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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CERBICALE ISLANDS (SOUTHEASTERN CORSICA) WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THEIR HERPETOFAUNA (**)

Summary. — A few references are given on the geography, geology, hotany and zoology of the Cerbicale Islands (southeastern Corsica), until now practically unknown.

The archipelago is formed by various rocks and the following islets and islands: Isola Forana (Forana Island), Isolotto a Nord di Maestro Maria (Islet North of Maestro Maria), Isola Maestro Maria (Maestro Maria Island), Isola Piana (Piana Island), Isola Pietricaggiosa (Pietricaggiosa Island), Isolotto della Vacca (Vacca Islet), Isolotto del Torello (Torello Islet), Isolotto del Toro Piccolo (Toro Piccolo Islet), Scoglio Primo del Toro Piccolo (First Rock of Toro Piccolo), Scoglio Secondo del Toro Piccolo (Second Rock of Toro Piccolo) and Isolotto del Toro Grande (Toro Grande Islet).

It seems that the first five islands were isolated from Corsica approximately 7,500 years ago, Vacca Islet 8,000 and the Toro group about 12,000 years ago.

The analysis of the herpetological fauna of the various islands and islets revealed the following: 1) at least the two major islands (Forana and Piana) are inhabited by the snake *Coluber viridiflavus* Lacépède subsp. *inquirenda*; 2) at least the First Rock of Toro Piccolo is inhabited by the gecko *Phyllodactylus europaeus* Gené; 3) the lizards (*Lacerta tiliguerta* Gmelin) show, as compared with the Corsican ones, a greater differentiation the greater the age and the distance of their respective islands from the Corsican coast; 4) the most differentiated form is the Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande lizard, *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi* subsp. nova, with its large

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size, strong dorsal melanism, strong to moderate ventral melanism and strong ventral xanthism; 5) less differentiated is the Vacca lizard, *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisanae* subsp. nova, in which the *scutum massetericum* is lacking or extremely reduced and with a certain tendency towards dorsal melanism, a moderate ventral melanism and a ventral xanthism almost as strong as that of the subsp. *maresi*; 6) the Pietricaggiosa, Maestro Maria and Piana lizards, *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova, are characterized by a rather strong ventral xanthism and small females; 7) The Forana lizard can be considered as belonging to the nominate race, *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin, but with a beginning of differentiation.

Riassunto. — *Storia naturale delle Isale Cerbicale (Corsica sud-orientale) con particolare riferimento alla loro erpetofauna.*

L'Autore dà brevi notizie geografiche, geologiche, botaniche e zoologiche sulle Isole Cerbicale (Corsica sud-orientale), che sinora erano praticamente sconosciute; egli considera l'arcipelago formato, oltre che da vari scogli, dagli isolotti e dalle isole seguenti: Isola Forana, Isolotto a Nord di Maestro Maria, Isola Maestro Maria, Isola Piana, Isola Pietricaggiosa, Isolotto del Torello, Isolotto del Toro Grande, Isolotto del Toro Piccolo, Scoglio Primo del Toro Piccolo e Scoglio Secondo del Toro Piccolo.

Il loro isolamento dalla Corsica sembra che debba farsi risalire approssimativamente a 7500 anni fa per le prime cinque isole, a 8000 anni fa per l'Isolotto della Vacca e a 12000 anni fa per gli isolotti del gruppo del Toro.

Lo studio della fauna erpetologica ha messo in evidenza quanto segue: 1) almeno le due isole maggiori (Forana e Piana) sono abitate dal biacco *Coluber viridiflavus* Lacépède subsp. inquirenda; 2) almeno lo Scoglio Primo del Toro Piccolo è abitato dal geco *Phyllodactylus europaeus* Gené; 3) le lucertole, appartenenti alla *Lacerta tiliguerta* Gmelin, sono in complesso tanto più differenziate, rispetto a quelle della Corsica, quanto maggiori sono la distanza dalla costa dell'isola su cui vivono e la sua antichità; 4) la lucertola più differenziata è la *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi* subsp. nova dei due isolotti del Toro Piccolo e del Toro Grande, che presenta grossa taglia, forte melanismo dorsale, melanismo ventrale da forte a moderato e forte xantismo ventrale; 5) meno differenziata è la popolazione dell'Isolotto della Vacca, *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae* subsp. nova, nella quale lo scudo masseterico manca o è ridottissimo e che presenta una certa tendenza al melanismo dorsale, un discreto melanismo ventrale e uno xantismo ventrale di grado quasi uguale a quello proprio della subsp. *maresi*; 6) un notevole grado di xantismo ventrale e femmine di piccola taglia caratterizzano le lucertole delle isole Pietricaggiosa, Maestro Maria e Piana: *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova; 7) la lucertola dell'Isola Forana può essere considerata come facente parte della forma tipica *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin, sebbene mostri già un inizio di differenziamento.

I. - Introduction.

During two trips to Corsica (16.VII/15.VIII.1971 - 15.VII/18.VIII.1972) I explored the archipelago of the Cerbicale Islands, situated not far from the southeastern coast of Corsica and practically unknown from both a geographic and a biological point of view (1).

In spite of the short time available to me for the exploration of each island and the fact that the main purpose of my research was the study of lizards, I also collected botanical specimens in order to have a good — even if rather superficial — idea of the natural conditions of the archipelago.

The general zoological research, restricted to Vacca islet, the Toro group and Maestro Maria island, can be considered as sufficiently significant given the limited territory involved as well as the poverty of life there. On the contrary, such research was not conducted on the major islands as satisfactory results could only have been obtained by longer and deeper study.

I was greatly aided in my work by Drs. Maria Luisa Azzaroli Puccetti and Marta Bucciarelli Poggesi (curators of the Museo Zoologico dell'Università di Firenze), by Mr. and Mrs. Lodovico Mares who loaned their « fisherman » to our group in 1972 and by my friends Anna Chiara Blandina, Patrizio Blandina, Dr. Rossana Brizzi, Dr. Andrea Bucciarelli, Baldassare Conti, Ettore Granchi (taxidermist of the Istituto di Zoologia dell'Università di Firenze), Marcello Grassini, Riccardo Innocenti, Fabio Sammicheli, Dr. Alba Tenti, Paola Vannucci and by my wife Paola Giorgio Lanza and children Laura and Marco. I am also indebted to Prof. A. Azzaroli (Istituto di Geologia dell'Università di Firenze) and Prof. R. Nardi (Istituto di Geologia dell'Università di Pisa) for the geological data kindly

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(1) According to my information, existing indications on this archipelago are very slight, e.g., in the innumerable tourist publications or a few lines of description such as found in the « Mediterranean Pilot », vol. II, p. 193 (9th ed., 1965; Hydrographer of the Navy, London). A short description of some of the Cerbicale Islands can be found in the ornithological works of ETCHECOPAR & HUE (1955: Isolotto a Nord di Maestro Maria; Isola Maestro Maria. Data on the orientation and dimensions of the islands are erroneous) and BOURNONVILLE (1964; Isola Forana). These authors do not give the names of the above-mentioned islands.

given to me, Dr. N. Arnold (British Museum of Natural History, London) for his revision of the text, Mr. G. S. Dugdale, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society (London), Prof. P. Simi (Société des Sciences Historiques et Naturelles de la Corse, Bastia) and Dr. C. Zevaco (Faculté des Sciences de Saint-Jérome, Botanique, Marseille) for having helped me in the bibliographic research, and to the following specialists for having identified the collected material: Mr. P. Ardoin (Arcachon: Coleoptera Tenebrionidae), Dr. C. Baroni Urbani (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel: Hymenoptera Formicidae), Dr. S. Carfì (Istituto di Zoologia dell'Università di Firenze: Odonata), Dr. D. Caruso (Istituto di Biologia Animale dell'Università di Catania: Crustacea Isopoda), Dr. F. Giusti (Istituto di Zoologia dell'Università di Siena: Mollusca Gastropoda), Prof. E. Moltoni (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano: photographs of birds), Prof. S. Pignatti (Istituto Botanico dell'Università di Trieste: plants of the genus *Limonium*), Mr. C. Rieceri (Istituto Botanico dell'Università di Firenze: plants), Prof. A. Servadei (Istituto di Entomologia Agraria dell'Università di Padova: Heteroptera) and Dr. A. Vigna Taglianti (Istituto di Zoologia dell'Università di Roma: Coleoptera Carabidae). I also remember the nice company of Mickey Béard and Dominique Cavagnaro who placed their fishing-boats at my disposal in 1971.

II. - The Archipelago of the Cerbicale Islands and its genesis.

Cerbicale Islands (Îles Cerbicale or Îles Cerbicales in French) is the name generally given to the archipelago situated about 2-3 km from Punta Cerbicale (Cerbicale Point), just south of Porto-Vecchio, off the southeastern coast of Corsica (Figs. 1, 2). In a French map of 1768 they are called Isles Cibricaglies (Carte de l' Isle de Corse pour servir aux Vaisseaux du Roi par Ordre de M. le Due de Praslin, Ministre de la Marine, par le S.r Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine).

Heading south this comprises Isola Forana (Forana Island), Isolotto a Nord di Maestro Maria (Islet North of Maestro Maria), Isola Maestro Maria (Maestro Maria Island), Isola Piana (Piana Island), Isola Pietricaggiosa (Pietricaggiosa Island) and finally Isolotto della Vacca (Vacca Islet) which lies 1 km off the southernmost extremity of Forana Island. These islands are situated on the structural axis of the gneissic promontory of Sponsaglia (Trinité) (CASTELNAU, 1927, p. 33). Directly south of this, another gneissic promontory (Punta Capicciolo) stretches into the sea and on its structural axis, towards the northeast, arises a

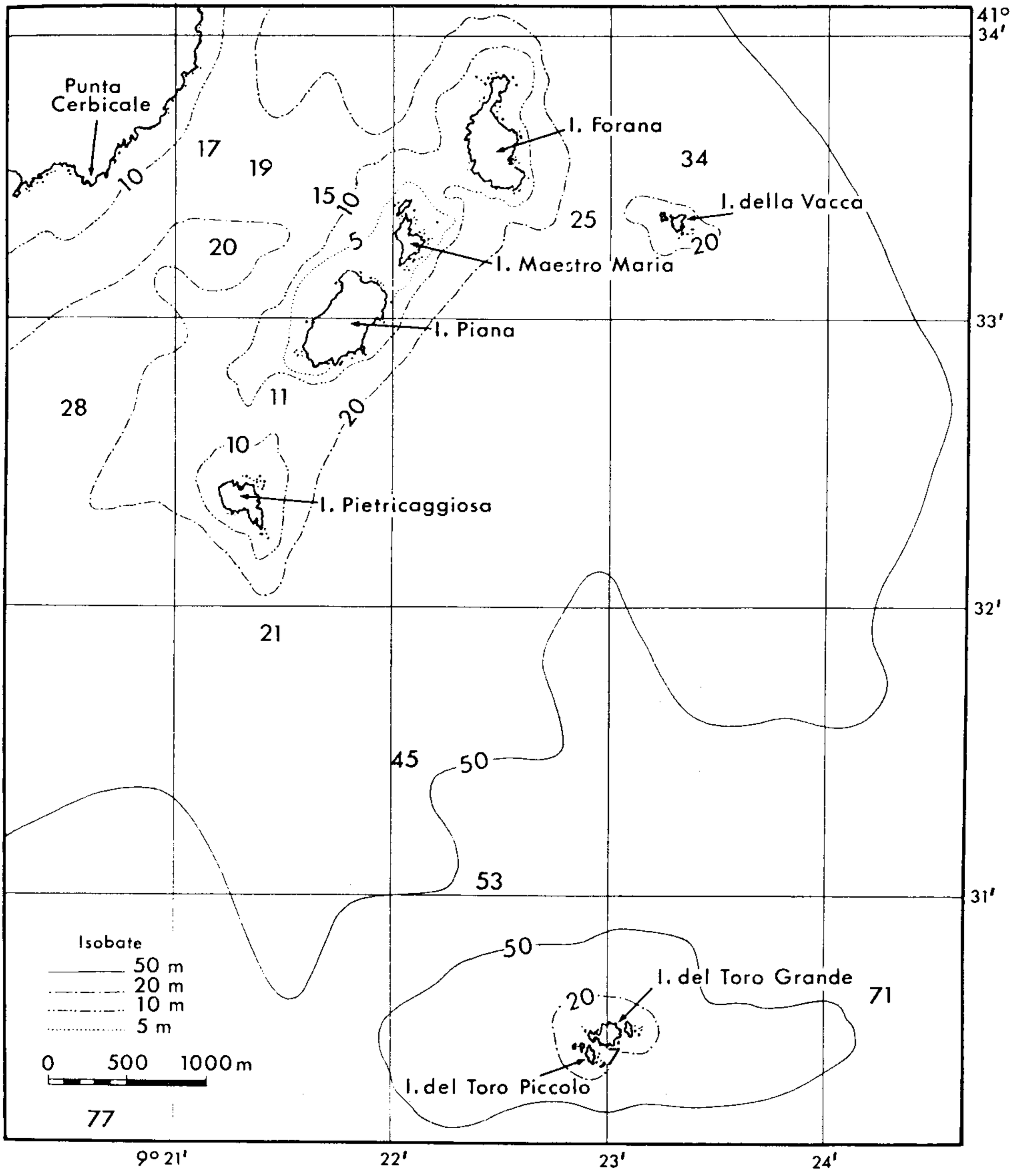

Fig. 1. — Map of the Cerbicale Islands.

group of rocks and islets collectively known as « Isolotti del Toro » (2). These lie 13 km from Punta Cappiciolo but barely 3.5-4 km from Pietricaggiosa Island which seems to justify their inclusion in the archipelago despite their belonging to another ridge.

The southeastern tract of the Corsican coast exhibits an uneven morphology with typical « rias » which testify to a relatively recent subsidence, almost surely pleistocenic. During the last negative oscillations of the sea level (last phase of the Würmian glaciation) all the above-mentioned islands were linked to Corsica. Owing to the subsequent late and post-Würmian marine ingression they were separated again at different times. According to the sea level oscillations curve by FAIRBRIDGE (1960, p. 76, not very different from that modified by HOLMES, 1965, p. 696, Fig. 522) and taking into account that presumably no important vertical movements took place during this period, one could conclude that: 1) the complex now represented by the Toro islets was isolated about 12,000 years ago when the sea level was 50 m below the present (Fig. 1); 2) Vacca islet was isolated about 8,000 years ago when the sea level was 20 m below the present or slightly lower (Fig. 1); 3) the four major islands, included in the 20 m depth contour and separated from dry land by a canal having a maximum depth of 19 m, were isolated a little later, about 7,500 years ago (Fig. 1); 4) following the rise of the sea level, from the group which later gave origin to the four larger islands were individualized first Pietricaggiosa Island followed, after a brief interval, by Forana Island and lastly — slightly more than 6,000 years ago — by Piana and Maestro Maria islands, both included in the 5 m depth contour and today separated by a channel less than 2 m deep (Fig. 2).

However, during the last 6,000 years the present apperance of the Cerbicale Islands has been greatly determined by erosion,

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(2) The islet North of Maestro Maria and the « Isolotti del Toro » were nameless. I propose the following Italian denominations for them in that the other islands already have Italian names: Isolotto a Nord di Maestro Maria, Isolotto del Torello, Isolotto del Toro Piccolo, Isolotto del Toro Grande, Scoglio Primo del Toro Piccolo and Scoglio Secondo del Toro Piccolo.

