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ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF REPTILES FROM JALISCO, MEXICO

Philip A. Medica¹, Rudolf G. Arndt², and James R. Dixon³

ABSTRACT. Noteworthy records of reptiles from the state of Jalisco, Mexico, are presented. The first state records of *Coleonyx elegans nemoralis*, the second state record for *Geophis tarascae*, and notes on the distribution and reproduction of *Eumeces brevirostris indubitus* are discussed.

A small collection of amphibians and reptiles from Jalisco, Mexico, yielded several noteworthy specimens.

Coleonyx elegans nemoralis Klauber. One male (88 mm snout to vent length, SV) from 28.1 km SW Autlan, Jalisco, (Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A & M University, TCWC 48035), collected on 19 May 1974, elevation 518 m. There are three known specimens from Jalisco. The first, a male (Los Angeles County Museum, LACM 37568), 83 mm SV, from 74.2 km SW Autlan, Jalisco, was collected by J. R. Dixon and R. Heyer on 23 July 1967. This specimen has 10 preanal pores; 7-7 supralabials; 6-7 infralabials; 9 scales nostril to nostril; 6 gulars contacting mental; 4-4 gulars contacting first infralabials; 21 rows of tubercles across at midbody, and 16 fourth toe lamellae. Our specimen (TCWC 48035) has 11 preanal pores; 8-8 supralabials; 7-8 infralabials; 9 scales nostril to nostril; 5 gulars contacting mental; 4-5 gulars contacting first infralabials; 20 rows of tubercles across at midbody, and 17 fourth toe lamellae. The third specimen (Brigham Young University, BYU 41299), a male 85 mm SV, from 14.5 km N Barra de Navidad, Jalisco, was collected by J. Otley on 30 October 1974. This specimen has 10 preanal pores; 6-7 supralabials; 7-8 infralabials; 9 scales nostril to nostril; 6 gulars contacting mental; 2/2 gulars contacting first infralabials; 21 rows of tubercles across at midbody, and 16 fourth toe lamellae. All specimens are within the range of variation described by Klauber (1945). These specimens extend the known range of this species inland some 107 km N from the coastal area of Colima, the heretofore northernmost portion of its known range (Klauber, 1945; Kluge, 1975).

Eumeces brevirostris indubitus Taylor. A series of 20 specimens, including 9 juve-

niles (24-30 mm SV, \bar{x} = 26.7 mm) and 11 adults (52-75 mm SV, \bar{x} = 61.2 mm), collected 25 km SE Autlan, Jalisco (TCWC 48036-48055), on 17 May 1974. This site is approximately 50 km W of the nearest reported locality and about 100 km SSE of the northernmost locality for this subspecies, both in Jalisco, thus partially filling the hiatus in the distribution described by Dixon (1969). Our specimens exhibit a significantly lower number of fourth toe lamellae (11-14, \bar{x} = 11.8 \pm 0.25) and superciliaries (5-6 to 7-7, \bar{x} = 6.27 \pm 0.08), but otherwise they fall well within the range of variation for *indubitus* given by Dixon (1969). This species is ovoviviparous according to Tanner (1958), who reported a female that contained two fully developed embryos. We secured one large female (75 mm SV, weight 6.67 g) that bore six live young between the time of capture and the next morning. Their range in length was 24-28 mm SV (\bar{x} = 26.3 mm) and in weight from 0.37-0.46 g (\bar{x} = 0.41 g). All *Eumeces* were found in pine-oak woodland under rocks within 20 m of a permanent stream, elevation 1,433 m. It is of interest to note that in this area there had been no appreciable rainfall since October 1973, and most deciduous vegetation was devoid of leaves. Despite the apparent lack of moisture, *Eumeces b. indubitus* was capable of reproducing, perhaps owing to its ovoviviparous nature.

Geophis tarascae Hartweg. One female from 25 km SE Autlan, Jalisco (TCWC 47948), collected on 17 May 1974, elevation 1,433 m. This apparently is but the fifth known specimen of this species and the second from the state of Jalisco. Downs (1967) reported on three specimens from the type locality at Uruapan, Michoacan; Dixon (1968) reported one specimen from Nevado de Colima some 18 km to the E. Our specimen has 15

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scale rows; 146 ventrals; 41 caudals; 0+1 temporals; 6 supralabials; 6 infralabials; 1 loreal; 1 postocular; no preocular, and 10/10 maxillary teeth. The first pair of chin shields is twice the length of the second pair; supraocular distinct, larger than loreal; internasals divided and distinct. The dorsum and tail are dark gray with blackish crossbands (40 on the body, 13 on tail) which do not extend across the venter; anterior crossbands 2-3 scale rows wide and bordered on the anterior and posterior by white-edged scales, posterior crossbands 1 scale row wide and highly irregular, frequently broken laterally and dorsally; head distinct from neck; color of rostral and prenasals similar to adjacent scales; eye twice into snout length; venter greenish white in life, heavily spotted with black. The total length is 236 mm, and the tail is 45 mm. This specimen has fewer ventrals than reported by Downs (1967) and Dixon (1968). Habitat was as described for *Eumeces brevirostris indubitus* above.

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