

and the Andean piedmont (lowland versants of the Cordillera de Mérida) (Markezich 2002, Herpetol. Rev. in press). The presence of *H. palaichthus* in Anzoátegui (Kornacker, *op. cit.*) and Delta Amacuro (Rivas and Molina, *op. cit.*) supports the contention that these northeastern Venezuelan states, along with Sucre and Monagas, form a natural biogeographical "corridor" to the Amazonian herpetofauna.

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HOLBROOKIA ELEGANS (Pacific Earless Lizard). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Mpio. Casas Grandes, Km 20, Cañon de la Tinaja Hwy (30°21'59.8"N, 108°13'38.7"W), 1732 m elev. 13 June 2001. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological Collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnológico y Prototipos (UBIPRO 7207). Between Pacheco and Jovales (30°04'56.7"N, 108°17'7.5"W), 2073 m elev. 14 June 2001. Julio Lemos-Espinal. UBIPRO 7309–10. All verified by Ralph W. Axtell. First record for Chihuahua and a slight range extension from the boot heel region of SW New Mexico (Axtell 1998. Interpretive Atlas of Texas Lizards [18]:1–19, privately printed).

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KENTROPYX ALTAMAZONICA (Chocha Whiptail). BRAZIL: SANTARÉM (2°26'S; 54°42'W). Vila Santa Rosa, Fazenda Santa Mônica, highway Santarém-Curuá-Una. October 1998. A. Canto. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia (LPHA), Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas (LPZ), Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará (LPHA 044). Verified by R. Nobuo Yuki. First record for the Tapajós River basin. Extends known distribution 167 km NW from the nearest record (13°8'S, 56°9'W; Avila Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandelingen 299, 706 pp.).

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KENTROPYX PELVICEPS (Bronzy Forest Whiptail). BRAZIL: SANTARÉM (2°26'S, 54°42'W). River Curuá-Una, Fazenda Palmares, highway Santarém-Curuá-Una. 15 July 1999. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará State, (LPHA 815–16). BELTERRA (2°38'S, 54°57'W). Fazenda da ULBRA, highway PA 457. 4–5 September 1999. J. G. da Frota (LPHA 734 and 761–765). ITAITUBA (4°17'S; 55°59'W), Comunidade Santo Antônio, Fazenda Luiz Paulino. 27–28 July 1999. J. G. da Frota. (LPHA 823, 825–26, 830–31). All verified by R. Nobuo Yuki. First state records and first in the Tapajós River basin, extends known distribution between 441 and 636 km from

the closest record (3°24'S, 60°41'W; Avila Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandelingen, 299, 706 pp.).

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LACERTA BILINEATA (Western Green Lizard). USA: KANSAS: SHAWNEE Co: Topeka. A species of *Lacerta* was introduced to urban SW Topeka in the late 1950s where it established a population confined to a few blocks around Gage Blvd and 21st Street, and was described as *L. viridis* (cf. Behler and King 1979. The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians. A. A. Knopf, New York, 719 pp.). Based on hybridization experiments (Rykena 1991. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 67:55–68) and on genetic distance measured over 17 allozyme loci (Amann et al. 1997. Salamandra 33:255–268), *L. viridis* was later split into the green lizard (*L. viridis*) and western green lizard (*L. bilineata*). The only suitable character to distinguish these similar-looking sister species in the field is the coloration of hatchlings, which is brown dorsally and laterally, and yellowish ventrally in *L. viridis*. Young *L. bilineata* look similar but have green throats, and sometimes also green flanks (Rykena, *op. cit.*; Amann et al., *op. cit.*; Deichsel and Miller 2000. Kansas Herpetol. Soc. Newslett. 119:10–11). Deichsel and Miller (*op. cit.*) concluded that the Topeka population is *L. bilineata* based on morphological examination of 10 juveniles. Here, we confirm this conclusion using a molecular approach.

We analyzed blood drawn from the vena caudalis of three adults: two males kept by James Gubanyi (Topeka) from his garden and a female caught in another garden about 200 m away, where it was subsequently released. Total DNA was extracted from blood 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 1140 bp fragment of mtDNA containing the cytochrome b gene was amplified by PCR (for primer sequences and PCR conditions see Kalyabina et al. 2001. Russian J. Herpetol. 8:149–158) and sequenced using automatic capillary sequencer (ABI 3100). A part of the cyt b gene consisting of 718 bp was used for analysis. Sequences were deposited at GenBank/NCBI (Accession Nos. AY099282, AY099283, AY099284). According to the cytochrome b sequences, the three samples examined appear identical. To verify the species status of these individuals, their sequences were compared to four reference sequences, two of which were retrieved from *L. viridis* (Slovenia and northern Turkey) and two from *L. bilineata* (Boppard, Germany). Genetic distance between *L. bilineata* and the Topeka samples was 0.3% (2 substitutions). In contrast, the differences between the Topeka samples and *L. viridis* were significantly higher (7%, averaging 47 substitutions). Additionally, sequences of the Topeka samples were compared to the database HUSAR (Heidelberg Unix Sequence Analysis Resources) and a 100% match to *L. bilineata* was found, confirming that the samples represent that species.