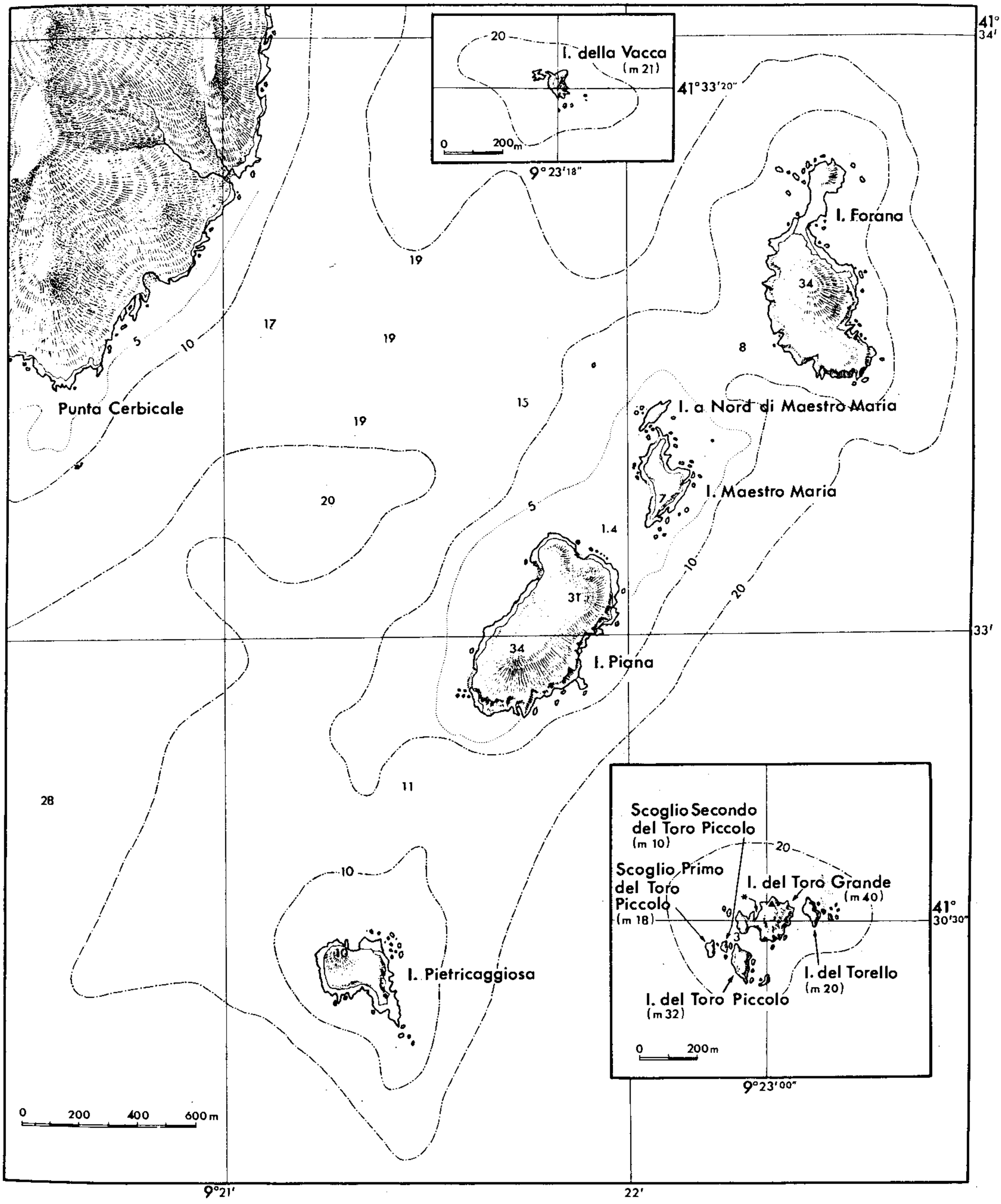

Fig. 2. — Detail of the Cerbicale Islands.

especially that by wave motion. This process is almost exclusively responsible for the fragmentation of the Toro group (a clearly initial stage of this can be seen on Toro Grande Islet: see below and Fig. 7) and of the periphery of all the islands, so that their coastal outline cannot be easily traced.

The Toro group and Vacca Island are formed of granite while Piana and Maestro Maria islands as well as the Islet North of

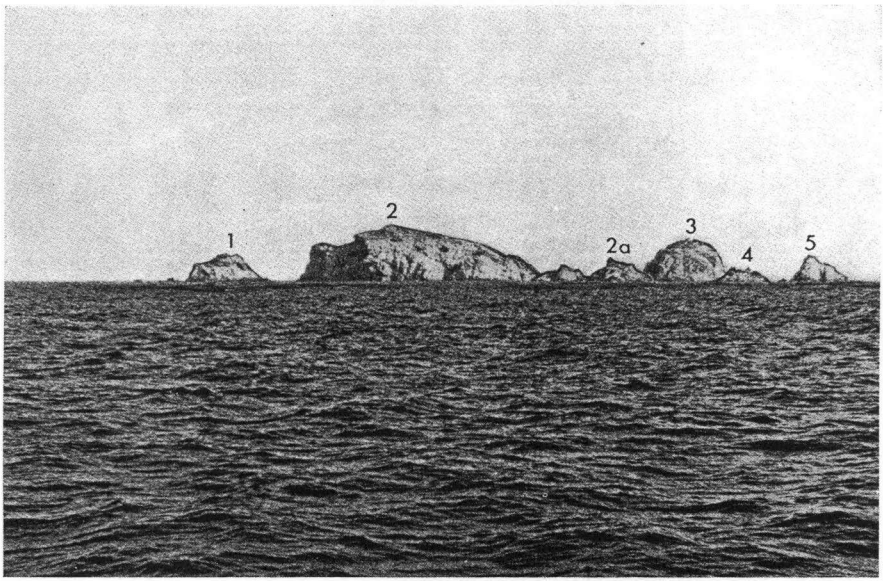

Fig. 3. — Islets and rocks of the Toro group seen from approximately NNW: 1 - Torello Islet; 2 - Toro Grande Islet; 2a - western part of same; 3 - Toro Piccolo Islet; 4 - Second Rock of Toro Piccolo; 5 - First Rock of Toro Piccolo (unless otherwise indicated, all the photographs are by B. Lanza, VII-VIII. 1971).

Maestro Maria are of gneiss; Forana and Pietricaggiosa islands are principally gneissic, but granite is present in the northern, eastern and southeastern parts of the former and in the southwestern portion of the latter (DENIZOT, 1953-1955; Prof. R. Nardi, *in litteris*, 1972).

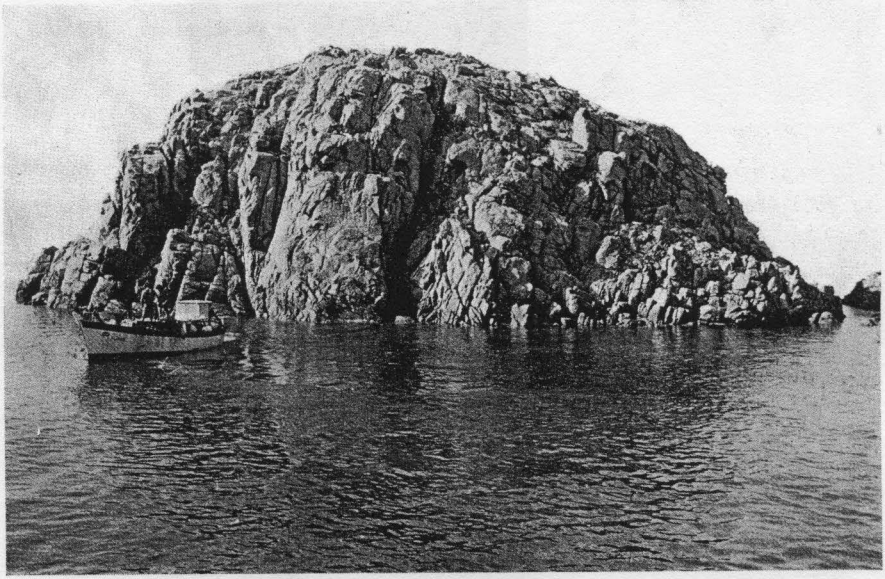

Fig. 4. — Toro Piccolo Islet seen from the western tip of Toro Grande Islet.

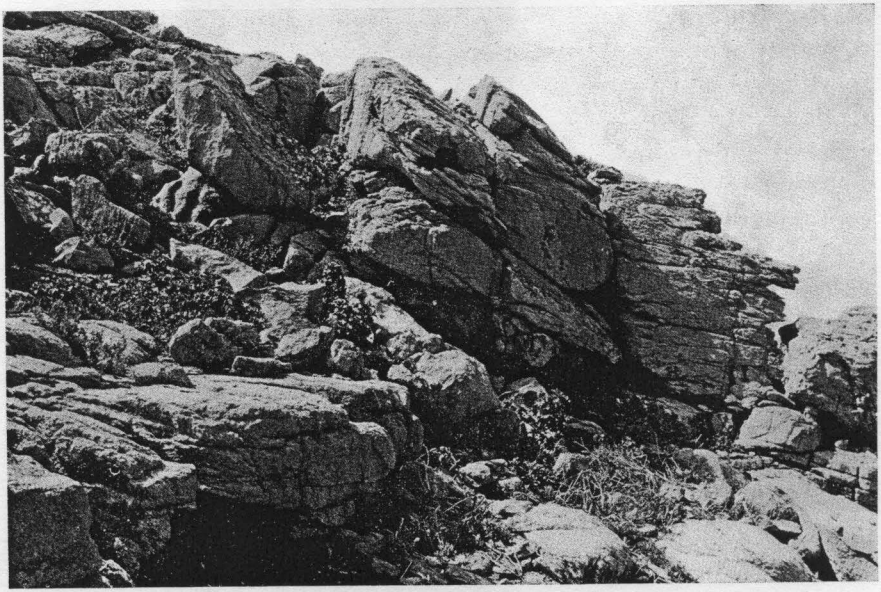

Fig. 5. — Small shrubs of *Lavatera arborea* on the northern slope of Toro Piccolo Islet.

III. - Geographical, botanical and zoological notes on the Cerbicale Islands.

1. Toro Piccolo Islet (Figs. 1-5).

Geographic position: about 50 m south of Toro Grande Islet (see below); *maximum elevation*: 32 m; *dimensions*: 150 × 70 m; *surface* (3): about 5,100 m²; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 6,400 m.

A dome-shaped islet covered by a low and scanty vegetation, explored for about 2 hr on August 1, 1971 and about 1 hr on August 8, 1972.

Flora. - *Chenopodium album* L. (Chenopodiaceae). *Dactylis glomerata* L. (Poaceae). *Frankenia laevis* L. (Tamaricaceae). *Lavatera arborea* L. (Malvaceae). *Lotus creticus* L. s.l. (Phaseolaceae). *Portulaca oleracea* L. (Portulacaceae). *Silene mollissima* (L.) Pers. (Caryophillaceae).

Fauna. - *Hydrobates pelagicus* (L.) (an adult with its egg was observed in a small vacuity hidden under stones on the precipitous northeastern coast, about 10 m a.s.l.) (Aves Hydrobatidae). *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau (this characteristic and uncommon Mediterranean species nests on the Toro islets according to a French amateur ornithologist whom I met in S. Giulia) (Aves Laridae). *Apus pallidus brehmorum* Hartert (seen nesting in rock crevices and in flight) (Aves Apodidae). *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi* subsp. nova (Reptilia Lacertidae). *Scantius aegyptius* (L.) (Heteroptera Pyrrhocoridae). *Hister major* (L.) (Coleoptera Histeridae). *Blaps gibba* Laporte (Coleoptera Tenebrionidae). *Parmena pubescens solieri* Muls. (Coleoptera Cerambycidae). Many remnants (mostly elytra) of *Calosoma sycophanta* L., a Carabid beetle inhabiting the pine forests of the facing dry land; such remains, very common on the other islets of the Toro group and Vacca also, have accumulated over the years and probably come from specimens having arrived accidentally and dying on these inhospitable sites and/or (more probably?) from faeces and/or pellets

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(3) Calculated by superimposing transparent graph paper over a map scaled 1:10,000 (photographic enlargement of a map scaled at 1:35,680, slightly modified by me).

Fig. 6. — Toro Grande Islet seen from Toro Piccolo Islet. The black arrow indicates the northern entrance of the furrow shown in Fig. 7.

of the gulls which could have eaten drowned specimens; also the strong chromatic alterations in parts of some of the remains suggest the possibility of their passage through an intestine; this beetle might be preyed on by Eleonora's Falcon (*Falco eleonorae* Gené) (see Torello Islet). *Euscorpius carpathicus* (L.) (Scorpiones Chactidae). *Porcellio cfr. orarum vizzavonensis* Verhoeff (Crustacea Isopoda Porcellionidae). *Marmorana* (*Marmorana*) *serpentina serpentina* (Férussac) (Gastropoda Helicidae).

2. - Toro Grande Islet (Figs. 1-3, 6, 7).

Geographic position: 41°30′30″ N - 9°23′00″ E; *maximum elevation*: 40 m; *dimensions*: 210 × 160 m; *surface*: about 16,200 m²; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 6,300 m.

It consists of a western portion — of about 2,500 m² — with two elevations, the highest of which is 17 m and of a larger eastern portion with vertical northeastern walls. The two portions, separated by a deep, narrow furrow with a completely submerged bottom (Fig. 7), could be considered as distinct islets; only a few large fallen rocks maintain the territorial continuity between the two parts and act as a bridge for the lizards.

The islet, covered by a low and scanty vegetation, was explored for about 2 hr on August 1, 1971 and again on August 8, 1972.

Flora. - *Allium multiflorum* D.C. non Desf. [= *A. rotundum* L. *γ erectum* (G. Don) Fiori] (Liliaceae). *Atriplex portulacoides* L. and *Chenopodium album* L. (Chenopodiaceae). *Crithmum maritimum* L. (Umbelliferae). *Frankenia laevis* L. *Lavatera arborea* L. *Limonium articulatum* (Loisel.) Kuntze (Plumbaginaceae). *Lotus creticus* L. s.l. *Silene mollissima* (L.) Pers. and *Spergularia media* (L.) C. Presi. (Caryophillaceae).

Fauna. - *Procellaria diomedea diomedea* Scopoli (a big chick was observed in the western portion of the islet: Fig. 8) (Aves Procellariidae). *Apus pallidus brehmorum* Hartert (seen entering a rock crevice). *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi* subsp. nova. *Aphaenogaster spinosa spinosa* Emery (Hymenoptera Formicidae). *Scantius aegyptius* (L.). *Blaps gibba* Laporte. *Scymnus* sp. (Coleoptera Coccinellidae). Remnants of *Calosoma sycophanta* L. (see Toro

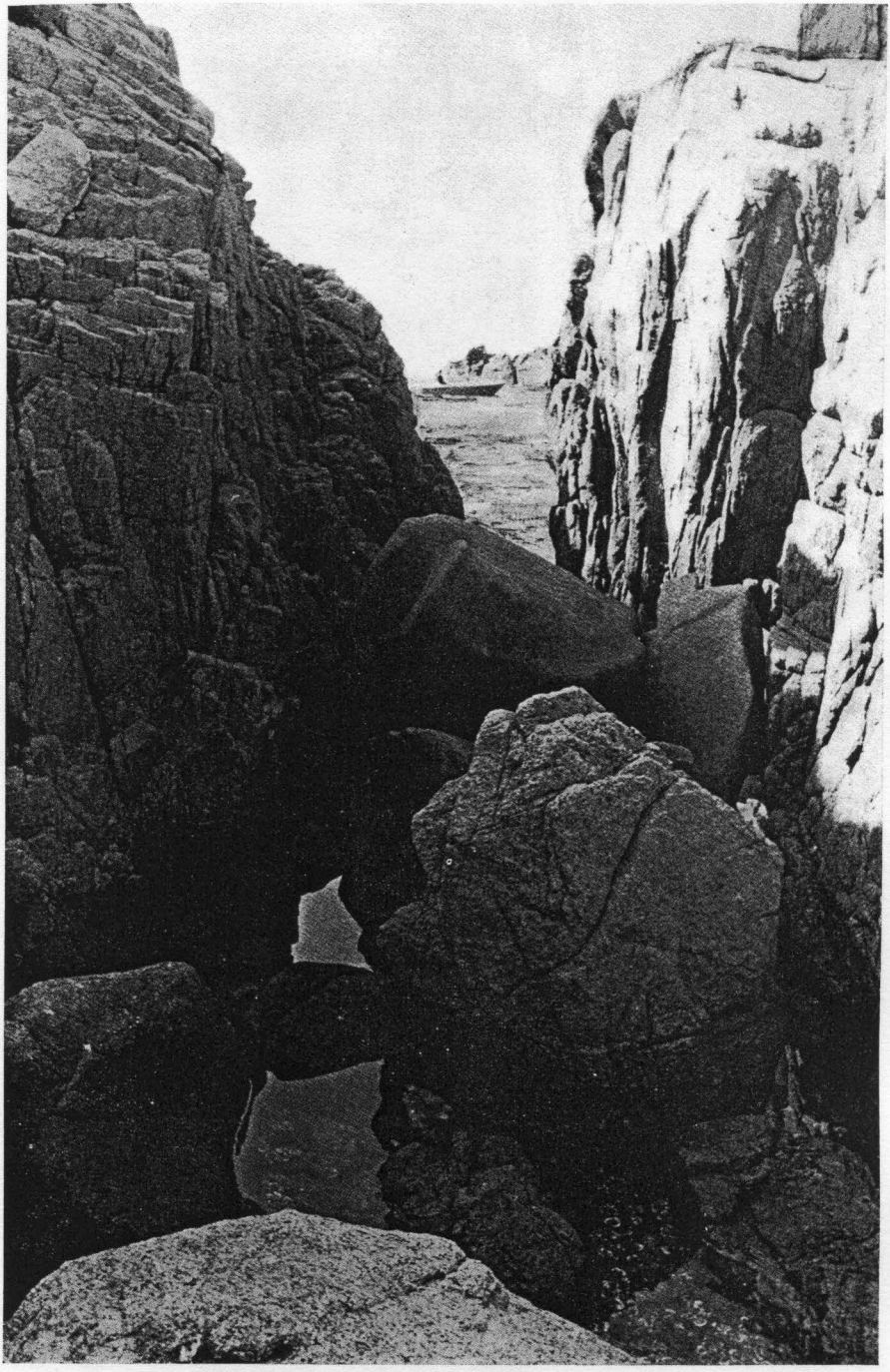

Fig. 7. — The deep, narrow furrow between the western and eastern portions of Toro Grande Islet, facing South. Only a few fallen rocks, used occasionally by the lizards, maintain territorial continuity between the two sections.

Piccolo Islet). *Euscorpius carpathicus* (L.). *Porcellio spatulatus* Costa (Crustacea Isopoda Porcellionidae). *Marmorana* (*Marmorana*) *serpentina serpentina* (Férussac).

3. - TORELLO ISLET (Figs. 2, 3, 9).

Geographic position: about 20 m E of Toro Grande Islet; *maximum elevation*: 20 m; *dimensions*: 100 × 50; *surface*: about 3,000 m².

