

AFRICAN HERP NEWS

Number 39 January 2006

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African Herp News

Newsletter of the Herpetological Association of Africa



Acknowledgements

My thanks to CapeNature, and the staff at DeHoop Nature Reserve. Also to Ryno Bezuidenhout for his assistance in the field.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

REPTILIA: SAURIA

GERRHOSAURIDAE

***Cordylosaurus subtessellatus* (A. Smith, 1844)**

Dwarf Plated Lizard

South Africa: Augrabies Falls National Park; and additional localities in Namibia.

The Dwarf Plated Lizard is relatively common in Augrabies Falls National Park (AFNP; 28°35'S, 20°20'E), yet this locality is outside of its currently documented distribution. In September 2002 we captured and photographed a *C. subtessellatus* in AFNP. We then released it, later checking its reported distribution (as per Branch, 1998, *Field Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa*: 3rd ed., Struik, Cape Town) and realising it was outside of the documented range of the species.

Upon consulting the Transvaal Museum database, we found that although *C. subtessellatus* had been previously recorded in this locality, these observations had never been published. In fact, there were an additional six locality records of *C. subtessellatus* from outside of its currently recorded distribution. Here we add these records (Table 1), extending the currently recognised distribution of *C. subtessellatus* westwards throughout its range in Namibia. (TM is the Transvaal Museum voucher number.)

Table 1. Range extension localities of *Cordylosaurus subtessellatus*

Country	Locality	Grid	Lat (S)	Long (E)	TM
S. Africa	Augrabies Falls N.P.	2820CB	28°35'	20°20'	36759, 56193, 79847
Namibia	Etosha Game Reserve	1816DD	18°49'	16°56'	40056
Namibia	Etosha N.P., Halali	1916AB	19°01'	16°28'	56575
Namibia	Farm Uithoek 770	1917BC	19°19'	17°39'	45099
Namibia	Farm De Waal, (22)	2318BD	23°23'	18°48'	36384
Namibia	Farm Narudas, (268)	2718BD	27°24'	18°50'	3274

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REPTILIA: SERPENTES

COLUBRIDAE

***Philothmanus hoplogaster* (Günther, 1863)**

Green Water Snake

South Africa, Western Cape Province, George District, Wilderness Heights on White's Road (3322DC). 25 August 2004. N.H.G. Jacobsen.

A male measuring 617 mm in total length (SVL = 412; T=205) was found on a warm sunny morning (10h00) crossing White's road on the seaward side of Wilderness Heights. It was captured, measured, photographed and released. Lepidosis and colour was very similar to that already recorded (FitzSimons, 1962, *Snakes of Southern Africa*; Broadley, 1983, *FitzSimons' Snakes of Southern Africa*; Branch, 2003, *Field Guide to Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa*) being uniform green dorsally with bluish-green spots apically on the neck scales. Below greenish white with a yellowish tinge where the ventrals and dorsals meet. Interstitial skin black.

Lepidosis: Rostral broader than deep; internasals 2; prefrontals 2; frontal, parietals 2; nasals 2 (anterior and posterior to nostril); preocular 1; supraoculars 2; postoculars 2; temporals 1+1; upper labials 7-8, 4 and 5 entering orbit of eye. Lower labials 9, first pair in contact behind mental; 1-5 in contact with first sublingual. Ventrals 155; anal scale divided; subcaudals 101, paired.

FitzSimons (1962) in his monumental work *Snakes of Southern Africa*, listed two specimens, one a literature record (Boulenger 1910, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 5: 455-