

Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Has been documented in neighboring Bay and Franklin counties and four other Panhandle counties. Several adult and juvenile individuals observed on Preserve's office deck. Dozens of individuals were also observed at the author's residence and in downtown, both in Port St. Joe (6 and 8 miles N of Buffer Preserve, respectively), indicating an established population with widespread distribution in southern Gulf Co. Brown Anoles appeared more numerous in residential areas than in the Buffer Preserve and surrounding natural areas.

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CALOTES VERSICOLOR (Common Garden Lizard). PHILIPPINES: NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION: Luzon Island, Parañaque City, Barangay Don Bosco (14.485833°N, 121.016389°E; WGS 84). Emerson Y. Sy. 3 August 2013. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.181a–d). Verified by I. Das. Five juveniles and two adults observed perched on ornamental shrubs and bamboo fences within 500 m² in residential area between 1230–1400 h. SVL 49–101 mm. First country record; possible introduction pathway as cargo stowaways due to close proximity to international airport. Native of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, southern China including Hainan, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam (Auffenberg and Rehman 1993. *Asiatic Herpetol.* Res. 5:14–30; Hallermann 2000. *Bonner zool. Beitr.* 49:155–163; Radder 2006. *Curr. Sci.* 91:1354–1363). Introduced on Borneo (Brunei Darussalam), Sumatra (Indonesia), Maldives, Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Singapore, and Florida (USA) (Chou 1994. *Herpetol. Rev.* 25:75–76; Das et al. 2008. *Curr. Herpetol.* 27:109–112; Enge and Krysko 2004. *Biol. Sci.* 67:226–230; Hasen Didi 1993. *Hamadryad* 18:42; Henkel and Schmidt 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Madagascar and the Mascarene, Seychelles, and Comoro Islands*. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 316 pp.).

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COLOPTYCHON RHOMBIFER (Isthmian Alligator Lizard). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: Cantón Aguirre, San Andres de Matapalo (09.350025°N, 83.950002°N; WGS84), 515 m elev. 7 October 2012. Juan Andres Lopez. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell and William W. Lamar. UTADC 7635–7636. Northwestern most record for this species, extending the range by ca. 70 km NW from the closest known locality plotted on the map in Savage (2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. xx + 934 pp.). The lizard was found on the ground at the edge of a clearing in tropical humid forest.

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DAREVSKIA ALPINA (Alpine Lizard). RUSSIA: KABARDINO-BALKARIA: Zolsky District, upper reaches of the Malka River, terrain Dzhily-Su (= Castle Valley) (43.4329771°N, 42.5333118°E), 2400 m elev. 22 July 2013. It is a new extreme northwestern point of species distribution range (Darewskij 1984. *Lacerta caucasica* Méhely, 1909 – Kaukasische Felseidechse // Böhme W. [Hrsg.].

Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas. Band 2/I. Echsen II [Lacerta]. Wiesbaden: AULA-Verlag. S. 225–238). The new record extends the range of this species by 20 km to the northwest. This is the first record of *D. alpina* on the northern slopes of Mount Elbrus, the highest mountain in the Caucasus, where it was previously recorded on the southern and western slopes. This suggests that this species is more widespread on Mount Elbrus than previously thought. At the Sultan Waterfall, we observed 10 adult specimens and one juvenile per 300 m of the route (a width of about 2 m). We also observed an adult male and a juvenile specimen at a site more distant from the waterfall at a distance of 60 m, where the humidity was lower; the fewer individuals farther from the waterfall may be due to fewer insect prey on the sparse vegetation distant from the water. These new records are within 15 km of populations of *D. saxicola* and we assume that these species are sympatric in the upper part of the valley of the River Malka.

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ECHINANTHERA AMOENA (Corredeira-do-mato). BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: ALTO CAPARAÓ MUNICIPALITY: Parque Nacional do Caparaó: Vale Verde (20.419164°S, 41.846123°W, datum WGS 84; elev. ca. 1330 elev.). 8 November 2008. M. T. Rodrigues. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP 17986, adult male; M. T. Rodrigues field number MTR 15853). Verified by F. F. Curcio. Found at 1400 h in an area of dense and preserved forest. *E. amoena* is extremely rare in collections, and known only from a few records. It is known from the Atlantic Rainforest areas in Paraná, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Gerais states (Di-Bernardo 1992. *Comun. Mus. Cienc. PUCRS, sér. Zool. Porto Alegre* 5:225–256; Silveira et al. 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:108). This new record extends the known distribution ca. 235 km NE of Reserva Ecológica de Guapiáçu, in Rio de Janeiro state (Silveira et al., *op. cit.*), the nearest documented locality, and ca. 250 km NE of Parque Estadual do Ibitipoca, the nearest locality in Minas Gerais state.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF OAXACA DE JUÁREZ: Oaxaca City (17.063326°N, 96.706898°W; WGS84), 1545 m elev. 18 June 2013. Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Aurelio Ramírez-Bautista. Photographic voucher, UTEP G 2013.1. First municipality record. The distribution of this species in southern Mexico includes lowland regions on the Pacific and Gulf versants (mapped in Farr 2011. *Southwest. Nat.* 56:265–273) and in Oaxaca within the floristic-faunistic regions 8 (Planicie Costera del Pacífico) and 9 (Istmo de Tehuantepec), from 0 to 1000 m elev. (Casas-Andreu et al. 1996. *Acta Zool. Mex.* 69:1–35; Casas-Andreu et al. 2004. *In* Garcia-Mendoza et al. [eds.], *Biodiversidad de Oaxaca*, pp. 375–390. *Inst. Biol. UNAM, Mexico D.F.*). The record reported herein is from a higher elevation within floristic-faunistic region 6 (Valles Centrales) (Casas-Andreu et al. 1996, *op. cit.*). The gecko was observed on the outside brick wall of a house; additional individuals were observed by VMS and ARB on walls at other locations