

Fig. 21. Distribution of *L. s. defilippii* in northern Iran and southwestern Turkmenia.

Geographical variation. This has not been studied. An examination of the small number of specimens from northern Iran readily available to us suggests a slight increase from east to west in several characters (Table 7).

Comparative notes. According to Méhely (1909), lizards from northern Iran as well as from eastern and southeastern Transcaucasia belong to *L. saxicola* var. *defilippii*. Boulenger (1913, 1920), Nikolskii (1915), Chernov (1939), and Darevsky (1957) also subscribed to this view. However, even Lantz and Cyren (1936) drew attention to the distinct differences between the lizards from Iran and Transcaucasia, especially the red venters of the Elburz specimens described by Blanford (1876) which is nowhere noticed in "*defilippii*" from Transcaucasia. According to our data, the Iranian and Transcaucasian lizards also differ completely in some scale characteristics and dorsal body coloration.

An examination of some specimens from the northern slopes of Elburz range (NMB 10888-10889) identified by Forcart (1950) as *L. s. defilippii* demonstrated that they belong to the species *Lacerta chlorogaster*.

Specimens examined. Iran (northern): ZIL 10191 (3), 10199 (1), Gorgan (Astrabad); NMB 14274 (1), Haftos valley north of Teheran; 15475 (1), Pasghaich valley north of Teheran.

Lacerta saxicola lantziyreni nom. n.
(Fig. 22) photo. 8).

L. saxicola mehelyi Lantz and Cyren, 1936:165,, 175; Terentiev and Chernov, 1940:98; Bodenheimer, 1944:24; Mertens 1952:52; Darevsky, 1965b:385.

Table 7

Variation of *Lacerta saxicola defilippii*

| Collection No. | Location | Sex | Characters | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-----|------------|----|------|----|----|-------|-------|----|----|---------------|-----|-----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11a | 12 |
| ZIL 10191, 1 | Gorgan northern Iran | ♂ | 35 | — | — | 60 | 24 | 18/19 | 12/14 | 25 | 2 | 4/3 | — | 3/2 |
| ZIL 10191, 2 | —do— | ♀ | 29 | — | — | 60 | 26 | 17/19 | 12/13 | 27 | 2 | 4/4 | — | 3/3 |
| ZIL 10191, 3 | » | ♂ | 29 | — | — | 53 | 24 | 20/20 | 12/13 | 23 | 2 | 4/4 | — | 3/4 |
| ZIL 10199 | » | ♀ | 29 | — | — | 56 | 26 | 17/19 | 12/13 | 27 | 2 | not indicated | — | 3/3 |
| NMB 14274 | Hafthos valley, Teheran province, Iran | ♀ | 58 | 97 | 0.59 | 49 | 27 | 17/17 | 12/12 | 28 | 2 | 4/4 | — | 4/4 |
| NMB 14275 | Posghalen valley Teheran province Iran | ♂ | 46 | — | — | 43 | 27 | 16/16 | 12/11 | 25 | 2 | 4/4 | — | 3/3 |
| Boulenger (1913) | Elburz, north of Teheran | ♂ | 57 | — | — | 49 | 23 | 14/15 | — | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| —do— | —do— | ♂ | 53 | — | — | 52 | 25 | 16/15 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♂ | 53 | — | — | 45 | 23 | 16/17 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♂ | 53 | — | — | 46 | 22 | 17/20 | — | 25 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♀ | 52 | — | — | 52 | 23 | 17 | — | 28 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♀ | 50 | — | — | 49 | 25 | 15 | — | 29 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♀ | 45 | — | — | 51 | 24 | 16/18 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♂ | 56 | — | — | 51 | 25 | 17 | — | 24 | — | — | — | — |
| » | » | ♂ | 52 | — | — | 48 | 25 | 17/16 | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| » | Iran (holotype) var, persica | ♂ | 50 | — | — | 53 | 22 | 16/15 | — | 25 | — | — | — | — |

Lectotype. Goteborg Naturhistorishes Museum (Sweden), 2459 ♀ Erdhiyas-Dag mountain in south-eastern Turkey, June 7. 1927, Collection of O. Tsiren.

