

of Game and Fish, P.O. Box 25112, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504, USA.

**GAMBELIA COPEI** (Baja California Leopard Lizard). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: 3.5 road km NE Ejido San Lucas junction of México Hwy. 1 on road to Punta Chivata (27°04'N, 112°04'W). 25 June 2000. Eric D. Zepewski, Carrie A. Carreno, and A. Kristopher Lappin. MVZ Photographic Collection 233497. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. The only known record for the gulf coast of Baja California between Santa Rosalia and the vicinity of Loreto (McGuire 1996. Bull. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. 32:i-iv, 1-44).

Submitted by **ERIC D. ZEPENEWSKI, CARRIE A. CARRENO, and A. KRISTOPHER LAPPIN**, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011, USA (e-mail: Kristopher.Lappin@nau.edu).

**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean House Gecko) USA: TEXAS: ELLIS Co: Downtown Ennis of E. Brown St. 16 September 2001. Casey McCluney. Navarro College Herpetological Collection NC2001.9. 16.1L-3L. Verified by Thomas Vance. Three juveniles of different sizes collected at a residence. New county record; partly fills hiatus of this introduced species in north-central Texas Range (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **CASEY McCLUNEY**, 309 East Brown Street, Ennis, Texas 75119, USA.

**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean House Gecko). USA: NEW MEXICO: OTERO Co: within Alamogordo city limits, collected from private residence at 501 Sundown Avenue. 12 May 2001. Ian Murray. Verified by Tomas Giermowski. MSB 62815. Specimen represents a new county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.).

Submitted by **IAN MURRAY**, 501 Sundown Avenue, Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310, USA, and **CHARLES W. PAINTER**, Endangered Species Program, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, P.O. Box 25112, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504, USA.

**LIOLAEMUS ZULLYI**. CHILE: XI REGION DE AYSÉN: Reserva Nacional Lago Jeinimeni (46°49'43.5"S, 71°59'35.3"W); three specimens at 850 m elev. in dry steppe, ca. 1 km NE of Lago Jeinimeni. 1-19 February 2002. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (MNH-3483). Verified by Herman Núñez. First country record for Chile. Previously known only from type locality in Argentina (Cei and Scolaro 1996. Bollettino del Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino. Turin. Italy 14[2]:389-401); extends known range ca. 15 km.

Submitted by **ROBIN D. MOORE** and **SUSAN L. YOUNG**, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NS, UK, and **CARLOS GARIN** and **DANIEL PINCHEIRA-DONOSO**, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Casilla 787, Santiago, Chile.

**MABUYA FRENATA**. BRAZIL: PARÁ: Redenção (08°02'S; 50°02'W). 16 July 1988. Ricardo P. da Rocha. Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia (MHNCI 3068). Verified by Sérgio Augusto A. Morato; Conceição do Araguaia (08°15'S; 49°16'W). July 1979. Paulo E. Vanzolini. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP 54442). Verified by Regina Rebouças-Spieker. These represent the first records for the state of Pará and the northernmost records for the species. They extend the distribution more than 150 km N from previous northernmost recorded locality (Cantão State Park, state of Tocantins; Pinto and Araujo 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:53).

Submitted by **DAVOR VRCIBRADIC**, Setor de Ecologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524, Maracanã, 20550-011, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, and **JULIO CESAR DE MOURA DEITE**, Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia, Departamento de Zoológico, Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba, Rua Prof. Benedito Conceição, 407, 82810-080, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

**PHRYNOSOMA HERNANDESI** (Greater Short-horned Lizard) USA: COLORADO: KIT CARSON Co: County Road U, 0.5 mi E junction County Road 6 (UTM 0673962, 4350785). 12 September 2002. UNC-MNH Photographs 37-40. Verified by David Chiszar and Hobart M. Smith. First county record (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles of Colorado. Second Ed. Univ. Colorado Press, Niwot. xxvii + 484 pp.).

Submitted by **STEVE ALLEN, MIKE ROCHFORD, RON MALECKI, and STEPHEN P. MACKESSY**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, 501 20th Street, CB 92, Greeley, Colorado 80639-0017, USA (e-mail: stephen.mackessy@unco.edu).