The islet, almost completely devoid of vegetation and not inhabited by *Lacerta*, was explored for about 1 hr on August 8, 1972.

FLORA. - *Chenopodium album* L. *Crithmum maritimum* L. *Frankenia laevis* L. *Lotus creticus* L. s.l.

FAUNA. - *Apus pallidus brehmorum* Hartert (a chick was seen in the nest). *Falco eleonorae* Gené (a 1st primary found) (Aves Falconidae). *Blaps gibba* Laporte. *Harpalus tenebrosus* Dej. Remnants of *Calosoma sycophanta* L. (see Toro Piccolo Islet). *Platyarthrus costulatus* Verhoeff (Crustacea Isopoda Platyarthridae).

4. - FIRST ROCK OF TORO PICCOLO (Figs. 2, 3, 10).

Geographic position: about 50 m W of Toro Piccolo Islet; *maximum elevation*: 20 m; *dimensions*: 60 × 30 m; *surface*: about 1,100 m².

Rock almost devoid of vegetation, not inhabited by *Lacerta*, explored on August 8, 1972 for about half an hour. A very deep narrow furrow separates a bare western portion from a taller eastern one.

FLORA. - *Chenopodium album* L. *Frankenia laevis* L. *Lotus creticus* L. s.l. *Silene mollissima* (L.) Pers. and *Spergularia media* (L.) C. Presi. *Senecio vulgaris* L. s.l. (Asteraceae).

FAUNA. - *Phyllodactylus europaeus* Gené (an adult male was collected on the eastern slope of the rock, four meters below the peak) (Reptilia Gekkonidae).

5. - SECOND ROCK OF TORO PICCOLO (Figs. 2, 3, 10).

Geographic position: about 10 m W of Toro Piccolo Islet; *maximum elevation*: 10 m; *dimensions*: 40 × 30 m; *surface*: about 600 m².

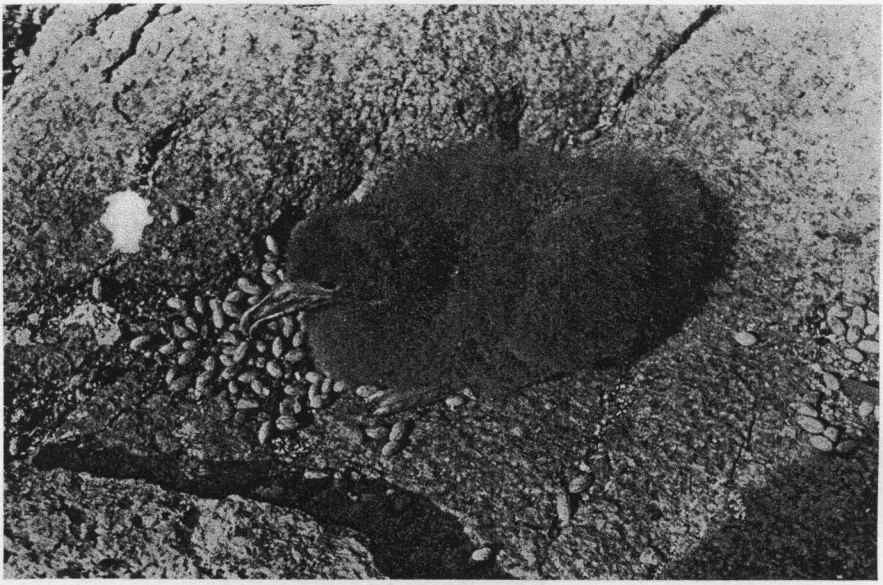

Fig. 8. — A big chick of *Procellaria diomedea diomedea* Scopoli found on the western portion of Toro Grande Islet. The pile of olive pits, a common sight on several Mediterranean islets, has been defecated by passing thrushes.

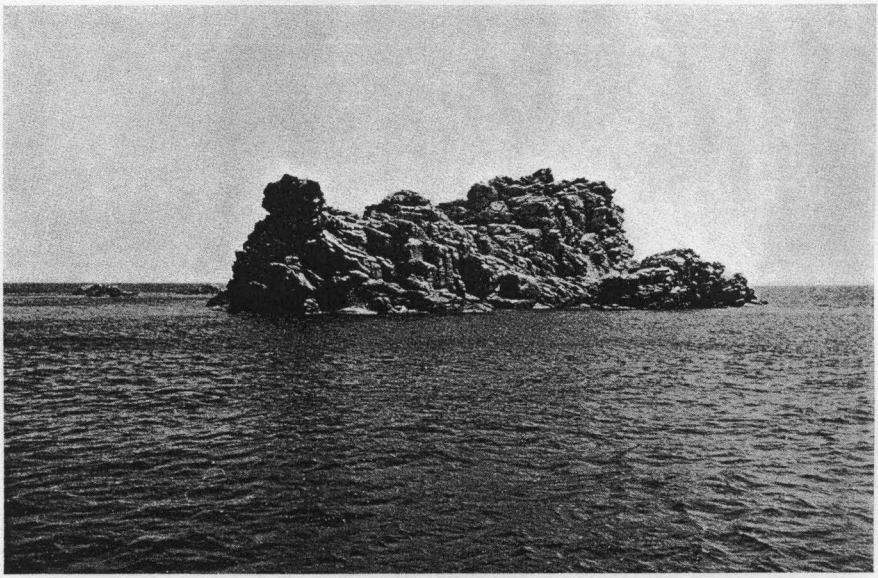

Fig. 9. — Torello Islet seen from approximately N.

Though smaller and lower than the preceding one, it has a richer vegetation, probably because of the more protected position. It was explored for about half an hour on August 8, 1972, without sighting any *Lacerta*. Almost attached to its eastern coast is a bare rock.

FLORA. - *Allium multiflorum* D.C. non Desf. [= *rotundum* L. *γ erectum* (G. Don) Fiori]. *Chenopodium album* L. *Frankenia laevis*. *Lavatera arborea* L. *Lotus creticus* L. s.l. *Silene moltissima* (L.) Pers.

FAUNA. - *Blaps gibba* Laporte and *Stenosis angusticollis* Reiche (Coleoptera Tenebrionidae). Remnants of *Calosoma sycophanta* (see Toro Piccolo Islet). *Scantius aegyptius* (L.).

6. - VACCA ISLET (Figs. 1, 2, 11, 16).

Geographic position: 41°33′20″ N - 9°23′18″ E; *maximum elevation*: 21 m; *dimensions*: 110 × 90; *surface*: about 4,800 m²; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 3,700 and 3,250 m; *distance from the nearest Cerbicale island* (*Forana*): 1,040 m.

A precipitous islet, especially to the N and E, with a moderately sloping western area; vegetation low and scanty. Explored for about 2 hr on July 22, 1971.

The big flat rock near the northwestern extremity (Fig. 11) is competely devoid of vegetation and submerged during storms.

FLORA. - *Chenopodium album* L. *Crithmum maritimum* and *Seseli bocconei* Gussone (Umbelliferae). *Lavatera arborea* L.

FAUNA. - *Hydrobates pelagicus* (L.) (a chick was observed under a big flat stone in a soil depression near the top of the islet). *Apus pallidus brehmorum* Hartert (seen in flight). *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae* subsp. nova. *Tetramorium caespitum* (L.) (Hymenoptera Formicidae). *Scantius aegyptius* (L.). *Lamprodema maurum* (F.) (Heteroptera Lygaeidae). *Blaps gibba* Laporte and *Akis bacarozzo* Schrank var. *tuberculata* Kraatz (Coleoptera Tenebrionidae). *Parmena pubescens solieri* Muls. *Harpalus tenebrosus* Dej. Remnants of *Calosoma sycophanta* (see Toro Piccolo Islet). *Marmorana* (*Marmorana*) *serpentina* (Férussac).

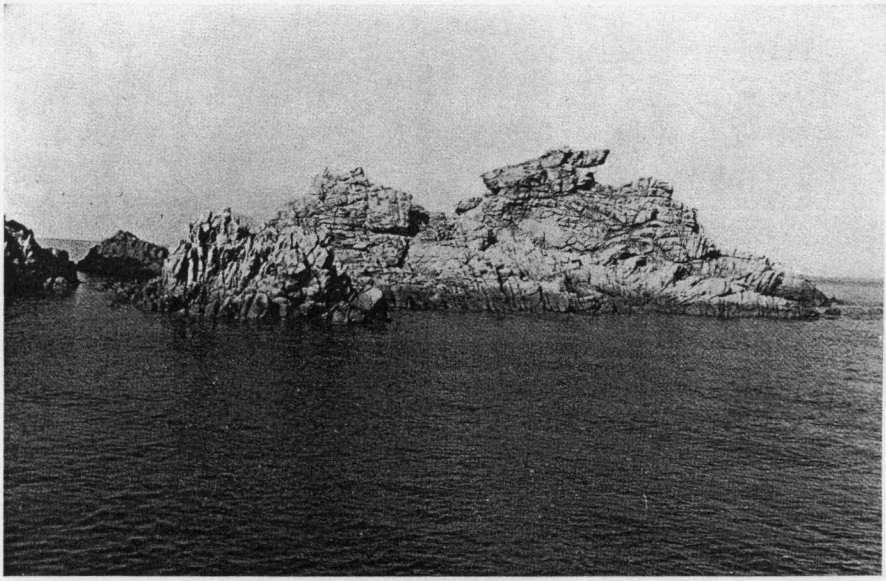

Fig. 10. — From left to right: extremity of Toro Piccolo Islet; small nude rock S of Second Rock of Toro Piccolo (left background); nude rock between Second Rock of Toro Piccolo and Toro Piccolo Islet (left foreground); Second Rock of Toro Piccolo; First Rock of Toro Piccolo (seen from the western tip of Toro Grande Islet).

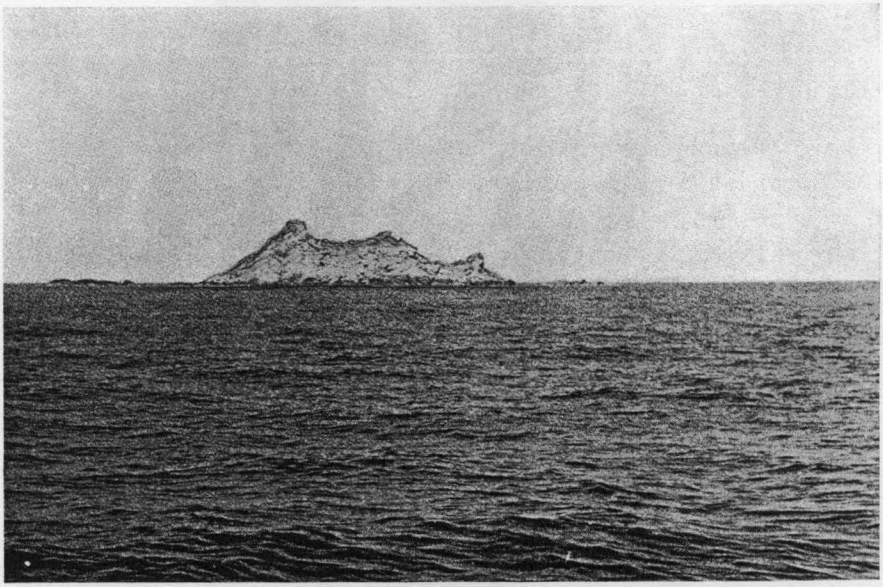

Fig. 11. — Vacca Islet — with its northwestern low, flat rock — seen from approximately SW.

7. - PIETRICAGGIOSA ISLAND (Figs. 1, 2, 12).

Geographic position: 41°32'12" N - 9°21'18" E; *maximum elevation*: 10 m; *dimensions*: 380 × 270 m; *surface*: about 45,800 m²; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 2,100 m; *distance from the nearest Cerbicale island* (Piana): 825 m.

This island, whose top is covered by a low « macchia » of *Myrtus communis*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Calycotome villosa* and *Olea europaea* var. *oleaster*, was explored for 3 hr on August 8, 1971.

FLORA. - *Briza media* L., *Catapodium loliaceum* Link, *Koeleria cristata* Pers., *Lagurus ovatus* L. and *Sclerochloa rigida* Link (Poaceae). *Brassica* cfr. *campestris* L. and *Lobularia maritima* Desv. (Cruciferae). *Anthemis maritima* L., *Carlina* sp., *Lupsia galactites* O. Kuntze and *Senecio cineraria* D.C. (Asteraceae). *Allium multiflorum* D.C. non Desf. [= *A. rotundum* L. γ *erectum* (G. Don) Fiori], *Asparagus acutifolius* L. and *Smilax aspera* L. (Liliaceae). *Crithmum maritimum* L., *Daucus carota hispanicus* (Gouan) and *Ferula communis* L. (Umbelliferae). *Plantago* cfr. *maritima* L. (Pantaginaceae). *Atriplex portulacoides* L. *Solanum dulcamara* L. and *Solanum nigrum* L. (Solanaceae). *Amaranthus* sp. (Amaranthaceae). *Olea europaea* L. var. *oleaster* (Offm. et Link) Fiori (Oleaceae). *Euphorbia dendroides* L. (Euphorbiaceae). *Pistacia lentiscus* L. (Anacardiaceae). *Myrtus communis* (Myrtaceae). *Calycotome villosa* Link (Phaseolaceae).

FAUNA (only Reptiles studied). - *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau (about 30 pairs were seen nesting on a little eastern promontory during July 1958 by Mr. Chiocca who checked the presence of this species on the island in 1959, 1960 and 1961 also: BOURNONVILLE, 1964, p. 452). *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova. Insecta Orthoptera gen. sp. (very common).

8. - PIANA ISLAND (Figs. 13-15).

Geographic position: 41°33'00" N - 9°21'47" E; *maximum elevation*: 34 m; *dimensions*: 660 × 330 m; *surface*: about 184,900 m²; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 1,700 and 1,550 m; *distance from the nearest Cerbicale island* (Maestro Maria): 215 m.

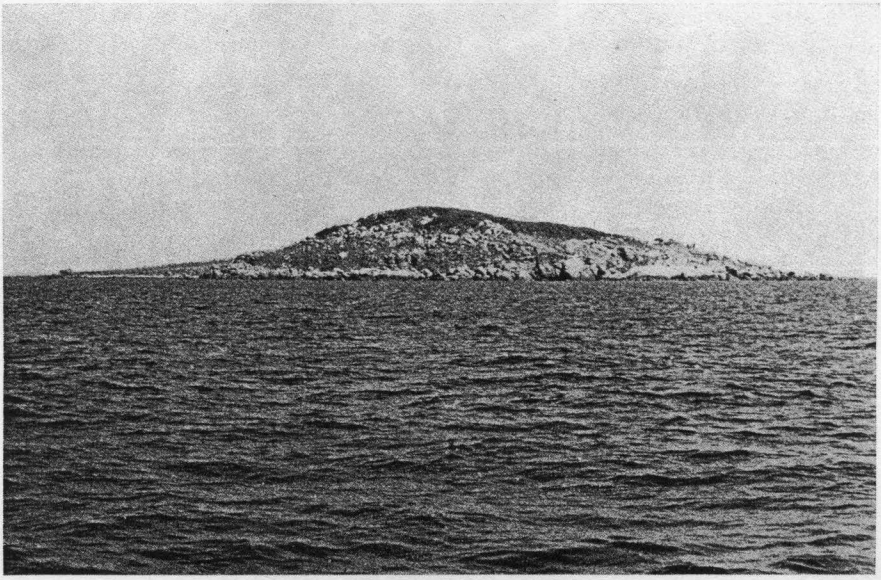

Fig. 12. — Pietricaggiosa Island seen from approximately NW.

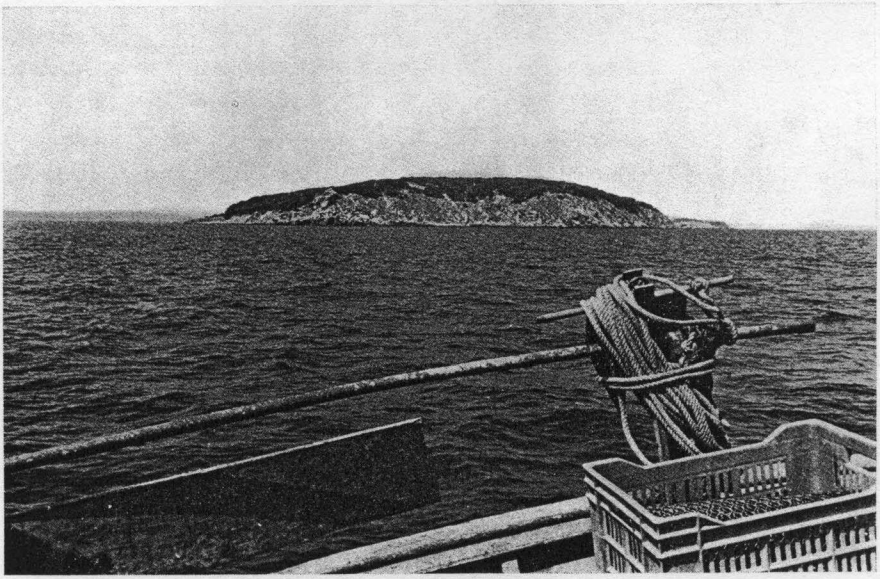

Fig. 13. — Piana Island seen from approximately SW. The southern tip of Forana Island, seemingly an appendix to Piana, is visible on the right.

