

species found elsewhere in Morocco. During a herpetological survey in several Moroccan localities, six extremely large specimens were found in Tagourast (Boulemane Province, 32°51'N, 3°52'W; 1130 m elev.) on 14 October 2003. Two females (236.4 mm and 248.6 mm) and one male (200.3 mm) exceeded the highest SCL values reported for Souss Valley specimens (Bayley and Highfield 1996. *Chel. Cons. Biol.* 2:36–42; Carretero et al., *in press*); another male measured 184.1 mm. To our knowledge the largest female represents the maximum size record of this species in nature for Morocco. Despite the low sample size, this population seems to be composed of adult individuals of large size (means: 181.8 mm males, 218.8 mm females, N = 3 in both cases). All tortoises were photographed and released after measuring. It is noteworthy that Admine and Tiguest are 750 km apart, occupy different climatic zones (littoral in Admine and continental with high thermal amplitude in Tagourast) at different altitudes and harbor different habitats (patchy open forest with irrigated cultures and dry steppe, respectively). Furthermore, the Tagourast population is the southeastern limit of the *T. graeca* range in Morocco (Bons and Geniez 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Morocco*. AHE. Barcelona).

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**TESTUDO GRAECA** (Spur-thighed Tortoise). **SIZE.** The maximum straight carapace lengths (SCL) of *Testudo graeca* previously reported for Morocco come from Admine, in the Souss Valley (30°13'N, 9°31'W; 70 elev.). In this region, females reach 226.2 mm and males 184.4 mm (Carretero et al., *in press*. *Anim. Biol.*). Although Souss Valley specimens have been assigned to the subspecies *T. g. soussensis*, recent studies on mtDNA (Harris et al. 2003. *Rev. Esp. Herpetol.* 17:5–9) and morphometrics (Carretero et al., *in press*) do not support a distinction from the nominal sub-