described by Méhely (1909) as L. saxicola, f. typica and also part of the specimens from the Caucasian Forest Reserve identified by Bartenev and Reznikova (1935) as L.s. brauneri and L.s. saxicola also belong to this subspecies.

Specimens examined. Krasnodar territory: ZIL 14414 (1), Tuapse; 17424 (20), Mzymta River gorge, 16 km above Adler; 17876 (14), Sochi; 17954 (10), Caucasian Forest Reserve, Kisha River 17955 (2), Caucasian Forest Reserve, Khamyshki; 17958 (2), Caucasian Forest Reserve, Khamyshki; 17958 (3), Goriachii Klyuch; 17967 (1), Solokh-Aul, 17972 (2), Kisha River. Caucasian Forest Reserve. Karachai-Cherkess Autonomous Region: 17975 (3), Teberda Gnachkhir River.

Lacerta saxicola daghestanica nom. n
(fig. 18; photo. 13)

L. saxicola gracilis Méhely, 1909:555; Nikolskii, 1913:80 .-- muralis var. caucasica, Boulenger (part.), 1913:198.-- saxicola caucasica. Nikolskii (part), 1915: 380; Lantz and Cyren (part.)1936: 165; Tereniev and Chernov, 1949:188.

Holotype. Not designated. Described by Méhely (1909) from Daghestan and Northern Caucasus specimens.

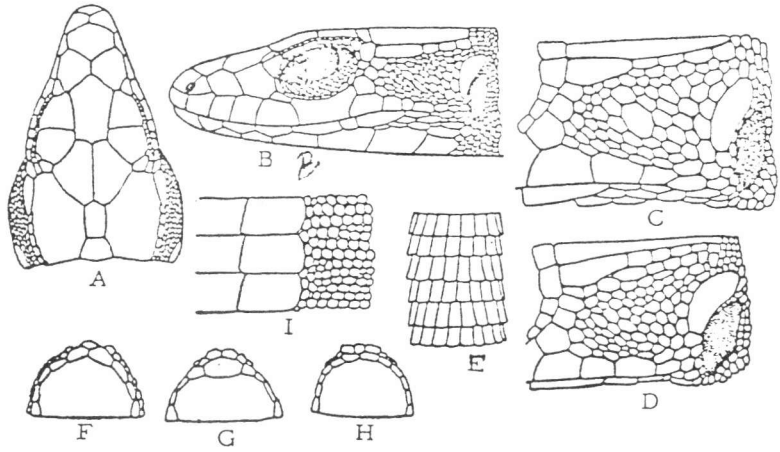

Fig. 18. Major scalation of L.s. daghestanica.

A - Head, dorsal view; B - head, lateral view; C, D - temporal region; E - dorsal anterior third of tail; F, G, H - anal region; I - contact zone between dorsal and ventral scales of females. C, E - gorge of Bolshaya Liakhva River, remainder from Daghestan).

