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***CORYTOPAHANES HERNANDESII* (Hernandez's Helmeted Basilisk)**. MEXICO: QUINTANA ROO: Municipio Solidaridad: 8.7 km NW Akumal (20.44703°N, 87.38042°W; WGS 84), 21 m elev. 16 September 2018. Diego F. Campos-Moreno, and César R. Lucio-Palacio. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9222, 9223; photo vouchers). First record for the municipality, and fifth for the state, extending the range ca. 37 airline km east from the closest known locality at Cobá (archaeological site and village), Municipality of Tulum (Lee 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatan Peninsula. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.; Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:393–395). The adult lizard was observed basking at 1000 h on the ground among fallen leaves within the understory of secondary tropical semideciduous forest. After a few minutes the lizard ran to a nearby tree and climbed the trunk up to a height of 90 cm. We thank the inhabitants of Uxuxubi hamlet, especially Miguel Pani, Ramón, and Nereida for their hospitality and field assistance.

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***ELGARIA VELAZQUEZI* (Central Baja California Alligator Lizard)**. MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Municipality of La Paz: Rancho Los Queleles, ca. 10 m N of Arroyo La Soledad, Sierra de La Giganta (24.81147°N, 110.8419°W; WGS 84), 377 m elev. 29 June 2018. Policarpio Amador Espinoza, Rosa Maria Bibo Amador, Jesus Guadalupe Amador Bibo, and Shane J. MacFarlan. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. La Sierra University Herpetological Collection (LSUHC - LSUDPC 10759; photo voucher). First record for the Sierra de La Giganta (Grismer and Hollingsworth 2001. Herpetologica 57:488–496), extending the geographic range of *E. velazquezi* in Baja California Sur ca. 30 km to the south of Mission Los Dolores. The juvenile lizard was observed at about 1800 h within a structure constructed for shading livestock. A second, larger individual was observed two days later as it crawled among rocks beneath the desert scrub canopy immediately outside Rancho Los Queleles. Local ranchers remarked that this was the first time they had ever noticed this species in the area. Both lizards were discovered during an ecological survey in the Sierra de La Giganta that was funded by a grant from the National Geographic Society (HJ-099R-17).

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***HEMIDACTYLUS* AFF. *PARVIMACULATUS* (Sri Lankan House Gecko)**. USA: TEXAS: Chambers Co.: Chambers County Safety Rest Area Westbound, Interstate 10, ca. 3.9 rd km E jct TX Hwy 61 (29.84009°N, 94.60810°W). 13 September 2018. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 112136 [DRD 5004]). A juvenile was found on the exterior wall of a structure at 2147 h.

Orange Co.: Texas Travel Information Center at Orange, Interstate 10, ca. 1.3 rd km W of Sabine River (30.12354°N, 93.71206°W). 13 September 2018. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. TNHC 112133 (DRD 5001). A juvenile was found on a support column of a pavilion at 2011 h. Two additional individuals, a juvenile (TNHC 112134 [DRD 5002]) and an adult female (TNHC 112135 [DRD 5003]), were found nearby from 2020–2030 h.

Though morphologically similar to *Hemidactylus parvimaculatus*, these geckos may represent a related form (A. Bauer, pers. comm.). These four records of *H.* aff. *parvimaculatus* represent the first documented occurrence of this species in Texas (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.; Hibbitts and Hibbitts 2015. Texas Lizards: A Field Guide. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. xvi + 333 pp.). Within the United States, this introduced species of gecko is known only from Louisiana (Boundy and Carr 2017. Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana: An Identification and Reference Guide. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. xi + 386 pp.), where it is believed to have been first introduced to New Orleans in 2010 (Heckard et al. 2013. IRCF Reptile and Amphibians 20:192–196). Since the introduction of *H.* aff. *parvimaculatus* to New Orleans, records of additional populations have been reported, primarily from localities surrounding Lake Pontchartrain (Borgardt 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:217; Borgardt 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:258; Glorioso 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:81; Erdmann 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:125). The nearest known locality where *H.* aff. *parvimaculatus* has been reported from these Texas records is from ca. 319 airline km to the east in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana (Southeastern Louisiana University Vertebrate Museum [SLU] 6631–6633; Ermann 2017, *op. cit.*). Both of these new localities in Texas occur along Interstate 10, a major transportation corridor connecting Houston, Texas to New Orleans, Louisiana, which may have assisted in the spread of this species outside of the New Orleans region. It seems likely that this species will continue to disperse along the Interstate 10 corridor throughout both Texas and Louisiana, and efforts should be made to monitor this spread. All specimens were collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1018-294) issued to DRD.

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***HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS* (Mediterranean Gecko)**. MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Municipality of Mexicali: Pete's Camp, Playa Paraíso, San Felipe (31.1348°N, 114.888405°W; WGS 84), 4 m elev. 6 August 2017. A. Hinsley. Verified by Clark R. Mahrdt. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05391; photo voucher). First record for the municipality and a range extension of ca.146 airline km SW from the nearest published locality at Golfo de Santa Clara, Sonora (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal