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, Méhely (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.

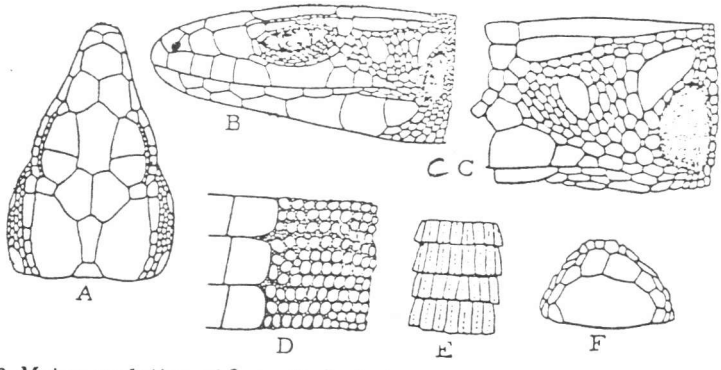

Fig. 23. Major scalation of L. s. lindholmi.

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

of 7 - 21 granules, the row is occasionally doubled at places. The upper postorbital usually does not touch the parietal. The first supratemporal is of moderate length, noticeably constricted and truncated posteriorly; the 2 - 6 supraciliary scales behind it are poorly developed and hardly differ in size from the other tiny scales of the temporal region. The midtemporal is of average dimensions or not pronounced. The tympanic scale is nearly subequal to the midtemporal and is separated from it by a narrow row of 1 - 6 tiny scales. There are 27 - 39 scales along the midline of the throat from the collar. The body scales are smooth, noticeably bulged; 52-66 scales lie in a single row around the midbody. Each ventral scale in males and females touches 3 body scales laterally; the ventral and pectoral scales in both males and females are arranged in 24 - 26 transverse rows. The anal is large with 6 - 8 preanals arranged in a semicircle in front of it; the 2 central preanal scales are noticeably enlarged is most cases. There are 16-23 femoral pores. 4 - 6 transverse rows of tiny scales lie ventrally on the thigh between the pores and outer row of large scales. The dorsal scales of the crus are smooth or have faint spinules not exceeding the dorsal ones in size. Around the middle of the crus 17 - 22 scales lie in a single row. Caudal scales have moderately developed longitudinal keels and are usually truncate posteriorly. The snout-vent length is 70-72 mm in males and 68 - 71 mm in females. The ratio of the body length to the unregenerated tail length varies between 0.42-0.62 (table 9).

Table 9

Variation of Lacerta saxicola Lindholmi (Crimean Island, Sergeev 1939; Shcherbak 1962)

Characters	N	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	σ
1 ♂♂	71	49—71	61.47±0.2	4.44
1 ♀♀	51	49—75	60.11±0.93	6.64
2 ♂♂	340	max 147	—	—
2 ♀♀	340	max 127	—	—
3 ♂♂and♀♀	340	0.42—0.62	—	—
4	183	52—66	58.6 ±0.3	4.05
5	182	27—39	32.7 ±0.17	2.29
6	183	16—23	19.1 ±0.14	1.89
7	148	7—21	12.4 ±0.2	2.43
9 ♂♂	25	23—28	26.60±0.22	1.09
9 ♀♀	25	24—28	25.72±0.23	1.22
10	193	1—2	—	—
11	165	1—6	2.8 ±0.07	—
11a	165	9.8	—	—
12	88	2—6	3.5 ±0.1	0.93
13 ♂♂and♀♀	183	3—3	3.0 ±0.00	—

The background color of the dorsum in sexually active males is grass-green, a shade between bluish-green and dark grass-green, ivy

green, dark grass-green or, rarely, olive-gray. Females are dark-sandy, rarely grayish-olive without a tint of green. The occipital stripe is formed of black blotches stretched across and covering almost the entire width of the the back; quite often, these blotches are split into two parallel rows extending along the sides of the spine. The temporal stripes consist of somewhat broken black ocelli; usually, very distinct bright (bluish in the pectoral zone) centers are clearly visible. The upper and lower borders of the temporal stripes are lined with bright ciliary and supramaxillary stripes. Large dark blotches often occur at the abdominal edge.