Description. The width of the frontonasal scale exceeds its length. The rostral scale is separated from the frontonasal scale. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal scales is shorter than or equal to that between the anterior and posterior nasal scales; in several cases, the frontonasal scale is usually separated from the postnasal scale by the presence of a tiny additional scale between them. The sutures between the prefrontal and frontal scales are straight. A full or, very rarely, partly interrupted row of 2-12 granules separates the supraciliary and supraocular scales. The upper postorbital scales reaches the parietal in 40 percent of the specimens. The first supratemporal scale is small or moderate, somewhat constricted, and truncate posteriorly. Posterior to it, along the edge of parietals, there are 2--5 poorly developed posttemporal scales which usually differ little in their dimensions from the rest of the tiny scales of the temporal zone. The mid-temporal is tiny or absent, it is separated from the small tympanic scale by a narrow stripe of 2 - 5 scales and from the first supratemporal shild by 1-2 tiny scales. Along the midline of the throat up to the collar, there are 16-25 scales. The body scales are smooth, slightly bulging, and not enlarged in a transverse row. The ventral scales touch 2-3 body scales laterally in males and 2, rarely 3, in females; the ventral and pectoral scales are arranged in 23 - 26 and 24 - 28 transverse rows, respectively Anterior of the enlarged anal scale, 5 - 9 subequal preanal scales are arranged semicircularly or the 2 central ones are enlarged. The femoral pores number 13-18. Ventrally on the thigh between the pores and the outer row of enlarged scales, there are 3 - 5 transverse rows of tiny scales. The scales on the dorsum of the crus bear poorly developed conical tubercles or keels which are not sharp; these scales are generally somewhat smaller than the body scales. Around the middle of the crus, 14-19 scales lie in a single row. The dorsal caudal scales in the anterior third of the tail are absolutely smooth or show very faint longitudinal keels which are usually more sharply developed laterally; the posterior edges of the caudal scales are truncate, round, or acuminate. The snout-vent length is 42 to 54 mm in males and 41 - 58 mm in females; its ratio to the length of the unregenerated tail is 0.47 - 0.63 and 0.51 - 0.64, respectively.

The dorsal color of males and females is brownish-gray, yellowish-brown, mouse-gray, dark-ashy, dark-sandy, dark-nutbrown, pale greenish-yellow, or slightly greenish, usually much darker on the back. In living lizards with a greenish coloration, the dorsum presents a brownish or greenish-gray tint depending on the incidence of the light. This phenomenon is not common in other rock lizards of the saxicola group. The nature of occipital stripe is extremely variable. In most cases, it is formed of tiny dark spots which are fairly prominent or occasionally faint. These spots are concentrated along the spine and do not cover the entire width of the back; rarely, by joining with each other, they form a reticular pattern covering the spine or

form two parallel rows parasagittally. In some populations, most of the specimens lack the occipital stripe or it consists of only a few isolated, tiny specks. The nature of temporal stripe is also extremely variable; in some cases, they are formed of closely-spaced rows of dark ocelli with whitish (not bluish) centers, whereas in other the light centers are absent thereby creating a unicolored dark stripe bordered dorsally by bright ciliary lines. The venter is white, rarely yellowish-white. Blue and dark blue patches characteristic of other forms of rock lizards on the outer rows of the ventral scales are absent or barely visible.

Geographical distribution. This rock lizard occurs mainly in the hilly Daghestan, southern Chechena Ingush and southeastern or northern Ossetia from the lower course of Darial gorge in the west to the extreme northeastern foothills of Gimrin range in the east. The northern edge of the range traverses the foothills of Skalistyi range through the upper course of innumerable right tributaries of the Sundzha River in Checheno-Ingush and reaches the neighborhood of Makhach-Kala in the east, far along the edge of the northeastern foothills of the foremost Daghestan range. It is widely distributed throughout southern Daghestan and the edge of the range crosses through the upper course of Adysk and Kizikumukhsk Koisu and onto the right side of the Samura River valley. Along the river gorges of the Sharo-Argun and Avarsk Koisu, it reaches the hilly Tushetia of northeastern Georgia. Small isolated populations are known from the northern slopes of Bolshoy Kavkaz in the river gorge of the Bolshaya Liakhva above the Dzhav health resort in southern Ossitia and also in the Subalpian zones of Vartashen and Nukhin regions of Azerbaijan (Fig. 48, 1).

It occurs with L.c. caucasica at several points on the slopes of the Bolshoy Kaukaz range and is sympatric with L.r. rudis in the mountainous Checheno-Ingush.

The report of Shelkovnikov (1910) about the find of this form in the polinya steppes of Boz at the foot of Boz-Dag range in northwestern Azerbaijan is questionable.

Geographical variation. Samples were studied from three distinct populations from the northern and southern slopes of the Glavnyi Caucasus range (table 6). Of these, the first two are separated by 80 km in Daghestan, the third one is roughly 250 km southwest in southern Ossetia.

