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CATALOGUE OF THE
NEOTROPICAL SQUAMATA
PART II. LIZARDS AND AMPHISBAENIANS

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM BULLETIN 297

Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata

Part II. Lizards and Amphisbaenians

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FRANK A. TAYLOR
Director, United States National Museum

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INTRODUCTION

This catalogue represents an attempt to make it possible for participants in the International Biological Program working in Latin America to identify the lizards encountered in the field. It was originally planned to include information on the ecology and ethology of the reptilian species, to permit field investigators to distinguish the unusual ecological event from the commonplace occurrence, but time has not permitted the inclusion of that degree of detail. We have instead focussed our attentions on the construction of a workable field manual with keys designed to help identification without laboratory facilities. We have not been entirely successful, because a few taxa cannot be separated without the use of a dissecting microscope or the checking of internal characteristics, but for the most part the keys can be used with little more than a hand lens for specimen examination.

The limits we have established for the area covered by this work are from the border between Mexico and Guatemala south throughout continental South America and all off-shore islands within the continental shelf. The Galapagos and the islands of the Caribbean are not included.

The synonymies presented for the taxa are very abbreviated. Within each genus we include only those generic synonyms whose type species are considered to belong to the genus under discussion. Only the original description for each genus is included, with no attempt made to document changes in the "generic concept". The type species, when given, has always been previously designated as such, unless we clearly indicate that we are taking such an action at this time. We apologize for our failure to indicate the method of type designation, but time did not permit us to undertake this difficult task. For each species we have included the original citation to it, its first assignment to its current generic position if other than as originally assigned, all "absolute" synonyms (i.e., those in which the holotype, lectotype, or neotype belongs to the species in which the synonym occurs), and, whenever possible, a citation to a recent work which includes a modern description and/or a figure, to aid the user in identification. No other generic shifts, no misidentifications, and no "in part" references are included. The author's name is not separated in any way from the binomial in the citations to original descriptions. In all other citations, the author's name is separated from the binomial by a dash. Each citation includes the actual date of publication; the name exactly as it was spelled by the original author, including capitalization of specific names; the author; the journal; the volume or the number, which stands alone if possible but which is qualified by material in parentheses if necessary; the page on which the taxon is first named; illustrations; and finally the type locality, with summaries of any restrictions or later clarifications of it.

Este catálogo representa un intento de posibilitar la identificación de lagartijas encontradas en el campo a los participantes del International Biological Program que trabajan en Sudamérica. Originariamente se había planeado la inclusión de información ecológica y etológica de las especies de reptiles, para permitir al investigador de campaña la distinción entre acontecimientos ecológicos desusados y los que son lugar común, pero la falta de tiempo impidió la inclusión de tal grado de detalles. En cambio hemos concentrado nuestra atención en la elaboración de un manual de campaña funcional con claves diseñadas para ayudar a la identificación sin las facilidades de un laboratorio. No hemos tenido éxito en todo porque unos pocos taxones no pueden ser separados sin usar el microscopio de disección o sin examinar las características internas, pero en su mayoría las claves se pueden usar con poco más que un lente de aumento con que examinar el ejemplar.

Los límites que hemos establecido para el área cubierta por este trabajo son desde la frontera entre Méjico y Guatemala hasta el extremo sur de Sudamérica continental y todas las islas costeras dentro de la plataforma continental. Las islas Galápagos y del Caribe no han sido incluidas.

Los sinónimos de los taxones presentados están muy abreviados. En cada género se incluyen solamente aquellos sinónimos genéricos cuya especie tipo es considerada como perteneciente al género en discusión. Se incluye solamente la descripción original de cada género, no hemos intentado documentar cambios en el "concepto genérico". Siempre que damos la especie tipo es porque ha sido designada como tal previamente, a menos que indiquemos claramente que hemos tomado aquí tal medida. Lamentamos no poder indicar el método de designación de tipos, pero la falta de tiempo no nos permite emprender tal difícil tarea. En cada especie hemos incluido su cita original, su primera asignación a la posición genérica corriente si es que se le ha asignado otra distinta que la original, todos los sinónimos "absolutos" (ej.: aquéllos en que el holotipo o neotipo pertenece a la especie en que ocurre el sinónimo) y, cuando posible, una cita de un trabajo reciente que incluye una descripción moderna y/o una figura, para ayudar al usuario en la identificación. No se incluye ninguna otra transferencia genérica, identificación falsa o referencia "parcial". El nombre del autor no ha sido separado de ningún modo del binomio en las citas de las descripciones originales. En todas las otras citas el nombre del autor está separado del binomio por un guión. Cada cita incluye la fecha efectiva de la publicación; el nombre con la misma ortografía que usó autor, incluyendo nombres específicos con mayúscula; el autor; la revista; el volumen o el número, por sí solos si es posible o con material aclaratorio entre paréntesis si es necesario; la página en que se nombra al taxón por primera vez; ilustraciones y, finalmente la localidad tipo con resúmenes de cualquier restricción o aclaración posterior.

INTRODUCTION

We have attempted to avoid any non-documented taxonomic changes in this catalogue, although it has proven necessary to make a few modifications in some taxa. When we have made such changes, we indicate it by the words "new combination" after the species heading, and we have given our reasons for so doing in the "Comments". In those genera prepared by cooperating herpetologists, however, we have not prevented the presentation of his concepts of the alignment of species within the genus, even though documentation has not been published elsewhere. In every instance we have ascertained that prompt publication of documentation is anticipated before including the changes, but we cannot guarantee that it will be done. In all cases where material has been furnished by a cooperator, his name and address will be found at the beginning of the generic discussion, and he should be given full credit in any citations of that material.

The date of publication is always the actual date, insofar as we could determine it, and it does not always agree with the date given in the publication itself. When there is a difference, the latter date is given in parentheses after the volume number. The only exception to this is volume 4 of the Memorias do Instituto Butantan. We learned too late to modify all of the many citations to this volume that it actually appeared in 1930, not 1929, as stated on the cover. All other volumes in the Memorias are cited here by actual year of publication, which is usually one or two years later than indicated on the publication.

The distribution given for each taxon is based on information in the literature, with additions and extensions from specimens we have been able to find in various collections. Some of our changes in known distribution have been documented, but we have made no attempt to do so for every modification we have included.

The names of all political and geographic units within any country have been given as spelled by that country, but country names have been given in English usage, so that "Brasil" is "Brazil" and "Panamá" is "Panama". Where names but not boundaries have been changed, we use the modern name, even in the citation of type localities. Thus, all localities in "British Guiana" are here given as "Guyana". We have corrected errors in orthography throughout, if we could successfully document the error. Our primary source has been the series of gazetteers prepared by the United States Board on Geographic Names, although many additional sources have been checked.

Most of the keys presented here are the standard dichotomous type, although occasionally we have found it useful to include "trichotomies" and the user should watch for this possibility. In such instances, of course, a choice is made from three possibilities rather than two. In the case of very large genera, however, we have intro-

Hemos tratado de evitar en este catálogo todos los cambios taxonómicos que no estuvieran documentados, si bien fue necesario hacer unas pocas modificaciones en algunos taxones. Cuando se han hecho tales cambios lo indicamos con las palabras "new combination" después del título de la especie y explicamos nuestra razones para el cambio en "Comments". Sin embargo en aquellos géneros preparados por nuestros colaboradores herpetólogos no hemos impedido la presentación de sus conceptos en el ordenamiento de las especies dentro del género, aun cuando no hubiera documentación previamente publicada. En cada caso hemos solicitado la pronta publicación de documentación antes de introducir tales cambios, pero no podemos garantizar que así se haga. En todos los casos en que un colaborador ha proporcionado material hemos puesto su nombre y dirección al comienzo de la discusión del género y a él le corresponde todo el crédito cuando dicho material sea citado.