Description. The width of the internasal scale is greater than, or, rarely, equal to its length. The rostral scale is separated from the frontonasal. The suture between the prefrontal and frontal scales is straight or somewhat concave in the latter. A complete or very rarely interrupted row of 7 - 13 granules separates the superciliary and supraocular scales. The upper postorbital scale reaches the parietal in most cases. The first supratemporal scale is moderately long, somewhat pointed or truncate posteriorly. The posttemporal shields number 3 - 5 and are poorly developed. They do not usually differ in size from the rest. The midtemporal is large, sometimes divided into two separated from the supratemporal by 1 - 2 and from the large tympanic shield by 1 - 4 transverse rows of tiny scales. Along the midline of the throat to the collar, there are 21 - 35 scales. The collar is straight or very faintly serrated. The dorsal body scales are smooth, moderately bulged, uniform or slightly enlarged at contact zone with the ventrals. Around midbody, there are 41 - 59 scale rows. The lateral ventral scales touch 2 - 3 body scales in males and more often 2 than 3 in females. The ventral scales are arranged in 24 - 26 and 24 - 27 transverse rows in males and females, respectively. The anal scale is large and in front of it are one, rarely two enlarged preanal scales. Alternately, all the preanal scales are small and subequal. The femoral pores number 16 - 28. The scales covering the crus are weakly or moderately keeled and do not exceed or only slightly exceed the body scales in size. The scales on top of the anterior third of the tail have moderately developed keels and well-developed ones laterally. The snout-vent is 67 - 76 mm in males and 65 - 75 mm in females.

The dorsal body color varies widely in shades of brown, fawn, rust, and green. The occipital stripe consists of large black or dark-brown spots covering the entire width of the back or concentrated along the spine. These spots quite often form a continuous reticulate pattern. The broad temporal stripes are formed by somewhat dismembered dark ocelli or spots with bright (bluish in the pectoral zone) centers. The venter is yellow or white. The outer row of the ventral scales of males have light or dark blue spots.

Geographical distribution. This form is widely distributed in the eastern part of Asia Minor roughly from 35° in the west to Lake Van in the east. Apart from type locality (Erdhiyas-Dag in south-eastern Turkey), Lantz and Cyren (1936) indicate that this form is from Cilician Taurus while Mertens (1952) points out that it occurs in the Nemrut mountain near Lake

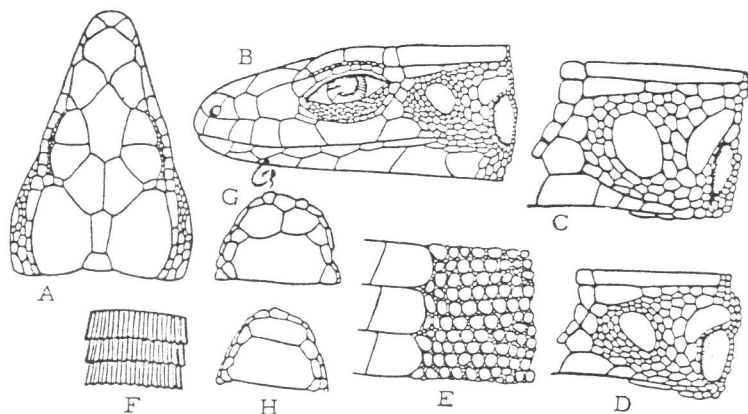


Fig. 22. Major scalation of *L. s. lantzcyreni*.

A - Head, dorsal view; B - head, lateral view; C, D - temporal region; E - contact zone between the dorsal and ventral scales; F - dorsal anterior third of the tail; G, H - anal region. (D, H - Erdshiyas-Dag, the rest - Baiburt).

Van and Zigan pass to the south of Trabzon. The British Museum also has specimens examined by us from the pass through Rize range along the road from Ikizder in northeastern Turkey; around Lake Karagel southwest of Port Samsun; around Balburt in the upper courses of Chorokh River; around villages Khafik and Serefie in Vilayet Sivas; village Gozen in Vilayet Mersin and around Trabzon. Also it is found around Trabzon (Darevsky, 1965 a) (Fig. 15, 3).