As may be seen from fig. 19, the populations from Manas-Aul in Daghestan and around the Dzhav health resort in southern Ossetia, despite their wide geographic separation, differ little from each other in both scalation and body dimensions. Both the populations differ significantly

Table 6

Geographical variation of Lacerta saxicola daghestanica

Characters	Around the village Mani-Aul (eastern Daghestan), N = 30 (9 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀)		Around the village Shalib (Daghestan), N = 13 (11 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀)		Gorge of the river Bolshaya Liakhva, (southern Ossetiya), N = 25 (10 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀)		Subspecies as a whole, N = 68 (30 ♂♂, 38 ♀♀)		
	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	Range of variation	$M \pm m$	
1 ♂♂	42—52	48.71±1.30	43—54	49.27±1.10	46—54	49.60±1.00	42—54	49.21±0.63	3.45
1 ♀♀	41—53	48.65±0.70	50—58	54.00±4.00	42—53	47.33±0.99	41—58	48.41±0.62	3.88
2 ♂♂	83—93	88.68±1.54	80—100	90.00±3.45	75—100	88.71±3.24	75—100	89.17±1.32	7.16
2 ♀♀	69—105	86.13±2.34	85	—	68—98	82.50±3.56	68—105	84.64±1.55	9.58
3 ♂♂	0.51—0.57	0.55±0.009	0.47—0.60	0.53±0.021	0.49—0.63	0.56±0.019	0.47—0.63	0.55±0.007	0.043
3 ♀♀	0.51—0.64	0.56±0.01	0.59	—	0.51—0.62	0.55±0.015	0.51—0.64	0.56±0.006	0.040
4	43—52	48.13±0.34	43—54	46.54±0.81	44—50	47.28±0.32	43—54	47.51±0.25	2.11
5	19—25	22.13±0.24	16—23	19.31±0.51	17—25	21.60±0.34	16—25	21.40±0.22	1.89
6	13—18	15.60±0.20	14—18	15.77±0.31	13—18	15.86±0.21	13—18	15.73±0.13	1.10
7	2—12	10.00±0.36	10—15	11.73±0.28	8—14	11.38±0.24	2—15	10.84±0.21	1.74
7a	10	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—
9 ♂♂	23—25	23.71±0.36	23—24	23.64±0.15	24—26	25.30±0.11	23—26	24.21±0.18	1.00
9 ♀♀	24—28	26.55±0.24	26—26	26.00±0.00	24—27	26.53±0.22	24—28	26.51±0.15	0.964
10	2—4	2.23±0.09	1—3	1.77±0.17	1—3	1.88±0.13	1—4	2.01±0.087	0.663
11	2—5	3.40±0.13	2—5	3.45±0.20	2—5	3.67±0.21	2—5	3.51±0.10	0.86
11a	30	—	23	—	88	—	—	—	—
12	2—5	3.72±0.11	2—5	3.58±0.20	3—5	4.14±0.13	2—5	3.85±0.083	0.685
13 ♂♂	2—3	2.71±0.18	2—3	2.95±0.06	2—3	2.65±0.15	2—3	2.78±0.28	1.56
13 ♀♀	2—4	2.58±0.13	3—3	3.00±0.00	2—3	2.87±0.09	2—4	2.72±0.30	1.86
14	14—19	16.20±0.16	14—19	16.31±0.38	15—18	16.40±0.18	14—19	16.29±1.21	9.98
15	3—5	4.20±0.1	3—4	4.54±0.18	3—5	4.00±0.06	3—5	4.19±0.3	2.48

only in the number of specimens with undeveloped midtemporal scales (character 11a) and also the differences of body pattern and coloration which can be seen clearly in fig. 19. In view of the fact that the midtemporal is not prominent in 65 percent of specimens in the intermediate populations from around the village Sovetsk in Checheno-Ingush, it may be assumed that this character shows a clinal variation from north to the southwest. Judging from the curve (fig. 19,2) reflecting its relative variability, the populations from around the village Shalib in the hilly Daghestan may be regarded as hybrids between L. s. daghestanica and L. c. caucasica, a hybridization zone of these two occurs in this region.