This island, the largest of the archipelago, explored for about 2 hr on July 23, 1971, is densely covered by shrubs of *Myrtus communis*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Olea europaea* var. *oleaster*, *Phillyrea angustifolia* and *Phillyrea media*; the height of the « macchia » is more than 2 m in some places but scattered specimens of *Juniperus phoenicea* reach 4 m. Mickey Béard told me that, during the winter, some cows are brought from Corsica and left on the island for a few months.

FLORA. - *Pancratium maritimum* L. (Amaryllidaceae). *Helichrysum microphyllum* Cambess. (Asteraceae). *Erythraea pulchella* Fr. (Gentianaceae). *Cistus monspeliensis* L. (Cistaceae). *Pistacia lentiscus* L. *Myrtus communis* L. *Juniperus phoenicea* L. (Cupressaceae). *Olea europaea* L. var. *oleaster* (Offm. et Link) Fiori, *Phillyrea angustifolia* L. and *Phillyrea media* L. (Oleaceae).

FAUNA (only Reptiles studied). - *Oryctolagus cuniculus* L. (very common and obviously imported) (Mammalia Leporidae). *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau; BOURNONVILLE, 1964, p. 452, writes: « Pour 1956 et 1957, les souvenirs de M. Chiocca sont assez confus mais il semble que les Goélands d'Audoin aient niché sur l'extremité S.-E. de la troisième ile [i.d. Piana Island]; a colony of about 60 specimens was observed on the eastern side of the island by Mr. P. Fasce (*in litteris*, January 11, 1972) on May 6, 1971. The same day he also observed scattered individuals of *Larus argentatus michaellis* Naumann and, on the western side of the island, 200-250 juveniles of *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* (Payraudeau) (Aves Phalacrocoracidae). *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova. *Coluber viridiflavus* (Lacépède) subsp. inquirenda (two specimens seen) (Reptilia Colubridae). Insecta Orthoptera gen. sp. (very common). *Sympetrum meridionale* (Selys) (Odonata Libellulidae).

9. - MAESTRO MARIA ISLAND (Figs. 14-17).

Geographic position: 41°33′21″ N - 9°22′03″ E; *maximum elevation*: 7 m; *dimensions*: 330 × 110 m; *surface*: about 28,200 m^2; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 2,000 and 1,680 m.

A flat island with a southwestern sandy beach, a southeastern rocky portion up to 7 m a.s.l. and a central depression of a few

Fig. 14. — South-western part of Maestro Maria Island: in the background Piana Island.

Fig. 15. — Piana Island (left) and Maestro Maria Island (flat, right) seen from approximately E. The Corsican coast is visible in the background.

square meters where water stagnates during the rainy periods; the island,explored for about 4 hr on July 23, 1971, has a low vegetation, some modest shrubs of *Pistacia lentiscus* in the rocky part and a few small trees of *Tamarix africana*.

FLORA. - *Ammophila arenaria* Lk., *Cynodon dactylon* Pers and *Dactylis glomerata* L. (Poaceae). *Allium multiflorum* D.C. non Desf. [= *A. rotundum* L. *erectum* (G. Don) Fiori] and *Asparagus acutifolius* L. (Liliaceae). *Pancratium maritimum* L. *Cakile màritima* Scop. (Cruciferae). *Crithmum maritimum* L., *Daucus carota hispanicus* (Gouan) and *Ferula communis* L. *Tamarix africana Poir.* (Tamaricaceae). *Thymelaea tartonraira* All. (Thymeleaceae). *Pistacia lentiscus* L. *Inula crithmoides* L. and *Senecio cineraria* D.C. (Asteraceae). *Lotus creticus* L. s.l. *Atriplex portulacoides* L. (very common on the piles of *Poseidonia* leaves). *Limonium vulgare angustifolium* (Rchb.) Gams.

FAUNA. - *Rattus* sp. (no specimens seen but very common according to the Corsican fishermen) (Mammalia Muridae). *Larus argentatus michaellis* Nauman [ETCHECOPAR & HÜE, 1955, p. 247, observations of July 7, 1955: « Nous trovâmes la trace d'anciens nids de Goélands argentés et mème une ponte de remplacement, mais dès notre approche les nombreux jeunes n'hésitèrent pas à se jeter à l'eau. La très grande majorité volaient déjà et les parents ne montraient pas d' inquiétude ». About 15 nesting pairs were observed by Mr. P. Fasce on May 6, 1971 (*in litteris*). I collected some mummified adults and chicks in the above-mentioned depression]. *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova. *Dichillus corsicus* Solier, *Crypticus gibbulus* Quensel and *Catomus consentaneus* Küster (Coleoptera Tenebrionidae). *Chrysomela banksi* Fabricius (Coleoptera Chrysomelidae). *Dermestes frischi* Kug. (in the mummified gulls) (Coleoptera Dermestidae). Remnants of *Calosoma sycophanta* (see Toro Piccolo Islet). Insecta Orthoptera gen. sp. (very common). *Cochlicella acuta* (Müller) and *Theba pisana* (Müller) (Mollusca Helicidae).

10. - ISLET NORTH OF MAESTRO MARIA (Fig. 17).

Geographic position: 41°33′24″ N - 9°22′03″ E; *maximum elevation*: perhaps less than 3 m; *dimensions*: 150 × 50 m; *surface*: about 3,800 m^2.

Fig. 16. — Northern part of Maestro Maria Island looking east: in the background Vacca Islet.

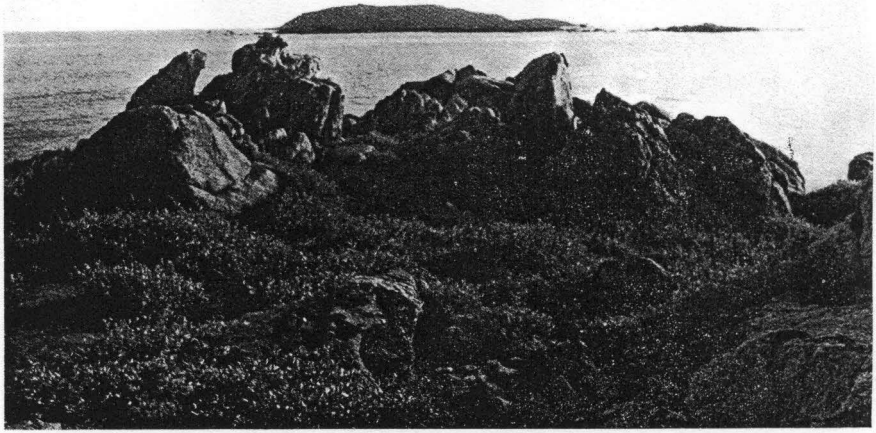

Fig. 17. — A tract of the western coast of Forana Island. Maestro Maria Island (central, low black stripe), Piana Island (center, behind M. M.) and the Islet North of Maestro Maria (right) are visible in the background.

This islet, explored for about 1 hr on July 23, 1971, lies immediately N of Maestro Maria Island from which it is divided by a channel 20-30 m wide and less han 1 m deep; some stones protrude from its centre. It is covered by a low vegetation.

FLORA. - *Dactylis glomerata* L. *Allium multiflorum* D.C. non Desf. [= *A. rotundum* L. *erectum* (G. Don) Fiori]. *Daucus carota hispanicus* (Gouan). *Anthemis maritima* L. *Atriplex portulacoides* L. (largely dominant). *Pistacia lentiscus* L. (only a small shrub on the southern coast).

FAUNA (not studied; no Reptile seen). - *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE, 1955, p. 247, observations of July 7, 1955: « Les rochers forment au centre une espèce d'arète où se tenaient cinq Goélands d'Audouin adultes. Surpris par notre visite, ils restaient immobiles auprès de leurs jeunes qui voletaient mal et dont quelques-uns nageaient au pied de l'ilot. »).

11. - FORANA ISLAND (Figs. 13, 17, 18).

Geographic position: 43°33'38" N - 9°22'28" E; *maximum elevation*: 34 m; *dimensions*: 780 × 310 m; *surface*: about 154,800 m^2; *approximate distance from Punta Cerbicale and nearest point of the Corsican coast*: 2,400 and 1,780 m.

This island was explored for 3 hr on August 8, 1971. It is mostly covered by a dense « macchia » (*Pistacia lentiscus, Myrtus communis, Phillyrea angustifolia*), whose height exceeds 2 m in many places, and with scattered specimens of *Juniperus phoenicea* about 4 m tall. The lower parts, as well as some little internal valleys, have a low and sometimes poor vegetation. The western side is rocky but rather low and with a small sandy beach; the eastern one is generally precipitous with cliffs more than 10 m high. According to BOURNONVILLE (1964, p. 446) the island is also provided with a freshwater spring; he writes: « . . . l' ile reçoit annuellement la visite, pour deux mois environ, en février-mars, d'une dizaine de vaches destinées à s'y engraisser dan les prés salants de la partie basse . . . ».

FLORA. - *Juniperus phoenicea* L. *Avena* sp., *Dactylis glomerata* L. and *Lagurus ovatus* L. (Poaceae). *Asparagus albus* L., *Asparagus acutifolius* L. and *Smilax aspera* L. *Juncus* sp. (Juncaceae). *Phillyrea angustifolia* L. *Crithmum maritimum* L., *Dau-*

cus carota hispanicus (Gouan) and *Ferula communis* L. *Rubia* cfr. *peregrina* L. (Rubiaceae). *Plantago lanceolata* L. *Atriplex portulacoides* L. *Carlina* sp., *Helichrysum microphyllum* Camb., *Inula crithmoides* L. and *Senecio cineraria* D. C. (Asteraceae). *Calycotome villosa* Link, *Lotus* sp. and *Trifolium campestre* Schreb. (Phaseolaceae). *Myrtus communis* L. *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

FAUNA (only Reptiles studied). - *Oryctolagus cuniculus* L. (perhaps very rare according to BOURNONVILLE, 1964, p. 446).

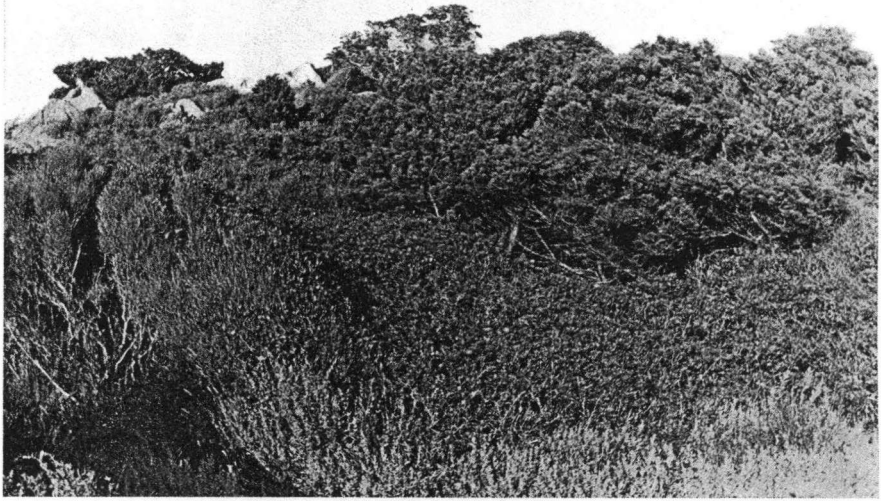

Fig. 18. — The « macchia » of *Juniperus phoenicea* L., *Pistacia lentiscus* L., *Myrtus communis* L. and *Phyllirea angustifolia* L. on the western coast of Forana Island.

Rattus sp. (« . . . beaucoup plus communs et sans nul doute prédateurs redoutables » : BOURNONVILLE, 1964, p. 446) (Mammalia Muridae). According to the same author the folloving birds live on the island: *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau (130-170 adults and 53 nests observed on May 25 and 30, 1963 on a little eastern promontory near the southeastern extremity of the island) and *Larus argentatus michaellis* Naumann (of this species Mr. P. Fasce, *in litteris,* observed some chicks on July 18, 1970 and about 50-60

nesting pairs on May 6, 1971), *Hydrobates pelagicus* (L.), *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmaresti* (Payraudeau) (quoted as *P. aristotelis*), *Muscicapa striata* (Pallas) (Muscicapidae), *Sylvia melanocephala* (Gmelin) (Sylviidae) and, perhaps, *Columbia livia* Gmelin (Columbidae). *Coluber viridiflavus* (Lacépède) subsp. inquirenda (a specimen seen). *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin. Insecta Orthoptera gen. sp. (very common).

IV. - Herpetology of the Cerbicale Islands.

1. - **Coluber viridiflavus** (Lacépède, 1789) subsp. inquirenda.

This species inhabits at least Piana and Forana Islands where 2 and 1 specimens were observed. As many Corsican individuals, they appeared very dark dorsally.

Owing to the thickness of the « macchia » and the short time available, no individuals of these interesting insular populations — which might, with the Corsican ones, belong to a new subspecies — were captured.

2. - **Phyllodactylus europaeus** Gené, 1838.

Though collected only on the First Rock of Toro Piccolo, the species is almost surely present on the other Toro islets and rocks. It probably inhabits the other Cerbicale Islands as well as our group recently collected specimens on numerous islands, islets and rocks of southeastern Corsica (unpublished data).

3. - **Lacerta tiliguerta** Gmelin, 1789.

I studied the following 117 adult specimens (71 ♂♂, 46 ♀♀) from the Cerbicale Islands:

	♂♂	♀♀
Forana	13	7
Maestro Maria	11	9
Piana	8	7
Pietricaggiosa	12	8
Vacca	8	4
Toro Grande	12	6
Toro Piccolo	7	5

They were compared with the following 53 adults (34 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀) pertaining to four different Corsican populations (two mountain and two coastal ones) so as to embrace a reasonably ample spectrum of variability. The coastal locality of Piccovagia was chosen because of its proximity to Punta Cerbicale and the Cerbicale Islands:

	♂♂	♀♀
Piccovagia (SE Corsica, a few m a.s.l.)	6	3
Fautea (SE Corsica, a few m a.s.l.)	9	5
Between Col de Bavella and Mount Velaco (1250-1400 m)	9	5
Restonica Valley (near Corte, 900-1450 m)	10	6

A. - Patterns and colours (Tables 1-10, Figs., 19-26).

Patterns and colour were studied in the living summer animals; SEGUY's « Code Universel des Couleurs » (P. Lechevalier; Paris, 1936) was occasionally referred to for the latter (abbr. S.n. = Seguy's number).

a. - Dorsal pattern (Table 1).

I have established the following 7 arbitrary classes, indicated by the numbers 1 to 7: 1 - very marked dorsal bands; 2 - dorsal bands intermediate between 1 and 3; 3 - poorly marked dorsal bands, more or less reduced by the spreading of the black or blackish appendices protruding from the occipital and/or parietal stripes; 4 - dorsal bands tending to disappear with the beginning of a network produced by the fusion at some levels of the lateral appendices of the occipital stripe with those of the parietal stripes; 5 - partial reticulation (the above-mentioned fusions occur at numerous levels); 6 - reticulation intermediate between 5 and 7; 7 - the lateral appendices of the vertebral, parietal, temporal and maxillary stripes are fused with each other practically at all levels, forming a complete network.

The lizards classified as 1 to 3, 5 to 7 and 4 may be respectively defined as « striated », « reticulated » and « intermediate ».

The Cerbicale Islands lizard populations may be divided in 2 groups:

1) that including the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana, Pietricaggiosa and Vacca populations, all of which fall within the

variability range of the Corsican nominate race where reticulation — especially that of an extreme type — is quite uncommon;

2) that of the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations where both sexes are reticulated (usually extremely so if males).

b. - Supraciliary stripe (Table 2).

I have distinguished 2 types of supraciliary stripes: 1 - *continuous* or *subcontinuous*, i.e., with very few interruptions due to the exceptional fusion at some levels of the lateral appendices arising from the parietal and temporal stripes; 2 - *discontinuous*, i.e., broken into single little light spots as the above-mentioned fusions take place along the entire back.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 3 groups:

1) the Forana and Vacca populations (discontinuous stripe in 0% of the females and in 50-69.23% of the males) which are similar to the Corsican ones (discontinuous in 0-20% of the females and in 33.33-66.66% of the males);

2) the Pietricaggiosa, Maestro Maria and Piana populations where only 25-27% of the males have a discontinuous supraciliary stripe, never found in the females;

3) the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations where less than 40% of the females have a continuous stripe and all the males have a discontinuous one.

c. - Degree of development of the dark (generally black or blackish, sometimes brown or grey) marking under the head (Table 3).

Giving the absence of dark spots and/or vermiculations the value of 0 and the closest, darkest marking observed the value of 6,5 arbitrary intermediate classes were established, numbered 1 to 5.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 2 groups:

1) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana and Pietricaggiosa populations with average values from 1.75 to 2.90 in the males and from 1.28 to 2.88 in the females, i.e., similar to or slightly greater than those of the Corsican nominate race but always less

than 3 (the higher values refer to Piana and Pietricaggiosa lizards);

2) the Vacca, Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations with an average value greater than 4 except in the Vacca females where it is slightly lower.

d. - Degree of development of the dark (black, blackish or dark grey) marking on the outher ventral plates (Table 4).