Geographical variation. The question of the geographical variation of the species remains open because of the scanty material available (table ?). Considering the significant geographical separation of the few known occurrences, it may be assumed that a part of the specimens provisionally regarded as *L. s. lantzcyreni* should, in fact, be placed in separate subspecies. It may be pointed out that the specimens placed in this form from the Lake Van region in southeastern Turkey have a strong similarity to *L. s. raddei*. Even Lantz and Cyren drew attention to this condition and regarded them as a transitory form between *L. s. mehelyi* and *L. s. defilippii* (= *L. s. raddei*). Some of the individuals from Anatoliya identified as *L. depressa* by Bird (1936) evidently belong to this subspecies.

Comparative notes. Since the name *L. s. mehelyi* given by Lantz and Cyren (1936) has been used before for *Lacerta fiumana* var. *mehelyi* Bolckay 1919 (Glasn. Semaljsk. Mus. Bosni Hercegov., Sarajevo, 31:17-34), the substitutive name *L. s. lantzcyreni* was suggested for this subspecies. Specimens examined. Turkey: ZIL 17127, Erdhiyas mountain, vilayet Kaiser;

Table 8
Variation of *Lacerta saxicola lantziyreni*

| Collection No. | Locality | Sex | Characters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----|------------|-----|------|----|----|-------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|--|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| GNMH lectotype | 2459, Erduhsyan mountain Kaltseri viloyati | ♀ | 73 | 122 | 0.65 | 47 | 26 | 27/23 | — | — | 1 | 2/2 | — | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2464 "do" | ♀ | 75 | — | — | 48 | 34 | 18/19 | — | — | — | 1 | 2/2 | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2469 " " | ♀ | 72 | 109 | 0.66 | 55 | 30 | 22/22 | — | — | 1 | 2/3 | — | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2470 " " | ♀ | 74 | — | — | 53 | 30 | 20/21 | — | — | 1 | 3/3 | — | 3/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2471 " " | ♀ | 66 | — | — | 49 | 34 | 20/19 | — | — | 3 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2855 " " | ♀ | 72 | 128 | 0.56 | 46 | 29 | 20/19 | — | — | 2 | 2/2 | — | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2472 " " | ♀ | 68 | — | — | 52 | 29 | 19/20 | — | — | 1 | 3/2 | — | 3/3 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2478 " " | ♀ | 76 | — | — | 53 | 28 | 19/21 | — | — | 1 | 2/2 | — | 3/3 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2476 " " | ♀ | 64 | — | — | 57 | 31 | 19/20 | — | — | 1 | 3/4 | — | 2/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2854 " " | ♀ | 67 | — | — | 56 | 29 | 22/22 | — | — | 1 | 3/2 | — | 3/2 | — | — | |
| GNMH | 2462 " " | ♀ | 68 | — | — | 47 | 24 | 18/19 | — | — | 3 | 2/3 | — | 2/3 | — | — | |
| NH | 1961.514 Bairburt, Gyumyushane | ♀ | 65 | — | — | 59 | 30 | 20/20 | 8/11 | 24 | 1 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 18 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.515 "do" | ♀ | 65 | — | — | 53 | 28 | 20/19 | 10/11 | 24 | 1 | 3/2 | 4/3 | 2/2 | 18 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.517 " " | ♀ | 60 | — | — | 54 | 25 | 19/19 | 11/10 | 25 | 1 | 4/1 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 16 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.520 Khafik, Viloyati Sivas | ♀ | 62 | 113 | 0.54 | 57 | 26 | 20/21 | 10/11 | 25 | 1 | 3/4 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 17 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.519 "do" | ♀ | 72 | 136 | 0.52 | 51 | 30 | 19/18 | 12/11 | 26 | 2 | 3/3 | 3/4 | 2/3 | 17 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.521 " " | ♀ | 64 | 102 | 0.62 | 53 | 30 | 17/19 | 10/9 | 27 | 1 | 2/2 | 4/4 | 2/3 | 17 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.518 " " | ♀ | 69 | — | — | 47 | 30 | 20/22 | 12/10 | 27 | 1 | 2/2 | 4/3 | 3/3 | 16 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.513 " " | ♀ | 52 | 114 | 0.45 | 52 | 25 | 20/20 | 10/9 | 26 | 1 | 2/2 | 3/3 | 2/2 | 16 | 4 | |
| NH | 1961.516 " " | ♀ | 48 | 96 | 0.50 | 57 | 28 | 20/21 | 10/11 | 27 | 2 | 3/3 | 3/4 | 2/2 | 17 | 5 | |
| NH | 1961.522 Gozme, Viloyati Marash | ♀ | 69 | — | — | 48 | 25 | 19/18 | 10/11 | 24 | 1 | 2/2 | 5/4 | 3/3 | 15 | 4 | |
| SMF | 58153 Tirebolu, Viloyati Giresun | ♀ | 71 | — | — | 52 | 24 | 15/16 | 10/11 | 23 | 2 | 2/2 | 3/3 | 2/2 | 15 | 3 | |
| SMF | 58154 "do" | ♀ | 68 | 101 | 0.67 | 55 | 29 | 20/19 | 11/10 | 28 | 2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 16 | 5 | |
| NMW | 18335.1 Merlenana, Viloyati Trabzon | ♀ | 65.5 | 124 | 0.53 | 56 | 32 | 22/20 | 11/12 | 27 | 2 | 3/3 | 5/5 | 3/3 | — | — | |
| ZIL | 17127 Everek, Viloyati Kars | ♀ | 66 | — | — | 54 | 28 | 17/19 | 12/13 | 27 | 3 | 2/3 | 4/4 | 2/2 | 18 | 6 | |