La fecha de publicación es siempre la fecha real en la medida en que se pueda determinar ésta y no siempre coincide con la fecha dada por la publicación misma. En tales casos esta última aparece entre paréntesis después del número del volumen. Una excepción es el volumen 4 de las Memorias do Instituto Butantan. Cuando era demasiado tarde para modificar las numerosas citas de este volumen descubrimos que en realidad había aparecido en 1930, no en 1929. Los demás volúmenes de las Memorias son citados aquí con el año efectivo de de la publicación, que es usualmente uno o dos años más tarde del indicado en la portada.

La distribución dada en cada taxón se basa en información sacada de la literatura con adiciones y agregados basados en ejemplares que hemos encontrado en varias colecciones. Algunos de nuestros cambios en la distribución conocida han sido documentados, pero no hemos intentado documentar todas las modificaciones incluídas por nosotros.

Se dan los nombres de todas las unidades políticas y geográficas dentro de cada país de acuerdo a la ortografía de ese país, pero los nombres de los países se han escrito según la ortografía inglesa, así "Brasil" es "Brazil" y "Panamá" es "Panama". Donde los nombres han cambiado, pero no las fronteras, usamos el nombre moderno, aún al citar localidades tipo. Así aquí nos referimos a todos las localidades en "British Guiana" como "Guyana". Hemos corregido todos los errores ortográficos que pudieran ser documentados debidamente. Nuestra principal fuente de información ha sido la serie de gacetas preparadas por Board on Geographic Names del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, aunque también hemos consultado muchas otras fuentes.

La mayoría de las claves aquí presentadas son del tipo dicotómico común, aunque ocasionalmente ha sido conveniente incluir "tricotomías", y el usuario debe estar al tanto de esta posibilidad. En tales ocasiones, naturalmente, hay que elegir entre tres posibilidades en vez de dos. No obstante en el caso de géneros muy grandes se ha

duced a different concept. Any attempt at writing keys for poorly known, large genera is likely to be futile, and we have avoided this by presenting as much data as possible in the form of a matrix. This permits "random entry" identification, for the user can select any character in the matrix he wishes to check, and eliminate all taxa that do not possess that character, finally arriving at a considerably reduced number of taxa (hopefully, only one) after checking a series of characters. This concept has formed the basis of computer identification, since the machine can do such sorting more rapidly and efficiently than the human, and the random entry matrices presented here are organized in such a way that they can be incorporated in the computer programs now available for such machine sorting. It is our assumption that this method of identification will be used more and more in the future, and we hope that presenting these matrices will encourage others to begin to organize their data similarly, thus anticipating the day when computer keys are available to all users.

A work of this magnitude becomes very dependent upon the cooperation and collaboration of many people. We wish to express our gratitude to all those who have helped us in any way. The following list indicates the number of individuals who have contributed to this work. While we have tried to make the list inclusive, the omission of anyone who has aided us should be regarded solely as the consequence of the faulty nature of our memories rather than failure to appreciate the help.

introducido un concepto diferente. Probablemente resultaría inútil intentar escribir una clave de un género grande, poco conocido, hemos evitado esto al presentar la mayor cantidad de datos posibles en forma de una matriz. Esto permite la identificación de "entradas al azar," por que el usuario puedo seleccionar dentro de la matriz cualquier carácter que desee poner a prueba y eliminar todos los taxones que no posean tal carácter, llegando finalmente a un número sumamente reducido de taxones (es de esperar que sea uno solo) después de revisar una serie de caracteres. Este concepto constituye la base de la identificación por computadora, ya que esta máquina puede seleccionar más rápida y eficazmente que el ser humano y las matrices de entradas al azar presentadas aquí están organizadas en tal forma que se las puede incorporar en los programas para computadoras ahora disponibles para tal selección automática. Suponemos que este método de identificación se usará cada vez más en el futuro y esperamos que la presentación de estas matrices alentará a otros a empezar a organizar sus datos en forma similar, previendo así el día en que haya claves para computadoras disponibles para todos los usuarios.

Un trabajo de esta magnitud depende en alto grado de la cooperación de mucha gente. La siguiente lista indica el número de personas que han contribuido a esta obra. Aunque hemos tratado de incluir a todos en esta lista, la omisión de alguno de los que nos ayudaron debe ser considerada solamente como consecuencia de la naturaleza defectuosa de nuestra memoria, pero no como una inhabilidad de apreciar la ayuda recibida.

(In alphabetical order): Fernando Achaval, Avelino Barrio, Charles Bogert, Werner Bokermann, Simon Campden-Main, Nelly Carrillo de Espinoza, Antenor de Carvalho, Ronald Crombie, Carlos Diefenbach, James Dixon, Arthur Echternacht, Richard Etheridge, Marcos Freiberg, Jose Gallardo, Carl Gans, Robert Inger, George Jacobs, Miguel Klappenbach, Arnold Kluge, Abdem Lancini, Clarence McCoy, James McKenney, Nicéforo María, Marta Miranda, Olaf Oftedal, Gustavo Orcés-V., Neil Richmond, Carlos Rivero-Blanco, Richard Sage, Jay Savage, Wade Sherbrooke, Hobart Smith, Robert Tuck, Thomas Uzzell, Paulo Vanzolini, Ernest Williams, George Zug.

In addition to the above, we wish also to acknowledge several specific contributions to the work involved in the production of this volume. By far the bulk of the typing work was done by Jean Middleton, and the overall appearance of the text owes a great deal to her attention to detail, layout, arrangement, and so on. She functioned as a general manager of the entire project, and we cannot overestimate the magnitude of her contribution. Beatriz Moisset Peters spent many hours translating and correcting the spanish versions of the text after one of us (Donoso) returned to South America, and she also has contributed greatly to our overall accuracy. Additional typing assistance came from Mrs. Richard Banks and Dolores Icarangal. The figures in the text unless otherwise indicated were drawn by Thomas Yuskiw, with the exception of those illustrating the genus Liolaemus, which were done by Roberto Donoso.

We wish finally to record our debt to Braulio Orejas Miranda, who worked with us on this catalogue. He perhaps should have been recorded as an author rather than as a collaborator, since all three of us have worked closely together on the entire project.

Además de los mencionados, deseamos espresar nuestro reconocimiento por varias contribuciones específicas referentes a la producción de este volumen. Jean Middleton mecanografió la mayor parte de este trabajo y la apariencia general del texto ganó mucho gracias a su interés en los detalles. Ella operó como administradora general de todo el proyecto y no es posible sobreestimar el valor de su contribución. Beatriz Moisset Peters dedicó muchas horas a la traducción y corrección de la versión en español después uno de nosotros (Donoso) regresara a Sudamérica. También contribuyó en gran medida a la exactitud del trabajo. Las señoras Richard Banks y Dolores Icarangal mecanografiaron el resto del trabajo. Las figuras del texto fueron hechas por Thomas Yuskiw a menos que se especifique otra cosa, excepto las que ilustran el género Liolaemus que fueron hechas por Roberto Donoso.

