

project by contributing the only other available pair of Chinese alligators in the United States.

On 22 March 1976, the four A. sinensis were transferred from the New York Zoological Park to their quarters at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Currently, each pair is located in a double-fenced, escape-proof, one-half acre enclosure. Each enclosure contains natural vegetation, two freshwater 400 square foot ponds, and one 1875 square foot (25' x 75') pond. All ponds are graded to a maximum depth of 5 feet. Maintenance of the four specimens will parallel that developed for American alligators currently being bred at the Refuge.

The specimens that are being used in the initial phase of the program are long-term captives. The U.S. National Zoo pair has been in captivity for at least 37 years and the NYZS pair for 19 years. Hopefully, the pairs are still capable of reproduction. Courtship by the NYZS pair has been observed regularly each year, but they have failed to nest. Similar behavior has been demonstrated by the NZP pair. If geriatric problems occur, additional specimens will be sought.

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- JOHN BEHLER, Department of Herpetology, New York Zoological Park, Bronx, New York 10460.

Geographic Distribution

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of the range of a species, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of the biology of same. The standard format for a geographic distribution record is:

Scientific name (common name) as it appears in Conant (1956, 1975) or Stebbins (1966). Locality (use metric for distances). Date and collector(s). Identified or verified by.

Place of deposition and catalogue number. Comments. Citation. Submitted by (give name and address).

Please submit new geographic distribution records in the standard format only to Joseph C. Mitchell, Graduate Program in Ecology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916. Short manuscripts are acceptable when data cannot be adequately presented in the standard format.

Recommended citation for new geographic distribution records appearing in Herpetological Review is: Jones, J. 1977. Geographic distribution: Rana pipiens. SSAR Herp. Review 8(1): 1.

RANGE EXTENSIONS AND NEW COUNTY RECORDS OF SOME ILLINOIS AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

The specimens cited below are in the collection of Harlan D. Walley (HDW), and supplement those Illinois records of Smith (1961, Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. 28(1): 1-298).

Notophthalmus viridescens louisianensis (Central Newt). DeKalb Co: Audubon Sanctuary Pond. 16 km N DeKalb 15 Feb. 1969-20 March 1969. HDW 725-729. Constitutes a relictual population, and fills the hiatus between the DuPage County record on the east and Lee County on the west. Emydoidea blandingi (Blanding's Turtle). DeKalb Co: 3.2 km W Sandwich, marsh bordering Somonauk Creek. Two specimens observed but not collected 29 April 1972. LaSalle Co: 4.8 km N Sheridan. June 1972. 3.2 km N Utica, Triumph Rd. HDW 1360. Utica record extends range approx. 96.0 km SW Kane County record and 84.8 km NE of Peoria record. Chrysemys scripta elegans (Red-eared Turtle). DeKalb Co: 3.2 km W Sandwich, marsh bordering Somonauk Creek. 29 April 1972. HDW 1219. Extends range 68.6 km NE, 86.4 km E, and 68.8 km W of nearest records. Lake Co: Fox Lake, Pistakee Lake. 14 Sept. 1974. Extends range 9.6 km N of previous Illinois records. Heterodon platyrhinos (Eastern Hog-nose snake). Knox Co: Maquon. 7 Sept. 1970. HDW 1100. Grundy Co: Coal City. 12 July 1974. HDW 1359. Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi (Western Smooth Green Snake). DeKalb Co: 9.6 km S DeKalb, under railroad ties bordering tracks. 15 Sept. 1972. HDW 1233, and five eggs, hatched same day, HDW 1229-1231. Extends range 57.6 km NW, 75.2 km NE and 38.4 km S of previously known localities.

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THE PRESENCE OF THE SCARLET KINGSLAKE, LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM ELAPSOIDES HOLBROOK (REPTILIA, SERPENTES, COLUBRIDAE), IN THE FLORIDA KEYS

For the past 48 years, the presence of Lampropeltis triangulum in the Florida Keys has rested upon one specimen (UMMZ 67741) collected on Key West before or during 1929. Duellman and Schwartz (1958:304) considered this record, "doubtful" because, "despite intensive collecting" in the keys, no additional specimens were available. In a more recent listing of snakes inhabiting the Florida keys, Paulson (1966) omitted L. triangulum completely. Williams (1970) examined the specimen and included Key West on his distribution map but listed it as Dade rather than Monroe County. Conant (1975) is the most recent authority to include Key West in the distribution of the species.

On the evening of 29 November 1976, Brian Sharp and I collected an adult male L. t. elapsoides (USNM 204238) 21.3 km NE of Key Largo on Largo Key, Monroe Co., Florida. This locality lies within a Black Ironwood (Krugiodendron fereum) dominated tropical hardwood hammock with a substrate of coral-limestone and scattered loose rock.

Williams (1970) illustrates variation in ventral counts for L. triangulum in which a cline is demonstrated along the Atlantic coast. Ventral counts decrease in a southward direction from New Jersey to Florida with a mean of 170.7 (N=22) in south Florida males. USNM 204238 from Largo Key exhibits a very low ventral count (157) and probably represents the terminus of that cline. The relatively high number of ventrals (176) on UMMZ 67741 from Key West tends to relate it to populations farther north. Coluber constrictor (Auffenberg, 1955) and Storeria dekayi (Paulson, 1966) occurring on the lower keys have also been shown to exhibit affinities closer to northern populations than to the less-distant southern mainland. Paulson (1966) discussed the possible significance of this character displacement.

Although the Key West specimen is probably valid, it is doubtful whether L. triangulum still occurs on the heavily developed island. It is possible that this small, secretive, and largely nocturnal snake has been overlooked on other keys by collectors. Keys which support extensive pineland and/or hammock vegetation, may provide sufficient habitat for the species.

In light of the above evidence, Lampropeltis triangulum should now

be included in all faunal lists of the upper Florida keys.

Acknowledgments

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DISTRIBUTIONAL MAPS OF REPTILES OF IRAN

Map I: Sauria

Map II: Ophidia, Chelonis, Crocodilla

Two distributional maps of Iranian reptiles were prepared using our collections and the literature. Our studies were conducted in 1974 and 1975 throughout Iran. The purposes of these geographic distribution maps are:

1) To enumerate taxa collected during our survey, to subspecies if possible. Unidentified species are included by genera.

2) To serve as a basis for examining the isolation of races, both as a foundation for further recording of the Iranian herpetofauna and as an aid for the field herpetologist to facilitate identification.

Only records of exact localities were used and many regions have not yet been researched herpetologically.

Unique symbols are used for each taxon. By variation of the significant fundamental symbols, the different taxa are linked hierarchically (for example, all Scincidae are listed by a square basic symbol, all members of the genus Eremias by a rhombus). A detailed index of literature refers to all sources used for this revision.

I would be thankful for receipt of other documented records to supplement those of this paper.

Footnote: Agama caucasica mucrohata has been regarded as a synonym of Agama erythrogastra in the sense of Clark, R.J. et al., 1966.

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The maps and legends are shown on the following pages.

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