

photo voucher). Individual found under rock in cedar glade. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/t reptileatlas/>; 2 Jan 2021). The distribution of *T. coronata* is poorly known in the southern counties of middle Tennessee. This observation provides an additional locality for the Nashville Basin. The nearest record is ca. 66 km NE in Rutherford County (Middle Tennessee State University [MTSU] 30S, 105S).

ANTHONY O. BRAIS, Resource Environmental Solutions, LLC, 103 Continental Place, Suite 100, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027, USA; e-mail: abrais@res.us.

TANTILLA NIGRICEPS (Plains Black-headed Snake). USA: COLORADO: HUERFANO Co.: 6.3 km N, 3.9 km E of Lascar (37.88022°N, 104.704864°W; WGS 84), 1720 m elev. 30 May 2020. Hunter Johnson, Timothy Warfel, and Joshua Warfel. Verified by Lauren J. Livo. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-292; photo voucher). We observed a juvenile individual under a rock off a dirt road. This observation represents a county record for *T. nigriceps* in Huerfano County (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.) and fills a gap between the nearest specimen ca. 42 km NNW in Pueblo County (UCM 20004) and a specimen ca. 93 km SE in Las Animas County (UCM 7106). TW found a second individual (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-299; photo voucher) in Huerfano County on 19 June 2020 along the Cucharas River (37.84198°N, 104.57144°W; WGS 84), 1766 m elev. These two records likely indicate this species is widely distributed in this lightly sampled county.

HUNTER D. JOHNSON, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA (e-mail: johnsonhd2001@gmail.com); **TIMOTHY WARFEL** and **JOSHUA WARFEL**, 10280 West Jewell Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80232, USA.

VIRGINIA VALERIAE (Smooth Earthsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Duck River State Natural Area Complex, Columbia Glade (35.57809°N, 86.99590°W; WGS 84). 7 April 2020. Anthony O. Brais. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20027; photo voucher). Individual under rock in cedar glade. Duck River State Natural Area Complex, Howard Bridge Glade (35.57026°N, 86.93230°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2020. Anthony O. Brais. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. APSU 20028 (photo voucher). Individual under rock in cedar glade. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/t reptileatlas/>; 2 Jan 2021). These observations record the presence of *V. valeriae* in the southern Nashville Basin of Tennessee which previously lacked documented occurrences. The closest record geographically is ca. 51 km N in Williamson County at Owl Hill Nature Preserve (APSU 19533).

MORGAN Co.: Mud Creek Stream Mitigation Bank (36.11636°N, 84.56663°W; WGS 84). 30 October 2020. Anthony O. Brais. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. APSU 20029 (photo voucher). Individual under rock on forested hillside. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008, *op. cit.*). This observation documents an additional record for *V. valeriae* in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. The closest record geographically is ca. 24 km SE in Roane County (Johnson 1964. The Herpetofauna of the Oak Ridge Area. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Document No. ORNL-3653. 29 pp.).

ANTHONY O. BRAIS, Resource Environmental Solutions, LLC, 103 Continental Place, Suite 100, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027, USA; e-mail: abrais@res.us.

XENOCHROPHIS CERASOGASTER (Painted Keelback Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: SYLHET DISTRICT: Ratargul Swamp Forest (25.01383°N, 91.92843°E; WGS 84), 16 m elev. 17 June 2014. J. Hakim, S. Trageser, S. C. Rahman, E. Arambul, A. Ghose, L. Gilding, M. Jackson, D. Lambert, E. Trageser, and A. Wisovitch. Verified by K. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.457; photo voucher). Subadult swimming in canal at edge of swamp forest at dusk. First record from Sylhet District. Previously reported from Patuakhali District, Barisal Division (Sourav and Purkayastha 2011. Check List 7:352–353) and Dhaka District, Dhaka Division (Ahmed et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:578), but not elsewhere in Bangladesh (Purkayastha et al. 2013. Hamadryad 36:149–156).

JONATHAN HAKIM (e-mail: jgdhakim@gmail.com), **SCOTT TRAGESER** (e-mail: scott@conservationalliance.org), and **SHAHRIAR CAESAR RAHMAN**, Creative Conservation Alliance (e-mail: caesar@conservationalliance.org); **EVAN ARAMBUL** (e-mail: evan.arambul@yahoo.com); **ANIMESH GHOSE**, Institut de recherche sur les forêts, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Quebec, Canada (e-mail: animesh.sust@yahoo.com); **LACHLAN GILDING** and **MAX JACKSON**, Australian Wildlife Encounters (e-mail: australianwildlifeencounters@gmail.com); **DEAN LAMBERT**, (e-mail: dean.lambert18@gmail.com); **ERIN TRAGESER**, Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Colorado State University, USA (e-mail: trageser.erin@gmail.com); **ASH WISCOVITCH** (e-mail: ashwisco@email.arizona.edu).

XEROTYPHLOPS SYRIACUS (Syrian Blind Snake). ISRAEL: SOUTHERN DISTRICT: HEVEL EILOT: Arava Valley, Yotvata (29.899°N, 35.059°E; WGS 84). 1 October 2020. Nitzan Segev. Verified by Simon Jamison. Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Israel National Center for Biodiversity Studies at Tel Aviv University, Israel (SMNHTAU R. 19715). An adult female (327 mm SVL, 4 mm tail length, 10 g) was collected in a garden after it was killed by a house cat. *Xerotyphlops syriacus* distribution in Israel is restricted to the Mediterranean ecozone from Mount Hermon in the North to the Northern Negev (Bar and Haimovitch 2011. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Israel. Pazbar, Herzliya, Israel. 245 pp.). The most southerly reliable location known for this species in Israel is a specimen (SMNHTAU R. 4864) from Laqiya in the northern Negev (31.32°N, 34.87°E; WGS 84), collected on 27 March 1962 (<http://www.gardinitiative.org>; 29 Dec 2020). The distance between these two locations is ca. 115 km. The museum holds one specimen (SMNHTAU R. 161) that was collected in the Arava Valley at Hazeva (30.765°N, 35.276°E; WGS 84), on 25 February 1952. We think both specimens from the Arava Valley do not represent a natural distribution of the species but were probably transferred by humans. A likely scenario is that the snakes were transported via potted plants or in hay that was brought to the area. Our assumption is based on the habitat (desert) and climate (hyper-arid) conditions of the Arava Valley are not suitable to the species. It is possible that once introduced, these snakes can thrive in the human-modified, irrigated landscape of settlements. The specimen was collected under the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History holding permit number H5828.

EREZ MAZA (e-mail: mazaerez@tauex.tau.ac.il) and **KARIN TAMAR**, Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv 6997801, Israel (e-mail: karintamar@tauex.tau.ac.il); **NITZAN SEGEV**, Dead-Sea & Arava Science Center, Israel (e-mail: nitzan@adssc.org); **SHAI MEIRI**, School of Zoology, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv 6997801, Israel, and Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv 6997801, Israel (e-mail: uncschai@tauex.tau.ac.il).