Finalmente deseamos expresar nuestra deuda para con Braulio Orejas Miranda, que trabajó con nosotros en este catálogo. Talvez se lo debería incluir como uno de los autores en vez de colaborador, ya que los tres trabajamos en estrecho contacto a través de todo el proyecto.

INTRODUCTION

We are concerned that the users of this catalogue may regard everything presented as of equal value and significance, since there are considerable differences in the comparative reliability of the information given from one genus to another. In order to forestall assumptions of equivalent reliability, we have devised a code to indicate an evaluation of the information presented for each genus. The user will note one to four stars in the heading line for every genus. These stars have the following significance:

One Star: Low reliability. Keys and synonymies prepared by us from existing literature; difficulties encountered by us because of insufficient descriptions, non-availability of critical specimens, or other reasons; manuscript not checked by outside reviewer, since no one is currently engaged in revisionary study of the genus, to our knowledge. In the case of monotypic genera, one star means we have reasons to doubt its validity as a distinct genus.

Two Stars: Moderate reliability. Keys and synonymies prepared almost entirely by us, but usually checked against specimens and adequate information in the literature; manuscript often reviewed externally, although not necessarily by specialist actively studying genus. Further study needed to give better understanding of genus.

Three stars. Good reliability. Keys and synonymies prepared either by us in consultation with a specialist or by the expert himself, or modified from monographs, checklists, or regional studies. Added work is usually in progress on the genus by the specialist, and we anticipate early publication by him to improve our understanding even more.

Four Stars. High reliability. Manuscript either prepared externally, in which case the author is acknowledged in the heading material; or taken by us from a very recent generic monograph summarizing the literature and including all available specimens for study.

We have submitted this "reliability" list to all external authors and asked for their opinion before assigning the code, so it can be considered an indication of the author's personal evaluation, rather than ours.

Nos preocupa la posibilidad de que los usuarios de este catálogo vayan a dar igual valor o significado a las distintas partes del mismo, ya que la seguridad de la información suministrada varía considerablemente de unos géneros a otros. Para evitar que se llegue a la conclusión de que toda la información es igualmente digna de confianza hemos ideado un código que valore la calidad de la información presentada en cada género. El usuario verá de una a cuatro estrellas en el encabezamiento de cada género. Estas tienen el siguiente significado:

Una Estrella: Poca confianza. Claves y sinónimos preparados exclusivamente por nosotros a partir de la literatura existente; dificultades halladas por nosotros a causa de descripciones insuficientes, especímenes críticos no disponibles u otras razones; el manuscrito no ha sido revisado por nadie de afuera ya que no sabemos de nadie que esté ocupado en hacer un estudio de revisión del género en el momento actual. En el caso de géneros monotípicos una estrella significa que tenemos motivos para dudar de su validez como género aparte.

Dos Estrellas: Moderada confianza. Claves y sinónimos preparados casi totalmente por nosotros, pero usualmente confrontados con especímenes e información adecuada en la literatura; manuscrito a menudo revisado por alquien de afuera, aunque no necesariamente por un especialista en ese género. Se necesita más estudio para comprender mejor ese género.

Tres Estrellas: Bastante confianza. Claves y sinónimos preparados por nosotros en consulta con un especialista o por el experto mismo o modificados de monografías, listas de especies o estudios regionales. Usualmente hay trabajo adicional en marcha del especialista en el género, y anticipamos su pronta publicación para mejorar aun más nuestra comprensión del mismo.

Cuatro Estrellas. Mucha confianza. Manuscrito o bien preparado afuera en cuyo caso se nombra al autor en el encabezamiento o preparado por nosotros a partir de una monografía muy reciente que resume la literatura e incluye todos los especímenes disponibles para estudio.

Hemos presentado esta lista de "dignidad de confianza" a todos los autores de afuera y pedido su opinión antes de asignar el código, así que se la puede considerar como indicación de una valoración del autor antes que nuestra.

The work on this catalogue was supported by a Smithsonian Research Award to the senior author. The catalogue is listed as project no. 2 in the U.S.A. section of Section CT (Conservation Terrestrial) of the International Biological Program.

El trabajo del catálogo fue sufragado por Smithsonian Research Award al autor principal. El catálogo figura como proyecto no. 2 en la parte de los Estados Unidos de la Sección CT (Conservación Terrestre) del Programa Biológico Internacional.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF LIZARDS AND AMPHISBAENIANS[1]

1. At least one pair of limbs present, although may be very reduced----------2
   No trace of limbs externally----------9

2. Venter covered either with large, squarish, juxtaposed, plate-like scales or with large, smooth, imbricate, cycloid scales----------3
   Venter covered either with numerous small, rounded or pointed, imbricate or subimbricate scales, either smooth or keeled, or with very small, granular scales----------8

3. Large number of scales on dorsum of head, most either knobby or granular in appearance-------4
   Scales on dorsum of head large and plate-like, few in number----------5

4. Third and fourth digits on hind limb equal or subequal in length; no enlarged supraocular scales----------Heloderma
   Fourth digit of hind limb considerably longer than third; several enlarged, plate-like supraocular scales----------Xenosaurus

5. Fewer than two pairs of scales between rostral and first median unpaired scale on head (Figs. 2, 3)----------6
   Two or more pairs of scales following rostral before first median unpaired scale on head (Fig. 1)----------14

1. Por lo menos con un par de extremidades, aunque pueden estar muy reducidas----------2
   Sin trazas de extremidades externamente-------9

2. Vientre cubierto de escamas grandes, cuadradas, yuxtapuestas, laminares o bien de escamas cicloides, grandes, lisas, imbricadas---------3
   Vientre cubierto de numerosas escamas chicas, redondeadas o puntudas, imbricadas o subimbricadas, lisas o quilladas, o bien de escamas muy chicas granulares----------8

3. Gran número de escamas en dorso de la cabeza, la mayoría de aspecto granular o nudoso-------4
   Escamas del dorso de la cabeza grandes y laminares, en número reducido----------5

4. Longitud de tercer y cuarto dedos de extremidad posterior igual o casi igual; sin escamas supraoculares dilatadas----------Heloderma
   Cuarto dedo de extremidad posterior considerablemente más largo que el tercero; varias escamas supraoculares dilatadas, laminares----------Xenosaurus

5. Menos de dos pares de escamas entre rostral y primera escama media impar de la cabeza (Figs. 2,3) ----------6
   Dos o más pares de escamas siguen a la rostral antes de la primera escama media impar de la cabeza (Fig. 1)----------14

Fig. 1. Diploglossus, with two pairs of scales between rostral and first unpaired plate (from Bocourt,1879).

6. Scales of dorsum differing from those of venter; femoral pores often present-------7
   Scales of dorsum same as those of venter, cycloid; no femoral pores----------19

7. Eyelid movable or absent----------22
   Eyelid fixed, not movable----------Lepidophyma

8. Upper surface of head covered with scales of variable size, often plate-like, but never granular----------68
   Upper surface of head covered with minute, granular scales----------103

9. Snout shovel-shaped, with horizontal edge----10
   Head rounded, pointed or vertically keeled---11

6. Escamas del dorso diferentes de las ventrales; a menudo con poros femorales------7
   Escamas del dorso igual que las del vientre, cicloideas; sin poros femorales----------19

7. Párpado movible o ausente----------22
   Párpado fijo, no movible----------Lepidophyma

8. Superficie superior de la cabeza cubierta de escamas de distinto tamaños, a menudo laminares pero nunca granulares----------68
   Superficie superior de la cabeza cubierta de escamas granulares, diminutas----------103

9. Hocico en forma de pala con borde horizontal-10
   Cabeza redondeada, puntuda o quillada verticalmente----------11

[1]The genus Garbesaura Amaral is not included in this key.