NMG 2454,2455,2463-2473, 2476-2479 (17), Erdzhiyas mountain, vilayet Kaiseri; ZMF 58153-58155 (3), Tirebolu, vilayet Giresun; NMW 18385. 1 (1), Meriemana, vilayet Trabzon; BM 1964 383 (1), road from Ikizdere in Ispir to the pass, vilayet Rize; 1961-475 (1), 1961. 513-514 (3), Baiburt, vilayet Giumiushane; 1961.517 (1), around Baiburt; 1961.512, Trabzon; 1961 518-521 (4), Khafik, vilayet Sivas; 1961.502 (1), Gozne, vilayet Mersin; WMB 13007-13024 (28), Sivas; 5441 (1), Cilician Taurus.

Lacerta saxicola lindholmi Lantz and Cyren, 1936 (Fig. 23; photo 5)

L. grammica, Rathke (non Lichtenstein), Mem. Acad. Petersb., 1837, III:303; *muralis* f. *typica*, Boulenger (Part.), 1887:29; 1913:190, Table 22, fig. 3 - *saxicola* f. *typica*, M  hely (part.), 1909:495 -- *saxicola saxicola* Nikoskii (part.), 1915:363; Terentiev and Chernov, 1949:188; Mertens and Wermuth, 1960:136 -- *saxicola lindholmi* Lantz and Cyren (part.), 1936:164 -- *saxicola lindholmi* Shcherbak, 1962a:378, Fig. 3; 1966:142.

Holotype. Not designated. Described by Lantz and Cyren from a large number of specimens from different regions of the Crimean peninsula.

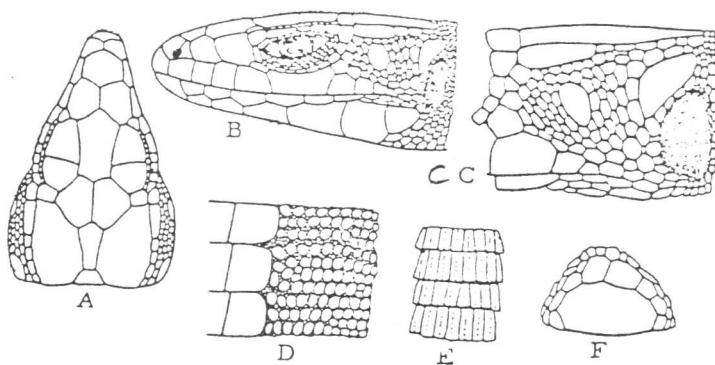


Fig. 23. Major scalation of *L. s. lindholmi*.

A - Head, dorsal view; B - head, lateral view; C - temporal region; D - contact zone between the dorsal and ventral scales; E - dorsal anterior third of tail; F - anal region. (around Yalta)..

Description. The width of the frontonasal scale is greater than or, rarely, equal to its length. The rostral scale is separated from the frontonasal scale or, rarely, (in 11 percent of cases) touches it at one point. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal scales is not shorter than that between the anterior and posterior nasals. The sutures between prefrontal and frontal scales are straight in 98 percent of specimens. The supraciliary scales are usually separated from supraoculars by a complete row