Giving the absence of dark spots the value of 0 and the most developed marking (i.e., nearly all the ventrals spotted) the value of 3, 2 arbitrary intermediate classes were established, numbered 1 and 2.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 2 groups:

1) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana, Pietricaggiosa and Vacca populations with average values (♂ ♂ 1.81-2.12; ♀ ♀ 1.50-1.75) within the variability range of the Corsican nominate race (♂ ♂ 1.22-2.11; ♀ ♀ 1.33-1.80);

2) the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations with an average value of 3.

e. - Degree of development of the dark marking on the intermediate ventral plates (Table 5).

Same classes of variability as above.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 2 groups:

1) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana, Pietricaggiosa and Vacca populations with average values (♂ ♂ 0.38-1.12; ♀ ♀ 0-0.50) within the variability range of the Corsican nominate race (♂ ♂ 0.16-1.11; ♀ ♀ 0-0.40);

2) the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations with average values from 2.28 to 2.80.

f. - Degree of development of the dark marking on the inner ventral plates (Table 6).

Same classes of variability as in paragraph *d.*

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 2 groups:

1) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana, Pietricaggiosa and Vacca populations with average values (♂♂ 0-0.50; ♀♀ 0) within the variability range of the Corsican nominate race (♂♂ and ♀♀ 0-0.20);

2) the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations with average values from 1.57 to 2.40.

g. - Total number of lateral blue spots (Table 7).

These were counted — even if occupying one scale only — between axilla and groin. This trait is highly variable among the Corsican populations.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 3 groups:

1) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana and Pietricaggiosa populations with average values (♂♂ 3.06-6.26; ♀♀ 0.25-1.65) within the variability range of the Corsican nominate race (♂♂ 5.10-12.50; ♀♀ 0-1.50);

2) the Vacca population whose females are slightly bluer than the Corsican ones and whose males are similar to the bluer Corsican specimens (♂♂ 9.62; ♀♀ 3);

3) the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations which are much bluer than all the others (♂♂ 13.99-15.66; ♀♀ 6.40-8.40).

h. - Ground colour of the dorsal bands.

This character is highly variable in the subsp. *tiliguerta*; in some populations the brown tonalities predominate, in others — especially in those from Sardinia — the green ones. Like most Corsican lizards, those from Forana, Maestro Maria, Piana, Pietricaggiosa and Vacca Islands have brown dorsal bands (completely green in only the Vacca male n. 13789 M. F. (4); posteriorly green in only the Piana male n. 13821 M. F., Fig. 20).

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(4) M.F. = Museo Zoologico « La Specola » dell'Università di Firenze.

The Vacca population usually has a rather dark brown dorsal band but melanistic specimens also occur in the nominate race (Fig. 18, ♂ n. 13883 M. F.).

The residual ground colour of the dorsal band is green, yellow or brown in the Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo males; it is more often brown than green in the females.

i. - Green colours on the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the tail.

Toro Grande, Toro Piccolo and Vacca lizards sometimes have a little green, particularly on the sides. Also on the four major islands the green tail colour is, as a rule, poorly developed — chiefly on the dorsum — or completely absent. In any case it never reaches the extension and brightness that may be found in the Corsican lizards.

j. - Intensity of the yellow under the head and on the throat (Table 8).

Giving the absence of yellow the value of 0 and the deepest yellow observed the value of 6 (similar to S. n. 256 = jaune soleil), 5 intermediate arbitrary classes were established, indicated by the numbers 1 (only a slight trace of yellow), 2 (very light yellow), 3 (similar to S. n. 244), 4 (similar to S. n. 228) and 5 (similar to S. n. 226 = jaune de cadmium or to S. n. 271 = jaune d'or).

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 3 groups:

1) the Forana population with average values (♂ ♂ 0.69; ♀ ♀ 1) barely higher than those for Corsica (♂ ♂ 0.22 - 0.50; ♀ ♀ 0-0.50);

2) the Maestro Maria, Piana and Pietricaggiosa populations with average values between 2.25 - 3.75 (♂ ♂ 2.25-2.75; ♀ ♀ 2.57-3.75) and with a maximum value of 5, i.e., clearly yellower than the Corsican ones;

3) the Vacca, Toro Grande and Toro Piccolo populations with average values between 4.75-5.20 (♂ ♂ 4.75-5; ♀ ♀ 5-5.20) and with a maximum value of 6, i.e., much yellower than the Corsican ones.

Whereas the yellow of the Corsican *tiliguerta* is generally deeper and more frequent in males, the Cerbicale lizards do not show such sexual dimorphism. On the contrary, the females tend to be yellower.

k. - Intensity of the breast yellow (Table 9).

The same applies for this trait as referred in the preceding paragraph.

l. - Intensity of the abdominal yellow (Table 10).

Same classes of variability as in paragraph *j*.

In all the populations, with a few exceptions, the abdominal yellow is lighter than that of the head and breast; moreover, such reduction in intensity tends to affect the females more than the males.

The lizards of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 4 groups:

1) the Forana population with average values of 0.38 in the males and 0.57 in the females; while the first value falls within the variability range of the Corsican males (0. - 0.50), the second does not because a yellow belly is known to occur very rarely among the Corsican females (as yet never found in the Sardinian ones);

2) the Maestro Maria, Pietricaggiosa and Piana populations with average values ranging from 1.62 to 2.27 in the males and from 0.75 to 1.22 in the females;

3) the Vacca population with average values on 3.57 in the males and 2.50 in the females;

4) the Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande populations with average values from 4 to 5.20.

m. - Ventral reddish colour.

In some Corsican *Lacerta tiliguerta* the ventral ground colour is reddish (Naples yellow, apricot, salmon, etc.) as well as in some specimens from Forana (1 ♀ out of 7; no males), Maestro Maria (1 ♂ out of 11; no females), Pietricaggiosa (2 ♂ ♂ out of 12; no females) and Piana (1 ♂ out of 8; no females).

The Vacca, Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande populations are always devoid of any reddish colour.

B. - Morphological characters (Tables 11-25).

a. - Size: maximum head + body length (Table 11).

The population of the Cerbicale Islands may be divided in 3 groups:

1) the Vacca population whose size (♂ ♂ 63 mm; ♀ ♀ 57 mm) falls within the variability range of the Corsican nominate race (♂ ♂ 60-65 mm; ♀ ♀ 55-59 mm);

2) the Forana, Maestro Maria, Pietricaggiosa and Piana populations with a slight tendency towards dwarfism, more evident in the Forana males (57 mm) and in the females (♂ ♂ 57-60 mm; ♀ ♀ 51-55) of the latter three islands;

3) the Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande populations characterized by the large size (♂ ♂ 69-71 mm; ♀ ♀ 64 mm).

b. - Head proportions.

All the Corsican and microinsular populations studied are rather platycephalous, i.e. with the head depth equal to or less than half the pileus length.

c. - Tail length.

Data on the Pietricaggiosa, Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande lizards are lacking. The lizards of the other islands, as well as of Corsica, are always long-tailed, i.e. with the tail more than twice the head + body length (when definitely not regenerated).

d. - Lepidosis (Tables 12-25).

In addition to the anomalies of the head scutellation, the following characters were considered. Number of:

1 - midbody dorsal scales, i.e. in a transverse series halfway between axilla and groin (Table 12);

2 - ventrals in a longitudinal series, not including the last row of scales which are clearly larger than the preanal ones but irregularly placed (Table 13);

3 - collar scales (Table 14);

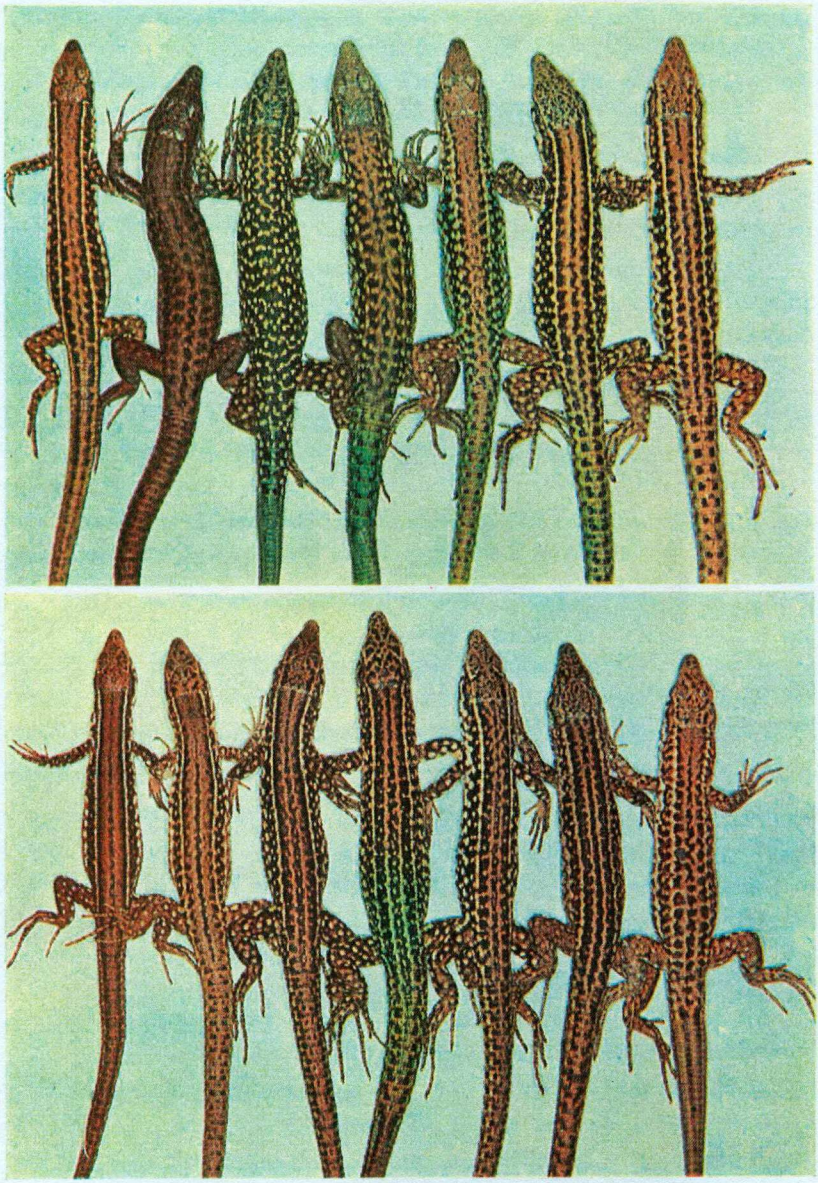


Fig. 19 (above). — *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin from some Corsican localities: variability of the dorsal colour and pattern. From left to right: ♀ 13896 (Bavella), ♂ 13883 (Fautea), ♂ 13907 (near the Bergerie de la Grotelle, Restonica Valley), ♂ 13903 (id.), ♂ 13891 (Bavella), ♂ 13886 (id.), ♂ 13888 (id.). About 1 : 0.8. - Fig. 20. — *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova from Piana Island (from left to right: ♀ ♀ 13834, 13828; ♂ ♂ 13822, 13821, 13825) and *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin from Forana Island (from left to right: ♂ ♂ 13836, 13837). About 1 : 0.8 (Photo R. Innocenti).

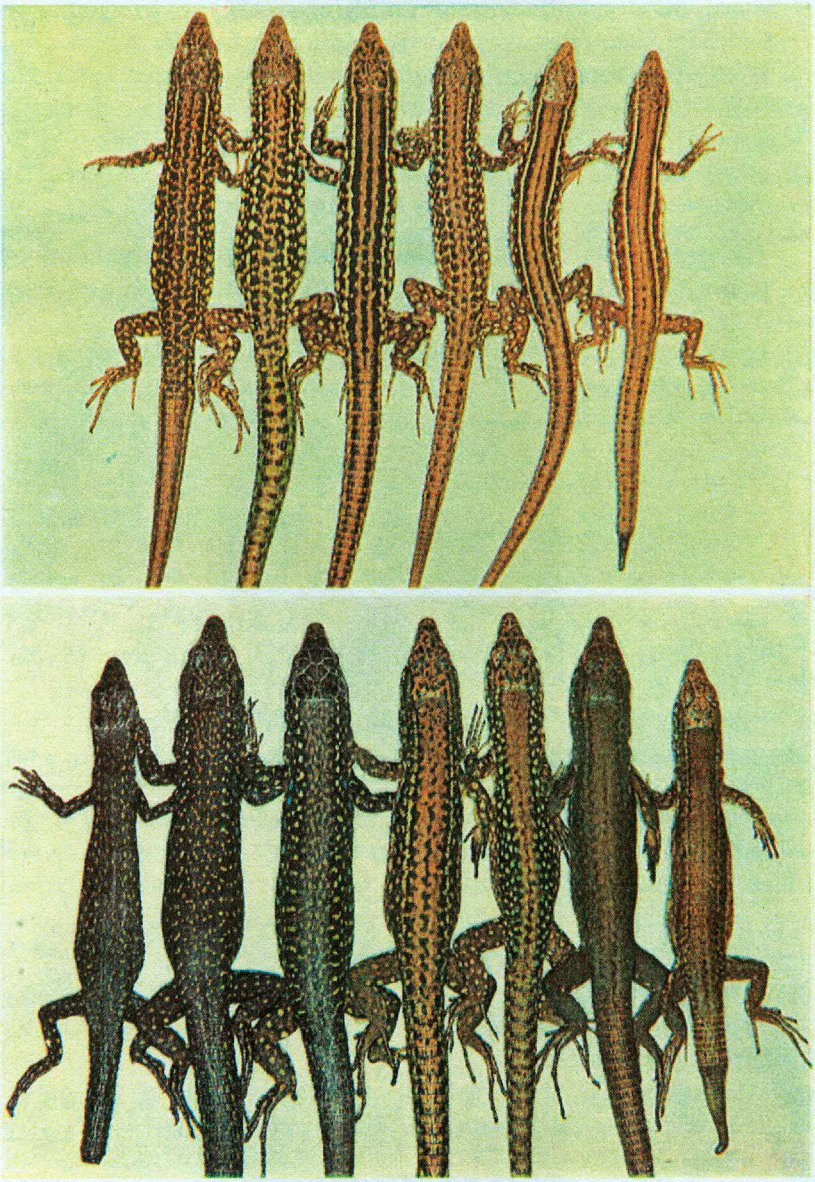


Fig. 21 (above). — *Lacerta tiliguerta ciselti* subsp. nova from Pietricaggiosa Island. From left to right: ♂♂ 13801, 13804 (holotype) 13805, 13809; ♀♀ 13812, 13816. About 1:0.8 (Photo R. Innocenti).

Fig. 22 (below). — *Lacerta tiliguerta marcsi* subsp. nova from Toro Piccolo Islet (from left to right: ♀ 13766; ♂♂ 13758 *holotype*, 13764) and *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae* subsp. nova from Vacca Islet (from left to right: ♂♂ 13791, 13794 *holotype*, 13790; ♀ 13799). About 1:0.8 (Photo R. Innocenti).

4 - gulars in a longitudinal series (Table 15);
5 - femoral pores (left: Table 16; right: Table 17);
6 - subdigital lamellae of the 4th toe (left: Table 18; right: Table 19);
7 - supraciliaries (left: Table 20; right: Table 21);
8 - supraciliary granules (left: Table 22; right: Table 23);
9 - supratemporals (left: Table 24; right: Table 25).

All the values found in the Cerbicale Islands populations fall within the wide variability range of the Corsican nominate race.

In all the populations examined, the *scutum tympanicum* and *scutum massetericum* are well developed, except in the Vacca population where the latter is lacking or extremely small.

C. - Taxonomic conclusions.

a. - The Forana Island lizard:

Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta Gmelin, 1789 (Tables 1-25, Figs. 20, 24).

Specimens examined: 13 ♂♂ n. 13835-13847 M. F., 7 ♀♀ n. 13848-13854 M. F.; Laura and Benedetto Lanza leg., 8.VIII. 1971.

One may regard this population as pertaining to the nominate race; some slight differences, such as the modest decrease in the size of the males or the slight increase of the ventral yellow in the females, denote that, nevertheless, a process of divergence is in course but, owing to the relatively great size and rather young age of the island, the differentiation reached is not great enough to consider these lizards as pertaining to a separate race. See Figs. 19 and 24, Tables 1-25 and sections A and B for the analytic data on its colour, pattern and morphology.

The following head scutellation anomalies were found (l. = left, r. = right):

1) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of the parietals: ♂♂ 13844, 13846 (5);

(5) It is interesting to note that this anomaly, more or less frequent in the Forana, Maestro Maria, Pietricaggiosa, Piana and Vacca Islands, was encountered, among all the Corsican specimens studied, in only two of those collected on the coast facing the above-mentioned islands, i.e., at Piccovagia.

2) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of one granule or a small plate (which might derive from the posterior extremity of the interparietal, the anterior part of the occipital or both): ♂♂ 13836, 13841, 13842, ♀♀ 13848, 13849, 13851;

3) a small plate in the middle of the internasal, prefrontals and frontal: ♂ 13846;

4) internasal touching the frontal: ♂ 13835;

5) 1st suprocular partially fused with the 2nd: ♂ 13836 (l., r.).