In the spring, the abdomen of males is yolk-yellow, lemon-yellow ochreous-yellow, pale-honey or dark-cream; in females, it is honey-yellow, pale honey or grayish-yellow. The outer row of the ventral scales of males have large, and females have poorly developed, bluish spots sometimes interspersed with black ones.

Geographical distribution. According to N.N. Shcherbak (1962a), the distribution of this subspecies is confined within the limits of mountainous Crimea from Sevastopol in the west to the cape of Kiik-Atlam close to Feodosia in the east. The northern border of the range extends along the northern slopes of the Crimean mountains through Bakhchisarai, Simferopol and around the village Vishennyi in the Belogorsk region; in the south it is bounded by the shoreline. A small isolated population exists now on the Adalar rocks close to Gurzuf (fig. 24).

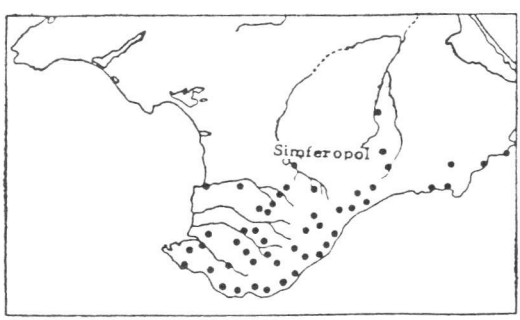

Fig. 24. Distribution of L. s. lindholmi in the Crimea (after N.N. Shcherbak 1966 with modifications).

Geographical variation. According to the data of N.N. Shcherbak (1962a), the lizards of the Canyon of the Biyuk-Karasu River (in the Belogorsk region) lack the mid temporal scale, whereas the specimens from Karadag and around village Skalistyi in Bakhchisarai region have a somewhat higher number of post-temporal scales. Moreover, the color of males from around the village of Vishennyi in the Belogorsk region are

characterized by a predominance of faded olive-gray, sandy, and gray shales in the spring, unlike the richer green color of lizards from other parts of this subspecies range.

Comparative notes. Mehely (1909) and all succeeding investigators placed the Crimean lizards in the nominal subspecies L.s. saxicola Eversmann. However, even Lantz and Cyren (1936) expressed the view that different forms of this subspecies inhabit the Crimea and Northern Caucasus, and gave the name Lindholmi to the Crimean subspecies. This name was listed as a nomen nudum among the synonyms even in the latest list of Mertens and Wermuth (1960). Later, the subsepcific independence of the Crimean lizards was conclusively established by Shcherbak (1962a), according to whom L.s. lindholmi is very close to the northern Caucasian L.s.darevskii differing from it in smaller dimensions, some scalation of the head, and coloration. In particular, green shades do not occur in the female Crimean lizards.

Specimen examined. Crimea: ZIL 14454 (1), Nizhnie Limeny; 14455 (1), Manchuk-Kale; 14461 (1), Shan-Kaya mountain, around Simeiz; 16345 (5), Baidary; 17082 (7), river gorge of the Rozovaya, Kuibyshev region; ZMMSU 2475 (15), Karadag; 2476 (20), southern shore; 2492 (2), Kastropol; 2501 (7), Alupka.

Lacerta saxicola nairensis ssp. n.
(Table II A; Fig. 5 B; photo 6).

L. saxicola caucasica, Chernov (non Mehely), 1926:67 -- saxicola defilippii, Chernov, 1939:111; Darevsky, 1957:28.

Holotype. ZIL, Academy of Sciences, USSR, 17941, ♂, around the village Lchashen, shore of Lake Sevan in Armenia, July 29, 1961, collected by I.S. Daresky (photograph 6B).

Paratypes. ZIL, Academy of Science, 17794 (18), around village Antarut (Inaklyu) in the Ashtarak region of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, June 3, 1956, collected by I.S. Darevsky.

Description of holotype. The width of the frontonasal is somewhat greater than its length (in several paratypes, they are equal). The rostral is separated from the frontonasal. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal is somewhat shorter than that between the nasal (in most paratypes, the sutures are nearly equal). The sutures between the prefrontal and frontal are straight. The supraciliaries are set off from the supraoculars by a continuous row of 8 - 9 granules. The upper postorbitals do not reach the