Cryptoblepharus poecioplasterus. Farallon de Medinilla, 5 November 1996. John Goody. USNM 521932. Rota Island: at lookout above Bird Sanctuary (elevation ca 90m), 3 October 1997. Stanley J. Kot. USNM 532111-15. Saipan. 20 September 1999. North-central end of the island in the Marpi Commonwealth Forest. Scott R. Vogt. USNM 529970. Neither the Rota record (e.g., Wiles et al. 1990) nor the Saipan record (e.g., Wiles and Guerrero 1996) are new but both are first time records, on each island, for this species away from the vicinity of salt water.


Eunoia caeruleoocadua. Farallon de Medinilla. 5 November 1996. Scott R. Vogt sight record, not vouched as explained above. Identification was based on the absence of any other species of blue-tailed striped skinks in the region.

Eunoia slevini. Sarigan Island (Sarigan Island). June 1996, 13 March 1997. Scott R. Vogt. USNM 521970-8. Ground level vegetation was severely degraded by goat overgrazing during the earlier visits; vegetative recovery, after a feral ungulate removal program, was evident during later collections. Based on sticky trap capture rates, population numbers of this species on Sarigan appear to be increasing after the feral ungulate removal program. Pagan Island. 24–31 August 1999. Scott R. Vogt USNM 529972. Documented on the south end of the island with glueboard surveys. The northern region of Pagan was the site of a volcanic eruption in 1981, and this area still has low lizard densities (even in areas with similar vegetation) as compared to the southern end. This species was the subject of extensive (3451 trap hours on Aguigan and 300 on Anatahan) but unsuccessful targeted glueboard surveys and visual searches on Aguigan in March 1995 and on Anatahan in November 1995.


Lepidodactylus lugubris. Sarigan Island (Sarigan Island); old village area on the Northwest corner of the island in coconut forest habitat. 12 March 1997. Scott R. Vogt. USNM 521930.


Peromyscus atticus. Rota Island: North-central part of island near the public landfill. June 1998. Robert N. Reed. USNM 521320. This once common Micronesian endemic (Pregill 1998) is no longer present in substantial numbers. Our specimen is the first historical record for Rota. That it was undetected in extensive prior surveys (Wiles et al. 1990) and numerous subsequent collecting trips by each of the authors) indicates that it has become exceptionally rare.

**LITERATURE CITED**


**NEW RECORDS OF SQUAMATE REPTILES IN THE CENTRAL BRAZILIAN CERRADO: EMAS NATIONAL PARK REGION**

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The Cerrado represents the second largest neotropical ecosystem occupying 2,000,000 km² in central Brazil (Eiten 1972). However, it remains one of the least explored neotropical regions in terms of zoological studies (Coll et al. 1998). Species lists providing voucher specimens for central Brazilian squamate reptiles are available only in Amaral (1935) and Hocé (1952a, b).

Here we provide a list of sixteen species of lizards, amphibians, and snakes from Emas National Park region (ENP, 18°20'S, 53°00'W, 760–880 m elev., ca. 130,000 ha), that represent range extensions or first reports for the Brazilian Cerrado. Sampling efforts included an area of 31,400 km², covering all the area inside ENP and immediate vicinities, in the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Mato Grosso.

This work presents part of the results obtained in an ongoing long-term study on the squamate reptiles in the Emas National Park region, having sampled over 70 squamate reptile taxa up to May 2001. The collected specimens cited herein are deposited in the herpetological collections of Instituto Butantan (IB, verified by G. Puerto and E. L. Franco), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP, verified by P. E. Vanzolini), Universidade

Amphisbaenia


Serpentes


Leptonyphlops koppesi. Emas National Park, P2 point, 20 km N of main lodge. 18°06.53’S, 52°55.20’W, 10 September 1998. N. Hulle, C. Nogueira, and P. H. Valdujo. IB 58708. First state record, extending range ca. 350 km E of single known record in Terenos, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, type locality for the species (McDiarmid et al. 1999).


Lophys merulariae. Emas National Park, wet grassland in Agua Ruim river region, Jacuba drainage, 15 km from main lodge. 18°08.41’S, 52°44.49’W, April 2000. C. Nogueira. IB 62691. Extends range about 500 km W of nearest recorded locality, Anápolis, state of Goiás (type locality, Dixo 1985).


New Records for Amphibians and Reptiles from Departamentos Pasco and Ucayali, Peru

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The composition of the herpetofauna of the Peruvian Departamentos Pasco and Ucayali is still poorly known. Distribution data for amphibians and reptiles from Pasco (Lehr 2000a; Lehr and Fernandez, 2000a), and Ucayali (Duellman and Thomas 1996: Lehr 2000b, Lehr and Aguilar 2000a, b; Lehr and Fernandez 2000b; Lehr and Köhler 2000) were published recently. Here I document 34 new records for amphibians and reptiles from Departamento Pasco, and nine new records for amphibians and reptiles from Departamento Ucayali based on the species lists of Rodríguez et al. (1993), Carrillo de Espinoza and Icochea (1995), and Duellman and Thomas (1996).

All specimens were deposited at Museo de Historia Natural de San Marcos (MHNSM), and Natur-Museum und Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg (SMF). Snakes from the collection of the Centro de Salud San Camilo Pozuazo (PE) were included for Pasco records.

All amphibians were verified by J. Icochea except Osteochelus planiceps, which was verified by K.-H. Jungfer; caiman, tortoises, and lizards were verified by G. Köhler, and snakes were verified by N. Carrillo de Espinoza.


Gymnophiona


Testudines