

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; Erdmann 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.

**DREW R. DAVIS**, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu); **TRAVIS J. LADUC**, Biodiversity Collections, Department of Integrative Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, 10100 Burnet Road, PRC 176 – R4000, Austin, Texas 78758, USA (e-mail: travieso@austin.utexas.edu).

**HEMIDACTYLUS AFF. PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan House Gecko)**. USA: TEXAS: CHAMBERS Co.: Chambers County Safety