

***Imantodes gemmistratus*. Endoparasites.** To our knowledge, only one study on endoparasites of the Central American Treesnake (*Imantodes gemmistratus*) exists, reporting one oligacanthorhynchid cystacanth from 12 individuals of *I. gemmistratus* from Costa Rica preserved in the herpetological collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Goldberg and Bursey, 2009). On 27 June 2014 we collected a specimen of *I. gemmistratus* (snout-vent length = 46.5 cm, mass = 16.4 g) at Nuevo Pochote, Municipio de Emiliano Zapata, Tabasco, Mexico (17.83543°N, 91.69940°W; datum WGS 84; elev. 14 m) (Charruau et al., 2015), and deposited it in the Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00732). Before its deposition in the collection, we opened the snake by a longitudinal incision on ventral side to observe the internal organs and mesenteries for parasitological examination. We collected 11 cystacanths encysted in the mesentery. We cooled these helminths in filtered water for 24 h, allowing them to invert the proboscis. Then, they were fixed with alcohol 70%, stained in hematoxylin and mounted in Canada balsam for examination.

The 11 collected cystacanths corresponded to the family Oligacanthorhynchidae and were deposited in the Colección Parasitológica del Sureste de México (CPSM), División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (AC-R-004-001). Although this second study of helminths in *I. gemmistratus* reports the same parasite found by Golberg and Bursey (2009) for this species in Costa Rica, this is the first report of parasitic worms in *I. gemmistratus* from Mexico. In Mexico, eight species of the family Oligacanthorhynchidae have been recorded in amphibians (*Lithobates forreri*, *L. tarahumarae*, *L. vaillanti*, *Pachymedusa* [= *Agalychnis*] *dacnicolor*, *Rhinella marina*, *Smilisca cyanosticta*, and *Rhinella marina*), reptiles (*Phrynosoma ditmarsii*, *Urosaurus nigricaudus*, *Coluber* [= *Masticophis*] *mentovarius*, *Conopsis lineata*, *Crotalus willardi*, *Leptodeira maculata*, *Oxybelis aeneus*, *Rhinocheilus lecontei*, *Salvadora mexicana*, and *Trimorphodon tau*), birds (*Buteo lineatus*) and mammals (*Didelphis marsupialis*, *D. virginiana*, *Nasua narica*, *Philander opossum*, and *Spilogale pygmaea*) (García-Prieto et al., 2010). Species of *Imantodes* likely are parasitized by helminths via the ingestion of infected frogs (Golberg and Bursey, 2009).

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**ARTURO HERNÁNDEZ-OLASCOAGA<sup>1</sup>, PIERRE CHARRUAU<sup>1</sup>, AND MARCO A. LÓPEZ-LUNA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Centro del Cambio Global y la Sustentabilidad en el Sureste, A.C., Calle Centenario del Instituto Juárez s/n, 86080 Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico. E-mail: charruau\_pierre@yahoo.fr (PC, Corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, Carretera Villahermosa – Cárdenas Km. 0.5 S/N, Entronque a Bosques de Saloya, Villahermosa, 86060, Tabasco, Mexico.

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**ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA<sup>1</sup>, DOMINIC L. DESANTIS<sup>2</sup>, VICENTE MATA-SILVA<sup>2</sup>, JERRY D. JOHNSON<sup>2</sup>, AND LARRY DAVID WILSON<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Calle Hidalgo, Colonia Santa Úrsula Coapa, Delegación Coyoacán, C. P. 04700, D.F., Mexico.*  
E-mail: quetzalcoat186@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0500, United States.*  
E-mail: vmata@utep.edu


<sup>3</sup>*Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras. E-mail: bufodoc@aol.com*

## First record and distribution extension of *Enulius flavitorques* (Cope, 1869) (Squamata: Colubridae) in Tabasco, Mexico

The Pacific Long-tailed Snake, *Enulius flavitorques*, occurs at low and moderate elevations on the Pacific versant from Jalisco, Mexico, to Panama, and on the Atlantic versant in Chiapas, Mexico, Honduras (including Isla Utila in the Islas de la Bahía), Panama, northern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela (McCranie, 2011).

During 2014 we conducted biodiversity surveys along the coast of Municipio de Paraiso, Tabasco, Mexico, primarily in coconut plantations at Playa de Chiltepec. The climate in coastal Tabasco is warm-humid with an average temperature of 27°C, with abundant rainfall throughout the year (García, 1970). We found two specimens of *E. flavitorques* under coconut husks in a plantation (18°25'43"N, 93°2'50"W; WGS 84; elev. 18 m), which we collected and deposited in the Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, at the Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 0738, 0739) (Fig. 1). These specimens represent the first records for the state, and extend the distribution of this species ca. 185 km N (airline distance) from the closest reported locality at Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico (Muñoz-Alonso and March-Mifsut, 2003). They also represent the first records of *E. flavitorques* along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. We compared our material with that reported in the literature, and most of the features correspond to those described in the key provided by Smith et al. (1967) and the description in Wilson and Meyer (1985).



**Fig. 1.** Specimens of *Enulius flavitorques* deposited in the Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, at the Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 0738, 0739).  © Marco A. López-Luna

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**EDER HERNÁNDEZ-VALADEZ<sup>1</sup>, ERICK HERNÁNDEZ-ESTAÑOL<sup>1</sup>, ROSARIO BARRAGÁN-VÁZQUEZ<sup>1</sup>,  
PIERRE CHARRUAU<sup>2</sup>, AND MARCO A. LÓPEZ-LUNA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco. Carretera Villahermosa-Cárdenas km 0.5 Villahermosa, Tabasco 86039 Mexico. E-mail: marco.lopez@ujat.mx (MALL, Corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>Centro del Cambio Global y la Sustentabilidad en el Sureste, A.C., Calle Centenario del Instituto Juárez s/n, 86080 Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico.