

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.

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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 threonin t-RNA gene was amplified by PCR (primers: "sicut-L" 5'-TTTGATCCCTGTTAGGCCTCTGTT-3' and "H15906" 5'-GGTTTACAAGACCAGTGCTTT-3') and sequenced (primers "sicut-L" and "HPOD" 5'-GGTGGAATGGGATTTGTCTG-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-