Measurements (in mm): 1 - from tip of snout to vent; 2 - tail length; 3 - pileus length; 4 - width of head; 5 - depth of head; 6 - length of fore limb; 7 - length of hind limb.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
♂ 13840	52	reg.	13.1	7.1	5.2	20.3	32.8
♂ 13841	56	121	14	8	5.9	21.5	34.1
♂ 13839	57	122	13.5	7.3	6.3	20.1	33.3
♀ 13848	49	broken	11.5	6.9	5	16.1	27.4
♀ 13851	57	reg.	11.8	6.6	5.2	19.1	28.8

b. - The Pietricaggiosa, Piana and Maestro Maria lizard:

Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti subsp. nova (Tables 1-25, Figs. 21, 25)

Holotype: ♂ n. 13804 M. F., Pietricaggiosa Island; Patrizio Blandina, Marcello Grassini and Marco Lanza leg., 8.VIII.1971.

Paratypes: 54 specimens from Pietricaggiosa Island (11 ♂♂ n. 13800-13803 and 13805-13811 M.F., 8 ♀♀ n. 13812-13819 M.F.; same data as for the holotype), Piana Island (8 ♂♂ n. 13820-13827 M.F., 7 ♀♀ n. 13828-13834 M.F.; Marco and Benedetto Lanza leg., 23.VII.1971) and Maestro Maria Island (11 ♂♂ n. 13855-13864 and n. 13871 M.F., 9 ♀♀ n. 13865-13870 and 13872-13874 M. F., Riccardo Innocenti, Marco and Benedetto Lanza leg., 23.VII.1971).

Derivatio nominis: I take pleasure in dedicating this new form to Dr. Josef Eiselt of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Diagnosis: A rather small (maximum body length: ♂ 60 mm, ♀ 55 mm), striated, dorsally brown and ventrally yellow (some-

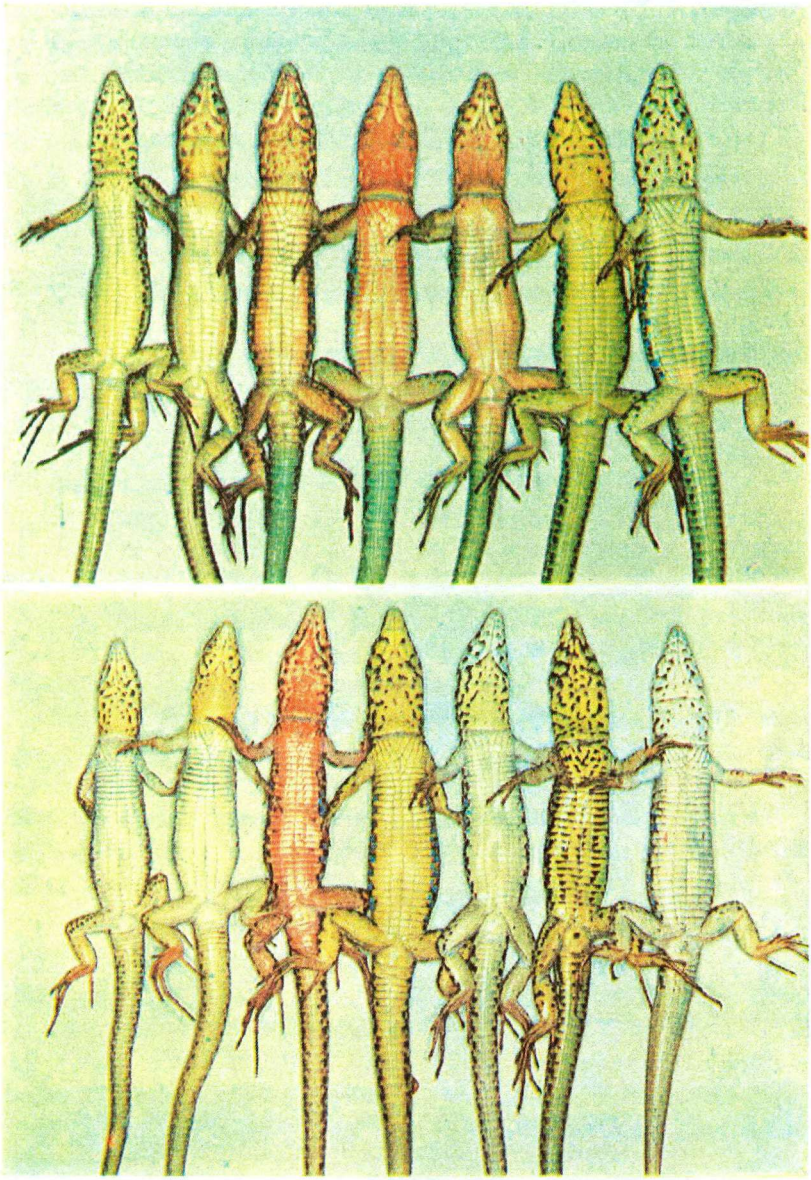
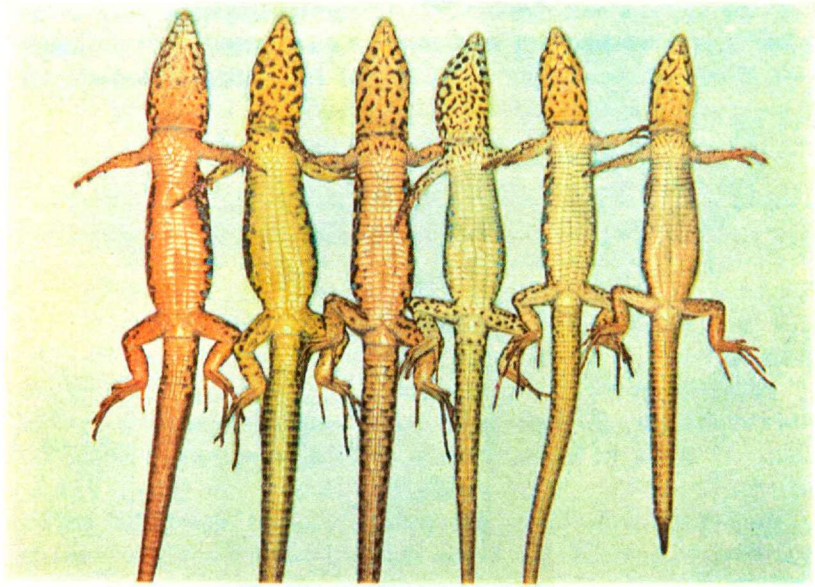


Fig. 23 (above). — *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta* Gmelin. Ventral aspect of specimens of Fig. 19 (Photo R. Innocenti).

Fig. 24 (below). — *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova (first 5 specimens from the left) and *Lacerta tiliguerta tiliguerta*. Ventral aspect of the specimens of Fig. 20 (Photo R. Innocenti).



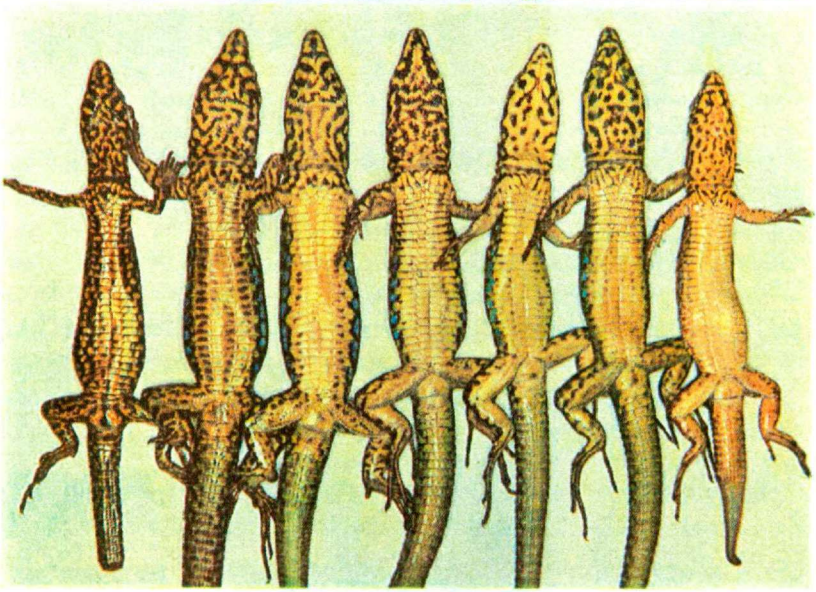


Fig. 25 (above). — *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* subsp. nova. Ventral aspect of the specimens of Fig. 19 (Photo R. Innocenti).

Fig. 26 (below). — *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi* subsp. nova (first 3 specimens from the left) and *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae* subsp. nova. Ventral aspect of the specimens of Fig. 22 (Photo R. Innocenti).

times reddish) insular race of *Lacerta tiliguerta*; the supraciliary stripe is continuous (♀♀ and some ♂♂) or subcontinuous (some ♂♂), discontinuous in only 25-27% of the males; the inner row of ventral plates is devoid of any spots.

Description of the holotype (Figs. 21 and 25, 2nd specimen from the left). Small, rather platycephalous. Normal head scutellation. Nasals in contact behind the rostral. 5/5 supraciliaries; 10/10 supraciliary granules in an uninterrupted series; 1st supraciliary in contact with the 2nd supraocular; small occipital, a little wider than the long interparietal; 4 supralabials in front of the subocular; large tympanicum and massetericum, the latter separated from the supratemporals by a row of temporals; 5/5 supratemporals; 25 gulars; 11 collar scales. 61 smooth midbody scales. Ventrals in 6 longitudinal and 26 transverse rows; 18/20 femoral pores and 28/27 subdigital lamellae under the 4th toe. Pileus brown with black dots; dorsal bands (partially reduced by the spreading of the black pigment of the occipital and parietal stripes) brown in colour with a slight olive-green nuance posteriorly and on the back of the tail; the discontinuous, hazel-grey supraciliary stripe becomes continuous and pea-green on the proximal portion of the tail. Sides of the head brown and hazel-grey with pea-green supralabials and lower temporals. Sides of the trunk with a black network enclosing many small, rounded greenish-yellow spots above and a few, larger, light-green rounded spots below; blue axillary spot present with another similar but smaller spot just in front; tail laterally pea-green and black. Ventral side of the head, throat and breast cadmium yellow with black spots and vermiculations; belly and ventral side of tail and legs light-yellow with a greenish tinge; outer ventrals with ultramarine blue and black spots; a few intermediate ventrals have a dark grey spot. Some black spots exist under the legs which, dorsally, are brown with rounded hazel-grey spots.

Measurements (in mm): from tip of snout to vent = 55; tail regenerated; pileus length = 13.2; width of head = 7.9; depth of head = 6.2; fore limb = 19.8; hind limb = 30.5.

Description of the paratypes (Tables 1-25; Figs. 21, 25). In general, their characters correspond rather well to those of the holotype, except for the fact that they usually have a continuous

supraciliary stripe. See Figs. 20, 21, 24 and 25, Tables 1-25 and sections A and B for the analytic data on their colour, pattern and morphology.

The *scutum massetericum* touches the supratemporals or, more often, is divided from them by one — or sometimes two — rows of temporals.

The more or less intense ventral yellow occurs in the following percentage of individuals:

	head		breast		abdomen	
	♂♂	♀♀	♂♂	♀♀	♂♂	♀♀
Pietricaggiosa	75	100	75	100	66	37
Piana	87	100	87	100	87	71
Maestro Maria	90	100	90	100	90	66

The following head scutellation anomalies were found in the paratypes (l. = left, r. = right):

1) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of the parietals: Pietricaggiosa ♂♂ 13809, 13811, ♀ 13815; Piana ♂♂ 13820, 13821, 13823, 13824, ♀♀ 13828, 13830; Maestro Maria ♂♂ 13856, 13858, 13860, 13864;

2) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of one granule or a small plate: Pietricaggiosa ♂♂ 13800, 13810; Piana ♀♀ 13831, 13834; Maestro Maria ♂♂ 13857, 13859;

3) internasal touching the frontal: Pietricaggiosa ♀♀ 13812, 13815; Piana ♂♂ 13823, 13827;

4) internasal touching the rostral: Piana ♂♂ 13828;

5) a small plate in the middle of the postnasal, internasal, loreal and supranasal: Pietricaggiosa ♂ 13811 (l.);

6) loreal divided in two parts: Pietricaggiosa ♂ 13801 (l., r.);

7) loreal divided in three parts: Piana ♀ 13834 (r.);

8) two small plates in the middle of the frontoparietal, parietal, 3rd and 4th supraoculars: Pietricaggiosa ♀ 13812 (r.);

9) 1st supraocular divided in two parts: Pietricaggiosa ♀ 13813 (l.); Piana ♂ 13824 (r.);

10) internasal fragmented (6): Pietricaggiosa ♂ 13802;

11) 3rd supraocular fragmented: Maestro Maria ♀ 13866 (r.);

12) 4th supraocular fragmented: Maestro Maria ♂♂ 13857 (l., r,). 13861 (r.);

13) frontoparietal fragmented: Piana ♂ 13821 (l., r.); Maestro Maria ♂ 13857 (l.);

14) occipital fragmented: Maestro Maria ♂ 13862;

15) parietal fragmented: Maestro Maria ♂ 13857 (l., r.);

16) 4th supraocular divided in two parts: Maestro Maria ♂ 13864 (l., r.);

17) three supralabials in front of the subocular: Maestro Maria ♂ 13856 (r.), ♀ 13869 (r.);

18) five supralabials in front of the subocular: Pietricaggiosa ♀ 13817 (l.); Piana ♀ 13834 (r.).

Measurements (in mm): 1 - from tip of snout to vent; 2 - tail length; 3 - pileus length; 4 - width of head; 5 - depth of head; 6 - length of fore limb; 7 - length of hind limb.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
♂ 13802 (Pietricaggiosa)	57	(102 reg.!)	13.3	8.7	6.2	18.5	30
♂ 13825 (Piana)	53	126	13.6	8.4	6.3	21.1	34.3
♂ 13823 (Piana)	58	reg.	14.4	7.6	6.1	21.6	34
♂ 13821 (Piana)	60	reg.	14.3	8.5	6.7	21.4	34.2
♂ 13855 (Maestro Maria)	53	113	12.7	9	6.1	18.4	31.5
♂ 13857 (Maestro Maria)	57	reg.	13.5	8.3	6.2	20	31.8
♀ 13819 (Pietricaggiosa)	51	reg.	10.9	6.6	5.2	16	25.9
♀ 13828 (Piana)	53	106	12	6.5	5.3	18.1	29.6
♀ 13866 (Maestro Maria)	49	100	10.6	6.8	5	15.9	25
♀ 13873 (Maestro Maria)	55	reg.	11.3	7.7	5.4	17.1	26.1

AFFINITIES. - *Lacerta tiliguerta eiselti* differs from the nominate race, to which it is closely related, by the following characters: 1) the male supraciliary stripe is more often continuous (72-75%) than in the Corsican specimens (34-67%); 2) the ventral yellow occurs much more frequently than in the nominate

(6) The irregular fragmentary aspect of some of the plates almost certainly has a posttraumatic rather than genetic origin.

race: all the females and the majority of the males have at least a yellow head and breast; 3) the slight tendency towards dwarfism, more evident in the females.

c. - The Vacca lizard:

Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae subsp. nova (Tables 1-25, Figs. 22, 26).

Holotype: ♂ n. 13794 M.F.; Riccardo Innocenti, Benedetto and Marco Lanza leg., 22.VII.1971.

Paratypes: 7 ♂♂ n. 13788 - 13793 and 13795 M.F., 4 ♀♀ n. 13796 - 13799 M.F., same data as for the holotype.

Derivatio nominis. - I take pleasure in dedicating this new form to Miss Alice G. C. Grandison of the British Museum of Natural History, London.

Diagnosis. - A medium-sized (maximum body length: ♂ 63 mm, ♀ 57 mm) insular race of *Lacerta tiliguerta*, striated, dorsally brown or dark-brown and ventrally yellow; underside of the head, throat and belly strongly spotted or vermiculated with black; the inner series of ventral plates occasionally provided with some dark spots in the males; *scutum massetericum* lacking or extremely reduced.

Description of the holotype (Figs. 22 and 26, 3rd specimen from the right). - Rather small and platycephalous. Normal head scutellation, except for the interposition of the parietals in a very short tract between interparietal and occipital. Nasals form a suture behind the rostral. 5/6 supraciliaries; 13 + 1/12 supraciliary granules, disposed in an uninterrupted series between 1st and 4th supraoculars on the right side; 1st supraciliary in contact with the 2nd supraocular only on the left side; occipital triangular, very long, separated for a very short tract by the little, rhombic interparietal, and wider than the latter; 4 supralabials in front of the subocular; tympanicum well developed; massetericum lacking; 8/8 supratemporals; 35 gulars; 9 collar scales. 61 smooth midbody scales. Ventrals in 6 longitudinal and 25 transverse rows; 22/21 femoral pores and 32/31 subdigital lamellae under the 4th toe.

Pileus brown with black spots; dorsal band brown; vertebral stripe poorly developed and lacking on the anterior third of the

trunk; supraciliary stripes discontinuous, hazel coloured in front of the fore limbs, greenish-yellow in the rest; tail brown, having black and some little greenish-yellow spots, the latter pertaining to the supraciliary stripes; sides of the head brown with yellow and black supralabials; sides of the neck brown with small hazel spots; sides of the trunk black (temporal band) and brown with small greenish-yellow and 6-7 blue spots, one of which is the axillar one; tail laterally brown with some black and greenish-yellow small spots; ventral side of the head, throat and breast yellow (similar to S.n. 228) with many black spots and vermiculations; belly, ventral sides of the legs and submaxillars a little lighter (similar to S.n. 244), the latter with a greenish tinge; ventral side of the tail dirty greenish-yellow; outer row of ventrals spotted with black and blue (similar to S.n. 472); a few blackish spots on the intermediate row.