[1]No se incluye el género Garbesaura Amaral en esta clave.

10. Rostral folded around center of horizontal edge; three pairs of regular, paired shields, but no azygous ones, behind rostral along midline of head; tail very short and blunt but with well-marked narrow autotomy constriction----------Aulura

Rostral excluded from center of horizontal edge; one or more azygous shields along midline on dorsal surface of head; tail lacking autotomy constriction----------Leposternon

11. Head keel-shaped; rostral enlarged, extending posteriorly, separating nasals, prefrontals, and sometimes frontals; keel occasionally keratinized; tail tip may bear vertical ridge; tail lacks autotomy plane----------12

Head not keel-shaped; rostral not separating frontals and prefrontals----------13

12. Frontals in broad contact on midline; rostral process rarely keratinized; mental in contact with first and second infralabials; two precloacal pores on each side separated by median hiatus; tail tip with doubled vertical ridge----------Mesobaena

Frontals and prefrontals separated by rostral; rostral process heavily keratinized in adults; mental in contact with first infralabials only; four precloacal pores in single row, their presence and size reflecting sexual dimorphism; tail tip elliptical----------Anops

13. Rostral in broad contact with prefrontals, restricting small nasals to sides of vertically compressed head; two pairs of precloacal pores separated by median hiatus----------Bronia

Rostral without or with only narrow median contact with prefrontals, unless they have fused with nasals; variable number of precloacal pores in single row of precloacal segments without median hiatus----------Amphisbaena

14. All four limbs present----------15

With hind limbs only, very reduced and flap-like----------Ophiodes

15. Body covered with plate-like scales----------16

Body covered with finely striated cycloid scales of more or less uniform size---------18

16. Lateral fold weakly developed----------17

Lateral fold strongly developed----------Gerrhonotus

17. More than six scales in a single row across nape of neck----------Coloptychon

Six or fewer scales in a single row across nape----------Abronia

18. Claw retractile into terminal sheath----------Diploglossus

Claw not retractile into terminal sheath----------Celestus

10. Rostral plegada alrededor del centro del borde horizontal; le siguen tres pares de escudos regulares, apareados, pero ningún azygos a lo largo de la línea media de la cabeza; cola muy corta y roma con constricción autotómica angosta bien marcada----------Aulura

Rostral excluído del centro del borde horizontal; un o más escudos azygos a lo largo de la línea media en superficie dorsal de la cabeza; cola sin constricción autotómica----------Leposternon

11. Cabeza en forma de quilla; rostral dilatado se extiende hacia posterior, separando las nasales, prefrontales y, a veces las frontales; quilla a veces queratinizada; ápice de la cola sin plano autotómico----------12

Cabeza no en forma de quilla; rostral no separa a los frontales y prefrontales----------13

12. Frontales en contacto amplio en la línea media; proceso rostral raramente queratinizado; mental en contacto con primera y segunda infralabiales; dos poros precloacales a cada lado separados por un hiato medio; punta de la cola con dos crestas verticales----------Mesobaena

Frontales y prefrontales separados por rostral; proceso rostral densamente queratinizado en adultos; mental en contacto con primeras infralabiales solamente; cuatro poros precloacales en una sola hilera, su presencia y tamaño reflejan dimorfismo sexual; punta de la cola elíptica----------Anops

13. Rostral en amplio contacto con prefrontales, restringiendo los pequeños nasales a los lados de la cabeza comprimida verticalmente; dos pares de poros precloacales separados por hiato medio----------Bronia

Rostral no contacta o sólo contacta ligeramente con los prefrontales en línea media a menos que éstos estén fusionados con los nasales; número variable de poros precloacales en una sola hilera de segmentos precloacales sin hiato medio----------Amphisbaena

14. Con cuatro extremidades----------15

Sólo con extremidades posteriores, muy reducidas y como colgajo----------Ophiodes

15. Cuerpo cubierto de escamas laminares----------16

Cuerpo cubierto de escamas cicloides, finamente estriadas de tamaño más o menos uniforme----18

16. Pliegue lateral ligeramente desarrollado----------17

Pliegue lateral muy desarrollado----Gerrhonotus

17. Más de seis escamas en cada hilera a través de la nuca----------Coloptychon

Seis o menos escamas en cada hilera a través de la nuca----------Abronia

18. Uña retráctil en vaina terminal----------Diploglossus

Uña no retráctil en vaina terminal----------Celestus

19. Pair of scales on dorsum of head between rostral and first unpaired median scale (Fig. 2)----------20
Rostral in contact with unpaired median scale (Fig. 3)----------21

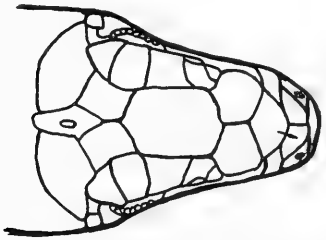

Fig. 2. Eumeces, with one pair of scales between rostral and first unpaired plate.

20. Temporal area between eye and ear opening covered with enlarged, well-differentiated scales----------Eumeces
Temporal area covered with scales similar in appearance to body scales----------Mabuya

21. Eyelid fixed, transparent, covering eye----------Ablepharus
Eyelid movable, not fixed in place over eye----------Leiolopisma

22. Anterior nasal scales in contact between rostral and frontonasal----------23
Anterior nasal scales separated by rostral and frontonasal----------33

23. Limbs present, normal----------24
Limbs rudimentary, peg-like----------Ophiognomon

24. Five toes on hind foot----------25
Four toes on hind foot----------Teius

25. No keeled tubercles on dorsum----------26
Dorsum with scattered keeled tubercles----------Dracaena

26. No double row of tubercles on dorsum of tail----------27
With double row of tubercles on dorsum of tail----------Crocodilurus

27. Ventral scales smooth----------29
Ventral scales keeled----------28

28. Femoral pores present----------Kentropyx
Femoral pores absent----------Monoplocus[1]

[1] This monotypic genus (Monoplocus dorsalis) is of dubious validity. It has never been taken since Günther described it (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 404).

19. Pares de escamas en dorso de la cabeza entre rostral y primera escama media impar (Fig. 2)----------20
Rostral en contacto con escama impar media (Fig. 3)----------21

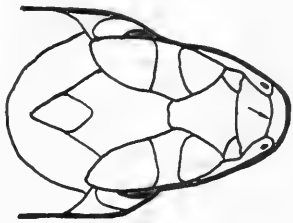

Fig. 3. Leiolopisma, with rostral and first unpaired plate in contact.

