

Museum of Natural History (UF 174848–904). First observation and documentation of *Anolis sagrei* on Seahorse Key (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

Seahorse Key is a 64-ha island within the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge (CKNWR). The CKNWR is a group of 13 islands in Florida's Big Bend region, located south of the Suwannee River outflow in the Gulf of Mexico. Seahorse Key is approximately 3 km from Cedar Key, the nearest bridge-connected landmass, and 2 km from the nearest island among the group comprising the CKNWR. During multiple trips between 30 June and 12 December 2014, 57 *A. sagrei* specimens representing both sexes and all age classes were collected within a small area of hydric hammock, known locally as East Cove, at the far east of the island. The *A. sagrei* population on Seahorse Key is located adjacent to a beach called Sandy Point, which is commonly visited by people in boats from nearby Cedar Key. Although *A. sagrei* could have floated or rafted to Seahorse Key from Cedar Key (Schoener and Schoener 1984. *Oecologia* 63:289–294), we consider this scenario unlikely based on slow water currents in the region and the high risk of predation. Instead, we consider incidental boat transport to be the most parsimonious pathway for this introduction. *Anolis sagrei* was not known from Seahorse Key or adjacent islands during the studies of Charles Wharton (1958. The Ecology of the Cottonmouths *Agkistrodon piscivorus piscivorus* Lacépède of Sea Horse Key, Florida. PhD Dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida). Furthermore, CMS and colleagues did not encounter this species on Seahorse Key from 2001–2014 despite conducting herpetological research on the island. The introduced population of *A. sagrei* appears to be restricted to a small area on Seahorse Key at present. Efforts are underway to eradicate this introduced lizard before it disperses to the rest of the island.

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ANOLIS TIGRINUS (*Tiger Anole*). VENEZUELA: SUCRE: MUNICIPALITY OF MARIÑO: Península de Paría, trail between Roma and Cerro Humo (10.694265°N, 62.632466°W; WGS 84), 890 m elev. 31 August 2014. C. Astudillo. Verified by María del Rosario Castañeda. Museo de Biología, Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela (MBLUZ 1290). Adult female collected after a heavy rain within a patch of intervened cloud forest. *Anolis tigrinus* is endemic to northern Venezuelan and occurs in the states of Anzoátegui, Aragua, Falcón, Miranda, Vargas, and Yaracuy, and Distrito Capital (central coastal range and Lara-Falcón hill system), and Sucre state (eastern coastal range). It is found in humid premontane and montane forests between 650 and 2000 m (Ugueto et al. 2009. *Carib. J. Sci.* 45:31–51). In Sucre, the species was known only from a single specimen from San Rafael, near Cumanacoa, in the lower elevations of the Turimiquire Massif, but has not previously been recorded from adjacent Serranía de Paría, a mountainous chain in northeastern Venezuela (Ugueto et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). This record represents the easternmost distribution and the first mention of the species for Península de Paría, expanding its range extension ca. 150 km NE (airline) of San Rafael, the formerly easternmost record. Also this finding

supports a past connection between the montane forest from the Central Coastal Range and Serranía de Paría. The distribution of the frog *Strabomantis biporcatus* (Manzanilla et al. 1996. *Herpetol. Rev.* 27:29; Barrio-Amorós and Kaiser 2008. *Salamandra* 44:248254) and the birds *Pipreola formosa* and *Aulacorhynchus sulcatus* (Hilty 2003. *Birds of Venezuela*. Princeton University Press. Princeton, New Jersey. 776 pp.) also supports such connection.

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DRACO MINDANENSIS (*Mindanao Flying Lizard*). PHILIPPINES: SAMAR ISLAND: EASTERN SAMAR PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF TAFT: Barangay San Rafael (11.953°N, 125.84893°E; WGS 84) 140 m elev. 22 October 2007. Cameron D. Siler and Jason B. Fernandez. Verified by Jimmy A. McGuire. University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute Herpetology Collections (KU 310847). WESTERN SAMAR PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JOSE DE BUAN: Mt. Huraw (12.05262°N, 125.03429°E; WGS 84; 209 m elev. 6 July 2014. Cameron D. Siler, Kerry A. Cobb, Dyanne Realubit, Joseph Brown, Nick Huron, Vicente Yngente, and Marvic Yngente. Verified by Jimmy A. McGuire. KU 337396. First vouchered island records, extending the known range a minimum of ca. 162 km NE of nearest known locality represented by catalogued museum specimens of Mahaplag, Leyte Sur Province, Leyte Island (McGuire and Alcalá 2000. *Herpetol. Monogr.* 14:81–138).

Although this Philippine endemic species has been recognized to occur on Samar Island since 1994, the published report referenced a non-vouchered specimen from a private collection (Gaulke 1994. *Hamadryad* 19:1–10), and a comprehensive literature review returned no published records of vouchered specimens examined from this island (McGuire and Alcalá 2000, *op. cit.*; McGuire and Kiew 2001. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 72:203–229). To the best of our knowledge, the two voucher specimens reported here represent the only published museum records of populations of this species on Samar Island. Both specimens were collected sleeping at night on low-lying branches of trees in the middle of secondary-growth forest. Fieldwork was supported by NSF DEB 0743491 and NSF EF-0334952 to RMB, and NSF DEB 0804115 and NSF IOS 1353683 to CDS.

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