

(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.

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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).

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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*.

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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.

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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.