

about 15 mm head-body length. ZFMK 80080 differs from the original description (Smith 1921. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1921:423-440) in pattern. However, the neck and back pattern of the present specimen corresponds well with that of another specimen (BM 1931.6.12.3 from Sui Kat) tentatively placed in *C. irregularis* by Smith (1935). The scalation features of the specimen of Bach Ma (12 supralabials; 8 sublabials; 4 nasals; 1 internasal; 2 postmentals; 6 scales behind postmentals; 20 rows of dorsal tubercles; ca. 47 ventrals between lateral folds at midbody; ca. 9 enlarged preanal scales, situated in an angle, and followed up with two rows of distinctly enlarged, smooth scales; 21-23 subdigital lamellae below fourth toe; subcaudals larger than dorsal tail scales but not in a longitudinal, medial row) largely correspond with the characters given in Smith (1935), except for the lack of enlarged femoral scales. Apparently, *Cyrtodactylus irregularis* is a rarely collected and therefore barely known bent-toed gecko species.

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COLEONYX ELEGANS (Yucatán Banded Gecko). MÉXICO: PUEBLA: Municipality of Huehuetlán El Chico, Mixteca Poblana (18°21'19"N, 98°41'27.1"W), 1055 m elev. 8 September 2000. Demian Solis Cuautle. Laboratorio de Herpetología, Escuela de Biología, Benemérita, Universidad Autónoma de Puebla (EBUAP 2046). Verified by Edmundo Perez Ramos. First record for the state and a ca. 58 km range extension from the nearest locality in Morelos (Castro-Franco and Bustos-Zagal 2003. Acta Zool. Mex. 88:123-142). The specimen was caught in tropical deciduous forest.

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EUGONGYLUS RUFESCENS. INDONESIA: EAST SUMATRA: JAMBI PROVINCE: Kersic Tui District. Rainforest in the Sangaranaguna River Valley, near a volcanic lake, Danan Gunung Tujnh (1900 m elev.). 19 November 1999. Nikolai Orlov. Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (ZISP 22613). Verified by Natalia Ananjeva. Adult male, 110 mm SVL, 31 rows of scales at mid-body, 69 mid-dorsal scales between parietal scales and a point above vent, 15 smooth lamellae under 4th toe. New island record. Known localities of this relatively large skink (reaching 150 mm SVL at maximum) range from the islands of Timor,

Ambona, Ceram, Aru, and Molluccas, through New Guinea and some adjacent islands including those in the Torres Strait, to northern Cape York of Australia and the Solomon Islands (Rooij 1915. The Reptiles of Indo-Australian Archipelago I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emidosauria. Brill, Leiden; Greer 1974. Austral. J. Zool., Suppl. Ser. 31; Welch et al. 1990. Lizards of the Orient: A Checklist. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida). This very unexpected discovery of *E. rufescens* from Sumatra extends the species' range, as well as generic range, westward by more than 2500 km. Because the present specimen was collected at a high altitude, it seems unlikely that it had originated from recent migration to Sumatra by means of rafting or of artificial transportation. We suspect that the specimen represents a relict population of the species, which should once have exhibited a continuous distribution, but then disappeared from islands located between Sumatra and eastern Indonesia.

Submitted by **ILYA DAREVSKY** (e-mail: lacerta@zin.ru) and **NIKOLAI ORLOV**, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, 199034 St. Petersburg, Russia.

GEKKO MONARCHUS (Spotted House Gecko). WEST MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Pulau Sembilan. 22 July 2003. Cindy M. Valdivia, Linda Escobar, Nicole Padilla, Jonathan Wheatley, Steven Wright, Siewyeen Teen, and Robert Rosser. Forest Research Institute, Malaysia (FRIM) 0620. Verified by Jesse L. Grismer. Two males were collected, of which one (87 mm SVL) was found at ca. 2000 h on a large boulder in a dry streambed, and the other (86 mm SVL) at ca. 2100 h, ca. 1 m above ground on a small dipterocarp tree along the same dry streambed. Only one of these was deposited as a voucher specimen (see above); the other was released after examination and identification. The current distribution of *G. monarchus* ranges throughout southern Thailand, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, New Guinea, and the Philippines (Manthey and Grossman 1997. Amphibien und Reptilien Südasiens. Natur und Tier-Verlag, Münster, Germany. 233 pp.). Within the Seribu Archipelago, West Malaysia, *G. monarchus* occurs in Pulau Aur, Pulau Dayang, Pulau Pemanggil, Pulau Seribu, Pulau Tinggi, and Pulau Tioman (Escobar et al. 2003. Hamadryad 27:259-262; Grismer et al. 2001. Hamadryad 26:322-325; Wood et al. 2003. Hamadryad 27:281-284; Wood et al. 2004. Hamadryad, *in press*; Youmans et al. 2002. Hamadryad 27:148-149). It is not surprising to find *G. monarchus* on Pulau Sembilan because of its proximity (0.7 km W) to Pulau Seribu, where *G. monarchus* occurs (Wood et al. 2003, *op. cit.*).

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GERRHONOTUS LIOCEPHALUS (Texas Alligator Lizard). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: Municipality of Valparaíso, El Romerillo, 4 km N, 1.5 km W Valparaíso (22°46.2'N, 103°34'W), 1980 m elev. 27 September 2002. Lesley Chambert. Verified by Adrián Nieto-Montes de Oca. Herpetological Collection of the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas (IPN. ENCB-17383). First record for Zacatecas and extends range ca. 139.5 airline km SE from Llano Grande, Durango (Good 1994. Herpetol. Monogr.