

petology Collection of the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas (IPN. ENCB-17532). Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. First record for Guanajuato, extending its range ca. 59.2 airline km NW of the closest record at 2.5 mi S Conca, Querétaro (Bezy and Camarillo 2002. Contrib. Sci. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co. 493:1–41). In Guanajuato the range of this species is apparently limited to northeastern portion of the Sierra Gorda at low and moderate elevations, on the western slope of the Sierra Madre Oriental. The specimen was collected near a stream on a limestone outcrop in tropical deciduous forest.

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LEPIDOPHYMA SMITHII (Smith's Tropical Night Lizard) MEXICO: GUERRERO: Municipality of Juan R. Escudero: Cerro Alto del Tepehuaje, western Omitlán (17°07'06.8"N, 99°31'18.5"W), 220 m elev. 30 June and 2 August 2003. MZFC-16183–184. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. These records extend the known range ca. 49 km from Puerto Marqués, Guerrero (Bezy and Camarillo 2002. Contr. Sci. Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co. 493:1–41). Both individuals were found in rock crevices surrounded by tropical semi-deciduous forest.

Submitted by **ANDRÉS A. MENDOZA-HERNÁNDEZ** and **GEORGINA SANTOS-BARRERA**, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-399, México Distrito Federal 04510, México; e-mail: gsantos@miranda.ecologia.unam.mx.

PHRYNOSOMA ASIO (Giant Horned Lizard). MEXICO: PUEBLA: Municipality of Jolalpan, Mitepec (18°14'N, 98°56' W), 1020 m elev. 18 June 2003. Jonathan Maceda-Cruz. Escuela de Biología, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (EBUAP 2062). Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. First state record. Extends range ca. 70 km (airline) NE from Mezcala, Guerrero (Reeve 1952. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 34:817–960), and ca. 24.5 km (airline) SE from Huautla, Morelos (Aguilar et al. 2003. Anfibios y Reptiles de la Sierra de Huautla Estado de Morelos. Centro de Educación Ambiental e Investigación Sierra de Huautla, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos. México, D.F., México. 32 pp.). The new locality is located in the southeastern portion of the Balsas Basin.

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PODARCIS MURALIS (Common Wall Lizard). CANADA: BRITISH COLUMBIA: West Saanich, Durrance & Rudy Road. On 1 October 2002, GD observed four adults and 20 juveniles at the site of a former zoo which is now a private garden. The following day GD observed three juveniles on a power line road 250 m farther west.

In an interview with Mrs. Brigitte Wolff, she stated that in 1970 her father, Rudy Bauersachs, now deceased, released a dozen *P. muralis* on his land on Durrance Road after the closing of Rudy's Petpark Zoo. In addition, six lizards were released in each of the gardens of two of Mrs. Wolff's sons in Summerland, BC in 1983 and another six lizards on Triangle Mountain near Sooke, BC (Greater Victoria area) in 1986 by her third son. The Summerland group did not survive. The Triangle Mountain group became established, and according to Mrs. Wolff, "expelled the brown native lizards there" (*Elgaria coerulea*). This statement contradicts Allan et. al. who in a March 1993 report to the British Columbia Ministry of Environment report ("The Ecology of Introduced Common Wall Lizards [*Podarcis muralis*] in Saanich, Vancouver Island") concluded that there is no compelling evidence of *Podarcis* threatening *Elgaria* on Vancouver Island. As of 2000, the Vancouver Island population was still growing (Allan et. al. 2000. Herpetol. Rev 31:160–161).

We extracted total DNA from two samples (Russell L. Burke personal collections, RLB902 and RLB904) following standard proteinase K and phenol chloroform protocols. A segment of 1039 bp including parts of the cytochrome b gene and the threonine t-RNA gene was amplified by PCR (primers: "sicut-L" 5'-TTTGGATCCCTGTTAGGCCTCTGTT-3' and "H15906" 5'-GGTTTACAAGACCAGTGCTTT-3') and sequenced (primers "sicut-L" and "HPOD" 5'-GGTGAATGGGATTTGTCTG-3') by MWG-BIOTECH (Ebersberg, Germany) sequencing service. A part of the cytochrome b gene consisting of 887 bp was used for analysis. The sequences from both specimens were identical. These were compared with homologous regions from samples collected over most of the native range of *P. muralis* (Schweiger and Mayer, unpubl.). Sequences from individuals from the northern slopes of the Emilian Apennine, from Friuli (Northern Italy), as well as from the Island of Cres in northwestern Croatia were identical to the sequences of the Vancouver Island samples. Because green-colored individuals are common in the Apenninian populations but completely absent in the northern part of the distribution area of this haplotype group, and because green individuals are commonly observed among the BC lizards (Gregory, in litt.), we conclude the founding individuals of the BC population originated in the Emilian Apennine, Italy. Because Common Wall Lizards from there are usually referred to as *Podarcis muralis maculiventris*, we attribute the population on Vancouver Island to this subspecies. This conflicts with Gregory and Gregory (1999. The Reptiles of British Columbia: A Taxonomic Catalogue. Wildlife Bulletin No. B-88, British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. Victoria, BC), who consider the lizards as *P. m. brueggemanni*.

