Lenkoran. Iran (northwestern): ZIL 15599 (1), Ardebil; 16622 (1), northwestern slopes of Bogrov-Dag mountains; 16626 (21), Sarka-Dariya, Karadag range; 16910 (5), Altalykh nomadic territory, Bogrov-Dag; 17047 (1), Salavat mountain; 17484 (2), Ardebil.

Lacerta saxicola szczerbaki Lukina 1963
(Fig. 37; photo 1)

L. saxicola szczerbaki Lukina, 1963: 57, Fig. 1.

Holotype. Rostov State University, 39, around the town of Anapa, June 27, 1962, collected by G.P. Lukina.

Description. The width of the frontonasal is greater than or equal to its length, The rostral does not reach the frontonasal or (in 12 percent) touches it at one point. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal is not shorter than that between the anterior and posterior nasals. The sutures between the frontal and prefrontals in fully mature specimens are somewhat convex in the frontal. In 52 percent of specimens, 1-3 tiny additional scales are present between the two prefrontals. The supraciliaries are invariably separated from the supraoculars by a full row of 9 - 14 granules. The upper postorbital does not reach the parietal or is separated from it by a tiny scale. The first supratemporal is short or moderately long, truncated, rarely pointed posteriorly; the 2-7 posttemporals located posterior of it usually do not differ in size from the other tiny scales of the temporal region. The midtemporal is very tiny or not at all enlarged; it is set off by 2-5, from the first supratemporal, and from the small tympanic by 3 - 7 tiny scales. Along the midline of the throat, there are 26 - 36 scales. The body scales are smooth and prominent. Around midbody, there are 54 - 74 scale rows. The ventral scales in males and females laterally touch 3 body scales, of which the posterior one is sometimes considerably enlarged. The ventrals are arranged in 23 - 26 transverse rows in males and 26 - 27 in females. The large anal shield is surrounded anteriorly by 6 - 10 scales, of which 1 - 2 middle ones are considerably enlarged. The femoral pores number 14 - 24. Below the thigh between the pores and the outer row of large scales, there are 5 - 7 transverse rows of tiny scales. The dorsal scales of the crus are not larger than the spinal ones, and have well-developed keels. The dorsal and lateral scales on the anterior third of the tail show well-developed longitudinal keels. The snout-vent length is 69 - 88 mm in males and 61 - 80 mm in females; the ratio of its length to that of the unregenerated tail is 0.46 - 0.55 and 0.52 - 0.54, respectively.

The chief background color of the dorsum of males and females is bluish-gray, olive-gray, dark-sandy or ash-gray. The pattern is very faint. The central occipital stripe consists of innumerable tiny, gray, mouse-gray or brownish blotches forming a rough reticular pattern over the entire back. The broad temporal stripes are formed of two or three closely-spaced rows of gray or brown ocelli with whitish and, in the axillary region, bluish centres. A very distinct row of bright ciliary ocelli extend along the upper edge of the temporal stripes. The body pattern in some specimens has an indistinct and somewhat eroded appearance, and in many cases its outline is barely visible in the general gray background. The male abdomen in the spring is bluish-ashy, pale or pale crimson, the underside of the abdomen and shin, the anal region, and the base of the tail are yellowish-orange and the outer edges of the abdomen are blusih-gray. In males, the abdomen is pale or flesh-pink, while the underside of the head is bright-crimson. The top of the head has tiny, sometimes barely visible, dark blotches and specks.