20. Zona temporal entre ojo y orificio ótico cubierto de escamas dilatadas, bien diferenciadas----------Eumeces
Zona temporal cubierta de escamas similares a las de cuerpo----------Mabuya

21. Párpado fijo, transparente, cubriendo el ojo----------Ablepharus
Párpado movible, no fijo sobre el ojo----------Leiolopisma

22. Escamas nasales anteriores en contacto entre rostral y frontonasal----------23
Escamas nasales anteriores separadas por rostral y frontonasal----------33

23. Extremidades presentes, normales----------24
Extremidades rudimentarias, con forma de clavijas----------Ophiognomon

24. Cinco dedos en extremidad posterior----------25
Cuatro dedos en extremidad posterior----------Teius

25. Sin tubérculos quillados en el dorso----------26
Dorso con tubérculos quillados dispersos----------Dracaena

26. Sin doble hilera de tubérculos en el dorso de la cola----------27
Con doble hilera de tubérculos en el dorso de la cola----------Crocodilurus

27. Escamas ventrales lisas----------29
Escamas ventrales quilladas----------28

28. Con poros femorales----------Kentropyx
Sin poros femorales----------Monoplocus[1]

[1] Este género monotípico (Monoplocus dorsalis) es bastante discutido y desde la descripción de Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 404, no existen observaciones directas.

29. Femoral pores present----------30
Femoral pores absent----------Callopistes

30. Preanal pores absent----------31
Preanal pores present----------Tupinambis

31. Posterior teeth compressed longitudinally, bi- or tricuspid----------32
Posterior teeth compressed transversely, bicuspid----------Dicrodon

32. Tongue with posterior fold and entire glottal part----------Ameiva
Tongue lacks posterior fold, with divided glottal part----------Cnemidophorus

33. Ear opening absent----------34
Ear opening present----------36

34. Extremities normal----------35
Extremities rudimentary----------Bachia

35. Gular fold or collar present----------Anotosaurus
Gular fold or collar absent----------Heterodactylus

36. Eyelids absent----------37
Eyelids present----------38

37. Prefrontals present; frontoparietals absent (Fig. 4)----------Gymnophthalmus
Prefrontals absent; frontoparietals present (Fig. 5)----------Micrablepharus

29. Con poros femorales----------30
Sin poros femorales----------Callopistes

30. Sin poros preanales----------31
Con poros preanales----------Tupinambis

31. Dientes posteriores comprimidos longitudinalmente, bi o tricúspides----------32
Dientes posteriores comprimidos transversalmente, bicúspides----------Dicrodon

32. Lengua con pliegue posterior y parte glotal entera----------Ameiva
Lengua sin pliegue posterior y parte glotal dividida----------Cnemidophorus

33. Sin orificio ótico----------34
Con orificio ótico----------36

34. Extremidades normales----------35
Extremidades rudimentarias----------Bachia

35. Con pliegue gular o collar----------Anotosaurus
Sin pliegue gular o collar----------Heterodactylus

36. Sin párpados----------37
Con párpados----------38

37. Prefrontales presentes; frontoparietales ausentes (Fig. 4)----------Gymnophthalmus
Prefrontales ausentes; frontoparietales presentes (Fig. 5)----------Micrablepharus

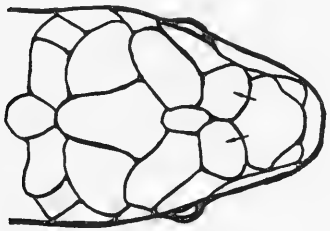

Fig. 4. Gymnophthalmus, with prefrontals.

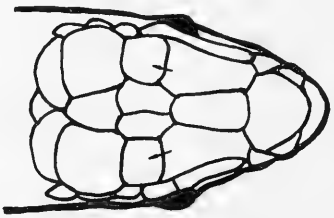

Fig. 5. Micrablepharus, with frontoparietals.

38. Lower eyelid pigmented, lacks transparent disk----------39
Lower eyelid with transparent disk----------45

39. Ventral scales larger than dorsals----------40
Ventral scales notably smaller than dorsals----------Argalia

40. Prefrontals present (Fig. 6)----------41
Prefrontals absent or barely outlined (Fig. 7)----------Pholidobolus

38. Párpado inferior pigmentado, sin disco transparente----------39
Párpado inferior con disco transparente----------45

39. Escamas ventrales más grandes que las dorsales----------40
Escamas ventrales mucho más chicas que las dorsales----------Argalia

40. Con prefrontales (Fig. 6)----------41
Prefrontales ausente o ligeramente delineado (Fig. 7)----------Pholidobolus

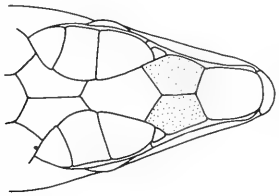

Fig. 6. Prefrontals present, shaded. (Neusticurus, from Peters, 1967)

41. Five toes on hind foot----------42
Four toes on hind foot----------Teius

42. Postparietal and occipitals present (Fig. 8)-43
Postparietal and occipitals absent (Fig. 9)----------Arthrosaura

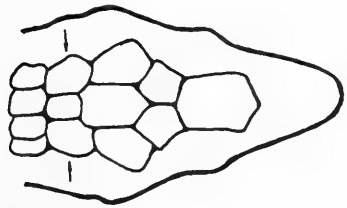

Fig. 8. Prionodactylus, with postparietals and occipitals.

43. Dorsal scales keeled or striated, never smooth, much smaller than ventrals----------44
Dorsal scales smooth, only slightly smaller than ventrals----------Anadia

44. Femoral pores present; dorsal scales imbricate, hexagonal----------Prionodactylus
Femoral pores absent; dorsal scales squarish, juxtaposed----------Ecpleopus

45. Innermost digit rudimentary----------46
Innermost digit normal----------49

46. Dorsal scales normal, not greatly enlarged----------47
Dorsal scales greatly expanded, only two rows present on back----------Iphisa

47. Ventrals scales in other than four longitudinal rows----------Tretioscincus
Ventral scales in four longitudinal rows----------48

48. Prefrontals present (Fig. 6)--------Colobosaura
Prefrontals absent (Fig. 7)------Colobodactylus

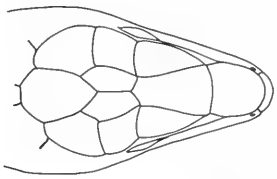

Fig. 7. Prefrontals absent. (Pholidobolus, from Peters, 1967)

41. Cinco dedos en extremidad posterior---------42
Cuatro dedos en extremidad posterior-----Teius

42. Con postparietal y occipitales (Fig. 8)------43
Sin postparietal ni occipitales (Fig. 9)----------Arthrosaura

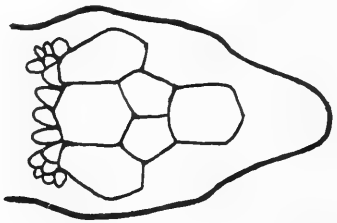

Fig. 9. Arthrosaura.