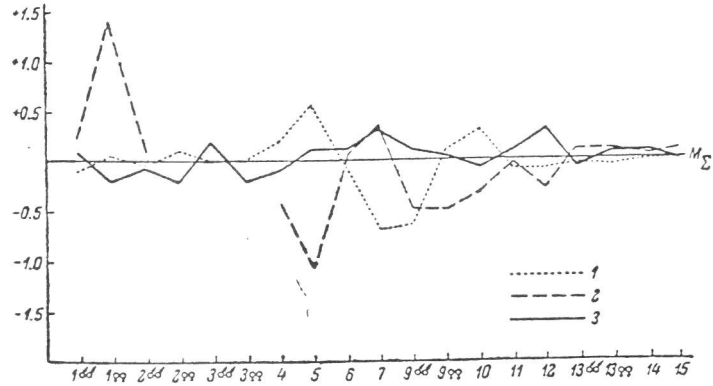

Fig. 19. Summary graph of the variations of L. s. daghestanica.
1 - Manas-Aul; 2 - Shalib; 3 - River gorge of the Bolshaya Liakhva.

Comparative notes. Lintz and Cyren (1936), also Boulenger (1913) and Nikolskii (1913) and Nikolskii (1915) before them, assumed that L. s. gracilis described by Méhely from a few samples from Daghestan should be regarded only as a synonym of L. s. caucasica. The extensive fresh material gathered by us testifies conclusively to the independence of the subspecies described by Méhely. Since the name gracilis is preoccupied, having been used before by Eichwald for the species Eremias velox Pallas (= Lacerta gracilis Eichwald 1841), we propose this substitutive name Lacerta saxicola daghestanica as a nomen novum.

Material investigated. Dagestan: ZIL 17389 (26), Shalib, Charodin region; 17731 (37), Manas-Aul, Buinak region; 17956 (33), Urari, Kaitag region; 17969 (4), Tarki-Tau mountain around Kakhachkala; and ZMMSU 251 2517 (1) Akhty. Checheno-Ingush; ZIL 17877 (8), river gorge of Argun above the village Sovetsk. Northern Ossetia; ZIL 17784 (3), beginning of the Dariàl gorge in village Balt. Southern Osetia: ZIL 17735 (33), gorge of Bolshaya Liakhva, 15 km above Dzhav health resort. Georgia: ZIL

17820 (14), Tushetia, Verkhnee Omalo. Azerbaijan: ZIL 15952 (2), river gorge of the Durudzha, Nukhin region; 17957 (2), Vartashen region, Alpimemeadow.

Lacerta saxicola defilippii Camerano, 1877
(fig. 20 and photograph 11)

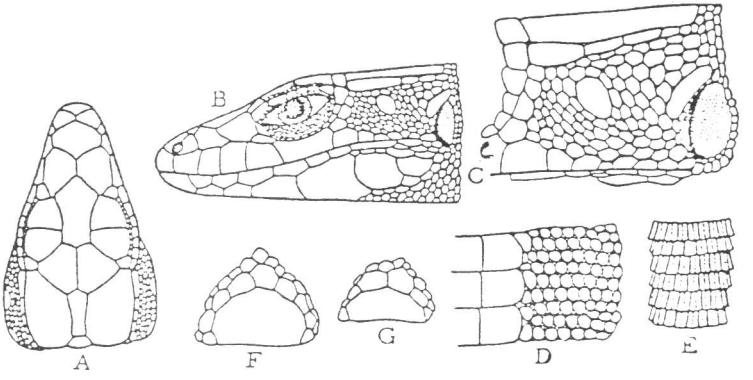

Fig. 20. Major scalation of L. s. defilippii.

