

Var. VAUCHERI.

A single male specimen of a lizard agreeing in most respects with the Tangier variety described further on as var. *vaucheri* was collected at Salir, Algarve, by Dr. Gadow, who has presented it to the British Museum. The dorsal scales are feebly keeled and not larger than those on the upper surface of the tibia; they number 76 across the middle of the body, 3 and 4 transverse series correspond to the length of one ventral plate, and 57 to the length of the head. The ventral plates form 27 transverse series, in most of which the outer plate is divided, so that the longitudinal rows may be described as 8 in number. 10 plates in the collar, and 31 gular scales and granules in a line in the middle. Femoral pores 18-17; 28 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. 30 scales in the fourth whorl behind the postanal granules. The specimen is anomalous in having only three anterior labials on the right side; the masseteric shield is small and divided into two or three pieces.

The back is greyish brown with a black network, the sides are black with round light spots; small black spots are present on the ventral shields.

	millim.
From end of snout to vent	47
" " " fore limb	19
Length of head	12
Width of head	8
Depth of head	6
Fore limb	16
Hind limb	26
Foot	15
Tail (reproduced).	73

Compared with the Tangier specimens on which this variety is primarily founded¹, the lizard here described differs in its still finer lepidosis and in the division of the outer ventral plates—characters which probably could not be maintained as distinctive should a series of specimens be available.

Var. MONTICOLA.

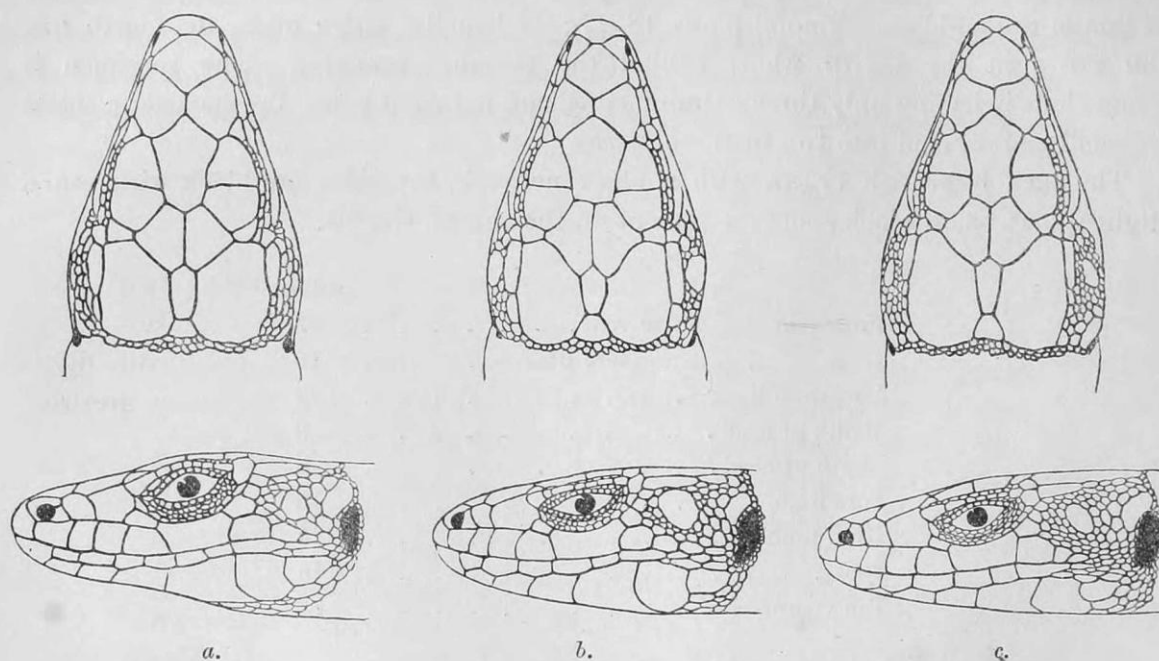
A single female specimen collected by Dr. Gadow in the Serra Estrella, Portugal, at an altitude of about 6000 feet (Pl. XXIV. fig. 11), first struck me by its general resemblance, in form and markings, to the Caucasian vars. *chalybdea* and *saxicola*. It has also much in common with the newly described *L. horvathi* from S.W. Hungary. Among the Lizards of the Madrid Museum, which Prof. Bolivar has kindly sent to me

¹ Below, p. 418, Pl. XXIX. fig. 9.

for study, I was pleased to find two further specimens of this form, both females—one marked "Galicia" (Pl. XXIV. fig. 12), the other from an unknown Spanish locality (Pl. XXIV. fig. 13). A young specimen labelled "Spain (Boscá)" is preserved in the Lataste Collection (see text-fig. 4 *d*, p. 369).