43. Escamas dorsales quilladas o estriadas, nunca lisas, mucho más chicas que las ventrales----------44
Escamas dorsales lisas, sólo ligeramente más chicas que las ventrales----------Anadia

44. Con poros femorales; escamas dorsales imbricadas, hexagonales----------Prionodactylus
Sin poros femorales; escamas dorsales cuadradas, yuxtapuestas----------Ecpleopus

45. Dedo interno rudimentario----------46
Dedo interno normal----------49

46. Escamas dorsales normales, no muy dilatadas----------47
Escamas dorsales muy dilatadas, sólo dos hileras en la espalda----------Iphisa

47. Hileras longitudinales de escamas ventrales en número distinto a cuatro---------Tretioscincus
Cuatro hileras longitudinales de escamas ventrales----------48

48. Prefrontales presentes (Fig. 6)-----Colobosaura
Prefrontales ausentes (Fig. 7)---Colobodactylus

49. Granular scales present dorsally----------50
No granular scales dorsally----------52

50. Dorsum with alternating granular scales, normal scales, and raised, keeled tubercles----------51
Dorsum uniformly covered by granular scales----------Neusticurus

51. Enlarged scales present between first digit and wrist----------Neusticurus
Enlarged scales absent between first digit and wrist----------Echinosaura

52. Prefrontal absent (Fig. 7)----------53
Prefrontal present----------56

53. No enlarged middorsal scales----------54
Two rows of enlarged middorsal scales, from occipital to tail----------Macropholidus

54. No granular scales on sides----------55
Rows of granular scales between dorsal and ventral scales----------Proctoporus

55. Dorsal scales hexagonal, narrow, strongly keeled----------Stenolepis
Dorsal scales squarish, as long as wide, weakly keeled----------Ptychoglossus

56. Occipital and postparietals absent (Fig. 9)----------57
Occipital and postparietals present (Fig. 8)----------61

57. Loreal separated from upper labials by frenorbital----------58
Loreal in contact with upper labials----------59

58. Second pair of postmentals partly separated along midventral line----------Arthrosaura
Second pair of postmentals in complete contact along midventral line----------Alopoglossus

59. Anterior limb with keeled scales----------Leposoma
Anterior limb with smooth scales----------60

60. Ventrals rounded and overlapping posteriorly----------Arthrosaura
Ventrals squared off and juxtaposed----------Ptychoglossus

61. Lateral scales subequal----------62
Lateral scales distinctly reduced in size----------64

62. Dorsal scales keeled----------63
Dorsal scales smooth----------Anadia

63. Four supraoculars----------Arthroseps
Three supraoculars----------Pantodactylus

49. Con escamas granulares a dorsal----------50
Sin escamas granulares a dorsal----------52

50. Dorso **con escamas** granulares que alternan con escamas normales y tubérculos quillados, elevados----------51
Dorso cubierto uniformemente de escamas granulares----------Neusticurus

51. Con escamas dilatadas entre primer dedo y muñeca----------Neusticurus
Sin escamas dilatadas entre primer dedo y muñeca----------Echinosaura

52. Sin prefrontal (Fig. 7)----------53
Con prefrontal----------56

53. Sin escamas dorsales medias dilatadas----------54
Con dos hileras de escamas dorsales medias dilatadas, desde el occipital a la cola----------Macropholidus

54. Sin escamas granulares a los lados----------55
Con hileras de escamas granulares entre las escamas dorsales y ventrales----------Proctoporus

55. Escamas dorsales hexagonales, angostas, fuertemente quilladas----------Stenolepis
Escamas dorsales cuadradas, de igual largo que ancho, débilmente quilladas----------Ptychoglossus

56. Sin occipital ni postparietales (Fig. 9)----------57
Con occipital y postparietales (Fig. 8)----------61

57. Loreal separado de labiales superiores por frenorbital----------58
Loreal en contacto con labiales superiores----------59

58. Segundo par de postmentales separados parcialmente a lo largo de la línea media ventral----------Arthrosaura
Segundo par de postmentales completamente en contacto a lo largo de la línea media ventral----------Alopoglossus

59. Extremidad anterior con escamas quilladas----------Leposoma
Extremidad anterior con escamas lisas----------60

60. Ventrales redondeadas y superpuestas a posterior----------Arthrosaura
Ventrales cuadradas y yuxtapuestas----------Ptychoglossus

61. Escamas laterales casi iguales----------62
Escamas laterales de tamaño notoriamente reducido----------64

62. Escamas dorsales quilladas----------63
Escamas dorsales lisas----------Anadia

63. Cuatro supraoculares----------Arthroseps
Tres supraoculares----------Pantodactylus

64. Lateral scales on neck not granular----------65
Lateral scales on neck granular----------66

65. Large, nearly circular, undivided transparent disk in lower eyelid; body scales smooth------
----------Opipeuter
Transparent disk in lower eyelid made up of several scales; body scales smooth or keeled--
----------Euspondylus

66. Dorsal scales not rectangular nor in longitudinal series----------67
Dorsal scales rectangular, arranged in longitudinal series----------Cercosaura

67. Palmar plates between thumb and wrist absent---
----------Placosoma
Palmar plates between thumb and wrist present--
----------Prionodactylus

68. Digits flat; subdigital lamellae smooth, usually also widened; adult males with extensile gular fan----------69
Digits compressed or cylindrical; subdigital lamellae keeled or smooth; if smooth, adult males lack extensile gular fan----------70

69. Temporal region of head swollen; tail compressed and prehensile; parietal bone expanded along temporal and occipital borders; sternal-xiphisternal ribs four----------
----------Phenacosaurus
Temporal region of head normal; tail usually not compressed or prehensile; parietal bone not expanded; sternal-xiphisternal ribs five--
----------Anolis

70. Head strongly produced posteriorly, either as vertical fin or as horizontal shelf, may be inconspicuous in females and juveniles----------
----------71
Head not expanded and drawn out posteriorly to form fin or shelf----------73

71. Infradigital lamellae with several sharp keels; vertical fin on head----------72
Infradigital lamellae with single tubercular keel; horizontal shelf on head----------
----------Laemanctus

72. Toes of hind foot with fringe of flat scales forming serrate margin----------Basiliscus
Toes on hind foot without serrate margin-------
----------Corytophanes

73. No large, flat, round scale below ear----------
----------74
Large, flat, round scale below ear opening-----
----------Iguana

74. Interparietal scale conspicuously enlarged, at least one fifth as wide as head, and at least several times larger than any scale adjacent to it (Fig. 10)----------75
Interparietal scale present or absent; if present, less than one-fifth as wide as head, and not several times larger than any adjacent scale (Fig. 11)----------80

64. Escamas laterales del cuello no granulares---65
Escamas laterales del cuello granulares------66

65. Con disco transparente indiviso, grande, casi circular en párpado inferior; escamas del cuerpo lisas----------Opipeuter
Disco transparente del párpado inferior formado por varias escamas; escamas del cuerpo lisas o quilladas----------Euspondylus

66. Escamas dorsales no rectangulares ni en series longitudinales----------67
Escamas dorsales rectangulares, dispuestas en series longitudinales----------Cercosaura

67. Sin láminas palmares entre pulgar y muñeca-----
----------Placosoma
Con láminas palmares entre pulgar y muñeca-----
----------Prionodactylus

68. Dedos chatos; lamelas subdigitales lisas, generalmente también ensanchadas; machos adultos con abanico gular extensible----------69
Dedos comprimidos o cilíndricos; lamelas subdigitales quilladas o lisas, si son lisas, entonces machos adultos sin abanico gular extensible----------70

69. Región temporal de la cabeza hinchada; cola comprimida y prénsil, hueso parietal expandido a lo largo de los bordes temporal y occipital; costillas esternales-xifiesternales cuatro----
----------Phenacosaurus
Región temporal de la cabeza normal; cola usualmente no comprimida ni prénsil; hueso parietal no expandido; costillas esternales-xifiesternales cinco----------Anolis

