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KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Ophidia: Elapidae: *Walterinnesia aegyptia*, morphology, Pholidosis, distribution, second record in Turkey

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New records of *Liolaemus inacayali* ABDALA, 2003 in western Río Negro province, Patagonia, Argentina

Liolaemus inacayali ABDALA (2003) was described from a few localities around the town of Ingeniero Jacobacci and alongside the National Road Ruta Nacional 23, in southwestern Río Negro province, Patagonia, Argentina. Several field trips carried out during the summers of 1999, 2000, 2003, and 2005 to west Río Negro province resulted in the collection of a number of samples of *L. inacayali* that represent significant new geographic records for this species. All lizards were collected by hand, euthanased with pericardic injection of Tiopental Sódico (Abbot®), fixed with formalin 20% and later transferred to 70% ethanol. Latitude, longitude, and elevation were determined with a Garmin™ GPS12 Global Position Device. All specimens are deposited in the authors' private field collection (LJAMM), Centro Nacional Patagónico-CONICET, Puerto Madryn (Chubut), Argentina. The general habitat where *L. inacayali* is found, is restricted to the ecological region known as Central Plateau, characterized by an extreme aridity (less than 200 mm of average annual precipitation) and one of the coldest area in Argentina (with average annual temperatures of 10-12°C) (BRAND et al. 1989). Following BRAND et al. (1989), the Central Plateau vegetation is characterized by areas of sandy soils known as 'low shrubs steppes' (mainly with *Nassauvia glomerulosa*, *N.*

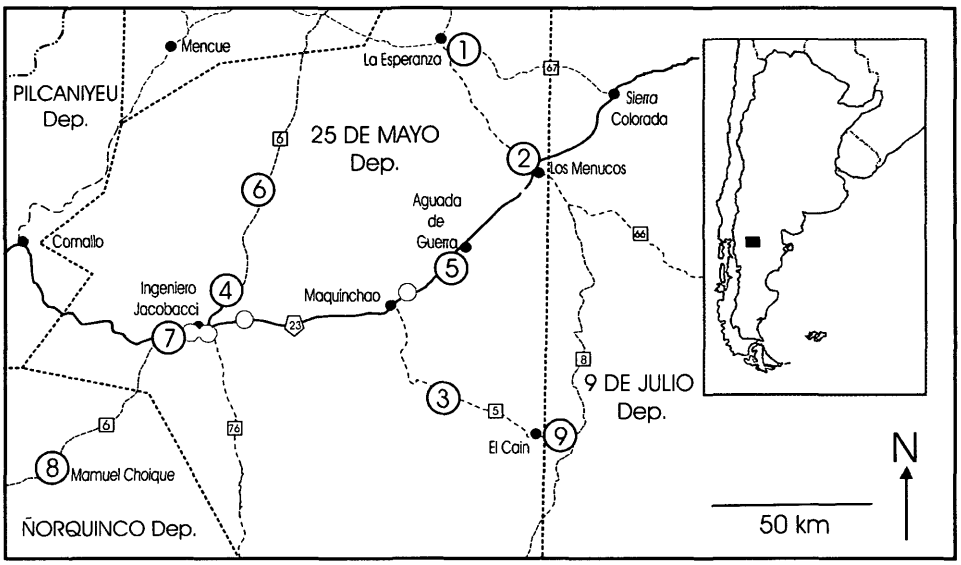

Fig. 1: Map of new localities of *Liolaemus inacayali* ABDALA, 2003. Locality numbers (1 - 9) correspond with those cited in the text. Black dotted lines - departmental limits; black line - National Road 23; gray dotted lines - provincial roads; black dots - main localities; gray dots - localities cited by ABDALA (2003).

axillaris and *Chuquiraga avellanedae* shrubs) and 'grass-shrub steppes' (mainly *Prosopis denudans* and *Lycium* spp. shrubs mixed with *Stipa humilis* grass). The habitats of *L. inacayali* are restricted to canyons, ravines, depressions, and small flat valleys between volcanic hills.

All new collection sites are depicted in figure 1, were we show the previously known geographic distribution of the species. The new localities represent an extension of about 80 km N, 65 km SE, and 60 km SW relative to the known distribution. The below number in parentheses preceding the name of the locality corresponds to the locality numbers in figure 1. All localities are in the Río Negro province:

