

populations redness is rare.—*Sydney Anderson and William N. Berg, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence.*

**EUMECES COLIMENSIS (SAURIA, SCINCIDAE), IN SINALOA, MEXICO.**  
—In the summer of 1955, I secured one *Eumeces colimensis* (44733 K. U.) at an elevation of approximately 5000 feet in the southern part of the state of Sinaloa, one mile east of Santa Lucía. This village is not shown on most maps available; it is on the road from Mazatlán to Durango approximately 18 miles (airline) northeast of Concordia, Sinaloa. The specimen provides an extension of known geographic range of approximately 325 miles northeastward from the city of Colima (the type locality) and is the first specimen of the species to be recorded from Sinaloa.

The female, 58 mm. in snout to vent length, agrees with the type description (Taylor, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 1935, 20(10):77–80) in having four supraoculars, one postmental, no postnasal, parietals enclosing the interparietal, and 28 rows of scales around the middle of the body. Two distinct dorsolateral, whitish stripes, about one scale wide, extend the length of the body and are separated dorsally by two complete scale rows and one-half of each adjacent row. The specimen has no middorsal, whitish stripe or bifurcating stripes on the head.

Taylor (*supra cit.* 80) questioned whether the contact between the frontal and interparietal, and the lack of a primary temporal were normal conditions. In No. 44733 the frontoparietals are broadly in contact thus separating the frontal from the interparietal. A primary temporal is present and smaller than the upper secondary temporal, permitting contact of the latter with the last (seventh) supralabial. Only the fingers and toes overlap when the limbs are adpressed; the distance of overlap is not equal to the length of the foot as described for the type specimen. The three features mentioned immediately above agree with those of two specimens from Coalcomán and Estopilas de Salitre, Michoacán (Peters, Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1954, 554:16).

To my knowledge, the species is known from only four specimens from the four localities mentioned above.—*Robert G. Webb, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

**SECOND RECORD OF THE ARIZONA LYRE SNAKE IN NEW MEXICO.**—The first record of the Arizona lyre snake, *Trimorphodon lambda* Cope, in New Mexico was that of Gehlbach (Copeia: 1958, 222), who obtained one on August 19, 1957, two miles southeast of Glenwood, Catron Co.

On August 3, 1957, I captured an individual of this species near the eastern edge of the Guadalupe Mountains, at the Pascoe Ranch, 9½ miles west and 42 miles south of Animas, Hidalgo Co., New Mexico. Elevation at this location is approximately 5300 feet. The Pascoe Ranch is some 23 airline miles to the south and east of Bernardino, Cochise Co., Arizona, which is the nearest station from which this snake has been reported (Grant and Woodin, Herpet., 3: 80, 1946).

The site of capture is a small, moderately rocky arroyo which runs down the south slope of a low hill. The rugged breaks of Guadalupe Canyon begin a short distance to the west. To the east, coarse-soiled hills grade into the relative flatness of the Upper Animas Valley.

The snake was found at about 11:30 p.m. beside a museum special trap which held a rock pocket mouse (*Perognathus intermedius*). An attempt by the snake to swallow the rodent was indicated by the torn and mucus-covered condition of the anterior third of the mouse.

Mexican pinyon (*Pinus cembroides*), alligator juniper (*Juniperus deppeana*), evergreen oak (*Quercus* spp.), and century-plant (*Agave palmeri*) are scattered