**PODARCIS MURALIS** (Common Wall Lizard). USA: OHIO: Cincinnati. *Podarcis muralis* was introduced to urban Cincinnati circa 1950 where it established a population which is still expanding. Deichsel and Gist (2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:230-232) describe the status as of the year 2000 and conclude from a letter written by the person who released specimens in 1950 the subspecific status as *P. m. muralis*, judging from their origin (Lake Garda, Italy). Ferner (2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:226) confirms a breeding colony in adjacent Kentucky.

We analyzed blood drawn from the vena caudalis of two adults caught on Eastern Avenue in SE Cincinnati in May 2000 where they were subsequently released. Total DNA was extracted following standard proteinase K and phenol chloroform protocols (Sambrook et al. 1989. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Springs Harbor, New York). A segment of 1039 bp including parts of the cytochrome b gene and the threonine t-RNA gene was amplified by PCR (primers: "sict-L" 5'-TTTGGATCCCTGTTAGGCCTCTGTT-3' and "H15906" 5'-GGTTACAAGACCAGTGCTTT-3') and sequenced (primers "sict-L" and "murnum" 5'-AGGCACCTCCATAGTTCACC-3') by MWG-BIOTECH (Ebersberg, Germany) sequencing service. A part of the cyt b gene consisting of 1017 bp was used for analysis. Both sequences were identical. These sequences were compared with homologous regions taken from samples that were analyzed in the course of a comprehensive genetic analysis of the species currently underway

(Schweiger and Mayer, in prep.). The sequences most similar to the sequences of the Cincinnati samples were from individuals collected in a region between the Tyrolian Inn Valley in Austria and the southern border of the Alps near Lake Garda in Italy. This similarity confirms the origin alleged by Deichsel and Gist (*loc. cit.*). However, because a revision of the systematics of *P. muralis* is still in progress, the subspecific status of the Cincinnati specimens remains unresolved as well. Sequences were deposited at GenBank under the accession number AY194855. We thank Daniel Gist for local guidance in Cincinnati.

Submitted by **SILKE SCHWEIGER**, Natural History Museum, Molecular Systematics, Burggring 7, Vienna, Austria A-1014 (e-mail amm01@gmx.at), and **GUNTRAM DEICHSEL**, Friedr.-Ebert-Str. 62, Biberach an der Riss, Germany D-88400 (e-mail Guntram.Deichsel@bc.boehringer-ingenheim.com).

**PTYCHOGLOSSUS NICEFORI**. VENEZUELA: MÉRIDA: CBX 13 Island, 240 m elev., Borde Seco Dam (07°44'30"N, 71°32'50"W). 21–22 September 2001. Grupo Ecología Animal 2001. Colección de Vertebrados, Universidad de los Andes, Facultad de Ciencias, Mérida (CVULA IV- 6418–9). Verified by Gilson Rivas. First country record and northernmost for the species, extending the range ca. 400 km NNE from type locality (Loveridge 1929. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 42:99) and other Colombian localities given by Harris (1994. Herpetol. Monogr. 8:226–275).

Submitted by **CÉSAR LUIS BARRIO**, Fundación Andígena, Apartado Postal 210, Mérida 5101–A, Venezuela (e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com), **AMELIA DÍAZ DE PASCUAL** (e-mail: adiaz@ciens.ula.ve) and **ANDRÉS CHACÓN** (e-mail: aecortiz@yahoo.com), Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de los Andes, Mérida, Venezuela.

