

M. Kapfer and Timothy Muehlfeld. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. INHS 2007a. New county record, fills gap where species occupies all neighboring counties (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, 87 pp.) and confirms several prior observational reports.

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (Mississippi Map Turtle). USA: TEXAS: SMITH CO.: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Old Sabine Bottom Wildlife Management Area. Approximately 12.8 km N of Lindale, Texas on County Rd. 4106. UTM (NAD 83) 15S, 0281466 N, 3609440 W, 175 m elev. 15 May 2005. Jessica L. Coleman. Verified by Ronald L. Gutberlet, Jr. University of Texas at Arlington – Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTA digital images 1005–1007). Adult male photographed basking (1125 h) in a 1.5 km section of the Sabine River with approximately nine additional *G. p. kohnii* and five other species of turtles (Emydidae). In this section of river a total of 116 individual turtles of various species were observed basking that day. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibian and Reptiles of Texas. 2nd ed. Univ. of Texas A&M Press, viii+421 pp.).

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LACERTILIA

EMOIA ATROCOSTATA (Littoral Skink). USA: GUAM: INARAJAN MUNICIPALITY: 400 m S of Inarajan town center, Inarajan Pool public park (13.271356°N; 144.74748°E, determined in WGS84 map projection), on raised limestone under *Pemphis acidula* shrub in high-energy coastal habitat. 07 September 2006. R. N. Reed. Verified by B. Lardner. USNM 563345. First record for the island of Guam. Three additional individuals observed in same area on this date. *E. atrocostata* is known from Cocos Island, Anae Islet, and Agrigan Islet, all just off the coast of Guam, as well as on several islands in the northern Marianas, but had not previously been documented on Guam proper.

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HEMIDACTYLUS PLATYURUS (Flat-tailed Gecko). MALAYSIA: PAHANG: CAMERON HIGHLANDS: The Cool Point Hotel in Tanah Rata (04°28.318'N, 101°22.634'E). La Sierra University Herpetological Collection 6636. 17 August 2004. Male (SVL 54 mm, TL 61.5 mm) found ca. 1.5 m above ground on cement wall. Perry L. Wood, Jr. and Timothy Youmans. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. Previously known from India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, West Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, New Guinea,

and the Philippines (Manthey and Grossmann 1997. Amphibien und Reptilien Südostasiens. Natur und Tier Verlag, Münster. 512 pp.). New record for Cameron Highlands (Lim et al. 2002. J. Wildlife & Parks 20:49–57).

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LACERTA BILINEATA (Western Green Lizard) and **PODARCIS MURALIS** (Common Wall Lizard). UNITED KINGDOM: DORSET: Bournemouth Cliffs: Portman Ravine (01°43'W, 50°43'N). *Lacerta bilineata* were probably released at Portman Ravine circa 1995, but possibly earlier. An expanding colony of *L. bilineata* has now established itself along a 1.5 km stretch of cliff and cliff-top. Animals of all age classes can be seen basking around the margins of gorse (*Ulex major*) stands and in other scrub, herbs, and dune grasses. Observation over the last three years suggest that the animals are becoming more numerous, visible, and widespread. A population of *Podarcis muralis* became established at the same location around the same time, but does not appear to have extended as widely. The origins of both introductions are unknown. Gleed-Owen (2004. Herpetol. Bull. 2004:88,3–7) described the discovery of the population in 2002 and its subsequent monitoring. *L. bilineata* have been seen up to 550 m W and 1050 m E of the 'core area' at Portman Ravine, and a single animal has been seen 3.2 km W of the core area. This latter sighting raises suspicions that releases might be occurring. There are *Podarcis muralis* populations elsewhere on the cliffs of Poole Bay, and in other parts of southern England, but this is the only known *L. bilineata* population in Britain. The absence of *Lacerta agilis* from this part of Poole Bay has raised concerns that *L. bilineata* or *P. muralis* might be competitively displacing them, but historical reprofiling of the cliffs offers an alternative explanation. *Zootoca vivipara* is extant in the area and is being monitored by CGO for a possible decline as a consequence of the introduction of two lizard species alien to the United Kingdom. In continental Europe, there are numerous anecdotal reports and speculations on a negative effect of introduced *P. muralis* on native *Z. vivipara* and *L. agilis*. Only D. Münch (2001. Dortmunder Beiträge zur Landeskunde 35:187–190) provides data. He quantifies the duration of coexistence of introduced *P. muralis* and native *Z. vivipara* as 10 years, after which the latter were no longer observed in the area investigated near the city of Dortmund, Germany.

An autotomized tail of *Podarcis muralis* and two carcasses of *Lacerta* sp. (*viridis* or *bilineata*) was brought to one of us (CGO) between 03 and 11 May, 2005. CGO found another *Podarcis* tail at the frequently dog-walked site in this period. The tail tips were preserved in ethanol as tissue samples. No voucher specimens were retained. Total genomic DNA was extracted from each of the ethanol preserved tail tips, following a standard phenol-chloroform procedure. Amplifications of *cytochrome b* PCR fragments were performed in 25 µl reaction mixtures containing PCR buffer with 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, 0.4 µM of each PCR primer, 0.5 units of *Taq* polymerase (Amersham). Reaction conditions comprised an initial denaturation step of 2 min at 94°C, 35 cycles of 10 s at 95°C, 15 s at 50°C, 50 s at 72°C, and a final extension step of 7 min at 72°C.