The head (Pl. XXV. figs. 11 & 12) is strongly depressed, and the supratemporals are well visible from above; the parietal does not touch, or scarcely touches, the upper postocular, and its antero-lateral border is slightly concave¹; in one specimen the nasal

Text-fig. 3.



Upper and side views of heads of:—*a. Lacerta horvathi*; *b. L. muralis*, var. *monticola*; *c. L. muralis*, var. *depressa*.

forms a suture with the loreal²; four anterior upper labials; masseteric disk large; rostral forming a suture with the frontonasal; frontal as long as or a little shorter than its distance from the end of the snout; supraocular granules forming a complete series.

¹ Exactly as figured for *L. mosoriensis* by Méhely, Ann. Mus. Hung. ii. p. 366, fig. 2, A.—“Diese Eigenschaft, die ich für einen blutsverwandtschaftlichen Character einer mit *Lacerta saxicola* Eversm. im Kaukasus beginnenden und mit *Lacerta horvathi* abschliessenden, von der Entwicklungsreihe der *Lacerta muralis* grundverschiedenen phyletischen Reihe betrachte.”—Méhely, *l. c.*

² As in *L. horvathi*, Méhely, *t. c.* p. 367, fig. 3, C.

22 to 25 transverse series of gular scales; collar entire, with 9 or 10 plates. Dorsal scales (Pl. XXV. fig. 13) large and flat, smooth or faintly keeled, larger than those on the sides, which are larger than those on the upper surface of the tibia, 5 or 6 of the former corresponding to 8 of the latter; 46 to 50 scales across the middle of the body, 27 to 34 transverse series corresponding to the length of the head¹. Ventral plates in 28 or 29 transverse series, some of which may contain 8 plates. Femoral pores 17 to 20. 23 or 24 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. 28 to 30 caudal scales in the front whorl behind the postanal granules, the upper truncate and very feebly keeled; the whorls very markedly longer and shorter alternately. The hind limb reaches the wrist or the elbow of the adpressed fore limb.

The following are the particulars of the three female specimens:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Spain	76	50	28	10	25	18-17
Serra Estrella	62	47	29	9	25	19-20
Galicia	62	46	28	9	22	17

Greyish or pale olive above (in spirit), with large black spots forming two series along the middle of the back; sides darker, bordered above by a series of black spots or by a black wavy streak enclosing light round spots; a few dark ocelli with light centres may be present above the shoulder and axilla; lower parts whitish or greyish, with or without scattered black dots on the belly and under the hind limbs.

Measurements (in millimetres):—

From snout to vent	76	62	62
„ „ fore limb	27	22	24
Length of head	16	15	15
Width of head	11	10	10
Depth of head	7	6	7
Fore limb	22	20	21
Hind limb	35	31	31
Foot	17	17	17

Figures are given on page 366 of the upper aspect of the head of the largest female specimen from Spain, in one of the types of *L. horvathi* Méhely, and that of a

¹ These scales are strikingly similar to those of *L. horvathi*, which, according to Méhely, number 40 to 46 across the middle of the body. In a specimen which Prof. v. Méhely has kindly sent me, the scales number 43 across the middle of the body, and 31 transverse series of dorsal scales correspond to the length of the head; the Professor kindly informs me that the statement made by him that 10 to 12 transverse series of dorsal scales correspond to the length of one centimetre is the result of a *lapsus*, 18 to 22 being the right number. The scales are represented as much too large in the figure of *L. horvathi* given in the Hungarian journal 'Allattani Közlemények,' iii. 1904, pl. v.

male from Trebizond, one of the types of *L. depressa* Camerano¹, in order to show the striking resemblance in the form of the head-shields in these geographically remote varieties.

A very distinct variety, which is, however, connected with the var. *liolepis*, is that first described by Dr. Steindachner as a form of *Lacerta oxycephala*, and for which the name *hispanica*, proposed by him, should be retained. Its synonymy is as follows:—

Var. HISPANICA.

Lacerta oxycephala, var. *hispanica* Steindachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxii. 1870, 1, p. 336, pl. i. figs. 3-6; Boettger, Abh. Senck. Ges. xii. 1881, p. 376.

Lacerta oxycephala, part., Schreiber, Herp. Eur. p. 404 (1875).

Lacerta muralis fusca, part., Bedriaga, Arch. f. Nat. 1879, p. 293.

Lacerta muralis, subsp. *steindachneri* Bedriaga, Abh. Senck. Ges. xiv. 1886, p. 256.

Lacerta muralis, var. *hispanica* Boulenger, Cat. Liz. iii. p. 33 (1887).

