

Peninsular Malaysia (Grismer 2011. Lizards of Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore and their Adjacent Archipelagos. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 728 pp.). Gravid females from Fraser's Hill, Pahang have been observed in June (Grismer, *op. cit.*) and more recently, there was a report of seven and eight oviductal eggs in two adult females (LSUHC 9095 and 10593, respectively) collected from Fraser's Hill and Bukit Larut, Perak, respectively (Goldberg and Grismer 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:135). Here we add the first record of viviparity in this species as well as additional information about oviductal eggs in a specimen from Bukit Larut, Perak State (LSUHC 9095).

A gravid female (LSUHC 12510; SVL = 120 mm) was collected from beneath debris at approximately 1500 h at Bukit Larut (4.85743°N, 100.80758°E) on 8 July 2013 and taken into captivity at a residence on Penang Island. Seven days later on 15 July 2013, she gave birth to a brood of six individuals (SVL = 40–41 mm, tail length [TL] = 50 mm) that retained small, external yolk sacs (5 mm diam). The oviductal eggs of another gravid female (LSUHC 9095, SVL = 121 mm, TL = 86 mm) collected from Bukit Larut on 26 June 2010 were removed by making a cut at the anterior portion of the infundibulum and the caudalmost portion of the uterus. The oviducts filled most of the body cavity displacing the digestive organs medially. The left and right oviducts measured 40 mm and 46 mm and contained four and three eggs, respectively. Embryos were at approximately stage 17/18 when compared to *Anolis* (Sanger et al. 2008. J. Morphol 269:129–137) in that each had distinct scales and chromatophores. Another gravid female (LSUHC 10593, SVL = 109 mm, TL = 134 mm [regenerated]) with eight oviductal eggs was collected on 10 April 2010 from Bukit Larut. These data suggest that the reproductive season of *S. praesignus* at Bukit Larut may begin as early as January, with births commencing during July.

**ALEX X. SUMARLI** (e-mail: [sumarli.alex@gmail.com](mailto:sumarli.alex@gmail.com)) and **L. LEE GRISMER**, La Sierra University, Department of Biology, Riverside, California 92515, USA (e-mail: [lgrismer@lasierra.edu](mailto:lgrismer@lasierra.edu)).

**XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA (Island Night Lizard). AMELANISM.** Observations of amelanism in wild-caught lizards are rarely reported in the literature, with the best known example being adaptive coloration within the White Sands ecotone associated with a single *Mc1r* mutation (Rosenblum et al. 2010. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 107:2113–2117). *Xantusia riversiana* is the only reptile endemic to three California Channel Islands: Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. It is characterized by a long life span, low reproductive rate, low dispersal distance, and high site fidelity (reviewed in United States Fish and Wildlife Service 2014. FWS-R8-ES-2012-0099-0006). Amelanism has



FIG. 1. Dorsal photograph of amelanistic *Xantusia riversiana*.

not been reported for *X. riversiana* or any other member of the Xantusiidae, nor have other researchers with long-term projects focused on *X. riversiana* observed this aberrant coloration (Charles Drost, William Mautz, pers. comm.). Here we report the first case of amelanism in *X. riversiana*.

At 1701 h on 29 June 2015 an amelanistic juvenile male island night lizard (Fig. 1) was captured at the base of a California Boxthorn assemblage (*Lycium californicum*) using a Sherman trap. The behavior and morphology of the lizard was normal with no other aberrant conditions noted (SVL = 59 mm, tail length = 50 mm with 16 mm regrowth; mass = 5 g); lizards with the normal coloration phenotype were captured within the same assemblage < 1m from the trapping location. Photographs of the lizard were taken in the field and the lizard was released at the site of capture. In total, we captured 312 individuals from the sampled island, suggesting a low frequency of occurrence of amelanism (0.321%). The geographic information and island name of the observation have been omitted due to concerns over the sensitivity and status of the species.

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## SQUAMATA — SNAKES

**ATRACTUS TORQUATUS (Neck-banded Groundsnake) and ATRACTUS MAJOR (Large Groundsnake). REPRODUCTION.** The fossorial dipsadinae genus *Atractus* contains about 130 species that are widely distributed in the Neotropics (Schargel et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3721:455–474; Uetz et al. 2016. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org>, accessed 5 May 2016). *Atractus major* and *A. torquatus* are distributed through the eastern portion of the Amazon Basin and the distribution of *A. torquatus* extends to the Guiana Shield (Passos and Prudente 2012. Zootaxa 3407:1–21; Schargel et al., *op. cit.*). The ecology of both species is poorly known and data about their reproduction is especially scarce. Herein, we report new data on reproduction for both species. Specimens examined are housed in the herpetological collection of the Centro de Ornitología y Biodiversidad (CORBIDI), Lima, Peru.

*Atractus major* presents a variable clutch size, from three to twelve eggs (Valencia et al. 2008. Guía de Campo Reptiles del Ecuador. Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés, Quito, Ecuador. 236 pp.; Esqueda and La Marca 2005. Herpetotropicos 2:1–32; Duellman 1978. Misc. Publ. Univ. Kansas. 65:1–352); laying in the Manaos region occurs from August to November (Martins and Oliveira 1993. Zool. Meded. 67:21–40). A female *A. major* (CORBIDI 8351; SVL = 656 mm) collected on 28 November 2010 from Native Community Poyentimari (12.1885°S, 73.0009°W, WGS 84; 725 m elev.), La Convención province, Cusco department, Peru, contained 11 ovarian follicles (six in the left oviduct and five in the right oviduct); average length = 18.27 mm (range = 17.05–20.69 mm), width = 8.35 mm (7.35–9.06 mm), and volume = 675 mm<sup>3</sup> (486–818 mm<sup>3</sup>). Another female *A. major* (CORBIDI 17226; SVL = 53.3 cm) was collected on 8 February 2016 from the Mapuya River (10.7405°S, 73.0512°W, WGS 84; 332 m elev.), Atalaya province, Ucayali department, Peru, contained five large oviductal eggs (3 in the left oviduct and 2 in the right oviduct); average length = 18.92 mm (16.47–21.05 mm), width = 7.54 mm (7–8.3 mm), and volume = 556 mm<sup>3</sup> (484–594 mm<sup>3</sup>).

For *A. torquatus*, there are reports of three to eight eggs per clutch. Oviposition period is unknown, although hatchlings and