

from India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Mizoram, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal), Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Nepal (Das 2018. *A Naturalist's Guide to the Snakes of Southeast Asia*. Second Edition. John Beaufoy Publishing, Oxford, UK. 176 pp.; Tshewang et al. 2021. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2021:e.T176843A1449214, 31 Aug 2022; Uetz et al. 2022. The Reptile Database, <http://www.reptile-database.org>, 31 Aug 2022). Fieldwork conducted with herpetological permit (#3/22/2018-WL [Vol-II]) from the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Wildlife Chief Warden, Dr. A.K. Joshi, Department of Forest Head Office, Sanjenthog-795001, Imphal, Government of Manipur, India. Appreciation to Vanlalhruaia, Department of Botany, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram, India for identification of herbs.

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**PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS** (*Eastern Pinesnake*). USA: ALABAMA: PERRY Co.: Barnette Cemetery Rd, 0.85 rd km N of AL Hwy 183 (32.76421°N, 87.09442°W; WGS 84). 20 September 2021. Allen Bearden, Sr. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2624; photo voucher). New county record (Guyer et al. 2018 *Lizards and Snakes of Alabama*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). This record lies ca. 14 km to the northwest of the nearest vouchered location in Chilton County (AUM 4989) and fills a gap in the Fall Line Hills section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion (Guyer et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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**PYTHON REGIUS** (*Ball Python*). USA: FLORIDA: ST. JOHNS Co.: Anastasia Island, US Highway A1A (29.88713°N, 81.29134°W; WGS 84), 2 m elev. 28 June 2022. Andrew S. Weber and Danielle D'Amato. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 193402; photo voucher). Adult individual observed dead on roadway. New county record (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.). However, we are also aware of some records in the EDDMapS database ([www.eddmaps.org](http://www.eddmaps.org), 21 Sept 2022). This record is ca. 44.06 km from the nearest vouchered record in the UF collection in Putnam County, Florida (UF 165663) and 2.57 km from the nearest known record in the EDDMapS database (EDDMapS 8820396) in St. Johns County, Florida. Combined, these records indicate the possibility that more free-roaming individuals occur in the county than are currently documented in the literature.

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**SISTRURUS MILIARIUS** (*Pygmy Rattlesnake*). USA: ALABAMA: LAUDERDALE Co.: CR 105, 1.75 rd km W of CR 45 (34.96234°N, 88.11605°W; WGS 84). 17 August 2021. Andrew Lawrence. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2626; photo voucher). New county record (Guyer et al. 2018 *Lizards and Snakes of Alabama*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). This record lies ca. 39 km to the northwest of the nearest vouchered location in Colbert County (AUM 20935) and fills a gap in the Transition Hills section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion (Guyer et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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**STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA** (*Red-bellied Snake*). USA: LOUISIANA: ST. MARY PARISH: Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge (29.69425°N, 91.46701°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2022. William C. Carroll and Aidan G. Phillips. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 193423; photo voucher). Adult photographed in leaf litter in a wet bottomland hardwood forest with a mixed composition of hardwood trees and Dwarf Palmetto (*Sabal minor*). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.). The snake was found 68.5 km to the east-southeast from the nearest other documented specimen in Vermilion Parish (UF 177730; Muse et al. 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:266). This record is the second documentation of *S. occipitomaculata* in a coastal Louisiana parish (Muse et al. 2016, *op. cit.*). These two recent findings challenge our previous understanding that this species is absent from coastal parishes (Boundy and Carr 2017. *Amphibians & Reptiles of Louisiana: An Identification and Reference Guide*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 282 pp.). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is fossorial and can be difficult to locate, but these two recent records suggest additional populations may yet be discovered where suitable forested habitat exists along the coast.

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