

under a potted plant at Queen Elizabeth II Botanic Park near the center of the island. Newlands is approximately midway between these two localities.

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SIBYNOMORPHUS MIKANII (Dormideira). BRAZIL: PARÁ: Municipality of São Domingos do Araguaia (05°30'27"S, 48°43'04"W). 10 January 2003. F. França. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (Distrito Federal) (CHUNB 29405). Verified by G. R. Colli. The specimen was collected in a deforested area of Amazonia forest. First record for Pará state, and extends range ca. 600 km SW of nearest locality, São Raimundo, Maranhão, in border of Amazonia/Cerrado region (Cunha et al. 1980. Bol. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi 103:1–15).

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SIBYNOPHIS MELANOCEPHALUS (Black-headed Collared Snake). WEST MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Pulau Tioman: Kampung Juara (2°47.73'N; 104°12.26'E). 18 July 2002. A female captured and released by Jesse L. Grismer, Jim McGuire, and Chris Rassmusen. La Sierra University Photographic Collection S-53579-88. Verified by Wolfgang Grossmann. New island record. Previously known from southern Thailand, West Malaysia, and Singapore (Manthey and Grossman 1997. Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens. Natur und Tier-verlag, Münster. p. 392). This individual was captured on the cement walkway that dissects the village. When approached the individual quickly escaped to the leaf litter alongside of the trail. Upon capture, the snake voluntarily broke off its tail into many pieces.

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TANTILLA GRACILIS (Flat-headed Snake). USA: MISSOURI: CRAWFORD CO: Keysville, 0.6 km N – 3.1 km W Crooked Creek crossing on Hwy M (37°52'50"N, 91°25'30"W). 15 May 1965. R. Martini. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 1827. New county record. REYNOLDS CO: Johnson Shut-Ins State Park campgrounds (37°32'20"N, 90°50'30"W). 4 May 1963. J. Hassard. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 1826. New county record. WASHINGTON CO: Near Washington State Park, 0.6 km N – 0.8 km E junction Missouri 21 and Missouri 104 on Missouri 21 (38°05'12"N, 90°40'W). 16 May 1965. D. Keutzer. Verified by R. W. Axtell. SIUE 1835. New county record.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SCOTT Co: 3.7 km SW "Y City" off US 71/270. 5 April 2003. C. T. McAllister and Z. D. Ramsey. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 27631). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record (Trauth et al., Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, *in press*). Juvenile specimen found under trash pile near water-filled ditch at abandoned homestead in Ouachita National Forest along with sympatric *Lampropeltis getula holbrooki*, *Virginia valeriae elegans*, and *Diadophis punctatus amyi*.

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New Herpetofaunal Records for Psara and Neighboring Islands, Aegean Sea, Greece

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Psara and its neighboring islands are a poorly studied cluster of Greek islands in the northeastern part of the Aegean Sea. Few herpetofaunal surveys have been conducted for these islands. Psara lies 150 km east of Athens and about 25 km west of Turkey's eastern coast (Fig. 1), in an area known as the Anatolian-European transition zone (Legakis et al. 1999) because it represents a convergence zone for species representative of Europe and Asia Minor. This report is the first intensive herpetological survey for the Psara archipelago. Previous surveys (e.g., Tsunis and Dimitropoulos 1994) of the surrounding Aegean islands made only passing reference to Psara. One early survey of the herpetofauna from many Aegean islands (Werner 1930) has no mention of Psara. In a checklist of Greek lizards, Chondropoulos (1986) does not list *Cyrtopodion kotschy*, *Hemidactylus turcicus*, or *Ablepharus kitaibelii* for Psara but has a subspecies of *Ophisops elegans* as present.

The neighboring islands of Chios and Lesvos receive 600–800 mm of rainfall annually (Tsunis and Dimitropoulos 1994) with Psara getting less and often no rainfall during the summer months. The temperatures on Psara range from 5°C during the winter to 40°C in the summer. Psara has an area of ca. 43 km² and sustains a small population of about 500 people that is doubled during the summer months. There is a small village (labeled in Fig. 1) and a military base in the southern peninsula. Cultivation is rare and localized to the southern region while the northern part of the island is mostly uninhabited. Few roads exist, with one main road connecting the village, monastery, and a radio tower that lies in the northern area of the island. The terrain consists of garrigue to low maquis vegetation with *Sarcopoterium spinosum* as the domi-