

night over leaves 0.5-1.0 m above forest floor.

*Phrynosopus brunneus* LYNCH, 1975 (FHGO-USFQ 3046, 15 July 2000) and *P. peraccai* LYNCH, 1975 (FHGO-USFQ 3036-37, 06 August 2000) were collected at Chamizo, province of Carchi (00°30'N / 77°45'W) by D. ALMEIDA and N. SCHULTZ. This is the second locality for *P. brunneus* (known just from the type locality, FROST 2002) extending its range ca. 30 km SW; and the first locality for *P. peraccai* in the province of Carchi (known just from the vicinity of Papallacta, province of Napo, FROST 2002). Both species do not seem to be sympatric, with *P. peraccai* found in montane forests and paramo areas at 3.000 and 3.350 m, and *P. brunneus* in agricultural areas at 3.100 m.

*Epicrionops bicolor* has been mentioned but a few times after BOULENGER's (1883) description and TAYLOR's (1968) redescription. LYNCH (2000 "1999") reported specimens from Colombia, noting that it was otherwise known from the holotype only. Two specimens (DFCH-USFQ 0880, 0906) collected at Bosque Protector Río Guajalito, km 56 of the road Quito-San Juan-Chiriboga-Las Palmas, province of Pichincha (00°14'S / 78° 49'W, 1.900 m, February and August 2000), by D. F. CISNEROS-HEREDIA and A. LEÓN are the second and third records from Ecuador. DFCH-USFQ 0880 was active in the nude ground, moving from the forest towards a river at 23:20. DFCH-USFQ 0906 was found active underneath a pile of logs in an old secondary evergreen low montane forest at 21:30. Both were found after heavy rains. *Epicrionops bicolor* is sympatric with *Caecilia* cf. *pachynema* GÜNTHER, 1859 at Río Guajalito.

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### First record of *Platyceps najadum dahlii* (SCHINZ, 1833) from the Croatian Island of Pag and confirmation for the Island of Krk

As indicated by a continuous line in the map by DAREWSKI & ŠČERBAK (1993), the vicinity of the town of Zadar on the Dalmatian coast (Croatia) has been the northernmost substantiated record locality of *Platyceps najadum dahlii* (SCHINZ, 1833). An even more northern site on the Island of Krk (BRUNO 1980) is linked to the continuously encircled distribution area by a dashed line which might suggest some doubts on its credibility. The snake's mention from Istria (Rovinj, Pula - MÜLLER 1934-35) was largely ignored by subsequent authors.

During an excursion on the Croatian Island of Pag, on June, 11, 2004, a specimen of *P. najadum dahlii* was found dead on the road about two kilometers south of the village of Vrčiči in the central south of the island (fig. 1). The snake was detected at about 9:00 a.m. and appeared almost freshly killed. On both sides of the road, there



Fig. 1: *Platyceps najadum dahlia* (SCHINZ, 1833) found dead on a road on the Croatian Island of Pag.

were meadows with bushes, east of the road, the nearby hillside was very rocky with xerophytic plants. This is the first record of *P. najadum dahlia* from the Island of Pag. As is typical in central Dalmatian *P. najadum*, the markings at the sides of the neck were small and low in number. The Pag specimen had five on each side, the posterior two were only small dots.

In the Island of Krk, the author observed an individual of *P. najadum* on May, 22, 2004. The site was at the edge of a pine-forest in the Zubovo area, near the bend of the road from Punat to Baška. The snake was basking on top of a stone-wall and disappeared in the dense vegetation when he tried to catch it.

Another specimen was seen by a friend at Prniba Peninsula, south-east of the town of Krk in summer 2004.

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