

## SUMMARY

In this paper, we present the distribution of amphibians and reptiles in the province of Jaen as an atlas, using as geographical unity the square 10x10 km of the U.T.M. grid system, and with 136 squares for this province. To measure the sampling effort, we have used the time, and as sampling unity, one fieldworker searching during 30 minutes; in each square 10 unities of sampling has always been employed to get homogeneous result. In this province there are at this moment 14 species of amphibians (4 tailed, 8 tailless amphibians), and 23 of reptiles (2 turtles, 12 lizards and amphisbaenians, 9 snakes), that is 37 species, and so makes this regions to one of the richest on the Iberian Peninsula. The main reason of this richness is the high number of iberian endemic species, wich come to this province along the range of Sierra Morena from the west. This is also the distric that shows the most important herpethological richness with 35 species of the 37 species that exist in this province, and it is followed in importance by the Betic mountain. We find the lesser richness in the Guadalquivir Basin (this distric is dedicated to a intensive agricultural use) and the Guadiana Menor Basin (because of its aridity and lacks of diversity of biotops).