Measurements (in mm): from tip of snout to vent = 57; tail regenerated; pileus length = 14.3; width of head = 9; depth of head = 6.5; fore limb = 20; hind limb = 34.2.

Description of the paratypes (Tables 1-25; Figs. 22, 26). - In general, their characters correspond rather well to those of the holotype. See Figs. 22 and 26, Tables 1-25 and sections A and B for the analytic data on their colour, pattern and morphology.

The *scutum massetericum* is lacking or extremely reduced. The entire ventral surface is always a more or less intense yellow; reddish ventral colours are always lacking.

The following head scutellation anomalies were found (l. = left; r. = right):

1) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of the parietals: ♂♂ 13788, 13792, 13794;
2) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of a granule or a small plate: ♂♂ 13789, 13793, 13795;
3) 1st supraocular partially fused with the 1st supraciliary: ♀ 13796 (l.);
4) 3rd supraocular fragmented: ♀ 13796 (r.);
5) 1st supraciliary divided in two parts: ♂ 13795 (r.);
6) frontoparietal fragmented: ♂ 13789 (l.);

7) 4th supraocular fragmented: ♂ ♂ 13789 (r.), 13791 (r.);

8) an elongated scale interposed between the supraciliary granules and 2nd and 3rd supraoculars: ♂ 13788 (l., r.).

Measurements (in mm): 1 - from tip of snout to vent; 2 - tail length; 3 - pileus length; 4 - width of head; 5 - depth of head; 6 - length of fore limb; 7 - length of hind-limb.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
♂ 13790	61	127	15.3	9.5	6.7	23.2	37.3
♂ 13788	63	reg.	14.8	8.5	7	22.2	30.5
♀ 13798	53	reg.	11.4	6.6	4.9	18	26.8
♀ 13796	57	reg.	12.1	6.8	5.2	19.1	29.8

AFFINITIES. - *Lacerta tiliguerta grandisonae* differs from the nominate race in that: 1) the *scutum massetericum* is lacking or extremely reduced; 2) the ventral yellow is present in all the specimens; 3) the black pattern under the head and on the throat and breast is more developed; 4) there is a certain tendency towards dorsal melanism.

d. - The Toro Piccolo and Toro Grande lizard:

Lacerta tiliguerta maresi subsp. nova (Tables 1-25, Figs. 22, 26).

Holotype: ♂ n. 13758 M. F., Toro Piccolo Islet; Patrizio Blandina, Marcello Grassini, Benedetto, Laura and Marco Lanza leg., 1.VIII.1971.

Paratypes: 12 specimens from Toro Piccolo Islet (6 ♂ ♂ n. 13759 - 13764 and 5 ♀ ♀ n. 13765 - 13769 M. F.) and 18 specimens from Toro Grande Islet (12 ♂ ♂ n. 13770 - 13781 and 6 ♀ ♀ n. 13782 - 13787 M. F.); same data as for the holotype.

Derivatio nominis. - I take pleasure in dedicating this new form to Mr. Lodovico Mares, Italian businessman and Maecenas, whose generosity made it possible for the « Gruppo Ricerche Scientifiche Tecniche Subacquee » of Florence to organize scientific research expeditions to the Shadwan Island (Egypt), Galita Islands (Tunisia), Cape Verde Islands (Portugal), Cuba, Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) and in Ecuador, Sudan, Kenya and Tanzania.

Diagnosis. - A big (maximum body length: ♂ 71 mm, ♀ 64 mm), dorsally black reticulated (dorsal residual ground colour brown or green), ventrally yellow insular race of *Lacerta tiliguerta*; underside of the head, throat and belly strongly spotted or vermiculated with black; also the inner series of ventral plates is more or less dark spotted in both sexes; supraciliary stripes discontinuous in all the adult males and in more than 60% of the adult females (subcontinuous in the remaining ones).

Description of the holotype (Figs. 22 and 26, 2nd specimen from the left). - Big, rather platycephalous. Normal head scutellation, except for the 1st left and 4th right supraocular which are divided in 2 and 3 parts respectively. Nasals form a suture behind the rostral. 6/? supraciliaries; 9/11 supraciliary granules, in an uninterrupted series between 1st and 4th supraocular on the right side; 1st left supraciliary divided in two parts, the posterior one (actually the 2nd supraciliary) in contact with the 2nd supraocular; 1st right supraciliary not in contact with the 2nd supraocular; occipital triangular, very long and much wider than the small, rhombic interparietal; 4 supralabials in front of the subocular; tympanicum and massetericum well developed, the latter separated from the upper temporals by 3 rows of temporals; 9/8 supratemporals; 28 gulars; 9 collar scales. 65 smooth midbody scales. Ventrals in 6 longitudinal and 28 transverse rows; 22/21 femoral pores and 34/32 subdigital lamellae under the 4th toe.

Pileus black with a fine brown network; all the dorsal and lateral parts occupied by a dense reticulation; residue of the dorsal bands brownish olive-green; the small spots on the limbs and those of the supraciliary stripe — which continue on the basal part of the tail — are yellowish while those on the sides are yellowish-green mixed, along the anterior half of the trunk, with 11/11 ultramarine spots, one of which is the axillar; sides of the head blackish with greenish-yellow spots on the supralabials and lower temporals; sides of the tail olivaceous with some black and yellowish-green dots; ventral parts cadmium yellow, strongly spotted or vermiculated with black except for the inner row of ventrals which has a few blackish spots; submaxillars yellow with a greenish nuance; many blue spots (similar to S.n.

477) on the outer row of ventrals and one on the anterior base of the thigh; ventral side of the tail proximally yellow with black spots, distally grey with or without a blackish pattern.

Measurements (in mm): from tip of snout to vent = 68; tail regenerated; pileus length = 15.4; width of head = 10.2; depth of head = 7.2; fore limb = 22.3; hind limb = 35.8.

Description of the paratypes (Tables 1-25, Figs. 22, 29). - In general, their characters correspond well to those of the holotype. See Figs. 22 and 29, Tables 1-25 and sections A and B for the analytic data on their colour, pattern and morphology.

The *scutum massetericum* is separated from the supratemporals by 1-3 rows of temporals (in contact, on the left side, only in the ♀ n. 13786).

The pileus is sometimes brown with black spots.

The following head scutellation anomalies were found (l. = left, r. = right):

1) 1st supraocular divided in two parts: Toro Piccolo ♂♂ 13762 (l., r.), 13764 (l.), ♀♀ 13766 (l., r.), 13767 (l.), 13768 (l.), 13769 (r.); Toro Grande ♂ 13781 (l., r.);

2) 1st supraocular divided in three parts: Toro Piccolo ♂♂ 13761 (l., r.), 13764 (r.), ♀♀ 13765 (r.), 13769 (l.);

3) 3 supralabials in front of the subocular: Toro Grande ♂♂ 13775 (l.), 13780 (l.), ♀♀ 13783 (r.), 13784 (r.), 13787 (r.);

4) 4th supraocular divided in two parts: Toro Piccolo ♀ 13769 (r.); Toro Grande ♂ 13770 (r.);

5) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of the parietals: Toro Grande ♂♂ 13777, 13779;

6) interparietal not touching the occipital because of the interposition of one granule or a small plate: Toro Grande ♂ 13778;

8) a large plate in the middle of the internasal, prefrontal and frontal: Toro Piccolo ♂ 13760;

9) 5 supralabials in front of the subocular: Toro Piccolo ♂ 13761 (r.);

10) postnasal divided in two parts: Toro Piccolo ♂ 13763 (l., r.);

11) occipital divided in two parts: Toro Piccolo ♂ 13763; Toro Grande ♂ 13772;

12) loreal divided in two parts: Toro Piccolo ♀ 13769 (r.);

13) loreal partially fused with the frontoparietal: Toro Grande ♂ 13779 (r.);

14) a granule between the 1st and 2nd supraocular: Toro Grande ♂ 13779 (l.);

15) a small plate deriving from the 3rd supraocular, in the middle of the 3rd and 4th supraoculars and frontoparietal: Toro Grande ♂ 13778 (r.);

17) interparietal and occipital fused together: Toro Grande ♂ 13772;

18) 4th supraocular divided in three parts: Toro Grande ♂ 13771 (l.);

19) 4th supraocular partially divided in two parts: Toro Grande ♂ 13771 (l.);

20) internasal in contact with the frontal: Toro Grande ♂ 13782;

21) occipital fragmented: Toro Piccolo ♂ 13759;

22) loreal fragmented: Toro Piccolo ♀ 13765 (l.);

23) posterior half of the pileus fragmented: Toro Piccolo ♀ 13765.

Measurements (in mm): 1 - from tip of snout to vent; 2 - tail length; 3 - pileus length; 4 - width of head; 5 - depth of head; 6 - length of fore limb; 7 - length of hind limb.

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
♂	13760	(Toro Piccolo)	66	reg.	15.7	10	7.2	23.5	37.9
♂	13761	(Toro Piccolo)	71	reg.	15.8	10.3	7.5	24.2	38.9
♂	13763	(Toro Piccolo)	71	broken	16.7	10.3	8.2	24.6	38.5
♂	13777	(Toro Grande)	60	reg.	13.9	9	6.8	21.8	33.6
♂	13779	(Toro Grande)	62	reg.	14.9	9.8	7	22.5	31.6
♂	13776	(Toro Grande)	68	reg.	15.3	10	7	24.1	35
♂	13771	(Toro Grande)	69	reg.	15.6	10	7.2	24.9	37.8
♀	13767	(Toro Piccolo)	61	reg.	12.7	8.2	6.1	21.1	30.2
♀	13769	(Toro Piccolo)	64	reg.	13.2	8.1	6	20.5	31.3
♀	13782	(Toro Grande)	54	broken	11.3	7	5	19	29.8
♀	13783	(Toro Grande)	64	reg.	12.5	7.7	6	20.3	28.5

AFFINITIES. - *Lacerta tiliguerta toro* Mertens, 1932, from Toro Islet (10 km S of the southernmost tip of S. Antioco Island, Sardinia) has the most affinity to *Lacerta tiliguerta maresi*; this latter differs mainly from the subsp. *toro* by 1) the greater size (maximum head + body length: *maresi* ♂ 71 mm, ♀ 64 mm; *toro* ♂ 65 mm, ♀ 58 mm); 2) the presence of a discontinuous supraciliary stripe in all the males and in the majority of the females (continuous or sometimes subcontinuous in *Lacerta tiliguerta toro*); 3) the generally less developed black abdominal pattern.

D. - Conclusions.

In addition to what is contained in the summary one may include the following: *Coluber viridiflavus* and *Lacerta tiliguerta* are, respectively, the most common Corsican snake and lizard; the populations present on the Cerbicale Islands are surely Corsican in origin as well as the gecko *Phyllodactylus europaeus*, known to inhabit Corsica, the Sanguinarie Islands near Ajaccio and (unpublished data) many islands, islets and rocks of southeastern Corsica.

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ADDENDA

TORNIELLI A. [Uccelli rinvenuti durante l'estate negli anni compresi tra il 1957 e il 1967 nell' isola del Cavallo (Bocche di Bonifacio), in Corsica e isolotti della costa orientale corsa. *Riv. ital. Ornit.*, 42 (S. 2), no. 3, pp. 201-226, 4 figg. (1972)] observed the following birds on an unspecified island of the Cerbicale Archipelago: *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* (22.VI.1957: several specimens, some in juvenile plumage, on the rocks and in the sea) and *Larus argentatus michahellis* (22.VI. 1957: a colony with several nesting specimens; some young birds were as yet unable to fly).

ZEVACO C. [La végétation des îles et ilots du Sud de la Corse. *Bull. Soc. Sci. hist. nat. Corse*, 89, no. 590, pp. 51-111 (1969)] gives some brief general notes on the Cerbicale Islands (pp. 60, 64); however, this work is incomplete as the part concerning the flora has never been published.

TABLE 1. - *Dorsal pattern. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	1-6	3.33	2	(3)	1-3	2.33	3
Fautea	(9)	1-5	2.88	—	(5)	1-2	1.20	1
Bavella	(9)	1-3	2.00	2	(5)	1-2	1.20	1
Restonica	(10)	2-7	3.00	2	(4)	1	1.00	1
Forana	(13)	2-6	2.76	—	(7)	1-2	1.71	2
Maestro Maria	(11)	1-5	2.27	2	(9)	1-2	1.11	1
Piana	(8)	2-3	2.50	—	(7)	1-2	1.42	1
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	1-6	2.41	2	(8)	1	1.00	1
Vacca	(8)	2-4	3.00	3	(4)	1-3	1.50	1
Toro Grande	(12)	5-7	6.58	7	(6)	5-6	5.80	6
Toro Piccolo	(7)	7	7.00	7	(5)	5-7	6.00	7

TABLE 2. - *Discontinuous supraciliary stripe. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the percentage.*

	Males		Females	
Piccovagia	(6)	66.66	(3)	0.00
Fautea	(9)	44.44	(5)	0.00
Bavella	(9)	33.33	(5)	0.00
Restonica	(10)	70.00	(4)	20.00
Forana	(13)	69.23	(7)	0.00
Maestro Maria	(11)	27.27	(9)	0.00
Piana	(8)	25.00	(7)	0.00
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	25.00	(8)	0.00
Vacca	(8)	50.00	(4)	0.00
Toro Grande	(12)	100	(6)	66.66
Toro Piccolo	(7)	100	(5)	80.00

TABLE 3. - *Development of the dark marking under the head. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	1-3	1.66	1	(3)	2-3	2.33	2
Fautea	(9)	0-3	1.33	0	(5)	1-2	1.40	1
Bavella	(9)	1-3	1.44	1	(5)	0-3	1.60	2
Restonica	(10)	0-3	2.00	3	(4)	1-3	2.00	2
Forana	(13)	1-3	1.76	2	(7)	0-2	1.28	1-2
Maestro Maria	(11)	1-4	2.90	4	(9)	1-4	2.88	3
Piana	(8)	1-2	1.75	2	(7)	1-2	1.57	2
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	1-4	2.66	2	(8)	1-3	2.57	3
Vacca	(8)	3-5	4.37	5	(4)	3-5	3.75	3
Toro Grande	(12)	4-5	4.75	5	(6)	4-5	4.66	5
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5-6	5.57	6	(5)	4-6	5.20	5-6

TABLE 4. - *Development of the dark marking on the outer ventral plates. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	1-2	1.83	2	(3)	1-2	1.33	1
Fautea	(9)	2-3	2.11	2	(5)	1-2	1.60	2
Bavella	(9)	0-2	1.22	1	(5)	1-2	1.80	2
Restonica	(10)	1-2	1.50	1-2	(4)	0-3	1.50	—
Forana	(13)	1-3	1.92	2	(7)	1-2	1.57	2
Maestro Maria	(11)	1-2	1.81	2	(9)	1-2	1.55	2
Piana	(8)	1-2	1.87	2	(7)	1-2	1.57	2
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	1-3	2.00	2	(8)	1-2	1.75	2
Vacca	(8)	0-3	2.12	2	(4)	1-3	1.50	1
Toro Grande	(12)	3	3.00	3	(6)	3	3.00	3
Toro Piccolo	(7)	3	3.00	3	(5)	3	3.00	3

TABLE 5. - *Development of the dark marking on the intermediate ventral plates. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	0-1	0.16	0	(3)	0	0.00	0
Fautea	(9)	0-1	0.22	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Bavella	(9)	0-1	1.11	0	(5)	0-1	0.40	0
Restonica	(10)	0-2	0.80	0	(4)	0-1	0.25	0
Forana	(10)	0-2	0.38	0	(4)	0-1	0.20	0
Maestro Maria	(11)	0-1	0.18	0	(9)	0	0.00	0
Piana	(8)	0-1	0.37	0	(7)	0	0.00	0
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	0-2	1.00	1	(8)	0-1	0.50	0-1
Vacca	(8)	0-2	1.12	1	(4)	0-2	0.50	0
Toro Grande	(12)	2-3	2.75	3	(6)	2-3	2.50	2-3
Toro Piccolo	(7)	2-3	2.28	2	(5)	2-3	2.80	3

TABLE 6. - *Development of the dark marking on the inner ventral plates. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	0	0.00	0	(3)	0	0.00	0
Fautea	(9)	0	0.00	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Bavella	(9)	0	0.00	0	(5)	0-1	0.20	0
Restonica	(10)	0-1	0.20	0	(4)	0	0.00	0
Forana	(10)	0-2	0.15	0	(4)	0	0.00	0
Maestro Maria	(11)	0	0.00	0	(9)	0	0.00	0
Piana	(8)	0	0.00	0	(7)	0	0.00	0
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	0-1	0.08	0	(8)	0	0.00	0
Vacca	(8)	0-1	0.50	0-1	(4)	0	0.00	0
Toro Grande	(12)	1-3	2.33	3	(6)	1-2	1.66	2
Toro Piccolo	(7)	1-3	1.57	1	(5)	2-3	2.40	2

TABLE 7. - *Total number of lateral blue spots between axilla and groin. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme and average values.*

