Figs. 1-3: *Hemidactylus mabouia* (MOREAU DE JONNÈS, 1818) from Achada in Funchal, Madeira (Collection at the University of Madeira, vaucher number 362).

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KEY WORDS: Reptilia, Squamata, Sauria: *Hemidactylus mabouia*, introduced in Madeira Island, Portugal

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Records of *Trimeresurus insularis* KRAMER, 1977 from Bali, Indonesia

Trimeresurus insularis KRAMER, 1977, formerly known as *Trimeresurus albolabris* GRAY, 1842 or *T. albolabris insularis*, was elevated to species status by GIANNASI et al. (2001). The occurrence of this species in eastern Java and several of the Lesser Sunda islands east of Bali is well documented, but records from Bali were apparently lacking (KOPSTEIN 1938; REGENASS & KRAMER 1981; HOW et al. 1996; ISKANDAR & COLIJN 2001), and recent surveys failed to produce Balinese specimens (HOW & KITCHENER 1997). Molecular studies, however, have established that East Javan populations are very closely related to populations from the eastern Lesser Sunda islands (MALHOTRA & THORPE 1997, 2000), offering no reason to

expect any discontinuity in the distribution of these snakes.

A review of the literature revealed that the curious apparent absence of *T. insularis* from Bali is mainly due to the influential work by REGENASS & KRAMER (1981: 174), who stated that no specimens from Bali were known to them although the species was likely to exist there, and claimed that MERTENS (1957) also had not included this species in his list of amphibians and reptiles known from Bali. However, MERTENS (1957: 30) does list *T. albolabris* as a Balinese species, citing DE WITTE (1933: 6) for the first island record, who lists a single specimen from Bali as *Lachesis gramineus* (SHAW). In an earlier publication, MERTENS (1936: 129) also refers to this specimen (as *T. albolabris*), mentioning that he had not personally verified its identity because he felt it could not be confused with any other snake in the region.

In order to establish more explicitly the overlooked existence on Bali of this venomous snake species, I provide a brief record of five specimens from the island. Three of the five snakes examined, including the one recorded by DE WITTE (1933), have precise locality data. Two were imported into Germany from Bali by the pet trade; these specimens had reportedly been collected on the island itself. The specimens are housed in the collections of the Muséum de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (MRHN), Brussels, Belgium, and the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg (SMF), Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The specimen MRHN 9796 referred to by DE WITTE (1933) and MERTENS (1936, 1957) originates from "Tjandi Koesoema" (or "Tjandikoesoema"), W. Bali (don. Prince LEOPOLD of Belgium, 25/26 April 1932). In modern Indonesian spelling, the name of this locality is Candikesuma (Kabupaten Jembrana, Province Bali, Indonesia). Candikesuma is situated close to the south-western coast of west Bali. A second specimen (SMF 73324) was collected from shrubs at the entrance to an artificial cave near Tangtu (Kabupaten Badung, Province Bali, Indonesia) by K. DOBAT on 30 July 1986. Tangtu is situated close to the east coast of south Bali, approximately 3 km north-north-east from Sanur. The third specimen (SMF 78733) was collected near Batubelig Beach (Kabupaten Badung, Province Bali, Indonesia) by the author in August 1993. This locality is situated about 100 m from the shoreline on the west coast of south Bali. An adult male (SMF 78734) and adult female (SMF 78735) obtained through the animal trade closely resemble the other three specimens in details of body proportions, scalation, and coloration.

Little herpetological field work has been carried out in Bali, and although its presence there had been unrecognised by herpetologists for decades, *T. insularis* may actually be one of the most common venomous snakes on the island.

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KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Serpentes: Viperidae: *Trimeresurus albolabris*, *Trimeresurus insularis*, venomous snakes, distribution, Bali, Indonesia

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Snake records from Bolívar province, Ecuador

The Ecuadorian province of Bolívar comprises the foothills and high elevations of the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes from about 1°10'S to 2°10'S. It is drained to the west by tributaries of the Río Babahoyo, and in north-western parts contains stretches of lowland habitat below 500 m. The snake fauna of Bolívar is poorly known. PÉREZ-SANTOS & MORENO (1991) list only eleven species for this province, of which one record – that of *Bothrops atrox* (LINNAEUS, 1758), an Amazonian species which does not occur in Ecuador west of the Andes – is obviously based on confusion with *Bothrops asper* (GARMAN, 1883) or incorrect locality data (see FREIRE & KUCH 1994). To these published records we add the following three species from a small collection made in April 1999 at Las Naves (near the Río Suquibi, north-western province of Bolívar, Ecuador; approximately 79°18'W, 1°17'S, ca. 300-600 m above sea level): *Drymobius rhombifer* (GÜNTHER, 1860) - INHMT 4084 and 4086; *Leptodeira septentrionalis ornata* (BOCOURT, 1884) - INHMT 4081; and *Xenodon rabdocephalus* (WIED, 1824) - INHMT 4082. The specimens are deposited in the herpetological collection of the Instituto Nacional de Higiene y Medicina Tropical "Leopoldo IZQUIÉTA PÉREZ" (INHMT), Guayaquil, Ecuador. Both the *L. septentrionalis ornata* and the *X. rabdocephalus* contained well-digested anuran remains. Two specimens of *B. asper* from the same locality (INHMT 4083 and 4088) and a third specimen from Echeandía (ca. 17 km south-south-west of Las Naves) in the collection of the Museo de Zoología de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (QCAZ 1470) confirm the existence of this dangerously venomous species in Bolívar, where it is likely to be common and widely distributed.

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KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Serpentes: Colubridae: *Drymobius rhombifer*; *Leptodeira septentrionalis ornata*; *Xenodon rabdocephalus*; Viperidae: *Bothrops asper*; new province records; Bolívar, Ecuador

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First record of *Micrurus peruvianus* SCHMIDT, 1936 from Ecuador

The southernmost part of Ecuador, the Cantón Zumba, is poorly known herpetologically. No venomous snake species has been recorded from this area (CAMPBELL & LAMAR 1989; ROZE 1996). During a herpetofaunal survey in July and August 2002, a coralsnake of the genus *Micrurus* WAGLER, 1824 that had been killed in town was given to us at the Colegio "Manuela Cañizares" in Zumba (Cantón Zumba, Provincia Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador, 79°08'02,4"W, 04°51'31,0"S, 1323 m elevation). The specimen is deposited in the herpetological collection of the Museo de Zoología de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito (QCAZ 6094).

The male snake (SVL 476 mm, tail length 72 mm) is tricoloured, without triads, and has 18 black rings on the body and 6 on the tail. The snout and top of the head (including eyes and all of the parietals) are completely black. A pale ring (presumably