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GUNTRAM DEICHSEL, Friedr.-Ebert-Str. 62, Biberach an der Riss, Germany D-88400. *Present address (SAK): Institute of Pharmaceutical Biology, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, INF 364, Heidelberg, Germany D-69120 (e-mail: kalyabina@hotmail.com); (e-mail [GD]: Guntram.Deichsel@bc.boehringer-ingelheim.com).

LIOLAEMUS CHILIENSIS (NCN). CHILE: REGION IX: Victoria (38°20'S, 72°15'W), 26 December 2001 (MZUC 26645–46) and Curacautín (38°26'S, 71°53'W), 28 December 2001 (MZUC 26647–48). Region X: Lanco (39°27'S, 72°47'W), 28 December 2001 (MZUC 26649). Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción. R. Moreno, M. Vidal, M. Fernández, and R. Cifuentes. Verified by P. Victoriano. This species occurs in areas ranging from Mediterranean to Temperate Southern Chilean forests and the Patagonia (Neuquén, Argentina). Hellmich (1938. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 124[9–10]:237–249) established Villarrica Lake as the southernmost limit of this species. Later, Codoceo (1954. *Investigaciones Zoológicas Chilenas* 2[5]:69–71) stated that the area surrounding Lake Enco (Region X) was the southern range limit. Donoso-Barros (1966. *Reptiles de Chile. Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile.* 458 pp.) indicated that the range of this species extended to the north of Valdivia in the Lakes Region. This distribution is supported by Cei (1986. *Reptiles del Centro, Centro-oeste y Sur de la Argentina. Herpetofauna de las Zonas Áridas y Semi-áridas. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino.* 527 pp.). However, Veloso and Navarro (1988. *Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino* 6[2]:481–539) suggest a more limited distribution in Chile; from Coquimbo (30°10'S; 71°15'W) to the Bío-Bío Region (37°45'S; 72°00'W). These new specimens support Donoso-Barros (1966, *op. cit.*) and Cei (1986, *op. cit.*) and confirm the presence of the species in Region X, Región de los Lagos.

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PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: COLORADO: LAS ANIMAS Co: Wilson Ranch (UTM: 12S 668829E 4160436N). Along a small dirt road in a juniper-break woodland above a tributary of the Purgatoire River, ca. 1450 m elev. 11 June 2001. Renée Rondeau and Lee Grunau. Digital photograph deposited at University of Colorado. (RR01-06-11). Verified by Geoff Hammerson, Steve Mackessy, and Tom Mathies. This locality is the second occurrence in Colorado (Hammerson. 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*, 2nd ed., Univ. Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado, 484 pp.). The other known location is ca. 105 km NW, near Fowler, Colorado in Otero County. The Otero County locality is along a roadside adjacent to a shortgrass prairie.

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PODARCIS MURALIS (Common Wall Lizard). USA: KENTUCKY: KENTON Co: Park Hills. Summer 1998. Jack Wells. Cincinnati Museum of Natural History photo voucher (CMNH

HP34). Verified by Jeffery G. Davis. New county record. Individuals introduced by local gardeners from nearby Cincinnati, Ohio population. Reproducing population verified by J. W. Ferner in April 2002.

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SERPENTES

ARIZONA ELEGANS ELEGANS (Kansas Glossy Snake). USA: COLORADO: PHILLIPS Co: Highway 385, 4.9 mi S jet County Road 12 (UTM: 130728867, 4481916). 31 May 2002. DOR. UNC-MNH 1587. 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 **LEIGHTON THOMPSON, RON MALECKI, AMBER LAWSON, LORI CRAFT, and STEPHEN P. MACKESSY**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, 501 20th Street, CB 92, Greeley, Colorado 80639-0017, USA (e-mail [SPM]: spmacke@unco.edu).

CHIRONIUS MULTIVENTRIS MULTIVENTRIS (Cobra Cipo, Sacaiboia). BOLIVIA: DEPARTAMENTO BENI: Guayaramerín: 65°22'60"W, 10°48'0"S, 119 m elev. March 1951. R. Zischka. Verified by W. Böhme. Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany ZSM 1215/2001. *Chironius multiventris* is a large lowland snake distributed in primary forests in northwestern Brazil, southern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru (Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical Snake Genus *Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. Monografie XIII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, 279 pp.). The specimen examined is a large male (1716 mm total length) collected in tropical rainforest area near Guayaramerín. This is the first record of this species for Bolivia.

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CHIRONIUS QUADRICARINATUS MACULOVENTRIS (Cobra Cipo, Sacaiboia). BOLIVIA: DEPARTAMENTO TARIJA: Villa Montes: 63°30'W, 21°15'S. 440 m elev. February 1986. H. Meier. Verified by Wolfgang Böhme. Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK 46356). *Chironius quadricarinatus maculoventralis* is a large lowland snake known from the Chaco forests in northeastern Argentina and western Paraguay (Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical Snake Genus *Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. Monografie XIII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, 279 pp.). This specimen, from Chacoan forests of southern Bolivia, represents the first record from that country. The voucher specimen is a male with a total length of 1195 mm (tail length 392 mm) and is the largest specimen of this subspecies known.

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