

Table 3: Comparison of characters in female *Triturus vulgaris* and *T. montandoni*.

Character	<i>T. vulgaris vulgaris</i> females	<i>T. montandoni</i> females
Dorsal coloration	Brown to yellowish-brown, sometimes with thin, interrupted longitudinal stripes	Brown to yellow-green, with darker indistinct spots and vermiculations, sometimes a marbled pattern or two irregular paravertebral stripes
Ventral coloration	Whitish with median dull orange stripe and small black spots	All bright orange, without spots
Limit of flanks and abdomen	Two rows of dark spots between which an unspotted strip can usually be discerned	Irregularly disposed dark spots, from very few to numerous, never disposed into two distinct rows
Paravertebral canthi	Absent (they sometimes seem present in dehydrated preserved specimens)	Present, well marked
Gular fold	Absent	Present

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KEY WORDS: Amphibia: Urodela: *Triturus montandoni*; *Triturus vulgaris*; distribution, hybridization; Southern Carpathians, Romania

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Fig. 1: Male hybrid newt (*Triturus vulgaris* x *Triturus montandoni*), Plaiu Foi, Piatra Craiului masif, May 2003; photo by A. IFTIME.

First record of the Wall Lizard *Podarcis muralis* (LAURENTI, 1768), from the Ionian Island of Corfu

In the southern Balkan Peninsula *Podarcis muralis* (LAURENTI, 1768) inhabits mainly higher elevations and is very rare along the coast because of dry climate and competitive disadvantage with other lacerids (GRUSCHWITZ & BÖHME 1986). The occurrence of this lizard on the Ionian Island of Corfu (Greece) was never mentioned so

far (MERTENS 1961, 1968; CHONDROPOULOS 1986; TOTH et al. 2002).

During a herpetofaunal survey on Corfu Island in May 2003, the senior author and members of the field herpetology group of the Austrian Herpetological Society discovered a population of *P. muralis* close to the old harbour of Corfu City (fig. 1). About 30 specimens were observed next to the old fortress in a park area, characterized by poor herbaceous vegetation and some Judas trees (*Cercis siliquastrum*) (fig. 2) - a habitat quite unusual for this species. In adjacent areas probably more suitable for *P. muralis*, we found only *Algyroides nigropunctatus* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1839), the most common lacertid lizard on Corfu which occupies a wide range of habitats. Due to similar preferences, *P. muralis* appears often as a competitor to *A. nigropunctatus*, for example in Istria, Croatia (J. H. and W. M. unpublished). Because of the obviously small area inhabited and the unusual habitat structure, we suspected that this population of *P. muralis* had been introduced quite recently.

In order to ascertain the origin of the population, four specimens were collected, preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the herpetological collection of the Natural History Museum in Vienna (NHM 36981: 1-4; leg. et don. K. BILEK). DNA was extracted from the tail tip of one specimen and a segment of 1039 bp including parts of the cytochrome-b gene and the threonin t-RNA gene was amplified by PCR (primers:

“sict-L” 5'-TTTGGATCCCTGTTAGGCCTCTGTT-3' and “H15906” 5'-GGTTTCAAGACCAGTGCTTT-3') and sequenced (primers: “sict-L” and “murnum” 5'-AGGCACCTCCATAGTTCACC-3') by MWGBIOTECH (Ebersberg, Germany) sequencing service. A part of the cyt-b gene consisting of 887 bp was used for analysis. The sequence was compared with homologous regions of sequences from samples scattered over the most part of the area of *P. muralis* which were analyzed in the course of a thorough genetic analysis of the species (SCHWEIGER & MAYER in prep.). The sequence of the Corfu sample was most similar but not identical to samples of western Greek mainland (from south-western Macedonia [FYRM] in the north along the western part of the Pindos chain as far as to lake Trichonida in the south). We therefore assume accidental introduction from this area.

The sequence was deposited at GenBank under accession number AY585686.

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Fig. 1: Male specimen of the Wall Lizard *Podarcis muralis* (LAURENTI, 1768), from the Ionian Island of Corfu (Greece). Photograph by F. RATHBAUER.



Fig. 2: Park area between the old harbour and the fortress of Corfu City where about 30 specimens of the Wall Lizard were observed. Photograph by CH. RIEGLER.

KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Lacertidae:
Podarcis muralis, Corfu Island, Greece, new island
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Corrigenda to

Spatial distribution of Red-backed
Salamanders *Plethodon cinereus*
(GREEN, 1818) in relation to
microhabitat structure

by

Günter GOLLMANN, Birgit GOLLMANN
& Robert G. JAEGER

The first author of the above short
note in Herpetozoa 16 (3/4): 169-171 points
to a misprint in table 1, page 169. The error
was not present in the final proof and thus
was caused by the editor in a subsequent
production step.

Row five of table 1 should read

Females *) 23 (10 + 13) 4 (0 + 4)

Find the correct version of table 1
below.

Another editorial mistake concerning
the above contribution refers to the incom-
plete reference to authorship. The name of
the third author R. G. JAEGER was omitted
by mistake both in the table of contents
(cover page 4) and in the index to volumes
15 and 16 (pages 177-192) of volume 16
(3/4).

The editor feels sorry for the mishap
and tries to repair the adversity occurred by
providing these errata and a correct citation
of the paper in the online contents to the
journal Herpetozoa at
[http://www.nhm-wien.ac.at/nhm/herpet/
HPOGH06!.htm](http://www.nhm-wien.ac.at/nhm/herpet/HPOGH06!.htm)

H. GRILLITSCH

Table 1: Numbers of observed and recaptured
individuals of *Plethodon cinereus* (GREEN, 1818) on
two 100 m² study plots.

Individuals	Observed (plot A + plot B)	Recaptured (plot A + plot B)
1-yr juveniles	12 (5 + 7)	4 (2 + 2)
2-yr juveniles	17 (6 + 11)	2 (1 + 1)
Females *)	23 (10 + 13)	4 (0 + 4)
Males	11 (4 + 7)	3 (1 + 2)
Total	63 (25 + 38)	13 (4 + 9)

*) Four (2+2) females attending their eggs are
included in the count of individuals, but no attempts
were made to recapture them (see text).