(1989. A herpetological survey of the Transvaal. Ph.D. thesis. Univ. of Natal, Durban) but the Duluthulu records extend the known range from Tshipise (2230Ca) by three quarter degree blocks or nearly 80 km further east. This is less than 20 km from the border of the Kruger National Park and although the habitat becomes less suitable, the likelihood exists that this species might still be found inside the Park.

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PACHYDACTYLUS MARIQUENSIS LATIROSTRIS Hewitt, 1923: Speckled Marico gecko: South Africa, Cape Province, Namaqualand, Farm Kap-kap, east of Garies (3018Ad); 19 October 1990; L. Lotz, National Museum Bloemfontein, NMB R6307. One specimen (SVL 50.6 mm) collected in an area of karroid shrub in a sandy floodplain surrounded by hills. The specimen had a dorsal colour pattern similar to that of a P. m. latirostris photographed by Visser (1984, Landbouweekblad 321: 40); somewhat flattened dorsal scales; nasorostrals on either side of head widely separated by small granules; and two slightly enlarged scales on either side of the base of tail. This record represents the most south-westerly extension of the subspecies' range, the nearest other record being at locus 2917Db (Visser, op. cit.). The nominate race has been recorded nearly at locus 3018Ab (Visser, op cit.) and both mariquensis and latirostris have been recorded from Victoria West (3123Ac) and the farm De Hoop near Beaufort West (3222Ba) (Bates, 1991, J. Herpetol. Assoc. Afr. 39: 14-18).

Submitted by: M.F. BATES (Department of Herpetology, National Museum, P.O. Box 266, Bloemfontein, 9300).

LACERTIDAE

NUCRAS INTERTEXTA (A. Smith 1838) Spotted sandveld lizard. South Africa, Natal, Mkuze Game Reserve, (2732 Ca/b), July 1980. D.J. Bourquin, Transvaal Museum, TM 54566; Mkuze Game Reserve (27°45'S. 31°18'E; 2731Cd), R. Davies, TM 66766. Tembe Elephant Reserve, Sihangwane camp (27°03'S; 32°25'E - 2732Ab), 15 November 1987, R. Kyle, TM 67345. Nr Sihanwane camp ((27°02'S; 32°27'E - 2732Ab), 17 October 1989, R. Kyle, TM 68838, 68840. A third specimen (TM 68839) with the same collecting data and of similar size to the previous two specimens, had a pair of short dorso-lateral lines on the neck which break up into rows of spots, for which reason it is only tentatively treated as this species. As Broadley (1972. Amoldia Rhodesia 25(5)) did not have any records of this species from Natal, these specimens represent a southern range extension of the eastern population of about 150 km and are new records for Natal. An earlier record (TM 13655), collected by the late Dr Austin Roberts at Ubombo ((27034'S; 32⁰05'E - 2732Ca) during November 1928 was used in a museum display, is unfortunately no longer available; it was missed by Broadley (op. cit.) when revising the tessellata group.

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NUCRAS TESSELLATA LIVIDA (A. Smith 1838): Striped sandveld lizard; South Africa, Cape Province, Commando Drift Nature

Reserve (3226Aa) near Cradock; 21 October 1992; Q. Hahndiek; Cape Nature Conservation record, CDNEC 10888 (to be deposited in the Port Elizabeth Museum collection); an adult male (70 + 177 mm) found impaled on a large thorn of an *Acacia karroo* tree, probably by a fiscal shrike (*Lanius collaris*). This is the first record east of 26°E longitude (Broadley, 1972; *Arnoldia (Rhod.)* \$5(20): 1-36) of *N. t. livida*.

Submitted by: M. BURGER (Cape Nature Conservation, Private Bag 1006, Grahamstown, 6140) and Q. HAHNDIEK (Cape Nature Conservation, P.O. Box 459, Cradock, 5880).

SCINCIDAE

ACONTIAS LINEATUS LINEATUS Peters, 1879: Striped legless skink; Namibia, Farm Noachabeb (97) near Keetmanshoop (2718Ad); 11 July 1986; S. Louw; National Museum, Bloemfontein, NMB R5378. One specimen (TL 99+24 = 123 mm) collected under a stone on red sand. This specimen was previously misidentified as Typhlosaurus I. lineatus (Bates, 1988, J. Herpetol. Assoc. Afr. 34: 50), with which it is very similar in general appearance. The specimen has longitudinal dark stripes on the dorsum and upper and lower parts of the tail; four upper labials on the left and five on the right; and three suboculars and two supraciliaries on either side of the head. It represents only the sixth locality for the species in Namibia, the nearest other localities being at loci 2818Bb and 2618Ca (Broadley and Greer, 1969, Arnoldia Rhodesia 4(26): 1-29).

Submitted by: M.F. BATES (Department of Herpetology, National Museum, P.O. Box 266, Bloemfontein, 9300).

GERRHOSAURIDAE

TETRADACTYLUS TETRADACTYLUS (Lacepede, 1803): Common long-tailed seps; South Africa, Cape Province, six localities: (1) Paarl (3318Db), 1939; A.C. Hoffman, National Museum, Bloemfontein, NMB R210-2; (2) Matjiesfontein (3320Ba), date unknown; L.R. Raw; L.R. Raw private herpetological collection, Merrivale, LR 2656; (3) Stellenbosch (3318Dd), date unknown, A.J.L. ambiris private herpetological collection, London, AJL 2843; (4) farm Groene Rivier (821), 15 km south-west of Malmesbury, district Malmesbury (33⁰34'S, 18⁰36'E; 3318Da); 9 September 1967, W.D. Haacke, Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, TM 33948; (5) Gydo Pass (33⁰14'S, 19⁰20'E; 3319Ab), 26 January 1968, S. Sclater, TM 34981; (6) Farm Paardekraal, Cradock district (32°15'S, 26°05'E; 3226Aa), 3 August 1989, W. Coetzer, TM 68598-600. The new records fill gaps in the general distribution range of T. tetradactylus, although the Matjiesfontein record is particularly significant as it partially bridges the gap between south-western Cape and eastern Cape populations (Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard 89(11): 485-543; FitzSimons, 1943, Mem. Transv. Mus. 1: 1-528; Branch, 1990, J. Herpetol. Assoc. Afr. 37: 13-16). All specimens have the nostril pierced between two nasals and first supralabial, and have 4-5 femoral pores on each thigh.

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SEPENTES

COLUBRIDAE

MEIZODON SEMIORNATUS SEMIORNATUS (Peters, 1854); Semiornate snake; South Africa, Transvaal, Metsi-Metsi trail