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STABILIMENTO TIPO-LITOGRAFICO PIETRO PELLAS FU L.

1914

MATERIALI PER UNA FAUNA DELL' ARCIPELAGO TOSCANO

IX.

ISOLA DEL GIGLIO

ON THE WALL-LIZARD OF GIGLIO ISLAND

BY G. A. BOULENGER, F. R. S.

Dr. Gestro has been so kind as to entrust to me for study a series of lizards collected many years ago by the late Marquis Giacomo Doria on Giglio. It contains examples of three species: *Hemidactylus turcicus*, L., *Phyllodactylus europæus*, Gené, and *Lacerta muralis*, Laur.

The last species is represented by 85 specimens, on which I wish to offer some remarks, justified by the fact that previous writers on the varieties of *Lacerta muralis* have confined their attention to the pattern of coloration of the Giglio Lizard without a minute study of its lepidosis. The result of my examination is that it must be referred to the var. *tiliguerta*, Gmelin.

The specimens fall into three groups as regards the markings:

A) Grey, greyish-olive or greenish, with black spots usually forming a reticulation, sometimes cross-bars, or with the spots on the vertebral region confluent into a wavy band, thus answering to the patterns *striato-maculata*, *reticulata*, and *tigris* of Eimer (1884). The young are reticulated, with a more or less distinct tendency for the vertebral spots to run together into a band and for the light ground colour to appear as four longitudinal streaks. The largest male of this category measures 67 millim. from snout to vent, the largest female 63.

12 males, 15 females, 7 young.

B) Intermediate between the preceding and the following. The markings are present, and vary to the same extent, but they

are brown instead of black, or more or less effaced. Largest male 69 millim. from snout to vent, largest female 60.

7 males, 10 females, 1 young.

C) Uniform greyish brown, greyish green, or olive. Largest male 70 millim. from snout to vent, largest female 61.

17 males, 13 females, 3 young.

As regards the form and scaling there are no variations corresponding with the coloration, but it may be convenient to use the three categories for the purpose of recording the result of my examination.

A) Number of scales across the middle of the body: 67 to 74 in males, 65 to 76 in females; number of femoral pores on each side: 23 to 26 in males, 23 to 27 in females; number of lamellar scales under the fourth toe: 30 to 34 in males, 30 to 36 in females.

In 7 males and in 8 females the first supratemporal forms a suture with the fourth supraocular on both sides, whilst in some others it is so on one side only. One male and one female have, on one side, five upper labials anterior to the subocular. One male has two regularly superposed postnasals on one side, and this anomaly occurs on both sides in one of the young. As in the following categories, the masseteric disc is sometimes large, sometimes small, sometimes completely broken up into granules.

B) The numbers recorded above are respectively as follow: 71 to 79 in males, 70 to 77 in females; 22 to 28 in males, 20 to 25 in females; 32 to 36 in males, 31 to 34 in females. The first supratemporal is in contact with the fourth supraocular in 5 males and in 7 females; one female has five anterior upper labials on both side, whilst in another female and in two males it is so on one side only; one male has three anterior upper labials on both sides.

C) Numbers: 71 to 78 in males, 68 to 77 in females; 23 to 28 in males, 22 to 25 in females; 32 to 37 in males, 31 to 35 in females. 9 males and 11 females with the anterior supratemporal in contact with the fourth supraocular; one male and two females with five anterior upper labials on one side, one female with this number on both sides; one male with two superposed postnasals on both sides.

Taking the whole series of specimens together I find the am-

plitude of variation for the three numerical characters used above to be as follows:

- Number of scales across the body: 65-79, usually 69-75.
- » » femoral pores: 20-28, usually 23-26.
- » » subdigital lamellae: 30-37, usually 31-36.

I had previously examined a single young specimen, uniformly coloured, from Giglio, and referred it to the var. *serpa*, Raf., an adult specimen of which from Montecristo is preserved in the British Museum collection. Considering that the var. *tiliguerta* was supposed to be confined to Sardinia, Sicily, and Pantelleria, it is highly surprising, from the position of Giglio, that the specimens from that island should be referable to it. And yet, the high number of scales, of femoral pores, and of subdigital lamellae, the comparatively long and narrow head (on an average), the frequent separation of the parietal from the upper postocular, together with the absolute identity in the coloration, concur to prove the identity of the Giglio lizard with the Sardoan and Sicilian specimens which I have designated as var. *tiliguerta*, distinct from the var. *serpa*.

Before concluding this note, I wish to add, that, in my previous paper on the Wall-lizards (Tr. Zool. Soc. XX, 1913) I omitted to make it clear that I hold Bonaparte's var. *sicula* to be a strict synonym of Rafinesque's *L. serpa*, whilst I am in doubt whether to refer the latter author's *L. sicula* to *L. viridis* or to *L. muralis*, var. *tiliguerta*. The length of Rafinesque's *L. sicula*, viz. 10 French inches, = 270 millim., at any rate excludes the other Sicilian form of *L. muralis*, which is not known to exceed 220 millim.
