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***TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS* (Red-eared Slider)**. USA: NEW MEXICO: Doña Ana Co.: Mesilla (town), Mesilla Valley Bosque State Park, seasonal pond W of the Rio Grande (32.24569°N, 106.81953°W; WGS 84), 1180 m elev. 26 August 2018. J. N. Stuart and C. L. Hayes. Verified by Leland J.S. Pierce. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12159, 12160, 12161; photo vouchers). These records confirm the presence of *T. s. elegans*, an introduced species in the Rio Grande basin of New Mexico, in Doña Ana County (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.; Painter et al. 2017. West. Wildl. 4:29–60). An earlier report from this county (Degenhardt and Christiansen 1974. Southwest. Nat. 19:21–46) was not recognized by Degenhardt et al. (1996, *op. cit.*), who mapped the nearest other confirmed record at ca. 105 km to the NNW near Truth or Consequences, Sierra County. Of the three adult female *Trachemys* we captured, photographed, and released at the Mesilla site, two were referable to *T. s. elegans*. The third specimen (KUDA 12162, 12163, 12164; photo vouchers) had color pattern characteristics mostly concordant with *T. gaigeae gaigeae* (Big Bend Slider); however, we cannot exclude the possibility that it was a *T. g. gaigeae* x *T. s. elegans* hybrid. Hybridization of these two taxa where *T. s. elegans* has been introduced within the geographic range of *T. g. gaigeae* poses a threat to the conservation of the latter species (Stuart and Ward 2009. Chelonian Research Monogr. 5:032.1–032.12).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS CHRISTOPHEI* (Big-fanned Trunk Anole)**. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: DUARTE PROVINCE: Municipality of San Francisco de Macorís: Reserva Científica Loma Quita Espuela, 12.5 km NE of San Francisco de Macorís (19.352619°N, 70.148506°W; WGS 84), 738 m elev. 28–29 July 2017. George Sandler, Luke O. Frishkoff, and D. Luke Mahler. Verified by Richard E. Glor. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ R-194676–80) and Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (MNHNSD 23.3425–26). This series represents the first records for the species from Duarte Province and a range extension of 48 km northeast of the nearest published sightings in La Vega Province (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 720 pp.; https://www.gbif.org/, 27 Aug 2017), and suggests an extensive distribution of *A. christophei* in the Cordillera Septentrional. Both adult males and females were collected either sleeping on fern leaves at night or perched on tree trunks in the morning in a patch of primary forest along a trail to Loma Quita Espuela peak. All specimens were collected under scientific permit No. 48875679 issued to DLM by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic.

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***ANOLIS DISTICHUS* (Bark Anole)**. USA: FLORIDA: Martin Co.: private residence in Port Salerno (27.14100°N, 80.19604°W; WGS 84). 11 April 2018. J. Barbato. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2404, 2405; photo vouchers). One adult individual observed on a cement ledge. First vouchered record for Martin County (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). A previous report of this species in Martin County exists from 1997 (Meshaka et al. 2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger, Melbourne, Florida. 166 pp.) but is unvouchered (Krysko et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). This record is 11 km northwest of the unvouchered literature record in Hobe Sound, Florida (Meshaka 2004, *op. cit.*) and 51 km north-northwest of the nearest vouchered record in West Palm Beach, Florida in Palm Beach County (Krysko et al. 2011, *op. cit.*) and represents the northernmost record of this non-native species in the United States. This observation was originally posted on iNaturalist.org (https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/10808350). This research was supported by a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Biology (#1711564) to CJT.

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***ANOLIS SAGREI* (= *NOROPS SAGREI*) (Brown Anole)**. USA: NORTH CAROLINA: Pamlico Co.: Arapahoe, 1.7 km N of Minnesott Beach along Hwy 306 (34.9847°N, 76.8118°W; WGS 84), 9 m elev. 26 June 2018. Christopher R. Jones. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences Herpetology Collection (NCSM 97163). A single adult male was found active at midday on a porch on private property. First county record of this introduced species, likely representing an isolated stage 2 introduction (Krysko et al. 2011. Zootaxa 3028:1–64). This locality is ca. 81.5 km SE from the nearest vouchered locality in Pitt County (NCSM 88912–88915) and ca. 122 km NE from the first state record in New Hanover County (Beane and Corey 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:388–391). Additional introductions have been reported in Durham County (Granatosky and Krysko 2013. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 20:190–191), Lee County (NCSM 92259), and Wake County (NCSM 85015, 90078). Most *A. sagrei* specimens reported from North Carolina were collected in plant nurseries after being accidentally transported on plants shipped from Florida (Granatosky and Krysko 2013, *op. cit.*). Two weeks before this anole was discovered, the property owners (pers. comm.) purchased *Caladium* plants from the Garden Center of a nearby Lowe's Home Improvement Center in neighboring Craven County. This cannot be confirmed as the method of introduction, however, and no additional specimens have been found in the area.

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