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CYLINDROPHIS LINEATUS (Lined Pipe Snake). INDONESIA: KALIMANTAN TENGAH PROPINSI: BUKIT RAYA: Katingan Hulu (ca. 1.01°S, 112.38°E; WGS 84). 6 October 2021. Dayak. Verified by K.K.P. Lim. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (ZRC[IMG] 2.574a–574b; photo voucher). Adult (ca. 450 mm total length) in hill dipterocarp forest. Species endemic to Borneo and known from Sarawak State, Malaysia (Stuebing et al. 2014. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo. Second edition. Natural History Publications (Borneo) Sdn Bhd., Kota Kinabalu. viii + 310 pp.). Known localities include Gunung Matang, Gunung Penrissen, Bau and Bungo Range in Sarawak State (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers (UK), Ltd., London. 376 pp.; Das et al. 2017. *In* Mohd-Azlan et al. [eds.], Gunung Penrissen. The Roof of Western Borneo, pp. 109–119. Natural History Publications (Borneo) Sdn Bhd, Kota Kinabalu/UNIMAS Publisher, Kota Samarahan). The type locality is Singapore (Dennys 1880. Singapore Daily Times 1880:3) but has been considered in error (Figueroa and Low 2021. Zootaxa 4951:182–186). The species subsequently has never been recorded from the Malay Peninsula, and the island state may have been the point of transshipment rather than collection locality. Old records for Kalimantan, Indonesia (e.g., Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World. A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 1227 pp.; Bernstein et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4851:535–558), lack locality or voucher information. The Katingan Hulu record is the first verified one for the country, representing extension of range by ca. 335 km SE of Gunung Penrissen, southwest Sarawak. We thank Kelvin K.P. Lim for providing catalog numbers.

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DENDRELAPHIS PROARCHOS (Common Bronze-back Tree Snake). BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DIVISION: RANGPUR DISTRICT: Shahabaj Village of Kaunia Upazila (25.76685°N, 89.41691°E; WGS 84), 34 m elev. 8 March 2019. Md Mizanur Rahman. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Aquatic Bioresource Research Lab (ABR Lab), Department of Fisheries Biology and Genetics, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (RT20190301). Individual found DOR. A second individual was seen escaping from pigeon cage, ca. 3 m above ground. First record for Rangpur Division, Bangladesh, extending geographic range ca. 350 km north; closest reported occurrence at Madhupur National Park, Dhaka Division. First country record (as *D. ahaetulla ahaetulla*) from Chittagong (Biswas and Sanyal 1980. Rec. Zool. Surv. India 72:107–124); others from Cox's Bazar, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet, Sundarbans, and Bhawal National Park, Dhaka Division (Chakma 2015. *In* Red List of Bangladesh Volume 4: Reptiles and Amphibians, p. 134. International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bangladesh Country Office, Dhaka). Populations from country allocated to *D. pictus* in subsequent literature (Mahony and Reza 2008. Hamadryad 32:34–45; Chakma 2015, *op. cit.*). Vogel and van Rooijen (2011. J. Herpetol. 45:100–110) placed specimens from northeast India, Bangladesh, Myanmar (except peninsula), and adjacent areas under *D. proarchos*, as followed by Hakim et al. (2020. Check List 16:1239–1268). Permitted by the Forest Department of Bangladesh (Permit/Certificate No.06/2017, BD 9118468).

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: LOUISIANA: ST. MARY PARISH.: Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge (29.76973°N, 91.52056°W; WGS 84). 15 March 2021. Raymond P. Kidder II, Brad M. Glorioso, Katie D. Gray. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 191950; photo voucher). Single adult found among coarse woody debris in a bottomland hardwood forest. New parish record filling a gap in the range of this species in south Louisiana (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.). The nearest records are from 53 km N in Iberville Parish, Louisiana (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 73842) and 73 km N in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana (LSUMZ 83635).

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ELAPHE TAENIURA (Long-tailed Rat Snake). LAOS PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: KHAMMOUAN PROVINCE: NAKAI DISTRICT: Nakai Nam Theun National Park (17.75348°N, 105.60424°E; WGS 84), 1000 m elev. 27 November 2008. C. Nanthavong. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 557; photo voucher). Individual found at 1300 h moving on the ground; surrounding habitat was secondary forest.

LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE: PHOUKHOUN DISTRICT: Samyeakphoukoun Village (19.43812°N, 102.42020°E; WGS 84), 1390 m elev. 11 October 2020. P. Brakels. Verified by Gernot Vogel. DTU 558 (photo voucher). Individual found at 2000 h in a house.

First records for Khammouan and Luang Prabang provinces, as well as second report for Laos PDR. Locality in Luang Prabang is ca. 140 airline km southwest from nearest known population in Phou Louey National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Houaphanh Province, Laos PDR (Stuart 1998. A survey of amphibians and reptiles in Phou Louey National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Huaphahn Province, Laos PDR. Wild Life Conservation Society/Centre for Protected Areas and Watershed Management, Vientiane. 16 pp.). Species also occur in Russia, Japan, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia (Schulz 2010. Sauria 32[2]:3–26).

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EUPREPIOPHIS MANDARINUS (Mandarin Rat Snake). LAOS PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: BOLIKHAMXAY PROVINCE: XAYCHAMPHONE DISTRICT: Phou Chom Voy Provincial Protected Area (18.41667°N, 105.04814°E; WGS 84), 1070 m elev. 23 April 2019. S. Phimmachak. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 556; photo voucher). Individual