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Confirmation of *Liopeltis rappi* (Günther, 1860) from Himachal Pradesh, India

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Liopeltis Fitzinger, 1943, is an Asian genus consisting of small, slender, and non-venomous colubrid snakes. It is characterized by a cylindrical body bearing smooth scales in 13, 15 or 17 rows, without the presence of apical pits. Ventrals are rounded and the tail is long with

paired subcaudals. These snakes do not exceed 800 mm in total length (Smith 1943). Smith placed the members of the genus in two distinct groups, one with the head distinct from the neck and midbody scales uniformly in 15 rows, and the second with the head not or scarcely distinct from the neck, a dark bar across the neck, and nostrils large, between two nasals. Currently, *Liopeltis* is represented globally by six species, four of which are present in India (Poyarkov Jr et al. 2019).

Liopeltis rappi (Günther 1860) is distributed sporadically across the Himalayan region in India and Nepal (Bhattarai 2017). It was described by Günther (1860) from two specimens found in Sikkim and Nepal. It was reported from India thereafter by Stoliczka (1870) from Shimla, Himachal Pradesh; Anderson (1871) from the Jurta Valley, Darjeeling; Boulenger (1890) from Sikkim and Darjeeling; Wall (1909) from Peshok and Tindharia, Darjeeling; and Chettri et al. (2011) from Sikkim. Smith (1943) and Anderson (1871) both mention that the snake is not uncommon in the Darjeeling area. Bhattarai et al. (2017) provide a list of reported localities in eastern and central Nepal.

Stoliczka's 1870 report of a specimen from the "neighbourhood of Simla" (Shimla, Himachal Pradesh) is the only known record of this species in the Western Himalayas, although it has subsequently been included in checklists of the state herpetofauna on this basis (Saikia et al. 2007). Smith (1943) believed that the lo-

cality given for the Shimla specimen may have been an error since no additional specimens had been reported from the Western Himalayas since, and that remained true until August 2018, when we collected a fresh road-killed specimen of *L. rappi* in Bhanjraru, Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh (N 32°53.945' E 076°09.123'), at an elevation of 1690 m. The habitat that surrounded the highway the specimen was found on was mainly dense pine forests with a shrub undergrowth. The forests were also punctuated by some large boulders and rock faces. The elevation at which it was found also falls within the confirmed elevational distribution of the species in Himachal Pradesh (Saikia et al. 2007). This is the first report of this species in the 148 years since Stoliczka's documentation from Himachal Pradesh. The specimen (IM8370) described by Stoliczka was cross verified at the Indian Museum, Kolkata, and confirmed to be *Liopeltis rappi*. It verifies a distribution of this species into the Western Himalayas and extends the range of the species 210 km further west within the state of Himachal Pradesh.

The specimen (Figure 1) is in good condition with 5-6 small puncture wounds on the ventral side of the body not interfering with scale counts, and the dorsal surface is untouched. It was preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collection of the High-Altitude Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.



Figure 1. Photograph of the freshly dead specimen of *Liopeltis rappi* from Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh. (Photo: Vishal Santra)

Table 1. Scalation details (where available) of specimens of *Liopeltis rappi* reported in the literature in comparison to the specimen described in this study.

Locality	Sex	MBD	ND	VD	VEN	SUB	Source
Sikkim	M	15	15	15	185	63	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Sikkim	Na	15	15	15	184	60	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Sikkim	F	15	Na	Na	191	60	Günther, 1860
Darjeeling	M	15	15	15	189	74	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Darjeeling	M	15	15	15	178	68	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Darjeeling	M	15	15	15	180	71	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Darjeeling	M	15	15	15	182	69	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Darjeeling	M	15	15	15	184	75	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Darjeeling	Na	na	na	na	190	60	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	190	75	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	194	65	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	198	50	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	191	73	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	190	71	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	190	77	Anderson, 1871
Darjeeling	Na	Na	Na	Na	196	70	Anderson, 1871
Nepal	Na	15	Na	Na	198	Na	Günther, 1860
Nepal	F	15	15	15	195	Na	Boulenger, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc.</i> 1860 - 1890
Chitwan, Nepal	Na	15	15	15	176	60	Bhattarai et al. 2017
Shimla	Na	Na	Na	Na	196	67	Stoliczka, 1870
Chamba, Himachal Pradesh	M	15	15	15	176	65	Present study, 2018

MBD: Number of mid-body dorsal scale rows, ND: Number of dorsal scale rows around neck, VD: Number of dorsal scales by vent, VEN: Ventral scales (measured according to Dowling (1951), SUB: Number of subcaudal scales. Na: not available.

The specimen was identified as *Liopeltis rappi* from the following combination of characteristics: a slightly depressed head that is not distinct from the neck, large nostril between two nasals, long tail, body uniformly dark coffee brown with a faded but distinct nuchal collar and a few dark spots on the forebody. This specimen possessed a dark lateral stripe extending from two head lengths behind the head till the anal shield; the lateral stripe uniformly spanned three dorsal scales on either side of the body and the colour below is a yellowish-white.

Scalation is as follows: dorsal scales 15:15:15, ventrals 176, anal paired, subcaudals 65 paired, temporals 1+1, postoculars 2, preoculars 1, loreal singular and longer than high, supralabials 6 on right side and 5 on left, 3 and 4 entering eye on both sides and 5th being the largest, on the left side supralabials 5 and 6 appear to be fused forming one long shield, infralabials 6 on left side and 7 on the other, 4 infralabials in contact

with anterior genials. A comparison with other specimens of this species reported in the literature is presented in Table 1.

The present record emphasizes the need for more surveying efforts in the intervening areas between Himachal Pradesh in India and Central Nepal, where there are currently no records of this species.

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Confirmation of the occurrence of *Calotes irawadi* Zug, Brown, Schulte & Vindum 2006 (Squamata: Agamidae) in Mizoram, Northeast India

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At present, the agamid genus *Calotes* (Cuvier, 1817) consists of 29 species, out of which