70. Cabeza fuertemente prolongada hacia posterior, o bien como aleta vertical o bien como repisa horizontal, puede ser inconspicua en hembras y juveniles----------71
Cabeza no prolongada hacia posterior, sin aleta ni repisa----------73

71. Lamelas infradigitales con varias quillas agudas; aleta vertical en la cabeza----------72
Lamelas infradigitales con una sola quilla tubercular; repisa horizontal en la cabeza------
----------Laemanctus

72. Dedos de extremidad posterior con fleco de escamas chatas que forman un borde serrado------
----------Basiliscus
Dedos de extremidad posterior sin borde serrado
----------Corytophanes

73. Sin escama redonda, grande, chata debajo del oído----------74
Con una escama redonda, grande, chata debajo del orificio ótico----------Iguana

74. Escama interparietal visiblemente agrandada, por lo menos un quinto de la anchura de la cabeza y varias veces más grande que cualquier escama adyacente (Fig. 10)----------75
Escama interparietal presente o ausente, si presente menos de un quinto de la anchura de la cabeza y no varias veces más grande que cualquier escama adyacente (Fig. 11)--------80

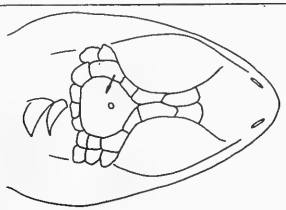

Fig. 10. Tropidurus, enlarged interparietal

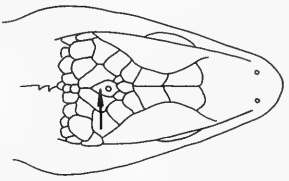

Fig. 11. Ophryoessoides, small interparietal

75. Tail length from slightly longer than to considerably shorter than snout-vent length; caudal scales form whorls of stout spines---76

Tail length much greater than snout-vent length; caudal scales may be mucronate but not spinose---77

76. Tail about one-half snout-vent length, non-autotomic, with equal whorls of spines---Uracentron

Tail about equal to snout-vent length, autotomic, with caudal scales in unequal whorls---Strobilurus

77. Orbit bordered below by a single, wide, elongate subocular extending to anterior corner of orbit, may be preceded by preocular of equal width---78

Orbit bordered below by an arc of five to seven subequal scales; no preocular---79

78. Femoral pores present---Sceloporus
Femoral pores absent---Tropidurus

79. Upper head scales small, subequal, pyramidal; supraoculars small, supraorbital semicircles not distinct; interparietal scale about as wide as distance between orbits---Uraniscodon

Upper head scales of various sizes, flat or convex, or a few may be conical; supraoculars enlarged, supraorbital semicircles distinct; interparietal scale much wider than distance between orbits---Plica

80. Subdigital lamellae smooth---81
Subdigital lamellae keeled---87

81. Ventral scales keeled---82
Ventral scales smooth---84

82. No median vertebral scale row---83
Median vertebral row of enlarged scales---Enyalius

83. Lateral scales of body homogeneous---Aptycholaemus

Lateral scales of body heterogeneous, including small, smooth, juxtaposed scales with patches of much larger scales---Anisolepis

75. Cola desde ligeramente más larga a mucho más corta que la longitud hocico-ano; escamas caudales forman anillos de espinas fuertes---76

Longitud de la cola mucho mayor que longitud hocico-ano; escamas caudales pueden ser mucronadas pero no espinosas---77

76. Cola aproximadamente la mitad de longitud hocico-ano, no autotómica, con anillos iguales de espinas---Uracentron

Longitud de la cola aproximadamente igual a la hocico-ano, cola autotómica, con espinas caudales en anillos desiguales---Strobilurus

77. Orbita bordeada por debajo por una sola subocular ancha, alargada que se extiende hasta el ángulo anterior de la órbita, puede estar precedida por un preocular de igual anchura---78

Orbita bordeada por debajo por un arco de cinco a siete escamas casi iguales; sin preocular-79

78. Con poros femorales---Sceloporus
Sin poros femorales---Tropidurus

79. Escamas del dorso de la cabeza chicas, casi iguales, piramidales; supraoculares chicas, semicírculos supraorbitales no distintos; escama interparietal aproximadamente tan ancha como distancia entre órbitas---Uraniscodon

Escamas del dorso de la cabeza de varios tamaños, planas o convexas o unas pocas pueden ser cónicas; supraoculares dilatadas, semicírculos supraorbitales distintos; escama interparietal más ancha que la distancia entre las órbitas---Plica

80. Lamelas subdigitales lisas---81
Lamelas subdigitales quilladas---87

81. Escamas ventrales quilladas---82
Escamas ventrales lisas---84

82. Sin línea media vertebral de escamas---83
Con línea media vertebral de escamas dilatadas---Enyalius

83. Escamas laterales del cuerpo homogéneas---Aptycholaemus

Escamas laterales del cuerpo heterogéneas, con escamas pequeñas, lisas, yuxtapuestas que alternan con grupos de escamas mucho más grandes---Anisolepis

84. Dorsal scales granular or nearly so; more than 100 scales around midbody; distal subdigital lamellae with median groove----------85
Dorsal scales flat, pavimentous, fewer than 100 scales around midbody; distal subdigital lamellae not grooved medially----------Urostrophus

85. Caudal scales keeled distally; supraorbital semicircles usually in contact between orbits----------86
All caudal scales smooth; supraorbital semicircles not in contact between orbits----------Diplolaemus

86. Elongate subocular scale usually present; inconspicuous vertebral scale row present; usually with immaculate venter----------Cupriguanus
Subocular scales usually subequal; no trace of vertebral scale row; venter with broken, brownish stripes----------Leiosaurus

87. Dorsal head scales not conspicuously multicarinate; ear opening many times larger than external nasal opening; males usually without extensile gular fan----------88
Most of dorsal head scales conspicuously multicarinate; ear opening about twice as large as external narial opening; male with large, extensile gular fan----------Tropidodactylus

88. Anterior superciliaries elongate and diagonally overlapping; usually with elongate subocular scale; no femoral pores; preanal pores present or absent; with large sternal fontanelle----------89
Anterior superciliaries not conspicuous and overlapping; suboculars usually subequal; femoral pores present or absent; preanal pores absent; sternal fontanelle small or absent----------95

89. Interparietal scale usually conspicuous, usually about one eighth as wide as head and accompanied by pair of enlarged parietal scales; males usually with preanal pores; no trace of vertebral scale row----------90
Interparietal scale usually inconspicuous or absent; if present, less than one tenth width of head; vertebral scale row present or absent; no preanal pores in males----------93

90. Scales of body small to large, but not more than 180 around midbody----------91
Scales of body small, almost granular, 180 or more scales around midbody----------Phymaturus

91. Palatine teeth absent; dorsal scales keeled----------Liolaemus
Palatine teeth present; dorsal scales smooth-92

84. Escamas dorsales granulares o casi granulares; más de 100 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; lamelas subdigitales distales con surco medio----------85
Escamas dorsales planas, pavimentosas, menos de 100 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; lamelas subdigitales distales sin surco medio----------Urostrophus

85. Escamas caudales quilladas distalmente; semicírculos supraorbitales usualmente en contacto entre las órbitas----------86
Todas las escamas caudales lisas; semicírculos supraorbitales no en contacto entre las órbitas----------Diplolaemus

