

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: Manitowoc Co: County Hwy Z 1.5 km east of County Hwy T (T21N, R22E, Sec 23). 22 May 1988. Dreux J. Watermolen. Verified by P.A. Cochran. University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Richter Collection (0319). Door Co: boat launch parking area in Potawatomi State Park, Sturgeon Bay (T27N, R24E, Sec 26). 28 May 1988. Dreux J. Watermolen. Verified by P.A. Cochran. University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Richter Collection (0320). Shell fragments and body parts of road-killed adults. New county records (Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Pub. Mus. 205 pp.).

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CLEMMYS GUTATTA (Spotted Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: Sumter Co: 6 km S. of Americus. 6 March 1989. Bob Herrington. Verified by Bob Herrington. Georgia Southwestern College Vertebrate Collection (#1651). New county record, extends the range 37 km NW in the Muckalee Creek drainage and substantiates the presence of a small population in this drainage (Camp and Powder. 1980. SSAR Herp. Review 11(3):80).

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CLEMMYS MARMORATA (Western Pond Turtle). USA: CALIFORNIA: Amador County: Sutter Creek, 5 km W Volcano. Sewage treatment pond, Amador City. Jackson Creek, 150 m N Hwy 88. 23 June 1987. Buskirk and Kinji Hayashi. Twelve turtles seen, 6 photographed, 1 captured. Calaveras County: North Fork Calaveras Creek above Highway 12, 3 km NW San Andreas. Pond, Jesus Maria Rd 10 km W Railroad Flat Rd. 4 June 1988. Buskirk. Seven turtles seen, 3 photographed, 1 captured. Eldorado County: Pond, Hwy 49 3 km N Pilot Hill. 16 June 1987. Buskirk and Hayashi. Four turtles seen, 2 photographed. Lassen County: Pit River at Pittville. 3 October 1988. Buskirk. Six turtles seen, 3 photographed. Nevada County: Pond, Hwy 49 0.5 km N Limekiln Rd. Pond, Auburn Rd 0.3 km N Hwy 49. 12 March 1988. Buskirk. Four turtles seen, three photographed. Placer County: Secret Ravine near China Garden Rd, 2 km E Rocklin. 16 June 1987. Buskirk and Hayashi. Four turtles seen, one photographed. Yuba County: Backwater of Dry Creek above Hwy 20. 12 March 1988. Buskirk. One turtle seen and photographed. All specimens verified by Harry Greene and documented by photographs deposited in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. All represent new county records.

The records for Amador, Calaveras, Eldorado, Nevada, Placer, and Yuba Counties fill in some of the gaps in the known distribution of *Clemmys marmorata* in the Sierra Nevada foothills between Tuolumne County (MVZ 78788) and Butte County (Hayes and Clift 1982. A checklist of the herpetofauna of Butte County, the Butte Sink and Sutter Buttes, California. Herp. Review 13(3):85-87). Two localities in Eldorado County with inadequate supporting information are listed in Appendix B of Brattstrom and Messer (1988. Current

status of the southwestern pond turtle *Clemmys marmorata pallida*, in southern California. Final report for CA Dept. Fish and Game Contract C-2044. 47 pp.) The Lassen County record is the first for this turtle between Fall River Mills, Shasta County (Pope 1939. Turtles of the United States and Canada. Alfred A. Knopf. 343 pp.) and Ash Creek, Modoc County (Buskirk 1985. SSAR Herp. Review 14(4):116).

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KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES SERIEI (Argentina Mud Turtle). ARGENTINA: FORMOSA: Patiño Department: Las Lomitas. 9 December 1987. J. Braunstein. Verified by E. Richard. Herpetological Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo (FML, Chelonii 029, Adult male). First record for the Department. Extends range 160 km SE of nearest record: Ing. Guillermo N. Juárez, Matacos Department (Freiberg, M.A. 1967. Ciencia e Investigación, 23(8):351-363).