25 de Mayo department – (1) Provincial Road 8, 6 km S La Esperanza (40° 26'S, 68°28'W, ~ 900 m). 11 March 1999. L. AVILA, M. MORANDO, D. PEREZ: LJAMM 1525. (2) 7.5 km W Los Menucos (40°51'S, 68°10'W, 913 m). 27 November 2000. L. AVILA, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 2812-14. (3) Provincial Road 5, 40 km SE Maquinchao (41°30'S, 68°33'W, 887 m). 28 November 2000. L. AVILA, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 2815-17. (4) Laguna Cari Lafquen Chica, 7 km N Ingeniero Jacobacci (41° 13'S, 69° 24'W, 855 m). 28 November 2000. L. AVILA, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 2818-19. (5) National Road 23, 14 km W Aguada de Guerra (41°09'S, 68°30'W, 866 m). 28 November 2000. L. AVILA, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 2820, 2846-51, 4790-91. (6) Provincial Road 6, 64 km NE Ingeniero Jacobacci (40°53'S, 69°17'W, 854 m). 29 November 2000. L. AVILA, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 2821. (7) National Road 23, 10 km W Ingeniero Jacobacci (41°20'S, 69°41'W, 930 m). 03 February 2003. L. AVILA, K. DITTMAR, M. MORANDO, C.H.F. PEREZ: LJAMM 5564-73, 5694.

Ñorquinco department – (8) Provincial Road 6, 7 km NE Mamuel Choique (41°42'S, 70°07'W, 1013 m). 27 January 2000. L. AVILA, M. MORANDO: LJAMM: 2172-77, 2197-98.

9 de Julio department – (9) Provincial Road 5, 7.2 km E El Cain (41°41'S, 68°04'W, 1016 m). 21 March 2005. L. AVILA, N. FRUTOS: LJAMM: 6251-53, 6258-61.

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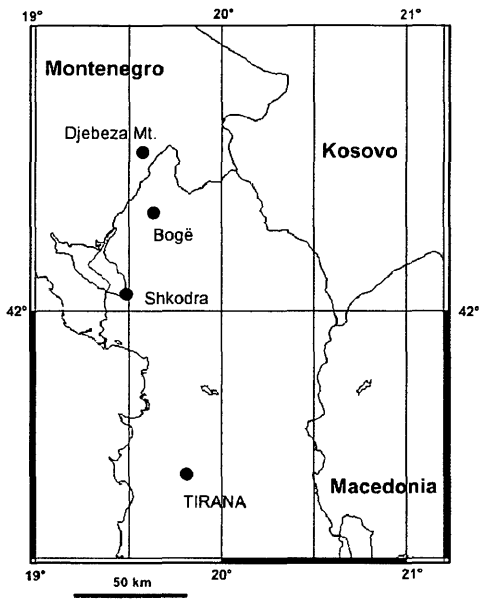

Fig. 1: Record of *Lacerta mosorensis* KOLOMBATOVIĆ, 1886 in Albania (Bridash Massif, above the village of Bogë, 1850 m a.s.l. 42°24'11"N, 19°39'34"E).

Lacerta mosorensis KOLOMBATOVIĆ, 1886 new to the herpetofauna of Albania

The Balkan Peninsula holds a remarkably high diversity of lacertid lizards including many endemic taxa. The richest area in terms of lizard species is the so called "Adriatic Triangle" (border region between Montenegro and Albania) where 17 saurian (11 lacertid) species were found to occur (DŽUKIĆ & KALEZIĆ 2004). Accumulation of new field data is essential in order to fulfil the gaps in our knowledge of the endemic species.

Species composition of the Albanian herpetofauna is known to some degree (BRUNO 1989; HAXHIU 1998). However, the mountains along the border with Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia are insufficiently studied and only a limited number of field records is available from the northern parts of the country. BALAZS & BALAZS (1997) studied the herpetofauna in the vicinity of Bjeshkët e Nemura and the village of Okol (Distr. Shkodra) and noted the occurrence of six species of amphibians and six species of reptiles. Among the lizards, the authors reported the occurrence of *Podarcis erhardii* (BEDRIAGA, 1882), *P. muralis* (LAURENTI, 1768) and *Lacerta viridis* (LAURENTI, 1768).

During the Bulgarian National Speleological Expedition in May 1993 I had the opportunity to study the herpetofauna in the vicinity of the village of Bogë (Distr. Shkodra).

Among other species [*Rana ridibunda* PALLAS, 1771, *Bufo viridis* LAURENTI, 1768, *Bombina variegata* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *P. muralis*, *Vipera ammodytes* (LINNAEUS, 1758)] I collected one specimen of the Mosor Rock Lizard, *Lacerta mosorensis* KOLOMBATOVIĆ, 1886 [adult female, 1850 m, Bridash Massif above the village of Bogë (42°24'11"N, 19°39'34"E; UTM grid CM89), Distr. Shkodra, 25.05.1993, B. PETROV & P. BERON leg., NMNH-Sofia III-305-1; fig. 1]. Only one out of five specimens observed was caught and kept for the collection of the National Museum of Natural History in