	Males			Females		
Piccovagia	(6)	2-20	9.16	(3)	0-3	0.99
Fautea	(9)	0-27	6.99	(5)	0	0.00
Bavella	(9)	0-17	5.10	(5)	0-2	0.40
Restonica	(10)	2-39	12.50	(4)	0-8	1.50
Forana	(13)	0-8	3.06	(7)	0-2	0.28
Maestro Maria	(11)	4-11	6.26	(9)	0-4	1.65
Piana	(8)	0-10	4.12	(7)	0-4	0.99
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	1-14	6.00	(8)	0-2	0.25
Vacca	(8)	3-16	9.62	(4)	0-5	3.00
Toro Grande	(12)	1-39	15.66	(6)	1-13	6.40
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5-22	13.99	(5)	0-29	8.40

TABLE 8. - *Intensity of the yellow under the head and on the throat. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	0-3	0.50	0	(3)	0	0.00	0
Fautea	(9)	0-2	0.22	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Bavella	(9)	0-3	0.33	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Restonica	(10)	0-3	0.30	0	(4)	0-2	0.50	0
Forana	(13)	0-3	0.69	0	(7)	0-3	1.00	0
Maestro Maria	(11)	0-3	2.72	3	(9)	2-3	2.55	3
Piana	(8)	0-3	2.25	3	(7)	2-3	2.57	3
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	0-5	2.75	4	(8)	2-5	3.75	5
Vacca	(8)	4-5	4.75	5	(4)	4-6	5.00	5
Toro Grande	(12)	5	5.00	5	(6)	5	5.00	5
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5	5.00	5	(5)	5-6	5.20	5

TABLE 9. - *Intensity of the breast yellow. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	0-3	0.66	0	(3)	0	0.00	0
Fautea	(9)	0-2	0.22	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Bavella	(9)	0-3	0.33	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Restonica	(10)	0-3	0.30	0	(4)	0-2	0.50	0
Forana	(13)	0-3	0.69	0	(7)	0-3	1.00	0
Maestro Maria	(11)	0-3	2.72	3	(9)	1-3	1.00	0
Piana	(8)	0-3	2.12	2	(7)	2-3	2.57	2-3
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	0-4	2.66	4	(8)	2-5	3.62	3
Vacca	(8)	4-5	4.50	4	(4)	4-6	4.75	4
Toro Grande	(12)	5	5.00	5	(6)	5	5.00	5
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5	5.00	5	(5)	5-6	5.20	5

TABLE 10. - *Intensity of the abdominal yellow. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	0-2	0.50	0	(3)	0	0.00	0
Fautea	(9)	0-1	0.11	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Bavella	(9)	0-2	0.22	0	(5)	0	0.00	0
Restonica	(10)	0	0.00	0	(4)	0	0.00	0
Forana	(13)	0-2	0.38	0	(7)	0-1	0.57	1
Maestro Maria	(11)	0-3	2.27	2-3	(9)	0-3	1.22	0-2
Piana	(8)	0-3	1.62	1	(7)	0-2	1.14	2
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	0-4	2.08	0	(8)	0-2	0.75	0
Vacca	(8)	3-5	3.87	4	(4)	0-5	2.50	—
Toro Grande	(12)	4-5	4.16	4	(6)	3-5	4.16	4
Toro Piccolo	(7)	4	4.00	4	(5)	4-6	5.20	4

TABLE 11. - *Length (in mm) of the head + body of the largest specimen. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the above value.*

	Males	Females
Piccovagia	(6) 65	(3) 55
Fautea	(9) 60	(5) 59
Bavella	(9) 63	(5) 56
Restonica	(10) 65	(6) 57
Forana	(13) 57	(7) 57
Maestro Maria	(11) 57	(9) 55
Piana	(8) 60	(7) 53
Pietricaggiosa	(12) 57	(8) 51
Vacca	(8) 63	(4) 57
Toro Grande	(12) 69	(6) 64
Toro Piccolo	(7) 71	(5) 64

TABLE 12. - *Number of dorsal scales in a transverse series halfway between axilla and groin. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	C1-69	66.16	68-69	(3)	58-71	64.00	—
Fautea	(9)	64-72	67.80	67	(5)	60-67	63.40	—
Bavella	(9)	59-73	64.66	60-65	(5)	56-62	58.80	—
Restonica	(10)	55-69	60.30	59-61	(6)	52-64	59.50	62
Forana	(13)	59-68	64.30	67	(7)	58-64	60.57	60
Maestro Maria	(11)	57-66	61.36	62	(9)	53-61	57.66	60
Piana	(8)	55-69	61.37	62	(7)	55-67	62.00	62
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	57-69	63.25	62	(8)	53-61	58.87	60
Vacca	(8)	61-67	64.25	64-65	(4)	57-68	62.50	—
Toro Grande	(12)	64-72	68.25	68	(6)	64-66	65.00	—
Toro Piccolo	(7)	64-67	66.00	67	(5)	64-66	65.20	65-66

TABLE 13. - *Number of ventral scales in a longitudinal series (not including the last row of scales which are clearly larger than the preanal ones but irregularly placed). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	23-26	25.33	26	(3)	26-27	26.66	27
Fautea	(9)	24-26	25.00	25	(5)	26-27	26.80	27
Bavella	(9)	24-27	26.11	27	(5)	28-30	29.00	28-30
Restonica	(10)	25-29	26.40	26	(6)	26-30	27.66	27-28
Forana	(13)	24-28	25.53	26	(7)	27-28	27.57	28
Maestro Maria	(11)	25-28	26.45	26	(9)	28-30	28.44	28
Piana	(8)	25-28	26.62	26	(7)	28-30	28.85	28
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	24-28	26.16	26	(8)	28-30	28.85	29
Vacca	(8)	25-26	25.37	25	(4)	26-28	27.00	27
Toro Grande	(12)	25-28	26.75	27	(6)	28-31	29.33	28-30
Toro Piccolo	(7)	26-29	27.85	28	(5)	29-32	30.40	30

TABLE 14. - *Number of collar scales. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	9-12	10.33	10	(3)	7-11	9.33	—
Fautea	(9)	9-11	10.20	10-11	(5)	9-10	9.60	10
Bavella	(9)	9-12	10.22	9-11	(5)	8-11	9.60	10
Restonica	(10)	9-12	10.00	9	(6)	8-11	9.33	—
Forana	(13)	8-11	9.61	9-10	(7)	8-11	9.42	10
Maestro Maria	(11)	9-11	10.09	10-11	(9)	9-11	9.66	9-10
Piana	(8)	9-11	10.12	10	(7)	9-12	10.42	10
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	7-11	9.25	9	(8)	7-10	8.50	8-9
Vacca	(8)	8-10	9.00	9	(4)	7-9	8.00	8
Toro Grande	(12)	9-12	10.16	9-11	(6)	9-12	10.33	9-11
Toro Piccolo	(7)	9-12	10.00	9	(5)	9-11	10.00	10

TABLE 15. - *Number of gular scales in a longitudinal series. Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	29-35	31.50	32	(3)	27-31	29.00	—
Fautea	(9)	24-39	32.30	32-33-35	(5)	26-35	30.40	—
Bavella	(9)	27-35	29.88	27	(5)	29-32	30.60	30-32
Restonica	(10)	27-32	29.40	27	(6)	29-32	30.16	29
Forana	(13)	26-36	30.00	28-30	(7)	26-34	28.71	26-27
Maestro Maria	(11)	27-35	31.00	29-31-32	(9)	28-32	30.11	30
Piana	(8)	29-36	31.50	31	(7)	26-29	27.57	28
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	25-30	27.50	27	(8)	24-30	27.87	30
Vacca	(8)	30-37	33.12	33	(4)	31-36	33.25	—
Toro Grande	(12)	26-35	32.00	34	(6)	27-32	29.66	29
Toro Piccolo	(7)	28-31	30.14	30-31	(5)	28-34	30.60	—

TABLE 16. - *Number of femoral pores (left). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (betwen parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	20-26	23.16	—	(3)	22-23	22.33	22
Fautea	(9)	18-27	23.22	23	(5)	20-23	21.40	20-22
Bavella	(9)	19-25	21.88	20-21-25	(5)	18-26	21.80	—
Restonica	(10)	20-24	22.20	21-24	(6)	20-22	20.50	20
Forana	(13)	18-23	21.23	23	(7)	18-22	20.00	18-20-21
Maestro Maria	(11)	18-27	19.81	19	(9)	17-20	18.77	19
Piana	(8)	20-26	22.87	20	(7)	20-23	21.28	21
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	18-22	20.00	19	(8)	18-23	20.62	20
Vacca	(8)	20-25	22.00	21	(4)	20-22	21.00	21
Toro Grande	(12)	20-25	23.08	23	(6)	21-25	22.33	22
Toro Piccolo	(7)	20-24	21.71	21	(5)	20-23	21.20	20

TABLE 17. - *Number of femoral pores (right). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	21-25	23.50	23-25	(3)	20-23	22.00	23
Fautea	(9)	19-27	23.44	22-23	(5)	20-22	21.40	22
Bavella	(9)	19-23	21.55	23	(5)	18-25	21.60	22
Restonica	(10)	20-25	21.60	21	(6)	19-23	20.50	20
Forana	(13)	18-24	21.46	23	(7)	19-22	20.57	19-21-22
Maestro Maria	(11)	18-27	20.00	20	(9)	16-21	18.44	18
Piana	(8)	20-26	22.87	21-24	(7)	19-23	21.14	19-22-23
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	19-22	20.16	19-20	(8)	19-24	20.25	19
Vacca	(8)	21-24	22.00	21-22	(4)	21-23	21.75	21
Toro Grande	(12)	20-24	22.91	24	(6)	20-25	21.83	21-22
Toro Piccolo	(7)	19-24	21.14	20-21	(5)	20-22	20.80	20-21

TABLE 18. - *Number of subdigital lamellae of the 4th toe (left). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	29-34	32.00	33	(3)	27-30	29.00	30
Fautea	(9)	29-33	30.77	31	(5)	29-33	30.25	29
Bavella	(9)	28-37	30.50	30	(5)	29-32	30.25	30
Restonica	(10)	27-33	30.40	30-31-33	(6)	25-34	28.83	—
Forana	(13)	27-32	30.10	30	(7)	27-31	29.33	19-21-22
Maestro Maria	(11)	24-30	28.00	29	(9)	26-31	28.85	31
Piana	(8)	30-35	31.62	30	(7)	27-33	31.14	32-33
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	26-30	27.88	28	(8)	26-29	27.87	28
Vacca	(8)	32-35	33.42	32	(4)	30-33	31.00	30
Toro Grande	(12)	29-35	32.58	32-35	(6)	30-33	31.16	30-31
Toro Piccolo	(7)	30-35	33.60	34-35	(5)	29-32	31.00	32

TABLE 19. - *Number of subdigital lamellae of the 4th toe (right). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	29-35	32.50	35	(3)	27-31	29.33	—
Fautea	(9)	26-33	30.55	33	(5)	29-33	31.00	30-33
Bavella	(9)	29-32	30.12	30	(5)	29-35	31.00	30
Restonica	(10)	26-33	29.50	30	(6)	26-32	29.00	—
Forana	(13)	27-36	30.18	30	(7)	28-31	29.57	31
Maestro Maria	(11)	25-31	28.30	29	(9)	27-30	28.33	28
Piana	(8)	31-35	32.12	31	(7)	28-33	30.71	31
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	26-30	28.10	28-29	(8)	25-29	28.00	29
Vacca	(8)	31-34	32.57	32	(4)	30-32	30.75	30
Toro Grande	(12)	29-35	32.71	32-34	(6)	31-33	32.00	31-33
Toro Piccolo	(7)	32-36	34.00	—	(5)	31-36	33.20	—

TABLE 20. - *Number of supraciliaries (left). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	6-7	6.16	6	(3)	5-6	5.66	6
Fautea	(9)	5-6	5.77	6	(5)	5-6	5.40	5
Bavella	(9)	5-7	6.00	6	(5)	6-7	6.40	6
Restonica	(10)	5-7	6.00	6	(6)	5-6	5.66	6
Forana	(13)	5-7	5.92	6	(7)	5-6	5.85	6
Maestro Maria	(11)	4-7	5.54	6	(9)	4-6	5.33	5-6
Piana	(8)	4-7	5.50	5-6	(7)	5-6	5.71	6
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	5-6	5.58	6	(8)	4-7	5.50	5-6
Vacca	(8)	5-7	5.75	6	(4)	5-6	5.50	—
Toro Grande	(12)	4-6	5.25	5	(6)	5-6	5.16	5
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5-6	5.57	5-6	(5)	5-6	5.60	6

TABLE 21. - *Number of supraciliaries (right). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	5.7	6.00	6	(3)	6	6.00	6
Fautea	(9)	5-7	6.00	6	(5)	6-7	6.20	6
Bavella	(9)	6-7	6.11	6	(5)	6-7	6.40	6
Restonica	(10)	4-7	5.90	6	(6)	4-7	5.66	6
Forana	(13)	5-8	6.07	6	(7)	5-7	6.14	6
Maestro Maria	(11)	4-6	5.36	5-6	(9)	4-6	5.33	5-6
Piana	(8)	5-6	5.75	6	(7)	4-7	6.00	6
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	3-7	5.41	5-6	(8)	5-7	5.87	6
Vacca	(8)	4-6	5.37	6	(4)	4-7	5.50	—
Toro Grande	(12)	3-6	4.91	5	(6)	5-6	5.16	5
Toro Piccolo	(7)	5-6	5.14	5	(5)	5-6	5.20	5

TABLE 22. - *Number of supraciliary granules (left). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	11-16	13.33	13	(3)	10-14	11.66	—
Fautea	(9)	10-14	12.20	11-14	(5)	11-17	13.00	11-13
Bavella	(9)	10-20	13.44	12-13	(5)	5-14	9.80	—
Restonica	(10)	10-20	14.60	12-16	(6)	12-15	13.50	13-14
Forana	(13)	6-14	11.84	14	(7)	10-12	11.28	12
Maestro Maria	(11)	9-12	10.18	9-11	(9)	8-13	10.55	10
Piana	(8)	10-14	12.00	11-13	(7)	9-20*	13.00	13
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	10-15	11.83	10-12-13	(8)	9-14	11.87	11-12-13
Vacca	(8)	9-16	11.62	9	(4)	9-14	11.00	—
Toro Grande	(12)	10-16	12.08	10-11	(6)	10-15	12.33	11
Toro Piccolo	(7)	9-14	11.28	10-11-14	(5)	7-13	10.00	—

* Only one female (n. 13828 M.F.) has so many supraciliary granules: 20 left and 21 right.

TABLE 23. - *Number of supraciliary granules (right). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	10-16	13.50	16	(3)	10-13	11.33	—
Fautea	(9)	11-19	13.20	13	(5)	12-17	13.40	12-13
Bavella	(9)	10-19	13.88	12	(5)	9-13	11.40	12
Restonica	(10)	11-17	13.80	14	(6)	10-15	12.80	—
Forana	(13)	6-13	11.00	11	(7)	9-12	10.58	11
Maestro Maria	(11)	9-13	10.72	10-11	(9)	8-15	10.66	9-10-12
Piana	(8)	10-13	11.87	12	(7)	9-21	12.85	11-12
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	10-14	11.66	12	(8)	8-13	11.00	12-13
Vacca	(8)	9-12	10.85	11	(4)	9-15	11.25	—
Toro Grande	(12)	11-17	13.08	13	(6)	8-13	11.00	12
Toro Piccolo	(7)	9-14	10.85	9-10	(5)	9-13	11.00	10-13

TABLE 24. - *Number of the supratemporal scales (left). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	3-9	5.16	4	(3)	4-5	4.66	5
Fautea	(9)	3-7	5.10	5	(5)	4-6	5.00	4-6
Bavella	(9)	4-7	5.44	5	(5)	5-7	5.80	5-6
Restonica	(10)	4-8	5.70	6	(6)	5-7	6.16	7
Forana	(13)	4-7	5.84	6	(7)	6-7	6.14	6
Maestro Maria	(11)	6-8	6.45	6	(9)	5-7	6.66	5
Piana	(8)	4-8	6.37	6-7	(7)	4-7	5.71	5-7
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	5-7	5.75	6	(8)	4-7	5.75	5
Vacca	(8)	6-8	6.87	6	(4)	6.10	7.50	7
Toro Grande	(12)	4-9	6.33	6	(6)	5-7	6.00	—
Toro Piccolo	(7)	7-9	7.85	7	(5)	6-10	6.80	6

TABLE 25. - *Number of supratemporal scales (right). Following each locality is the number of specimens studied (between parentheses) and the extreme, average and modal values.*

	Males				Females			
Piccovagia	(6)	3-10	5.16	3	(3)	4-5	4.66	5
Fautea	(9)	4-8	5.80	6	(5)	4-6	5.20	5-6
Bavella	(9)	4-7	5.44	5	(5)	4-7	6.00	6-7
Restonica	(10)	4.8	5.50	4-5	(6)	5-7	5.66	5
Forana	(13)	4-7	5.84	6	(7)	6-8	6.42	6
Maestro Maria	(11)	5-8	6.54	7	(9)	5-7	5.88	6
Piana	(8)	4-8	6.00	6	(7)	4-9	6.14	5-7
Pietricaggiosa	(12)	4-7	5.41	5	(8)	4-7	5.50	—
Vacca	(8)	6-8	7.25	7	(4)	6-7	6.25	6
Toro Grande	(12)	5-9	6.50	6	(6)	5-8	6.16	6-7
Toro Piccolo	(7)	7-8	7.71	8	(5)	6-9	6.80	6