Submitted by **JOSSEHAN GALÚCIO DA FROTA**, Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Rua Rosa Vermelha, 335, Santarém, Pará, Brazil, CEP: 68.010-200 (e-mail: jgfrota@mailbr.com.br).

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). USA: FLORIDA: Broward Co: Davie, Wolf Lake Park. 14 July 2000. K. L. Krysko, J. N. Decker, and A. T. Reppas. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 120906). Verified by F. Wayne King. New county record.

Submitted by **KENNETH L. KRYSKO**, Florida Museum of Natural History, Division of Herpetology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: kenneyk@flmnh.ufl.edu), **JOHN N. DECKER**, 5926 Thomas Street No. 18, Hollywood, Florida 33021, USA, and **ANTHONY T. REPPAS**, Florida Museum of Natural History, Division of Herpetology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA.

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). USA: FLORIDA: Orange Co: Winter Park (28°36'N, 81°21'W), backyard at 1607 Alamo Avenue. Five individuals, all found by C. W. Brown. The first, TL ca. 10 cm, was discovered on 6 February 2000 in a pile of leaves, but escaped while being photographed. Three additional specimens, also alive and 9.1 cm, 9.2 cm and 12.6 cm respectively, were found under the same small piece of debris on 27 March 2000 and were released. The fifth specimen, with a TL of 9.1, was found dead in a pile of vegetation on 19 April 2000 and was preserved (USNM 538080). Verified by Addison H. Wynn. Northernmost and second inland record for peninsular Florida. The other inland county record is from Lake Placid, Highlands County, northwest of Lake Okeechobee (Meshaka 1994, Herpetol. Rev. 25:34). Since its discovery in Dade County (Wilson and Porras 1983, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ. 9:1–89; Wynn et. al. 1987, American Mus. Novit. 2808:1–7), the range of *R. braminus* has been extended by discoveries in Palm Beach County (Delorey and Mushinsky 1987, Herpetol. Rev. 18: 56), and Brevard County (Conant and Collins 1991, Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Third Ed. Houghton-Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts, 450 pp.) along the Atlantic Coast; Monroe County and the Keys in the south (Ashton and Ashton 1991, Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida. Part 1. The Snakes. Windward Publ., Miami; Ehrig 1990, Herpetol. Rev. 21:41; Watkins-Colwell and Watkins-Colwell 1995, Herpetol. Rev. 26:210), and Lee (Conant and Collins 1991, *op. cit.*) and Pinellas (Crawford and Somma 1993, Herpetol. Rev. 24: 68) counties along the Gulf Coast. It can be expected in all Florida localities where imported plants have been introduced.

Submitted by **CARL H. ERNST**, Department of Biology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030-4444 (e-mail: cernst@gmu.edu), and **CHRISTOPHER W. BROWN**, Veterinary Emergency Clinic of Central Florida, 882 Jackson Avenue, Winter Park, Florida 32729, USA (e-mail: chris@itgoesboing.com).

TANTILLA RELICTA NEILLI (Central Florida Crowned Snake). USA: GEORGIA: Lowndes Co: Valdosta. 24 May 1976. J. P. Whitney. GMNH 22851. Verified by John B. Jensen. New state record (Williamson and Moulis 1994, Savannah Sci. Mus. Spec. Publ. 3:1–712). Extends range ca. 29 km NNE of previous northernmost known site (UF 118236, 1 mi S Pinetta).

Submitted by **MATTHEW J. ELLIOTT**, Georgia Gap Analysis Program, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA, and **M. ELIZABETH McGHEE**, Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA.

Herpetological Review, 2000, 31(4), 256–258.

A Herpetological Collection from Bhutan, with New Country Records

INDRANEIL DAS
Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan
Sarawak, Malaysia
e-mail: idas@mailhost.unimas.my

and
JIGME PALDEN
Office of the Park Manager, Royal Manas National Park
Gelephu, Bhutan

The mountainous country of Bhutan (from the Sanskrit, meaning "highland"), which lies landlocked in the southern slopes of the Himalayas, remains biologically poorly explored. Although vast tracts of land of this relatively small country (area: 46,500 square km) are under forest cover (Das 1998; Mahat 1985), there have been few reports of its herpetofauna, the last one (Bauer and Günther 1992) being based on an old (1972) collection. Among the other published works on the country's herpetofauna are reports on crocodilians by Bustard (1979; 1980a, b) and a more general note by Biswas (1976) on a small collection from Bhutan, made incidental to an expedition in search of the Yeti (or Abominable Snowman), which supposedly haunts the higher reaches of the Himalayas.

Between 13–18 June 1999, we conducted Bhutan's first workshop on herpetological techniques for the personnel of the country's National Parks at Gelephu, southern Bhutan. During the associated field work, seven species of amphibians and twelve species of reptiles were collected.

We worked primarily in the southern region of Bhutan, in areas classified as having subtropical broad-leaved forests, at altitudes around 270 m above msl (except *Sibynophis sagittarius*, which was taken from the road between Surey and Gelephu, at an elevation of about 850 m above msl). Techniques utilized include opportunistic collecting, pitfall trapping in association with drift fences, 8 m x 8 m plot sampling, and road cruising. All specimens collected have been retained in the museum of the Royal Manas National Park (RMNP), Gelephu, Bhutan; numbers cited refer to the RMNP accession numbers ; SVL = snout–vent length. For each specimen, we provide locality and microhabitat data, date and time of capture, and measurements. Additionally, for most snakes, we provide data on pholidosis. Where relevant, species accounts have been annotated with remarks on occurrence in Bhutan, range ex-