



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-Hajji' (3) and 'region of Tigri' (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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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

km² square NC76 is NC76 IV. All the squares belong to the UTM 29S zone. For each record the UTM 5x5 km² square, name of locality and the date of the earliest record are indicated.

Pleurodeles waltl MICHAHELLES, 1830. NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 3.11.04, Reguengo. 11.3.04; NC76 III. Malhada da Defesa. 29.3.04.

Salamandra salamandra gallaica SEOANE, 1885. NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 11.3.04.

Triturus pygmaeus (WOLTERSTORFF, 1905). NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 11.3.04; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 12.2.04; PD87 IV. Cabaços. 8.3.04.

Alytes cisternasii BOSCA, 1879. NC66 II. Carrascal. 12.2.04; NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 11.3.04; NC77 II. Herdade da Serra. 2.10.04.

Discoglossus galganoi CAPULA, NASCETTI, LANZA, BULLINI & CRESPO, 1985. NC66 IV. Monte do Mourel. 23.2.04; NC77 I. Picote. 18.2.04.

Bufo bufo spinosus DAUDIN, 1803. NC66 III. Água de Todo o Ano. 27.1.04.

Bufo calamita (LAURENTI, 1768). NC66 II. Carrascal. 27.1.04; NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 12.2.04, Reguengo. 11.3.04; NC77 I. Fonte de Cântaros. 18.2.04; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 12.2.04.

Hyla arborea molleri BEDRIAGA, 1890. NC66 I. Entre Quatro Açudes. 25.5.04.

Hyla meridionalis (BOETTGER, 1874). NC66 II. Carrascal. 27.1.04; NC66 III. Água de Todo o Ano. 27.1.04, Monte de Guadalim. 11.3.04, Reguengo. 11.3.04; NC66 IV. Monte do Mourel. 16.3.04; NC76 III. Courela/Monte da Venda. 6.2.04, Malhada da Defesa. 29.3.04; NC77 I. Picote. 26.5.04; NC86 IV. Monte das Pereiras. 6.2.04.

Rana perezi SEOANE, 1885. NC66 I. Entre Quatro Açudes. 25.5.04; NC66 III. Reguengo. 11.3.04; NC76 III. Courela/Monte da Venda. 6.2.04, Malhada da Defesa. 19.3.04, Ribeira de S. Brissos. 15.4.04; NC77 I. Ameira. 14.4.04, Fonte de Cântaros. 18.2.04, Monte do Pecado. 26.5.04, Ribeira da Giesteira. 27.4.04; NC77 II. Herdade da Serra. 10.2.04; NC77 III. Ribeira de Alpendres. 13.5.04; NC86 IV. Monte das Pereiras. 6.2.04.

Mauremys leprosa (SCHWEIGGER, 1812). NC66 I. Entre Quatro Açudes. 1.8.03; NC76 I. Ribeira de S. Cristóvão. 14.5.04;

NC76 III. Ribeira de S. Brissos. 15.4.04; NC77 II. Herdade da Serra. 1.8.03, Ribeira da Serra. 14.5.04; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 29.4.04, Ribeira do Carvalhal. 13.5.04; NC86 I. Ribeira de Guadalupe. 10.5.04; NC86 II. Ribeira de S. Matias. 16.4.04.

Tarentola mauritanica (LINNAEUS, 1758). NC86 II. Monte do Sobral. 8.3.04.

Lacerta (Timon) lepida lepida DAUDIN, 1802. NC66 I. Entre Quatro Açudes. 25.5.04.

Podarcis hispanica hispanica (STEINDACHNER, 1870). NC66 II. Carrascal. 13.4.04; NC66 III. Monte de Guadalim. 29.4.04; NC66 IV. Monte dos Nabos. 1.8.03; NC77 I. Monte do Pecado. 14.4.04; NC77 III. Giesteira. 28.4.04, Pégoras. 25.2.04; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 29.4.04, Quatro Caminhos. 1.8.04; NC86 II. Monte do Sobral. 8.3.04; PD87 IV. Alto da Abaneja. 13.2.04, Cabaços. 13.2.04, Monte do Sousa. 15.7.04.

Psammotromus algerus (LINNAEUS, 1758). NC66 II. Carrascal. 13.4.04; NC66 IV. Monte do Mourel. 1.8.03, Monte dos Nabos. 1.8.03; NC76 II. Reinaldo. 1.8.03, Serra do Conde. 28.4.04, Serrinha. 12.4.04; NC76 III. Courela/Monte da Venda. 26.5.04, Malhada da Defesa. 19.3.04; NC77 I. Monte do Pecado. 14.4.04, Picote. 1.8.03; NC77 II. Herdade da Serra. 1.8.03; NC77 III. Giesteira. 1.8.03, Herdade das Cortiçadas. 1.8.03, Pégoras. 1.8.03; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 12.2.04, Quatro Caminhos. 1.8.03; NC86 II. Monte do Sobral. 8.3.04; NC86 IV. Monte das Pereiras. 18.3.04; PD87 IV. Cabaços. 8.3.04.

Blanus cinereus (VANDELLI, 1797). NC77 I. Picote. 18.2.04; NC77 IV. Gibraceira. 12.2.04; NC86 IV. Monte das Pereiras. 18.3.04.

Macroprotodon brevis ibericus BUSACK & MCCOY, 1990. NC86 I. Freixial. 25.2.04

Malpolon monspessulanus monspessulanus (HERMANN, 1804). NC76 III. Malhada das Pereiras. 1.8.03

Natrix maura (LINNAEUS, 1758). NC76 III. Malhada da Defesa. 19.3.04

The considerable number of new records of *H. meridionalis*, *R. perezi*, *P. hispanica* and *P. algerus*, which are conspicuous species, denotes the lack of previous distributional studies of the herpetofauna in Monfurado. The new record of *Macroprotodon* is the most valuable in the light of the species'

classification as insufficiently known (K) by the SNPRCN (1990) Red Data Book. One of the sampling sites alone – Monte do Guadalim – yielded seven new records.

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