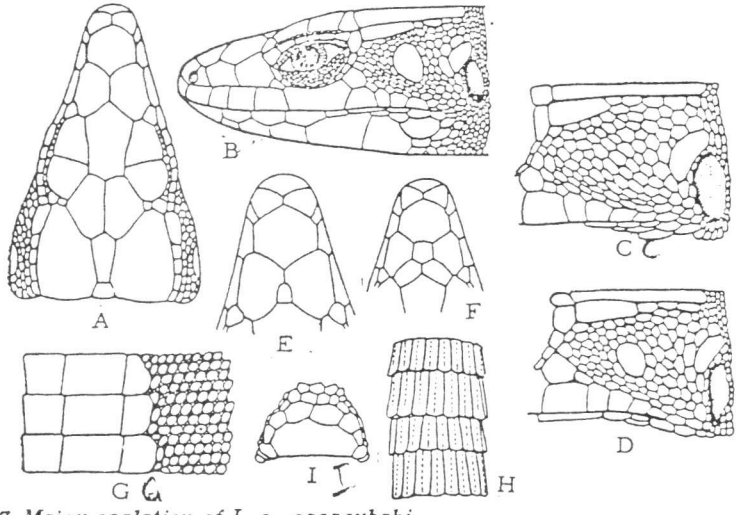

Fig. 37. Major scalation of L. s. szczerbaki.

A - Head, dorsal view; B - head, lateral view; C, D - temporal region; E, F - snout with additional scales between prefrontals; G - contact zone between dorsal and ventral scales; H - dorsal anterior third of tail; I - anal region. (Anapa).

Geographical distribution. The distribution of this subspecies encompasses mainly the narrow zone of coastal rock cliffs from Anapa in the north to the cape of Bolshoi and Malyi Utrish in the western section of Krasnodar region. In all probability, the Lacerta muralis found by Brauner (1903) in the Markhot range to the northeast of Novorossiisk was this subspecies (fig. 10, 4).

Geographical variation has not been studied, As may be seen from Table 14, certain characters of pholidosis of the 2 samples increase somewhat from the north to the southeast.

Comparative notes. Judging from the maximal value of may elements of scaly integument and the occasionally observed augumentation of some scales on the snout, L.s. szczerbaki could be one of the more primitive forms of rock lizards of the Caucasus from which arose the related subspecies L.s. darevskii, L.s. lindholmi and others. This aspect is discussed in greater detail in the section on phylogeny.

Specimens examined. Krasnodar region: ZIL 17835 (18), around Anapa; 17968 (4), coast between Anapa and Sukko; ZMMSU, 2502 (1), Anapa.

L. saxicola tristis Lantz and Cyren, 1936:165, 176; Terentiev and Chernov, 1940:99; Bodenheimer, 1944:25; Mertens, 1952:55.

Lectotype. Göteborg Natural History Museum (Sweden) 2481, Lafaka-Dere near Adapazar in Asia Minor, May 1, 1930, collected by O. Cyrén.

Description. The frontonasal is considerably wider than long. The rostral is separated from the frontonasal. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal is usually not shorter than that between the anterior and posterior nasals. The sutures between the prefrontals and frontals are straight. The supraciliaries are set off from the supraoculars, generally, by a full row of granules. The upper postorbital in most cases reaches the parietal. The first supratemporal is moderately long and considerably constricted posteriorly; the 2 - 5 posttemporals posterior of it are poorly developed and do not usually differ in size from the rest of the tiny scales of the temporal zone. The midtemporal is large or moderate; between them and the large, often doubled, tympanic scale, 1 - 3 relatively large scales are arranged in a narrow place. Along the midline of the throat up to the collar, there are 24 - 32 scales. The body scales are smooth, prominent, sometimes slightly conical and not enlarged towards the sides. Around the midbody, 47 - 57 scale rows are present. Each external ventral scale touches laterally 2 - 4 body scales. Anterior of the large anal, usually one or 2 enlarged preanals are present; rarely, all the preanals are nearly equal in size. The femoral pores number 16 - 22. The dorsal scales of the crus, lightly or moderately keeled, do not exceed the spinal in size. The scales on the anterior third of the tail are moderately keeled dorsally, and strongly keeled laterally; the posterior edges of the scales are truncate or

