

W. Burkett and C. W. Painter. First record for Dona Ana County and southernmost record for New Mexico (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, xix + 431 pp.). The turtle was caught by fishing in a small pool in the river.

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CROCODYLIA

CROCODYLUS ACUTUS (American Crocodile). USA: FLORIDA: GLADES Co.: ca. 10.3 km E of Venus (27°04.513'N, 81°14.927'W). 10 May 2000. Kevin M. Enge and Rodney T. Felix. Verified by Paul E. Moler. UF 137132 photographic voucher. New county record and extends the species range ca. 109 km inland from the Atlantic Coast. *Crocodylus acutus* that were presumably released individuals have been reported farther N from Vero Beach, Indian River Co., on the Atlantic Coast and Lake Tarpon, Pinellas Co., on the Gulf Coast (Behler 1978. *S. Florida Res. Cent. Rep. T-509, Homestead, Florida*. 94 pp.). Juvenile (90 cm TL) captured in a freshwater ditch connecting Jerry Marsh to the headwaters of Gator Slough, which drains into Fisheating Creek. In the 1970s, *C. acutus* frequently escaped from Gatorama (Behler, *op cit.*; Campbell 1979. *American Crocodile Recovery Plan*. U.S. Fish and Wildl. Serv. 24 pp.), an alligator farm and tourist attraction on US Hwy 27 near Palmdale located ca. 20 km (> 27 km by water) S of the capture site. Gatorama successfully bred and once housed ca. 200 *C. acutus*, but only ca. 45 were observed in 1977 (Behler, *op cit.*). *Crocodylus acutus* up to 4 m long were captured or observed in Fisheating Creek in the late 1970s, and females were observed nesting beyond Gatorama's unburied, chain-link perimeter fence (Tim Breault, pers. comm.). All *C. acutus* at Gatorama were thought to have come from Jamaica (Behler, *op cit.*; Campbell, *op cit.*), but mtDNA sequence data indicate that this specimen had a Florida mother (Michael J. Forstner, pers. comm.). Because the species is endangered and the specimen was of Florida origin, it was released into Fisheating Creek. Fisheating Creek drains into Lake Okeechobee, where *C. acutus* might have occurred infrequently in the past (Willoughby 1898. *Across the Everglades: A Canoe Journey of Exploration*. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 192 pp.; Kushlan and Mazzotti, *op cit.*; Romulus Whittaker, pers. comm.). This specimen was captured ca. 8 km N of the 17°C average January air isotherm, which occurs farther S inland and is considered to generally represent the northern range extent of this tropical species (Kushlan and Mazzotti 1989. *J. Herpetol.* 23:1-7). The northern extent of the historical nesting distribution was apparently on the Atlantic Coast at Lake Worth, Palm Beach Co. (Campbell, *op cit.*), ca. 47 km S of the capture site. *Crocodylus acutus* are occasionally found up to 50 km inland (Paul E. Moler, pers. comm.), and individuals are capable of making long-distance movements exceeding 100 km (Kushlan and Mazzotti, *op cit.*), but the small size of this specimen suggests that a breeding population consisting of at least one native female might occur in the Fisheating Creek area. Alternately, the specimen could be an escapee from some facility.

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LACERTILIA

ANOLIS ORTONII (NCN). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Forest at the left margin of Cucurital River (06°00'32"N, 62°46'52"W), 390 m elev. 16 April 1999. E. La Marca. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (MHNLS 14412). Forest at the left margin of Cucurital River, ca. 1550 m from the shores of the small blackwater stream known as Orowapá, at the ornithology base camp "Pipra 2" (5°55'00"N, 62°43'50"W), 450 m elev. 4 February 2000. C. Molina. (MHNLS 14904). 2 May 2002. V. Romero. (MHNLS 15716-17). Indigenous Pemon trail, ca. 200 m from the shores of caño Zamuro, Canaima National Park (6°18'13"N, 62°49'47"W), 400 m elev. 22 July 2002. C. Molina. MHNLS 15815. All verified by G. Rivas. *Anolis ortonii* was first listed for Venezuela by La Marca (1997. *Vertebrados Actuales y Fósiles de Venezuela. Serie Catálogo Zoológico de Venezuela*. Vol. 1. Museo de Ciencia y Tecnología de Mérida, Venezuela) based on a misidentification. The MHNLS specimens are the first definite records for Venezuela (Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970. *Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part II. Lizards and Amphisbaenians*. U.S. Natl. Bull. 297:62; Hoogmoed 1973. *Notes on the Herpetofauna of Surinam IV. The Lizards and Amphisbaenians of Surinam*. Junk, The Hague; Avila-Pires 1995. *Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]*, *Zool. Verh. Leiden* 299:1-706; Gorzula and Señaris 1999. *Contribution to the Herpetofauna of the Venezuelan Guayana I. A Data Base. Scientiae Guianae* 8: xviii + 1-268, 32 pls.). The new records extend the known range more than 450 km W of the nearest reported locality, near the confluence of the Cuyuní and Essequibo rivers (Avila-Pires, *op. cit.*: 95, map 25), an area between Venezuela and Guyana.

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ASPIDOSCELIS COSTATA COSTATA (Balsas Basin Whiptail). MÉXICO: TLAXCALA: Municipality of Nativitas near Cacaxtla ruins (19°14'33"N, 98°20'40"W), 2293 m elev. 20 May 2000. Lorena López-González and Felipe Rodríguez-Romero. *Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles*, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (IBH-13795). Verified by Fausto R. Méndez. First record for Tlaxcala (Duellman and Zweifel 1962. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 123:159-210; Maslin and Secoy 1986. *Contrib. Zool. Univ. Colorado Mus.* No. 1:1-60).

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