



MIGUEL LANGRISTOY

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Figure 2. *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* from the Dominican Republic: A. Dorsum with pattern and coloration typical of this species; B. Venter showing enlarged, imbricate scales.

Amphisbaena fuliginosa (Reptilia: Squamata: Amphisbaenidae) in the Lesser Antilles

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Seventeen species of amphisbaenians representing two families (Cadeidae and Amphisbaenidae) and two genera (*Cadea* and *Amphisbaena*) are known from the West Indies, with a distribution restricted to Cuba, Hispaniola, and the Puerto Rico Bank (Henderson and Powell 2009). No species are known to occur in the Lesser Antilles. Here we report on two specimens of *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* collected in the Lesser Antilles: One from St. Lucia and the other from Grenada. *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* is a South American species with its origin in Amazonia (Vanzolini 2002). Both specimens are in the museum collection at the University of the West Indies (UWITT) in St. Augustine, Trinidad. Both compare closely with published descriptions of *A. fuliginosa* in overall external morphology (Hoogmoed 1973, Murphy 1997, Vanzolini 2002; Table 1).

The St. Lucia specimen (UWITT 2010.12.24) was collected at Barre de L'isle on 4 April 1994 by Christopher K. Starr. The Barre de L'isle area is

forested and mountainous. A discussion with the collector suggested that it was not taken in an area disturbed by humans, although hotels and human modified habitats are within 4 km of the Forest Reserve.

The Grenada specimen (UWITT 2010.12.28) was collected by Garth Underwood. The jar with the specimen contained a slip of paper with a hand-written "Grenada 4-4." This number was also associated with a jar containing specimens of *Anolis aeneus* and *A. richardii* that had been collected by Underwood between 12 and 22 December 1961 at localities from throughout the island and from near sea level to more than 500 m above sea level; therefore, we have no specific locality data for the *A. fuliginosa*. That Underwood did not mention this specimen in his 1962 publication or the supplement that was published in 1964 is puzzling. Perhaps he considered the specimen a "vagrant" and not worthy of mention, but that seems unlikely. Why did he not consider it an addition to the Grenada herpe-

tofauna, which was then poorly known? Alternatively, the specimen was mislabeled and was not found on Grenada.

Given that no other specimens are known, that both islands have been intensely collected by herpetologists during the past 50 years, and that this is a relatively common, geographically widespread squamate on Trinidad and mainland South America, the presence of *A. fuliginosa* in the Lesser Antilles is best explained by human transport.

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Amphisbaena fuliginosa. A. UWITT 2010.12.24 from Barre de L'isle, St. Lucia. B. UWITT 2010.12.28 from Grenada. C. Individual from The Cocal on Trinidad's eastern coast.

Table 1. A comparison of specimens of *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* from Grenada and St. Lucia with those from Trinidad. The range includes published data taken from the literature.

Location	Grenada (N = 1)	St. Lucia (N = 1)	Trinidad (N = 12)	Range
Total length (mm)	395	290	179–395	174–425
Tail (mm)	51	35	33–66	33–66
Tail/SVL	0.15	0.14	0.13–0.17	0.11–0.17
Body annuli	199	199	195–210	186–212
Tail annuli	21	26	21–28	21–28
Pre-anal pores	6	9	6–11	6–11
Number of supralabials	3/3	3/2	nd	2–3
Number of infralabials	6/3	3/2	nd	3–6
Supralabials contact ocular	y	n	y/n	both
Supralabials contact prefrontal	y	n	y/n	both
Tail constriction	y	y	y	

The African Five-lined Skink, *Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein 1823): A New Established Species in Florida

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Photographs by the senior author.

From 2–4 April 2010, KLK and SAJ took six students from their University of Florida's Invasion Ecology of Amphibians and Reptiles class on a field trip to southern Florida. On 4 April 2010 at 1145–1230 h, under mostly sunny skies, 25 °C, 57% humidity, and 12 mph ESE winds, we visited a warehouse district across the street from where a reptile dealer was formerly in business in Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie County, Florida. We surveyed a 4-block area from a vacant lot at N 27.29225° W -80.36766° (datum WGS84) to the north, SW Sea Holly Terrace to the south, SW Biltmore Street to the east, and SW South Macedo Boulevard to the west. On 20 June 2010 from 1045–1130 h, under mostly sunny skies, 32 °C, 66% humidity, and 10.4 mph E winds, KLK, JPB, and CAS revisited this site. Specimens were collected opportunistically by hand and deposited in the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH), University of Florida (UF) collection.

We discovered a previously undocumented introduced lizard species, identified as the African Five-lined Skink, *Trachylepis quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein 1823). Digital images of our live and preserved specimens, along with additional images of live animals that were not collected, were sent to colleagues who confirmed our identification (W. Böhme and A.M. Bauer, pers. comm.).

During our initial 45-min daytime survey on 4 April 2010, we recorded 46 different juveniles and adults, suggesting reproduction and a well-established population. Lizards were readily observed basking on

concrete slabs and curbs, in asphalt parking lots, along buildings, and at the bases of trees, but we also found individuals under concrete slabs and wooden boards. When pursued, most of the lizards ran swiftly under debris or escaped into holes in the sides of buildings. One individual climbed >4.5



An adult male African Five-lined Skink basking on a concrete slab in Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie County, Florida. This individual was not collected.