

Sofia. The species was observed to inhabit the southern slopes of the Bridash massif in the belt of 1800-1900 m a.s.l. It was encountered only locally and proved to be much less abundant compared to the dominant lizard *P. muralis*.

The Mosor Rock Lizard is endemic to southern Dalmatia (Hercegovina and Montenegro). It is one of the least studied lacertids of the European herpetofauna (DŽUKIĆ 1989; GASC et al. 1997). This lizard is a typical mountain dweller, which lives only above 600 m a.s.l. Occurrence of the species is strictly associated with rocks (mostly limestone) where it lives in the fissures and recesses.

An important contribution, which revealed the presence of the Mosor Rock Lizard in southern Montenegro at the northern slopes of the Prokletije Mts. (42° 30'N, 19°50'E, Djebeza Mt.) was due to DŽUKIĆ et al. (1997). After longer term research of the latter team the species was discovered in the Bukumir region at 1600 m a.s.l. (May 31, 1995). We found the species at some 25 km southwards (aerial distance) from this locality, which confirmed the expectations that "...it is quite to be expected that new finds of *L. mosorensis* will be discovered what would lead to shifting of its range of distribution both in the South and East directions" (DŽUKIĆ et al. 1997). The present discovery raised the number of lizard species found in Albania to 15 (10 lacertids) (comp. HAXHIU 1998) and revealed that the country is part of the range of the Mosor Rock Lizard.

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AUTHOR: Boyan P. PETROV, National Museum of Natural History, Tsar Osvoboditel blvd. 1, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria < boyanpp@nmnh.bs.bg >

New record of *Eryx jaculus jaculus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) in Morocco

The Western Sand Boa, *Eryx jaculus jaculus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) inhabits the Mediterranean coastal areas and Maghrebinian high plateaus of North Africa, from Egypt in the East to Morocco in the West where the limit of its range, so far known, is marked by



Fig. 1: Roadkill specimen of *Eryx jaculus jaculus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) found between Hassi Berkane and the "Barrage Mohammed V" reservoir, NE Morocco.

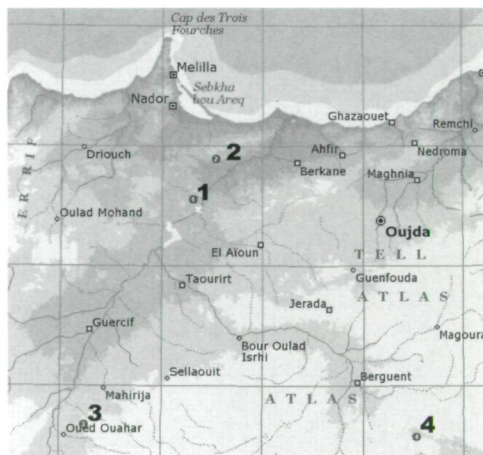


Fig. 2: Map of NE Morocco. The position of the new record locality of *Eryx* between Hassi Berkane and "Barrage Mohammed V" reservoir (1) is shown relative to the known locations 'Zaïo' (2), '60 km NNW of Outat-Oulad-el-Hajj' (3) and 'region of Tigrî' (4) as mentioned in BONS & GENIEZ (1996).

the Oued Moulouya basin (see maps in BONS & GENIEZ 1996; SCHLEICH et al. 1996). The snake is said to live in mammal burrows in habitats which are rather not sandy but formed by hard soils and aggregations of stones (TOKAR & OBST 1993; BONS & GENIEZ 1996). Based on the low number of three precise Moroccan record localities, this snake is rated one of the rarest reptile species of this country by BONS & GENIEZ (1996), who, however, point to the fact that this opinion is not shared by BROSSET. In the present note the list of records shall be completed by a further specimen observed in northeast Morocco.

During field studies in May 1999 the author found a Western Sand Boa, about 50 cm long (fig. 1), in the Oued Moulouya basin area dead on the road between Hassi Berkane and the "Barrage Mohammed V" reservoir, about five kilometers south of an aquiferous oued (1 in fig. 2). The ground was relatively compact and loamy, intermixed with stony areas and covered by sparse low vegetation. The concomitant herpetofauna comprised *Bufo viridis* LAURENTI, 1768, *Testudo graeca graeca* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Agama impalearis* BOETTGER, 1874, *Acanthodactylus maculatus* (GRAY, 1838), *Chamaeleo chamaeleon chamaeleon* LIN-

NAEUS, 1758 and *Eumeces algeriensis* cf. *meridionalis* DOMERGUE, 1900.

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KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Serpentes: Boidae: *Eryx jaculus jaculus*; Morocco, distribution, new record

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AUTHOR: Dipl.-Biol. Alexander PIEH, Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde, A.-B.-Meyer-Bau, Königsbrücker Landstraße 159, D-01109 Dresden und Institut für Zoologie/Spezielle Zoologie, Universität Leipzig, Talstrasse 33, D-04103 Leipzig.

New herpetofaunal records in the Serra de Monfurado (Alentejo, Portugal)

Serra de Monfurado was proposed a site to be integrated into Rede Natura 2000 and, as such, its fauna was surveyed by Unidade de Biologia da Conservação (U. B. C.) through 2003 and 2004. Serra de Monfurado is located in central Alentejo, Portugal in the district of Évora and includes the peak (Monfurado) and the surrounding plains with an area of 23946 ha. The study comprised the record of amphibians and reptiles in 70 sampling sites, 40 terrestrial and 30 in temporary streams, which were sampled frequently. The spots were representative of the major types of land use and habitat present in the area. The data collected in the field were compared with the most recent distribution maps available for Portugal gathered by MALKMUS (2004). The present paper enumerates 65 new records from 88 localities. Each UTM 5x5 km² square is identified by a roman numeral that denotes its position within its UTM 10x10 km² square. The numerals were assigned sequentially clockwise starting from the northwestern quadrant. For example, the southwestern UTM 5x5 km² square of the UTM 10x10

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Pieh Alexander

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