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

L. muralis Blanford, 1876: 361. - Podarcis defilippii Camerano, 1877: 90, table 3, fig. 1, 3. -- Lacerta muralis var. defilippii Boettger (part.), 1886:44; Boulenger (part.), 1904:337, 1913:195, table 23, fig. 2 1920:288. -- muralis fusca var. persica Bedriaga, 1886:199 (183). -- saxicola var. defilippii Mehely (part.), 1909:519; Nikolskii (part.), 1915: 370. -- saxicola defilippii Morits, 1929:31; Lantz and Cyren (part.) 1936: 164; Terentiev and Chernov (part.), 1949:188; Forcart (part.), 1950:148; Bogdanov, 1962:108.

Holotype. Not designated. Described by Camerano (1877) from specimens from the Demavend mountain in northern Iran.

Description. The frontonasal scale is wider than long. The rostral scale is invariably separated from the frontonasal. The suture between the frontonasal and postnasal scales is longer than or equal to that between the anterior and posterior nasal scales. The sutures between the prefrontal and frontal are straight. The supraciliary scales are invariably separated from supraoculars by a complete, sometimes a double, row of 11-14 granules. The upper postorbital, generally does not reach the parietal. The first supratemporal scale is moderately long and posteriorly truncate; posterior to

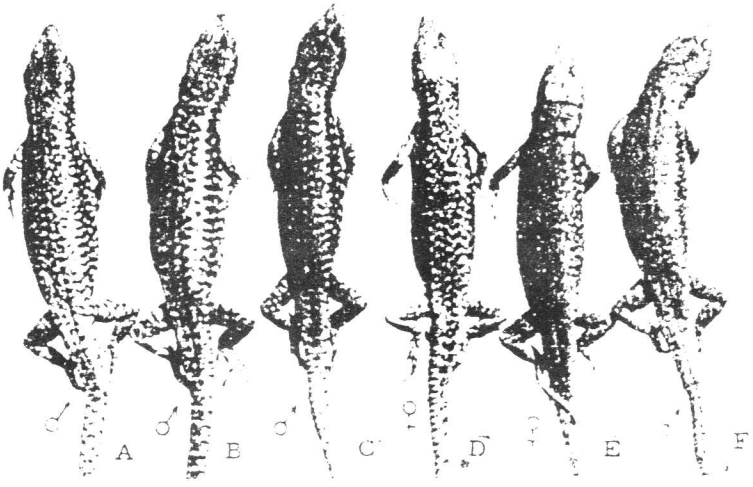

Photo 12. L. s. raddei (A-C - Ordubad; D-F - Nyuvadi).

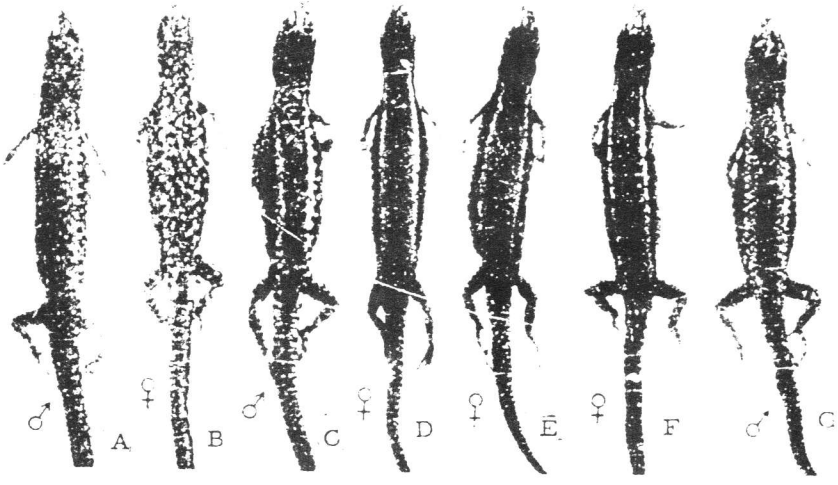

Photo 13. L. s. daghestanica (A-C - Manas-Aul, D-F - gorge of Bolshaya Liakhva; G - lowland of Darial gorge).