This form, which in its sharply pointed snout and conspicuously striated body reminds one of a young *Acanthodactylus*, has been very well figured by Steindachner and fully described by Bedriaga. Its characters have been summarised by me as follows:—

Head and body much depressed; snout moderately long, acutely pointed. Frequently five upper labials anterior to the subocular; no masseteric shield. Collar-plates very small; gular fold scarcely indicated. Scales small, flat, smooth, roundish, 50 to 60 across the middle of the body. Grey above, with five or seven longitudinal blackish streaks usually bearing small irregular light spots; the lateral streak, passing through the eye, broadest, the vertebral narrowest; in the young, the lateral black streaks separated by pure white ones; lower surfaces uniform whitish.

I have nothing to modify in this definition, as the British Museum has only added one to the two small specimens mentioned in the Catalogue.

The femoral pores number 15 to 19 (14-18, Bedriaga). The series of supraocular granules is complete or the first supraciliary is in contact with the second supraocular; one specimen has 5 anterior upper labials on both sides, a second has 5 on one side and 4 on the other, whilst a third has 4 on both sides; the parietal does not touch, or barely touches, the upper postocular; gular scales in 26 to 29 transverse series. Upper caudal scales feebly keeled. 25 or 26 scales under the fourth toe. The hind limb reaches the axilla or the shoulder.

This lizard does not appear to exceed a length of 50 millim. from snout to vent.

Figured on Pl. XXIV. fig. 14 and Pl. XXV. figs. 14 & 15.

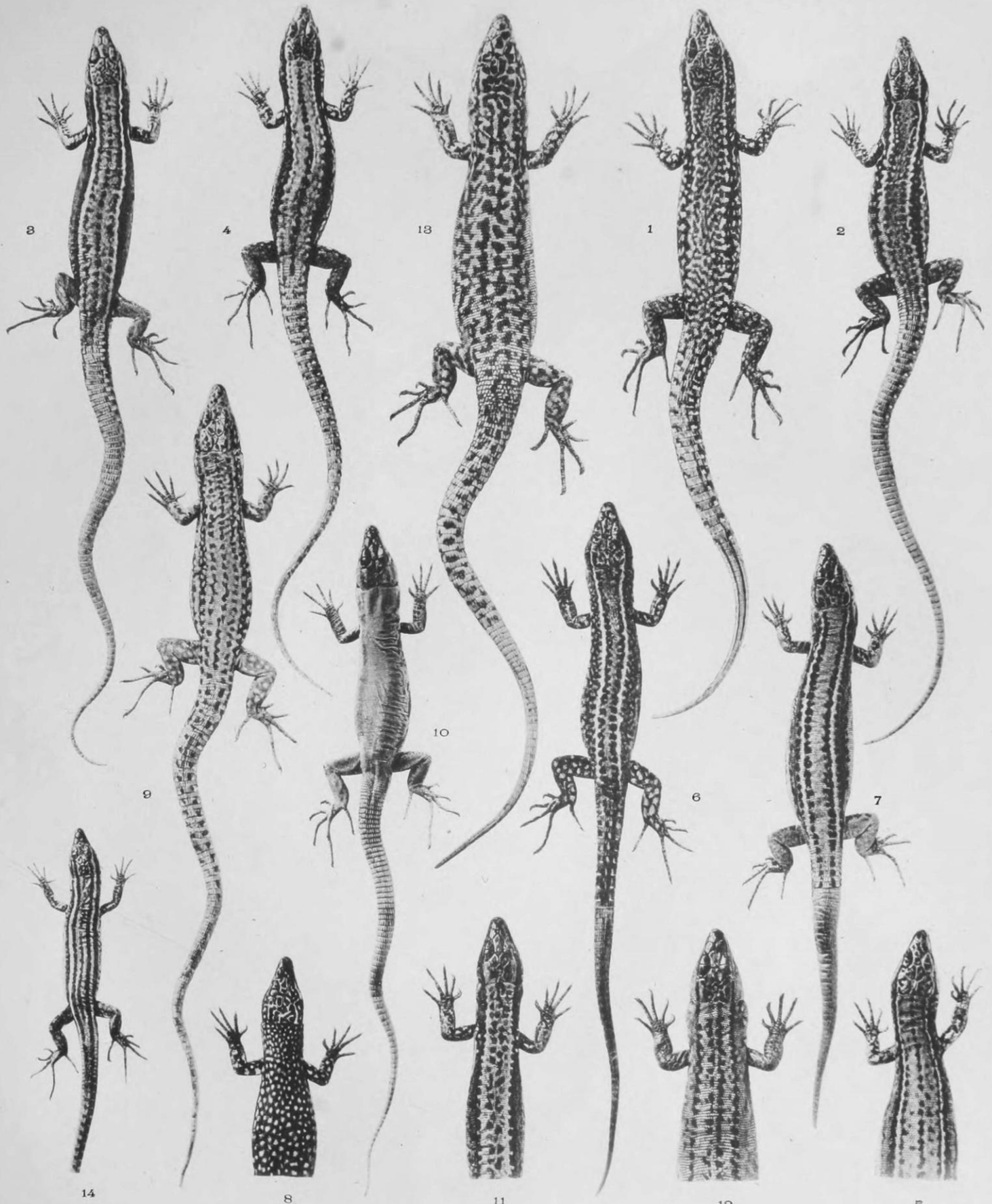
Habitat. S.E. Spain (Alicante, Murcia, Cartagena, Almeria).

