specimens photographed in slide collection of Fundación Andígena: 257–258 and 266). All verified by Andrés Chacón. These reports confirm the continuous range of the species through the Maracaibo Lake basin (abundant populations were observed in diverse habitats such as mangrove, gallery forests, xerophytic riparian edges) and its penetration into the Andes along intramontane valleys up to an altitude of 1600 m. Conversely, it establishes the presence of the species on the SE slopes of the Andes toward the Orinoquian drainage. This has important biogeographic implications, but was not mentioned by La Marca and Milano (1995, Herpetol. Rev. 26:108). This may be the only known population for any member of the genus on the E side of the Andean chain.

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COSYMBOTUS CRASPEDOTUS. MALAYSIA: PENINSULAR MALAYSIA: Selangor: Kepong, lowland forest within FRIM (Forest Research Institute Malaysia) from upper trunk of tree (30 m above ground) at canopy walkway (3°14'N, 101°38'E, 300 m elev.). 21 September 2000. Tzi Ming Leong, Norsham Suhaina Yaakob and David K. L. Teo. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, Zoological Reference Collection [ZRC.2.4821, juvenile, SVL 34.3 mm, total length 73.2 mm; one adult (total length ca. 150 mm) was also sighted at same locality, but not collected]. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. New state record; known also from Perak and Penang Islands. Elsewhere, occurs in southern Thailand, Singapore, and Borneo (Manthey and Grossmann 1997, Amphibien and Reptilien Südostasiens. Natur und Tier—Verlag, Germany. 512 pp.).

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DIPLOLAEMUS DARWINI. ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: on Rt. 37, 26 km S of jct. Rt. 37 and Rt. 3, 45°41'S, 67°56'W, 640 m elev. 27 January 2000. Nora Ibargüengoytía and James A. Schulte II. Colección Centro Regional Universitario Bariloche, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Provincia de Río Negro, Argentina (CH 25). Juvenile (SVL = 51.04 mm). Verified by J. M. Cei. Specimen was found in short scrub vegetation of Patagonian steppe habitat. The northernmost locality for this taxon is the NE corner of Santa Cruz near the border with Chubut (Cei 1986, Mon. IV Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 527 pp.); specimen represents the first record for Chubut Province and extends the known distribution of this species ca. 215 km north from any previously known locality. Diplolaemus darwini has been found in sympatry with Diplolaemus bibroni in Santa Cruz Province (Cei 1986, op. cit.), and this record extends the overlap in this distribution to Chubut Province.

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GEHYRA MUTILATA (Stump-Toed Gecko). MÉXICO: JALISCO: Guadalajara City, municipality of Zapopan, 1550 m. 8 August 2000. Paulino Ponce-Campos. Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, México (UAGM-R-427, photograph). Verified by H. M. Smith. Range extension; nearest previously known record was 191 km W at Puerto Vallarta (Smith and Grant 1958, Herpetologica 14:18–23).

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (House Gecko). HONDURAS: ISLA DE LA BAHIA: ISLA DE UTILA, town of Utila, 5 m elev. (16°6'N, 86°54'W). 18 August 2000. G. Köhler. Verified by K. Klemmer. Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg (SMF 79856). First record for Isla de Utila (Köhler 1998, Senckenbergiana Biol. 77:139–145).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: Bowie Co: off I-30 and U.S. Rt. 71, 1 Northgate Drive in Texarkana. 7 December 2000. James E. Welsh. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 25378). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. Hatchling specimen (25 mm SVL) represents a new county record and the collection locale is within 300 m of the Texas/Arkansas state line. This gecko has been reported previously from 62 of 254 counties in the state, the nearest being Smith County to the southwest (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.).

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MABUYA NIGROPUNCTATA. BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Brasilândia (21°15'S, 52°02'W). August 2000. F. L. Franco and R. A. K. Ribeiro. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 8023). Verified by D. M. Borges-Nojosa. New state record and southernmost recorded locality. Species is widely distributed throughout Amazonia, but also occurs in "cerrado" areas and was previously known from such habitats in the states of Mato Grosso and Goiás (Araújo 1994, *In* Nascimento, Bernardes, and Cotta [eds.], Herpetologia no Brasil, I. PUC-MG, Belo Horizonte: pp. 58–68; Ávila-Pires 1995, Zool. Verh. 299:1–706).

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SCELOPORUS JARROVII (Yarrow's Spiny Lizard). USA: ARIZONA: GRAHAM Co: E side of Galiuro Mts., Deer Creek (32°39.37'N, 110°16.86'W; 1450 m elev.). 30 August 2000. E. F. Enderson and R. L. Bezy. UAZ 52117; High Creek Trail, ca 1.6 km above trailhead. 4 June 1965. W. C. Sherbrooke. UAZ 14958-60. Both verified by P. C. Rosen. First records from the Galiuro Mts.; extends range ca 35 km W of Pinaleño (Graham) Mts.