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OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard). USA: TEXAS: MILLS Co.: 12 May 2001. DOR Hwy 84 ca. 3 miles E of FM 2005. University of Texas at Arlington Collection of Vertebrates (UTA R-52936). Verified by Eric N. Smith. New County Record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas, A&M University Press. 421 pp.).

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PODARCIS MURALIS (Common Wall Lizard). USA: INDIANA: CLARK Co.: (38.2769, 85.7644): Clarksville. *Podarcis muralis* was first observed by ZW on river bank stabilizations adjacent to The Falls of The Ohio State Park Educational Center on 25 June 2004. An adult male was subsequently captured on 8 July 2004. This specimen was sent to Russell Burke at Hofstra University (Hempstead, New York) for identification and tissue collection then deposited at the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH 266504). Nate Engbrecht collected additional tail tissue from two subadults on 25 September, 2004 and released the specimens immediately at their point of capture. GD observed two juveniles which hatched in 2004, judging from their size, and one adult on 30 September 2004. A molecular analysis of tissue samples was performed at the Laboratory for Molecular Systematics of the Natural History Museum in Vienna, Austria whose aid we gratefully acknowledge. The Indiana specimens proved to be genetically identical in their mitochondrial cytochrome b sequence to specimens from Cincinnati (Schweiger and Deichsel 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:166–167, Gene Bank accession no. AY194855). The method described in Schweiger and Deichsel (2003, *op. cit.*), was used for analysis of the Clarksville specimens as well. The reference sequences most similar to the sequences of the Clarksville and Cincinnati samples were from individuals collected in a region between the Tyrolian Inn Valley and the southern border of the Alps near Lake Garda in Italy. This similarity confirms the origin alleged by Deichsel and Gist (2001. Herpetol. Rev. 34:230–232), Lake Garda. However, because a revision of the systematics of *P. muralis* is still in progress, the subspecific status of the Clarksville and Cincinnati specimens remains unresolved. We conclude that a reproducing colony of *P. muralis* established itself in Clarksville, Indiana. It is unknown how the lizards got there from Cincinnati. Release cannot be excluded, but rafting on flotsam is possible as well. Prokoph (2003. Die Eidechse 14[2]:61–63, English translation at www.lacerta.de) documents rafting of members of a European *Lacerta agilis* colony formerly living on a jetty during the flood event of the Elbe river near Meissen, Germany in August 2002. Flotsam deposits between Cincinnati and Clarksville will be searched for *Podarcis* in an effort to support the rafting hypothesis. The Clarksville population represents the first documented observations of *P. muralis* in Indiana.

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PTYCHOGLOSSUS BREVIFRONTALIS (Boulenger's Large-scaled Lizard). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Municipality of Manaus, Reserva Florestal Aldolpho Ducke (02°55'S, 59°59'W). 27 April 2004–14 August 2004. M. G. M. Pinto and W. E. Quatman. Verified by T. C. S. Ávila-Pires. Coleção de Anfíbios e Répteis do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA-H 12477–481), collected in pitfall traps in a "terra firme" forest. Previously known from the state of Rondônia in Brazil (Vanzolini 1986. Levantamento herpetológico da área do estado de Rondônia sob a influência da rodovia BR 364. Programa Polonoroeste, subprograma Ecologia Animal, Relatório de Pesquisa nº 1:1–50. MCT/CNPq), from Surinam-Brazil border (Hoogmoed 1973. Biogeographica 4:1–419) and from Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru (Ávila-Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia. Zool. Verh. Leiden. 299:1–706). First state record, fills the gap in the distribution and indicates that this species ranges throughout the Amazon Basin. Extends known range ca. 670 km from the nearest northern record at Acarai Mountains, Surinam-Brazil border (Hoogmoed 1973, *op. cit.*); ca. 900 km from the nearest southern record in the state of Rondônia, Brazil (Vanzolini 1986, *op. cit.*), and ca. 1100 km from the nearest western record in Valpés state, Colombia (Ayala 1986. Calsasia 15[71–75]:555–575).

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SERPENTES

CORALLUS ANNULATUS (Annulated Tree Boa). COLOMBIA: DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA: Municipio Yarumal, Corregimiento El Cedro, Vereda Medialuna (7°12'21"N, 75°19'17"W) ca. 610 m. elev. 17 April 1997. J. M. Daza-R. Museo de Herpetología Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia (MHUA 14015). Verified by R. W. Henderson. This species is distributed from extreme southeastern Guatemala to Rio San Juan in Colombia (Henderson et al. 2001. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 36:39–47). In Colombia this species was reported from Chocoan lowland forests in Municipio Cabeceras near the Rio San Juan and only one record from Municipio Girón, Department of Santander. This is the first record for the Department of Antioquia and the northern part of the Cordillera Central in northwestern of Colombia. Vereda Medialuna is part of the Nechí River Basin that in turn is a tributary of Cauca River near the end of the Cordillera Central and is ca. 382 km NE of Cabeceras (Departamento de Chocó) and ca. 239 km W of Girón (Departamento de Santander). This record fills the distributional hiatus of this species between the Chocoan region and Rio Magdalena Basin and is evidence that the Chocoan biogeographic region extends through the northern part of the Cordillera Central (Hernández-Camacho et al. 1992.