¹ Cf. Boulenger, P. Z. S. 1904, ii. p. 332, pl. xxii. fig. a.

PLATE XXIV.

Lacerta muralis.

- Fig. 1. *F. typica*, ♂. Fontainebleau (Lataste Coll.) (p. 356). Natural size.
 2. " " Dinant, Belgium (p. 356). "
 3. " ♀. " " (p. 355). "
 4. " " Domodossola, Piedmont (p. 355). "
 5. " " High Pyrenees (Lataste Coll.) (p. 358). "
 6. Var. *bocagei* Seoane, ♂. Galicia " (p. 362). "
 7. " " ♀. " " (p. 362). "
 8. " " ♂. Serra de Gerez, Portugal (p. 362). "
 9. Var. *liolepis* Blgr., ♂. Valencia, Spain (p. 364). "
 10. " " ♀. " " (p. 364). "
 11. Var. *monticola* Blgr., ♀. Serra Estrella, Portugal (p. 365). "
 12. " " " Galicia (p. 366). "
 13. " " " Spain (p. 366). "
 14. Var. *hispanica* Stdr., ♀. Spain (p. 368). "



J. GREEN, PHOTO.

LACERTA MURALIS

D. MACBETH, SC.

PLATE XXV.

Lacerta muralis.

- Fig. 1. Forma *typica*, ♂. Turin (p. 354). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
2. " ♀. Ferriere, Apennines (pp. 353, 378). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
3. " ♂. St. Malo (p. 354). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
4. " ♀. Vöslau, Vienna (p. 354). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
5. " ♂. Dinant, Belgium (p. 355). Posterior part of body and base of tail. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
6. " ♀. High Pyrenees (p. 358). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
7. " ♀. Bagnères de Bigorre (p. 359). Side view of head and anterior part of body. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
8. Var. *bocagei* Seoane, ♂. Serra de Gerez (p. 362). Upper view of head.
9. " " " " (p. 362). Side view of head.
10. Var. *liolepis* Blgr., ♂. Valencia (p. 364). Posterior part of body and base of tail. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
11. Var. *monticola* Blgr., ♀. Spain (p. 366). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
12. " " " " (p. 366). Side view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
13. " " " " (p. 367). Posterior part of body and base of tail. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
14. Var. *hispanica* Stdr., ♀. Spain (p. 368). Upper view of head. $\times 3$.
15. " " " " (p. 368). Side view of head. $\times 3$.
16. Var. *breviceps* Blgr., ♂. Italy (p. 379). Upper view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
17. " " " " (p. 379). Side view of head. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.
18. " " " " (p. 379). Posterior part of body and base of tail. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.



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11



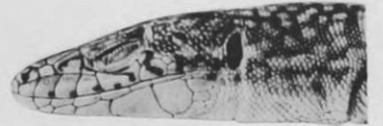
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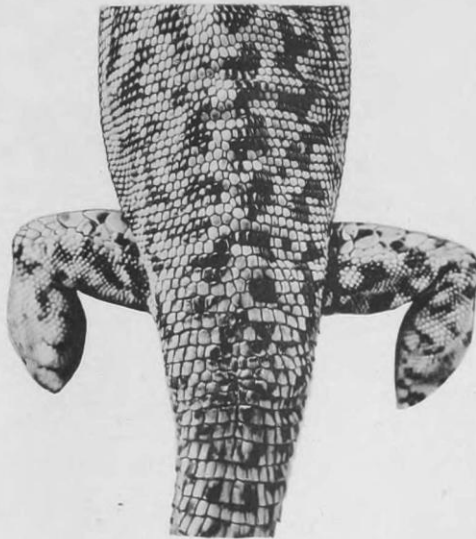
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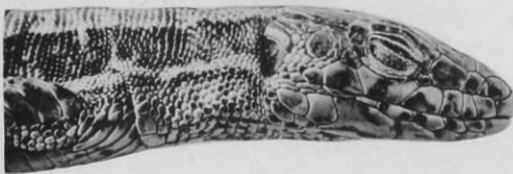
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LACERTA MURALIS

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