 km by air W of Ojinaga (29.57922°N, 104.90342°W; WGS 84), 1042 m elev. 10 August 2018. Richard C. Blair. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. The University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP Obs: Herp: 168–169: photo vouchers). First verified record for the state of Chihuahua (Hansen and Salmon 2017. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 4:700–758). Carabias Lillo et al. (1997. Programa de Manejo del Area de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cañón de Santa Elena, México. Instituto Nacional de Ecología, México, D.F., Mexico. 134 pp.) included L. alterna on a list of species observed along a transect in the Sierra Rica, Municipality of Manuel Benavides, Chihuahua (across from Brewster County, Texas), but they did not provide exact locality data or any reference to voucher material. The adult male (864 mm SVL; 140 mm tail length) was found DOR at 2140 h in an area containing Chihuahuan Desert scrub vegetation. The salvaged specimen was subsequently deposited in the Herpetology Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL 8326). We thank David Lazzano for cataloging the specimen at UANL and for measurements.

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**NERODIA SIPEDON (Common Watersnake).** USA: HOOD CO.: near Hunters Park on Lake Granbury (32.47805°N, 97.79353°W; WGS 84), 23 August 2018. R. Reed McClure. Verified by Sean P. Graham and Travis J. LaDuc. James Scudder Vertebrate Collections, Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 156; photo voucher). Individual photographed at 2254 h. First record for Hood County (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.). This record is far removed from the known distribution of N. sipedon in Texas, with the nearest record being 106.9 km to the northeast in Dallas County (Franklin and Prado 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 40:115). It is noteworthy that N. rhombifer, N. erythrogaster, and N. harteri are syntopic with N. sipedon at this locality. Population density has been documented to be reduced where N. sipedon are in competition other Nerodia (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Such competition in Texas could explain why N. sipedon is poorly documented in its Texas range.

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