

south park entrance near US Highway 180. All verified by George Bradley. New county record (Persons and Wright 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:207–209; Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.).

This species was previously known from only one location in Arizona, ca. 26 km N in PEFO in neighboring Apache Co. Intensive pitfall trapping and visual encounter survey efforts have been conducted throughout PEFO for over 15 years (Drost et al. 2001. *In* Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Conference of Research on the Colorado Plateau, pp. 83–102. U.S. Geological Survey Report Series USGSFRES/COPL/2001/24; Persons and Nowak. 2006. Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles in Southern Colorado Plateau National Parks, 186 pp. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2006-1132), suggesting that the species has only recently become established in the southern portion of the park. All specimens were found in sandy shrubland floodplains within plains grassland habitat. Fieldwork was supported by the National Park Service. Permits were issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (SP602226 CLS) and Northern Arizona University (IACUC 09-004).

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ASPIDOSCELIS TESSELATA (Common Checkered Whiptail). USA: COLORADO: BENT CO.: Setchfield State Wildlife Area (37.7557°N, 103.255°W; NAD 83). 14 August 2010. Daniel J. Martin. Verified as *A. tessellata* pattern class D by Harry L. Taylor. University of Colorado Museum (UCM AC-187, photo voucher). First confirmed record for this species in Bent Co. (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. University Press of Colorado, Niwot. 484 pp.; The Global Biodiversity Information Facility: GBIF Backbone Taxonomy 2013-07-01, <http://www.gbif.org/species/2472276>, accessed 1 Nov. 2014). Nearest known records from adjacent counties include: Otero (15 km), Las Animas (21 km), Baca (69 km); no records are reported for Prowers or Kiowa counties. An adult *A. tessellata* was found actively foraging at 0927 h in the sun near a juniper (*Juniperus* sp.). General habitat was juniper and short-grass prairie on top of a small mesa (approximately 1350 m elev.). There was a previous unconfirmed report of *A. tessellata* from Bent Co., “7.5 mi. NE Higbee” (Smith et al. 1965. Summary of the Distribution of the Herpetofauna of Colorado. Univ. Colorado Studies, Series in Biology 15:1–52).

This observation was made opportunistically during a survey for horned lizards (*Phrynosoma* spp.) funded by a Horned Lizard Conservation Society research grant.

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CRYPTOBLEPHARUS CF. SCHLEGELIANUS (Timor North Coast Snake-eyed Skink). TIMOR-LESTE: LAUTÉM DISTRICT: JACO Island (8.43°S, 127.32°E; WGS 84). 14 August 2015. Tom Martin and Barnabas Harrison. Verified by Andrew Kathriner and Sven Mecke. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Herpetological Image Collection (USNM-HI 2846a–d, photo voucher). Easternmost record for Timor-Leste, and first record from Jaco, a 10 km², low-lying uninhabited island, 750 m E of mainland Timor-Leste's easternmost point (O'Shea et al. 2012. Asian Herpetol. Res. 3:114–126).

Cryptoblepharus schlegelianus (Mertens 1928) described based on SFM 15604, received in 1854 from the collection in Gießen, Germany (Mertens 1928. Zool. Anz. 78:82–89), listed as collected on Timor. However, our research show that material in Gießen was most likely collected by Salomon Müller on Pulau Semau, a small island off SW coast of Timor, near the port at Kupang (see Kaiser et al. 2011. Zookeys 109:19–86). As the point of origin for specimen shipments from the region, material was often erroneously labeled as having been collected on Timor. The species *C. schlegelianus* has only been reliably reported from coastal habitats on Semau (Brongersma 1942. Zool. Meded. Leiden. 24:125–152). A similar species has been collected at Tasi Tolu and Cristo Rei, both Dili District, and Com, Lautém District (O'Shea et al. 2015. Asian Herpetol. Res. 6:73–131), all Timor-Leste. Although similar to *C. schlegelianus*, these specimens exhibit differences in their pattern, scalation, and ecology (see O'Shea et al. 2015. *op. cit.*; HK unpubl. data), and we refer to them conservatively as *C. cf. schlegelianus*. Specimens observed on Jaco belong to this eastern, Timor Island population. Whereas *C. schlegelianus* was observed and collected in sandy beach environments on Semau, *C. cf. schlegelianus* has heretofore not been observed on sand, but only along rocky shores and on man-made concrete jetties. They have been observed in the splash-zone on rocks or nearby flotsam (Horner 2007. The Beagle, Suppl. 3:21–198).

On Jaco, TM and BH observed four specimens of *C. cf. schlegelianus* foraging along rocky shore (an unnumbered habitat photograph associated with USNM-HL 2846 in USNM database), in keeping with behavior and habitat choice of populations recorded at other locations in Timor-Leste and in contrast to those on Semau. Species appears to occur in populous aggregations unlike two other species on Timor-Leste, *C. leschenaulti* and *Cryptoblepharus* sp. ‘Bakhita,’ which have only been sighted singly or in pairs (O'Shea et al. 2015. *op. cit.*).

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EUTROPIS MACULARIA (Bronze Grass Skink). BANGLADESH: KHULNA DIVISION: MEHERPUR DISTRICT: Amjhupi (23.450661°N, 88.411260°E; WGS 84), 22 m elev. 12 June 2015. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Shayer Mahmood Ibney Alam. Zoology Museum,