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**First record of *Ophisops beddomei*
(Jerdon, 1870) from
Gujarat State, western India**

On 25 November, 1999 at 11:30 h, a lacertid lizard was observed foraging in a grassy patch near the Bhuvero Temple, within the Ratanmahal Plateau of Ratanmahal Wildlife Sanctuary (RWS), Dahod District, Gujarat (74° 0' – 74° 12' E 22° 30' – 22° 40' N). On examination, it was identified as *Ophisops beddomei* (Jerdon, 1870). Two additional specimens of the species were collected from the RWS forest area of Bhuvera and Gumali, between altitudes of 550-600 m above sea level. The lizards were active during the day, foraging in grasslands with large boulders.

Description.- Dorsally olive-brown and laterally dark-brown with a light golden-yellow lateral streak from loreal region to posterior part of hind limbs; belly light yellow or white; limbs dark brown with yellow spots and tail light olive brown. Two specimens were deposited in the museum of the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHM 1562 [1] & 1562 [2]), Mumbai. A third specimen was damaged and could not be mea-

TABLE 1: Measurements (in mm) and other details of two specimens of *Ophisops beddomei* from Ratanmahal Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat, India.

	BNHS 1562(1) Locality: Bhuvero	BNHS 1562(2) Locality: Ratanmahal Plateau
Sex	male	male
Snout-vent length	36.00	37.00
Tail length	57.30	49.00
Angle of jaws to snout tip	08.56	07.00
Posterior edge of fore limb at insertion to body and anterior edge of hind limbs	18.52	20.0
Eye diameter	01.20	01.38
Anterior-most point of eye and nostrils	03.26	03.28
Anterior-most point of eye and tip of snout	04.24	04.20

Anterior edge of ear opening to posterior-most eye corner	03.74	02.88
Greatest diameter of ear opening	01.30	01.24
Internostril distance	01.60	01.24
Upper labials (touching eye) R/L	8 (5th)/9 (6th)	8/8 (5th)
Lower labials R/L	8/7	7/7
Frontonasals	2	2
Prefrontals	2	2
Ventrals	22	22
Dorsal scale rows	30	30
Hind limbs lamellae 1:2:3:4:5	6:12:11:20:11	6:8:14:18:12
Femoral pores	10:10	10-10

sured. Measurements and scalation details for the two BNHM specimens are in Table 1.

According to Smith (1935), this species is distributed in Karnataka (south Kanara plains and Brahmagiri hills) and Maharashtra (Satara District). The present distribution record of the species from RWS, Dahod District, Gujarat is therefore an extension of the known range of the species by ca. 1,100 km to the north.

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The first report on the herpetofauna of Pulau Sembilang and Pulau Seribuat, Pahang, West Malaysia

Seribuat Archipelago is located in the southern section of the South China Sea off the south-east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. It is composed of 32 islands, of which only six have been herpetologically documented; Pulau Tioman (Day, 1990; Grismer et al., 2002; Hien et al., 2001; Hendrickson, 1966a; 1996b; Lim and Lim, 1999), Pulau Aur (Escobar et al., 2001; 2003a; Grismer et al., 2001a), Pulau Tulai (Grismer et al., 2001b; 2002; Hendrickson, 1966a; 1966b) Pulau Pemanggil (Youmans et al., 2002), Pulau Dayang (Wood et al., 2003), and Pulau Tinggi (Escobar et al., 2003a). Field work was conducted on Pulau Seribuat and Pulau Sembilang with the intention of composing a preliminary checklist of the islands' herpetological diversity. A total of 10 lizards and two frogs were observed.

Pulau Sembilang (103° 53' E; 2° 41' N) is a small oblong island (2.0 x 2.1 km) located 17.6 km north-east coast of Peninsular Malaysia and 0.7 km west of the nearby Pulau Seribuat. The islands are connected at low tide by a shallow sand bar. Pulau Sembilang is low lying and consists of volcanic rocks and wind blown coastal vegetation with a small peak (232 m) on its northern side. The vegetation on the peaks appears more dense than the low-lying regions. Mangrove vegetation nearly surrounds the periphery of the island and small fresh water streams that flow into the ocean occur on its western side.

Pulau Seribuat (103° 55' E; 2° 41' N) is a small cylindrical island (2.6 x 3.3 km) located 16.0 km north-east of Peninsular Malaysia and 0.7 km from Pulau Sembilang. Pulau Seribuat is similar to Pulau Sembilang in that the interiors of both are composed of low-lying volcanic rocks and wind blown coastal vegetation. There is a low peak (139 m) on the southern side of the island, which has a little more forest than the lower less mesic regions. The eastern periphery of the island maintains extensive mangrove swamps. A