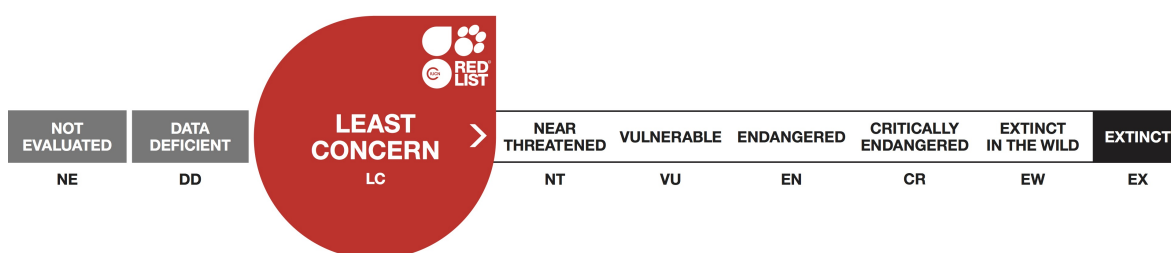


Scelarcis perspicillata, Moroccan Rock Lizard

Assessment by: Philippe Geniez, Tahar Slimani, El Hassan El Mouden, Iñigo Martínez-Solano



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia	Squamata	Lacertidae

Taxon Name: *Scelarcis perspicillata* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)

Synonym(s):

- *Lacerta perspicillata* Duméril & Bibron, 1839
- *Podarcis perspicillata* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)
- *Teira perspicillata* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)
- *Tiera perspicillata* (Duméril & Bibron, 1839)

Regional Assessments:

- [Europe](#)

Common Name(s):

- English: Moroccan Rock Lizard
- Spanish: Lagartija de Marruecos, Lagartija De Maruecos

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2009

Date Assessed: December 14, 2008

Justification:

Listed as Least Concern in view of its relatively wide distribution, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a threatened category.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2006 – Least Concern (LC)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

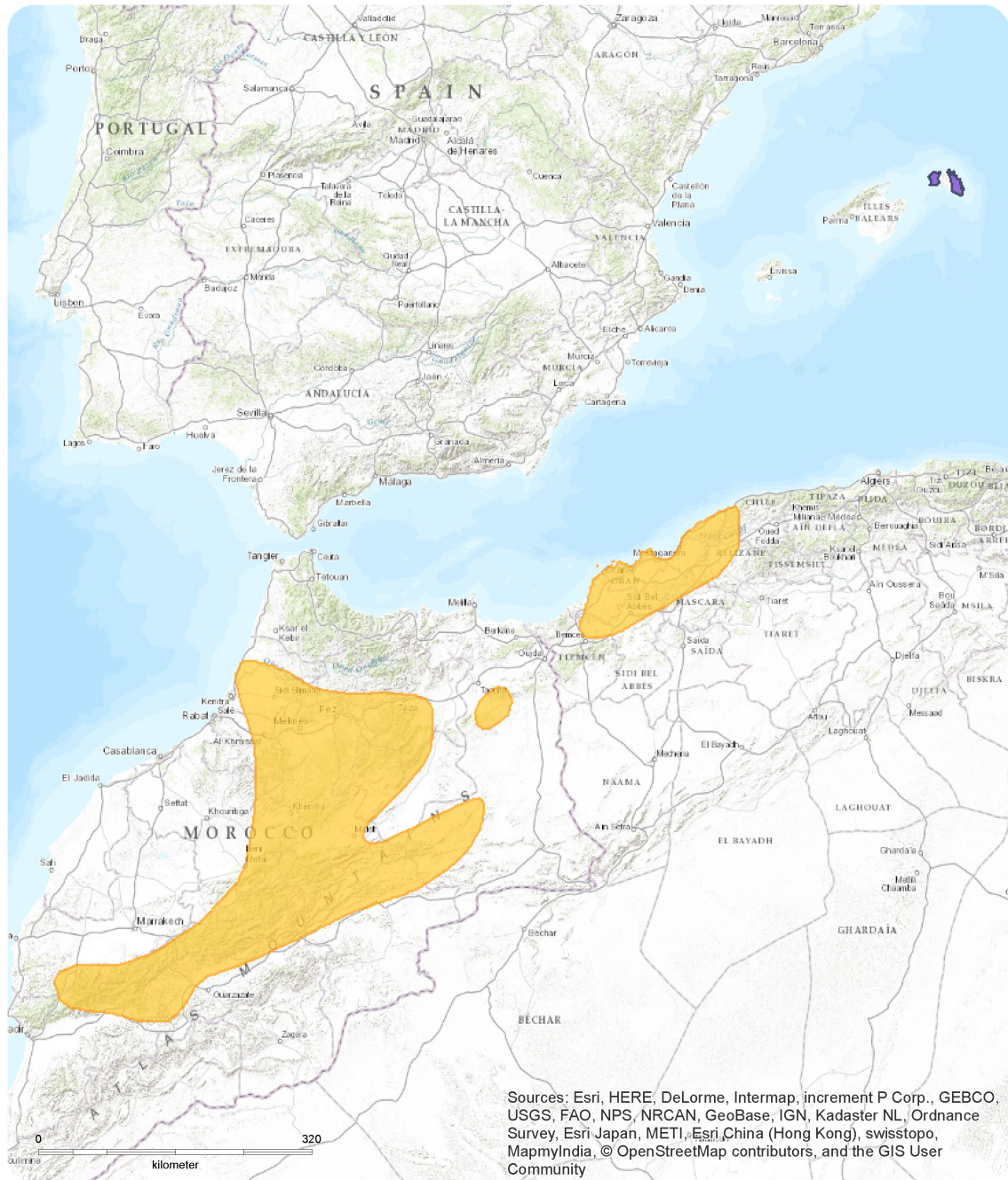
This species occurs in the humid parts of the Atlas Mountains and coastal areas of central and northern Morocco and northwestern Algeria. It has been introduced to the island of Menorca, in the Balearic Islands of Spain and to the Habibas Islands of Algeria. It occurs up to 2,800 m asl.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Algeria; Morocco

Introduced: Spain (Balears)

Distribution Map



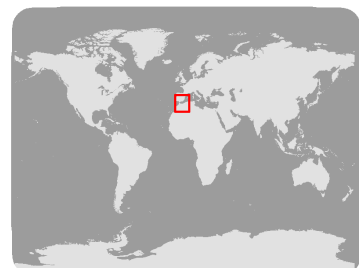
Scelarcis perspicillata

Range

- Extant (resident)
- Introduced

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for
Conservation of Nature)

NE	DD	LC LEAST CONCERN	>	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

It is common in parts of its range in North Africa, and is abundant in parts of Menorca.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is found in climbing rocky areas such as mountains and cliffs, in scrubland, on stone walls and in other rural habitats. The females lay one to three eggs.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Although the threats to this species are poorly known, it is not believed to be significantly threatened. In Menorca, it is locally threatened by predation by cats and by isolation of populations.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It occurs in Toubkral National Park in Morocco.

Credits

Assessor(s): Philippe Geniez, Tahar Slimani, El Hassan El Mouden, Iñigo Martínez-Solano

Reviewer(s): Cox, N. and Temple, H.J. (Global Reptile Assessment)

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External Resources

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Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	-	Suitable	-
0. Root -> 6. Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.2. Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	-	Marginal	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species (Felis catus)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Upper elevation limit (m): 2800
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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