

Female ad.: total length 156 (61) mm.; femoral pores 21-22; ventrals 6 x 30; scale rows 57; gulars 22; collar 9; rostral touches nostril on both sides; hind limb reaches elbow; upper part bluish-pink green in the middle, brownish in the lateral thirds; lower parts uniform white.

The distribution of *Lacerta taurica taurica* Pall. reaches from Budapest, Hungary, in the north, to Larissa, Greece, in the south. It is possible that it may be found south of Larissa, but it is unknown in middle Greece and the Peloponnesus, where it is represented by *L. taurica ionica* Lehrs (Peloponnesus to South Albania, Ionian Islands), which again gives place to *L. taurica fumana* Wern. in northern Albania, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and Istria to South Carniola.

*Lacerta taurica gaigeae*, new subspecies

(Plate I, Figs. 4-6; Plate II, Figs. 7-11)

*Type*: Male from Scyros Island, May 5, 1927. Mus. of Zool. No. 65544.

This form, which I found on Scyros Island, is intermediate between *L. taurica ionica* and *L. taurica fumana*, especially the females, but does not show much resemblance to the typical form. It is different, however, from all known forms of the species in the coloration of the throat. The chin-shields are margined with black, at least in adult males, and the throat behind them is more or less spotted with black. Masseteric shield large, often touching the temporals and separated from the posterior labials by a single row of scales; rather large scales between masseteric and tympanum often present. Total length 168 mm. (head and body 63 mm.) in male, 145 (62) in female; number of scales across middle of body 56-64 in males; 56-60 in females; transverse rows of ventrals 27-30 in males, 29-32 in females; gular transverse rows 25-32 (male), 23-29 (females); collar plates 8-12; 26-31 lamellae under fourth toe in males, 25-30 in females; femoral pores 22-27 in males, 20-26 in females. The hind limb reaches with the top of the fourth toe mostly to axilla or shoulder, rarely to elbow or collar in males; to axilla, elbow,

or wrist in females. The occipital is transversely divided in several specimens as in *L. erhardi naxensis* from Mykonos. Adult males are bright green above, more or less reticulated with black, especially on the sides; a dark spinal line is rarely found in males, frequently in females. Upper labials often spotted with black in adult specimens; an indistinct dorsal reticulation in females and half-grown males; a blue ocellus incompletely margined with black in both sexes, often especially distinct in females, where it interrupts the lateral lines.

This lizard is the endemic species of Scyros and has not been found elsewhere. Probably a similar form may occur on Euboea\* and connect the typical *taurica* with the Scyros lizard. It is rather common on Scyros near the single brook and in other places with rich vegetation. Like all lizards of the *taurica* group, it is perfectly terrestrial.

I wish to dedicate this fine lizard to Mrs. Helen T. Gaige, herpetologist of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.

*Lacerta erhardi naxensis* Werner

This lizard, distributed over most islands of the Cycladic Archipelago, is most nearly related to the *L. erhardi livadhiaca* Werner from middle Greece (Acarmania to Attica) and is possibly identical with it. To the same group of lizards may belong also *L. erhardi riveti* Chabanand from Albania, Macedonia, and northern Greece, which some specimens of *naxensis* greatly resemble.

It seems difficult to distinguish specimens of any form of *erhardi* from *L. muralis* by morphological characters alone and though I by no means agree with my friend Boulenger in his general point of view concerning the wall-lizards, which are arranged one after the other without any differentiation of their systematic value in his otherwise excellent work on lacertids, I must say that I cannot find a fundamental difference between the insular and continental *erhardi* and the *muralis* from the mainland and Crete. The fact that the

\* No. 26559 in the Berlin Museum, an adult male collected by Oertzen on Euboea, resembles the Scyros form in coloration, but not in pholidosis.

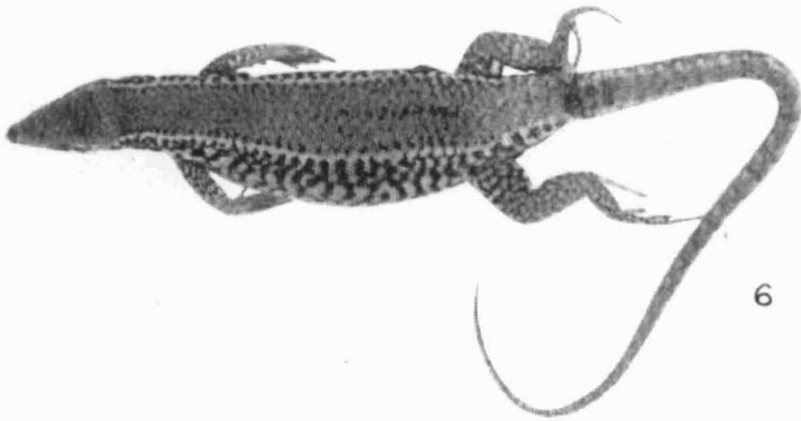
PLATE I



4 ♀

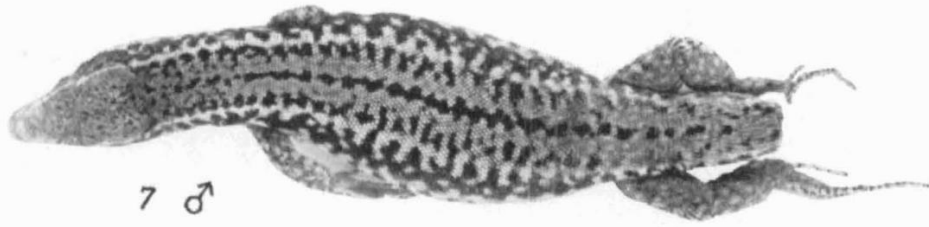


5 ♀



6 ♂ Type

PLATE II



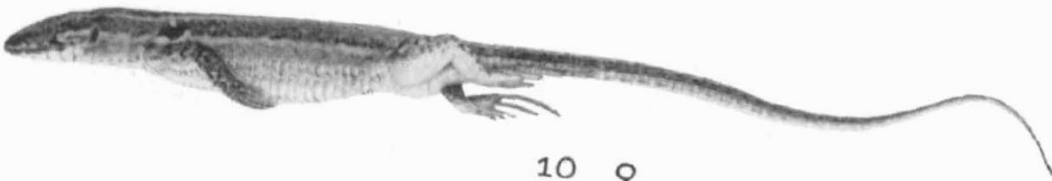
7 ♂



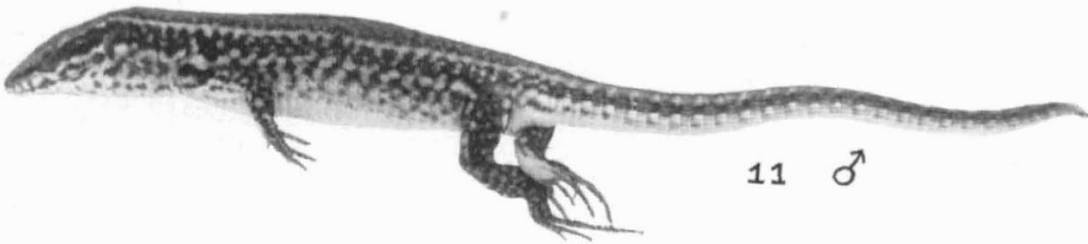
8 ♂



9 ♀



10 ♀



11 ♂