**XANTUSIA VIGILIS** (Desert Night Lizard). USA: CALIFORNIA: TULARE CO: Sequoia National Forest, Sierra Nevada Mountains, Big Meadows Campground Unit 1, 0.53 km E of FST 29E05 trailhead via FSR 14S11 (N36°43'3.55" W118°49'46.14") 2317 m elev. 21 July 2002. Chris R. Feldman and Daniel G. Mulcahy. CAS 224956. Verified by Jens Vindum. *Xantusia vigilis* is known from the peripheral areas of the Sierra Nevada, restricted to chaparral, desert scrub, and drier mixed pine and oak woodland habitat. East of the Sierran crest, *X. vigilis* occurs in the Mojave–Great Basin transition zone along the lower slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Owens Valley to ~1800 m elev., north to the vicinity of Bishop (Macey and Papenfuss 1991. In C. A. Hall Jr. [ed.], Natural History of the White-Inyo Range, Univ. California Press, Berkeley; Scott et al. 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:112). On the western slope of the southernmost Sierra Nevada, west of the Kern River drainage, *X. vigilis* is narrowly restricted to grassland, chaparral, oak and grey pine woodland habitat with exfoliating granite to ~600 m elev. in the Greenhorn Mountains, Kern Co. (Bezy 1967. J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 4[3]:163–167). *Xantusia* is widespread in the region from Lake Isabella eastward to Walker Pass, extending south into Kelso Valley, Walker Basin, and Caliente Canyon. Populations of *Xantusia* follow desert scrub and chaparral habitat along the Kern River drainage into southern Tulare Co., at least as far north as Brin Canyon, 3.2 km N of Fairview to ~1100 m elev. (LACM 129881–2), and to the east on the Kern Plateau, in mostly pinyon-juniper habitat along the South Fork Kern River to

the Fish Creek drainage, Tulare Co., to ~2250 m elev. (RWH, unpubl.).

While conducting biotic field surveys in Sequoia National Forest, we (CRF, DGM) found a live *X. vigilis* (CAS 224956) under a small granite boulder ~4 m from Big Meadows Creek at 1945 h. Although a massive granite outcrop is nearby, the immediate habitat consists of high elevation coniferous and riparian vegetation such as Lodgepole Pine, Red Fir and willow. This specimen represents a new record for *X. vigilis* in the interior of the Sierra Nevada. The closest museum record is 55 km to the east, near Independence, Inyo Co. (MVZ 228231). However, the highest mountain divide in the contiguous United States separates our specimen and populations east of the Sierran crest. West of the Sierran crest, the nearest population to our specimen occurs in the interior of the Sierra Nevada, restricted to the Kern River drainage, 92 km to the south (LACM 129881–2). Because we found our specimen in a campground, far from any known population of *X. vigilis*, and in habitat not previously recorded for this species, CAS 224956 may represent an introduction. Additional specimens from this locality and intervening areas could demonstrate whether the Big Meadows area contains an established population of *X. vigilis*. Further, a regional genetic survey of *X. vigilis* might have the power to clarify whether our specimen represents a natural or introduced population of *Xantusia*.

We thank Michelle Koo, Jens Vindum, and Phillip Strand for supervision during field surveys, which were funded by Challenge Cost-Share Agreement #00-CC-11051322-034, Forest Service Region 5, Sequoia National Forest.

Submitted by **CHRIS R. FELDMAN** (e-mail: elgaria@biology.usu.edu), **DANIEL G. MULCAHY** (e-mail: dmulcahy@biology.usu.edu), Department Biology, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322–5305, USA, and **ROBERT W. HANSEN** (e-mail: rwh13@csufresno.edu), 16333 Deer Path Lane, Clovis, California 93611–9735, USA.

## SERPENTES

**ADELPHICUS QUADRIVIRGATUS**. MEXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Orizatlán San Felipe Orizatlán (21°10'15"N, 98°36'23"W) 160 m elev. April 1982. Colección Herpetológica de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, I.P.N. (CB 11498). Verified by Luis Canseco Marquez. Adult female. First known record for the state and a range extension of 44 km from the nearest previous record in the state of San Luis Potosí.

Submitted by **SERGIO MURILLO**, **TICUL ALVAREZ SOLORZANO** and **NOEMI MATIAS FERRER**, Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas, IPN. Prol. de Carpió y Plan de Ayala, Col. Santo Tomás. Apdo. Postal 42-186, México D.F., C.P. 11340, México; e-mail (SM): smurilloigu@infosel.net.mx.

**APOSTOLEPIS GOIASENSIS**. BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: Ribas do Rio Pardo (20°26'S, 53°45'W, 369 m elev.). December 1988. S. S. Abes. Verified by F. L. Franco. Adult male collected from a Cerrado area. Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil (IB 67852). Second record for the species, previously known only from the type-locality: Rio Verde, Goiás (Prado 1942. Mem. Inst. Butantan 16:7–12). Present record extends known distribution 412 km SW.