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SONORA SEMIANNULATA (Groundsnake). USA: NEVADA: PERSHING Co.: Sonoma Range, above Sonoma Creek (40°48'49.0"N, 117°42'29.8"W, 1505 m elev.) under a small rock in sagebrush habitat. 07 May 2006. Bryan Hamilton. Verified by Jack Sites (BYU 8591). Three individuals of this species were observed at this locality in 1993 but no vouchers were collected (Scott, pers. comm.). This record fills a gap in the northeastern distribution of this species with the nearest documented records 64 km E (Battle Mountain, Humboldt Co., Nevada; CAS-SUR 10032), 160 km NW (Denio, Pershing Co., Nevada; Stebbins 2003. *Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. 3rd Ed., Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts, xxx pp.), and 60 km SW (Humboldt House, Pershing Co., Nevada; UNR 493).

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TELESCOPUS FALLAX SYRIACUS (Common Cat Snake). LEBANON: HERMEL: Hermel Pyramid (34°22'N, 36°25'E). 28 May 2006. Collected by David Jandžík. Verified by Ján Kautman. Specimen (dead on road) deposited in Slovak National Museum (SNMB St. 634). This is the northernmost country record for the species, extending the range in Lebanon ca. 40 km NE from the closest previous locality in Bcharré (Müller and Wettstein 1933. *Sitz. Akad. Wiss., math-naturwiss. Abt. 1* 142:135–144; Hraoui-Bloquet et al. 2002. *Zool. Middle East* 27:35–46).

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THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS ELEGANS (Mountain Gartersnake). USA: CALIFORNIA: AMADOR Co.: El Dorado National Forest, Oyster Lake (38°40'20.0"N, W120°6'59.4"W) 2205 m elev. 5 August 2006. Chris R. Feldman. CAS 233734–35. AMADOR Co.: El Dorado National Forest, unnamed pond 0.5 km NE of Mud Lake via FSR 17E24 (38°36'47.0"N, 120°8'39.0"W) 2402 m elev. 6 August 2006. Chris R. Feldman. CAS 233736–55. Verified by E. D. Brodie Jr. New county record. There is a literature account of *T. e. elegans* from a small, unnamed lake near the southern end of Silver Lake, Amador Co. (Livezey 1953. *Herpetologica* 9:73) but apparently no vouchers exist to support this record. Otherwise, the nearest known localities are: 3.9 km to the north, Carson Spur, El Dorado Co. (MVZ 67502), 15.7 km to the east, near Blue Lake, Alpine Co. (CAS-SUR 9127), and 21.6 km to the south, Big Meadows, Calaveras Co. (MVZ 65741). Along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, *T. e. elegans* generally occurs in wet meadows and along pond and lake margins at mid to high elevations (usually above 1200 m). Such habitat is common and *T. e. elegans* is likely contiguous throughout this mountain range.

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THAMNOPHIS PROXIMUS PROXIMUS (Orange-striped Ribbonsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: LEE Co.: At intersection of US Hwy 79 and US Hwy 78: 34.46.545N, 90.57.874W (WGS 84): 22 April 2005. Josh Engelbert and Melissa Patrick. Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. Voucher specimen in Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 29276). Record is first for county (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, 421 pp.)

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New Country and Department Records for Amphibians and Reptiles from El Salvador

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El Salvador is the smallest Central American country, encompassing an area of approximately 21,000 km². Despite massive deforestation over the last century due primarily to agriculture practices associated with coffee, corn, cotton, and sugar cane and a national parks system that protects less than 1% of El Salvador's land area (Komar 2002), a panoply of aquatic and terrestrial habitats continue to support a surprising diversity of vertebrates (Serrano 1995). Until recently, but with a few exceptions (e.g., Hidalgo 1983; Mertens 1952), herpetologists had largely ignored El Salvador, which was considered to have the most poorly known herpetofauna in Central America as recently as 2001 (Dueñas et al. 2001). Renewed interest in the last decade has resulted in several new species descriptions, country records, natural history reports, and a book about the Salvadoran herpetofauna