Table 14

Geographical variation of Lacerta saxicola szczerbaki

Characters	Coast between Anapa and cape of Utrish (after Lukina 1963), N = 104 (58 ♂♂, 46 ♀♀)		Around Anapa, N = 16 (9 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀)		Subspecies as a whole, N = 120 (68 ♂♂, 52 ♀♀)		
	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	
1 ♂♂	max 88	—	69—77	73.75±0.11	69—88	73.75±0.30	3.30
1 ♀♀	max 80.1	—	61—76	68.17±2.48	61—80.1	68.17±0.609	6.76
2 ♂♂	max 165.1	—	128—166	150 ±6.2	128—166	150.00±1.25	13.80
2 ♀♀	max 156.0	—	107—145	125.0±8.35	107—156	125.00±1.74	19.20
3 ♂♂	0.44—0.83	—	0.46—0.55	0.49±0.015	0.46—0.55	0.49±0.03	0.037
3 ♀♀			0.52—0.59	0.55±0.04	0.52—0.59	0.55±0.02	0.029
4	54—74	60 ±0.8	55—62	57.44±0.57	54—74	60.0 ±0.70	7.70
5	26—36	32.0±0.2	28—32	30.44±0.29	26—36	31.79±0.18	2.02
6	14—24	20 ±0.4	19—23	20.75±0.2	14—24	20.10±0.35	3.85
7	9—10	12 ±0.3	10—14	12.41±0.18	9—14	12.05±0.26	2.87
9 ♂♂	—	—	23—26	24.13±0.31	23—26	24.13±0.22	0.93
9 ♀♀	—	—	26—27	26.83±0.14	26—27	26.83±0.09	0.37
10	—	—	2—3	2.25±0.10	2—3	2.25±0.109	0.43
11	3—7	4.0±0.14	3—6	4.14±0.18	3—7	4.02±0.12	1.35
11a	21	—	40	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	2—7	4.13±0.25	2—7	4.13±0.25	1.43
13 ♂♂	3—3	3.0±0.00	3—3	3.0 ±0.00	3—3	3.00±0.00	0.00
13 ♀♀			3—3	3.0 ±0.00	3—3	3.00±0.00	0.00
14	—	—	17—21	18.44±0.37	17—21	18.44±0.37	1.50
15	—	—	5—7	6.38±0.15	5—7	6.38±0.15	0.60

slightly protrude backward at an obtuse angle. The snoutvent length is 62 - 69 mm in males and 62 - 67 mm in females. The ratio of body length to that of the unregenerated tail is 0.47 - 0.56.

The coloration of the dorsum is brownish-fawn, olive-gray, olive-fawn or grayish-brown. The occipital stripe is formed of fairly well-developed dark blotches concentrated along the spine. These blotches are sometimes arranged in 2 parallel rows. The temporal stripes consist of fairly distinct dark ocelli with bright (bluish in the pectoral region) centres. A row of well-developed bright spots extend along the broken upper edge of the temporal stripes. Some specimens have a body pattern which is barely perceptible or, on the contrary, is very distinctly developed. The venter is yellowish or whitish.

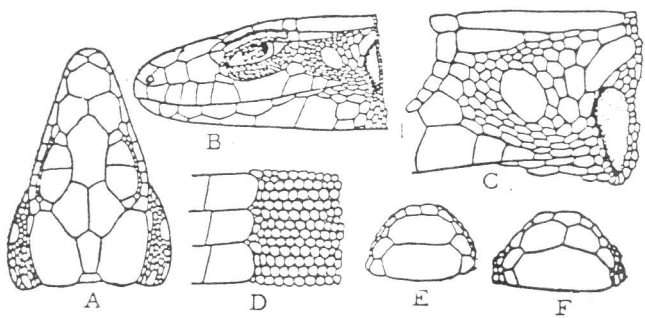

Fig. 38. Major scalation of L. s. tristis.

A - Head, dorsal view; B - head, lateral view; C - temporal region; D - contact zone between dorsal and ventral scales of males; E and F - anal region. (Adapazar).

Geographical distribution. This subspecies occurs in Bolu and Ilgaranges in the western part of the West-Pontii mountains in northern Anatoliya. Apart from the type locality (around Adapazar), it is also known from several points along the road between the towns of Bolu, Ilgaz, and Kastamonu in the vilayets of the same name, and around Lake Abant at a height of 1350 m in Bolu vilayet (Mertens 1952) (fig. 15,2).