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KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES SERIEI (Argentina Mud Turtle). ARGENTINA: SALTA: Rivadavia Department: Los Blancos (23° 36'S, 62° 36'W). 13 November 1985. M. Fabrezi, J. Langone, E. Lavilla, R. Montero and G. Scrocchi. Verified by E. Richard. Herpetological Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo (FML, Chelonii 007: Adult). First record for the Department. The species was previously recorded from Salta Departments of General San Martín, Orán and Anta (Freiberg, M.A. 1967. Ciencia e Investigación, 23(8):351-363).

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PHRYNOPS WILLIAMSII (Williams' toad-headed Turtle). ARGENTINA: MISIONES: Departamento Iguazú: Arroyo Uruguay, 30 km E Puerto Bemberg. Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN 12589-95). October 1949. J. Cranwell. Departamento Guaraní: Arroyo Paraiso (trib. of Uruguay R.). Unnumbered, undated MACN specimen collected by J. Hintz. Verified by A.G.J. Rhodin. First records for Argentina. Material available to Rhodin and Mittermeier (1983. Rhodin and Miyata [eds.] Advances in herpetology and evolutionary biology. Mus. Compl. Zool. Harvard: 58-72) before describing *Phrynops williamsii* did not include the MACN specimens. Live specimens have been captured and photographed since 1985 in the Iguazú River below Dos Hermanas Falls, Iguazú National Park and the Arroyo Uruzú, Depto. Iguazú.

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BOOK REVIEW

Banglar Bonnyoprani. Vol. I. (In Bja), by Mohammed Ali Reza Khan. 1988. Bangla Academy, Dhaka. 1-16, 1-169. 44 1 map. Price taka 125 (US \$4).

Bangla or Bengali is spoken by an estimated 200 million people in Bangladesh and eastern India. Khan's volume is the first in a series of three that attempts to describe the Republic of Bangladesh (excluding the Indian expanded version of Khan's (1982) checklist: Volume I deals with the wildlife habitat and the herpetofauna, and volumes II and III (recently published) deal with the broad mammals, respectively.

Dr. Mohammed Ali Reza Khan was until recently Associate Professor of Zoology at Dhaka University and is presently Curator of the Al Ain Zoo and Aquarium at Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. A member of the IUCN/SSC Commission on Education and of several of IUCN's Survival Specialist Groups, Khan is recognized as an authority on the wildlife of Bangladesh and is a prolific author.

The volume is divided into three chapters following an introduction: a definition of wildlife and a description of the various forest types of Bangladesh, a rather short account of the amphibians, and a longer one of the reptiles. The herpetofauna of this country includes some 143 species (in 1982) and shows an admixture of both Indian and Indo-Malayan elements. Geographic data of the country, considered to be the most densely populated by humans, naturally of interest to wildlife biologists. According to Khan, Bangladesh has a total area of ca. 143,998 km², of which 8,300 km² consists of streams, rivers and estuaries and a mere 21,950 km² of various categories of forests. The last figure, Khan admits, is government statistic, and the actual forest area is much less.

The chapter on amphibians is only 12 pages, a reflection of how little is known about this group. Earlier, Khan (1982) listed 19 species of amphibians that may occur in Bangladesh, but field work in some of the more inaccessible, frog-rich regions, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet, should increase this tally. Most of the frog and toad species dealt with are widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent. Mention is made of the tree toad (*Nectophis kempfi*), which the author suspects is found in Sylhet district. The chapter closes with an account of the country's trade in frogs.

The last and longest chapter (99 printed pages excluding illustrations) concentrates on the reptiles. It begins, after a brief account on reptiles in general, with chelonians, a group well represented in Bangladesh (25 out of the 33 species found on the subcontinent). This is also a resource heavily exploited; between July 1989 and June 1982, the equivalent of 30-40 million was earned by the country through turtle export. This legal trade, Khan writes, is a tiny proportion of the country's turtle trade, as very large numbers of sea animals are smuggled across the border to India.

Of the 85 species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals thought to occur