Sequences were deposited at GenBank under the accession num-

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SCINCELLA SILVICOLA CAUDAEQUINAE (Horsetail Falls Ground Skink). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Tepehuacán de Guerrero: Cerro Acuecuello, on road to Teyahuala, ca 2 Km NW of Tepehuacán de Guerrero (21°03'33"N, 98°50'09"W), ca. 1500 m elev. 12 November 2003. Fernando Mendoza Quijano. Colección Herpetológica, Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario de Hidalgo (ITAH 998). El Coyol, San Juan Ahuehuevo (21°02'15"N, 98°53'48"W), ca. 975 m elev. 4 April 2004. Edith Hernández Medellín and Griselda Quijano Manilla. ITAH 1062. Tlahuiltepa. 29 November 1982. José Luis Camarillo Rangel. Colección Herpetologica, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM (MZFC 7586). All verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. First records for Hidalgo, extending its known range ca. 35 km SE from El Lobo, Querétaro (Dixon et al. 1972. *Southwest. Nat.* 16:225–237).

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SERPENTES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co. / BURLISON Co.: Yegua Creek above Lake Summerville. Collected in March, 2003. Natural History Museum, University of Kansas color slide (KU CT-11922). Verified by John E. Simmons. This specimen was collected in the middle of Yegua Creek. This species has not been previously recorded from Lee County, (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station, Texas, 421 pp.). Yegua Creek represents the border between the two counties.

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AMPHIESMA SANGUINEA (Smedley's Keelback). MALAYSIA: PENINSULAR MALAYSIA: JOHOR: Bekok Forest, on forest floor, beside small pool along bank of Sungei Bantang (1°20'N, 103°10'E, ca. 125 m elev.). 7 March 2004. Arvin C. Diesmos. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research: Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) 2.6023. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. Sub-adult

(262 mm in total length, 65 mm in tail length), exhibiting diagnostic character of the species (e.g., two preocular scales, instead of one: Tweedie 1983. *The Snakes of Malaya*, 3rd Edition. Singapore National Printers. 167 pp.). New state record and southern range extension. Confirmed records of this species have been confined to Cameron Highlands (type locality) and the foothills in Selangor of the peninsula (Tweedie 1983, *op. cit.*).

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BOULENGERINA ANNULATA ANNULATA (Banded Water Cobra). GABON: NGOUNIÉ PROVINCE: Onoy River at Bandi (1°50'S, 11°15'E; 136 m elev.). 19 July 2001. S. Lavoué. Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (IRSNB 16326). NYANGA PROVINCE: Basse-Banio District, Doumvou River at Doumvou (3°21'S, 10°45'E; 20 m elev.). 25 July 2001. S. Lavoué. Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse, Libreville (DFC; field number P607). Verified by V. Mamonekene. Both specimens collected by fishing nets during an ichthyological survey. New records for the two provinces, making the number of Gabonese provinces having this species seven, i.e., all but Ogooué-Maritime and Haut-Ogooué Provinces (Villiers 1954. *Bull. IFAN, sér. A, Sc. nat.* 16[3]:1234–1247; Knoepffler 1966. *Biol. Gabonica* 2[1]:3–23; Blanc and Frétey 2000. *Bull. Soc. Zool. France* 125[4]:281–292; Pauwels et al. 2002a,b. *Bull. Inst. Roy. Sc. Nat. Belg., Biol.* 72:47–57, 59–66). The new records are a part of the results of field surveys organized by the WWF Ecoregion Program as a part of its Central Africa Biodiversity Assessment Program. We thank Emile Mamfoumbi Kombila and Marc Mpami (Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse, Libreville) for collecting permits.

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CALAMARIA LOWI GIMLETTI (Gimlett's Reed Snake). SINGAPORE: PULAU PAWAI (part of the Southern Islands) (1°12'N, 103°43'E). November 1933. M. W. F. Tweedie. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research: Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) 2.5896. Total length 226 mm, tail length 16 mm. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. New country record and fifth representative of the genus *Calamaria* for Singapore (Lim and Lim 1992. *A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Singapore*. Singapore Science Centre. 160 pp.). This species is otherwise known from Peninsular Malaysia, Aur Island (South China Sea), and the Riau Archipelago (Indonesia) (Inger and Marx 1965. *Fieldiana: Zoology* 49:1–304; Tweedie 1983. *The Snakes of Malaya*, 3rd Edition. Singapore National Printers. 167 pp.).

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