Geographical variation. According to Mertens data (1952), the specimens from the Ilgaz range in northern Anatoliya differ only slightly from the lizards occurring west of type territory around Adapazar (table 15).

Comparative notes. Lantz and Cyren (1936) first drew attention to the significant morphological similarity of Asia Minor subspecies tristis and mehelyi with the Transcaucasian form obscura which evidently suggests a phylogenetic relation of these forms.

Table 15

Variation of Lacerta saxicola tristis

Collection No.	Locality	Sex	Characters													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BMNH 1961. 382	Alidag, vll. Boſu	♂	70	131	0.53	51	20	17/18	9/7	24	1	2/3	3/4	2	17	6
GMNH 2484	Adapazar, North western Turkey	♀	61.5	—	—	50	26	17/22	—	—	1	1/1	—	3/2	—	—
GMNH 2482	-do-	♂	62.5	110	0.57	57	26	19/22	—	—	1	2/1	—	3/2	—	—
GMNH 2487	» »	juv.	—	—	—	52	28	16/18	—	—	1	2/2	—	2/2	—	—
GMNH 2483	» »	♂	60	129	0.46	53	28	20/19	—	—	1	1/2	—	2/3	—	—
GMNH 2481, lecto-type	» »	♂	69	—	—	54	23	19/19	—	—	1	1/2	—	2/3	—	—
GMNH without no.	» »	♀	62	105	—	54	28	17/19	—	—	1	1/2	—	3/3	—	—
GMNH 2485	» »	♀	67	—	—	55	30	19/20	—	—	3	2/2	—	2/3	—	—

Collection of additional material from the different regions of Turkey is necessary to establish more accurately this form's position in the L. saxicola group

Specimens examined. Anatoliya: GMNH 2481-2485, 2487 (7), around Adapazar; BMNH 1964382 (1), Alidag, above Bolu, vilayet Bolu.

Lacerta saxicola valentini Boettger, 1892
(Table I, A, Fig. 39; Photo. 18).

L. muralis var. valentini, Boettger, 1892:145; Mertens, 1922:173. -- saxicola valentini, Méhely, 1909:543, Table 21, Fig. 6; Nikolskii, 1913:77; Nikolskii, 1915:375; Darevsky, 1965b: 481, Fig. 1, 2.-- saxicola armeniaca (non Méhely), Chernov (part.), 1939:113.--saxicola terentjevi Darevsky 1957:42, fig. 9.

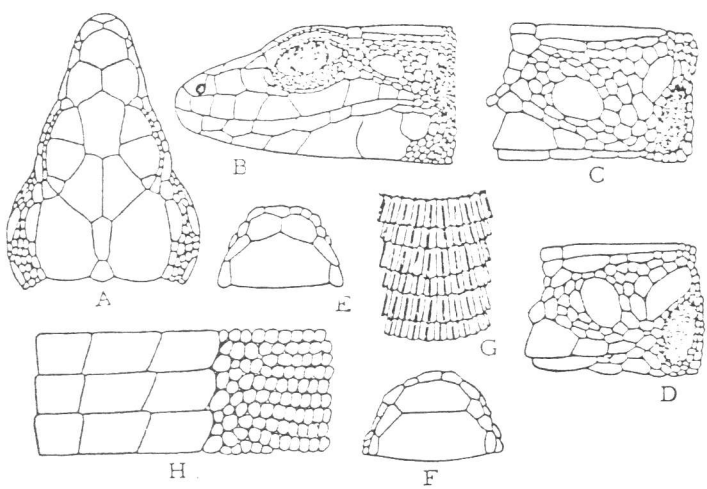

Fig. 39. Major scalation of L. s. valentini.

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

Holotype. Senckenbergische Natur-Museum (Germany), 12064, village Bazarchai (Bazarkent), northeastern Armenia, collected by Radde and Valentin 1890.