86. Escama subocular alargada usualmente presente; con hilera vertebral de escamas inconspícua; usualmente con vientre inmaculado----------Cupriguanus
Escamas suboculares usualmente casi iguales; sin trazas de hilera vertebral de escamas; vientre con cintas parduzcas fragmentarias----------Leiosaurus

87. Escamas del dorso de la cabeza no conspicuamente multicarenadas; orificio ótico varias veces mayor que el orificio nasal externo; machos usualmente sin abanico gular extensible----------88
La mayoría de las escamas del dorso de la cabeza conspicuamente multicarenadas; orificio ótico aproximadamente el doble de tamaño que orificio nasal externo; macho con abanico gular extensible grande--------Tropidodactylus

88. Superciliares anteriores alargadas y superpuestas diagonalmente; usualmente con escama subocular alargada; sin poros femorales; con o sin poros preanales; con fontanela esternal grande----------89
Superciliares anteriores no conspicuas ni superpuestas; suboculares generalmente casi iguales; con o sin poros femorales; sin poros preanales; fontanela esternal chica o ausente----------95

89. Escama interparietal usualmente conspicua, usualmente aproximadamente un octavo del ancho de la cabeza y acompañada por par de escamas parietales dilatadas; machos usualmente con poros preanales; sin trazas de hilera vertebral de escamas----------90
Escama interparietal usualmente inconspicua o ausente, si presente, menos de un décimo del ancho de la cabeza; con o sin hilera vertebral de escamas; machos sin poros preanales------93

90. Escamas del cuerpo chicas a grandes, pero no más de 180 alrededor del medio cuerpo----------91
Escamas del cuerpo chicas, casi granulares, 180 o más escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----------Phymaturus

91. Sin dientes palatinos; escamas dorsales quilladas----------Liolaemus
Con dientes palatinos; escamas dorsales lisas----------92

92. Dorsal scales imbricate and overlapping--------Phrynosaura
Dorsal scales juxtaposed----------Ctenoblepharis

93. Scales along anterior margin of vent not forming denticulate border----------94
Scales along anterior margin of vent enlarged, forming strongly denticulate border----------Proctotretus

94. Proximal caudal scales much larger than ventral scales, forming whorls of spines; and/or vertebral scale row absent; and/or skin on sides of neck strongly folded, with scales that are granular or nearly so----------Stenocercus
Proximal caudal scales not much larger than ventrals and not spinose; conspicuous vertebral scale row present; skin on sides of neck weakly to not at all folded; lateral nuchal scales subimbricate to imbricate and usually keeled----------Ophryoessoides

95. Tail long or short, but if less than one and one half snout-vent length, it is spiny----------96
Tail less than one and one half times snout-vent length, not at all spiny----------Leiosaurus

96. Tail short or long, if longer than twice snout-vent length vertebral scale row is present----------97
Tail at least twice as long as snout-vent length, no vertebral scale row----------Polychrus

97. Vertebral scale row present, forming distinct denticulation----------98
Vertebral row present or absent, if present very inconspicuous and not at all denticulate----------102

98. Tail with enlarged, heavy spines----------99
Tail without heavy spines----------100

99. With group of enlarged, spinose, protuberant scales on lower leg----------Enyaliosaurus
No conspicuously enlarged scales on lower leg----------Ctenosaura

100. Pterygoid teeth present----------101
No pterygoid teeth----------Polychroides

101. Femoral pores usually present in males; no marked sexual dichromatism, i.e., no wide, light paravertebral stripes in female; tail spiny or not; scales heterogeneous or not----------Enyalioides
Femoral pores absent in males; usually with marked sexual dichromatism; females often with wide, light, paravertebral stripes; tail not spiny; scales homogeneous----------Enyalius

92. Escamas dorsales imbricadas y tejadas----------Phrynosaura
Escamas dorsales yuxtapuestas----------Ctenoblepharis

93. Escamas del borde anterior del ano no forman borde denticulado----------94
Escamas del borde anterior del ano dilatadas, forman borde fuertemente denticulado----------Proctotretus

94. Escamas caudales proximales mucho más grandes que ventrales, formando remolinos de espinas; y/o sin hilera vertebral de escamas; y/o piel de los lados del cuello fuertemente plegada con escamas granulares o casi granulares----------Stenocercus
Escamas caudales proximales no mucho mayores que ventrales y no espinosas; con hilera vertebral de escamas conspicua; piel de los lados del cuello débilmente plegada o sin pliegue; escamas nucales laterales subimbricadas a imbricadas y usualmente quilladas----------Ophryoessoides

95. Cola larga o corta, pero si menos que una y media veces la longitud hocico-ano entonces espinosa----------96
Cola menos de una y media veces la longitud hocico-ano, sin espinas----------Leiosaurus

96. Cola corta o larga, si más del doble de la longitud hocico-ano entonces con hilera vertebral de escamas----------97
Cola al menos el doble que la longitud hocico-ano, sin hilera vertebral de escamas----------Polychrus

97. Con hilera vertebral de escamas, que forma denticulación distinta----------98
Con o sin hilera vertebral de escamas, si presente muy inconspicua y sin denticulación----------102

98. Cola con espinas grandes, fuertes----------99
Cola sin espinas grandes----------100

99. Con grupo de escamas dilatadas, espinosas, protuberantes en tibio-fíbula----------Enyaliosaurus
Sin escamas notoriamente dilatadas en tibio-fíbula----------Ctenosaura

100. Con dientes pterigoideos----------101
Sin dientes pterigoideos----------Polychroides

101. Machos generalmente con poros femorales; sin dicromatismo sexual marcado, ej.: sin cintas paravertebrales claras, anchas en hembras; cola espinosa o no; escamas heterogéneas o no----------Enyalioides
Machos sin poros femorales; usualmente con dicromatismo sexual marcado; hembras a menudo con cintas paravertebrales claras, anchas; cola no espinosa; escamas homogéneas----------Enyalius

102.Tail shorter, distinctly flattened, with whorls of spines; tail not autotomic----------Hoplocercus
Tail longer, rounded, also spiny; tail autotomic----------Morunasaurus

103.Eyelids rudimentary----------104
Both dorsal and ventral eyelids well developed----------Coleonyx

104.Digits not dilated, slender throughout their length----------105
Digits dilated, at least partially----------110

105.Digits straight----------106
Digits not straight, distal phalanges angulate----------107

106.Claw retractile into sheath----------Garthia
Claw not retractile into sheath----------Homonota

107.Claw between two scales, a small superior and large inferior----------108
Claw between five or more scales----------109

108.Dorsal scales homogeneous----------Gonatodes
Dorsal scales heterogeneous----------Gymnodactylus

109.Supralateral scales of claw sheath in contact throughout their length (Fig. 12)----------Pseudogonatodes
Supralateral scales of claw sheath separated by single scale (Fig. 13)----------Lepidoblepharis

110.Dilation of digit either restricted to basal phalanges, or extends throughout entire digit----------111
Dilation of digit restricted to most distal part----------117

111.Claw in contact with or only slightly beyond dilation of basal phalanx----------Thecadactylus
Claw much beyond dilated part of basal phalanx----------112

112.Distal infradigital lamellae single----------113
Distal infradigital lamellae double----------115

113.Pollex well developed----------114
Pollex extremely reduced or absent----------Bogertia

114.Claw of fifth finger retractile laterally----------Aristelliger
Claw of fifth finger not retractile laterally----------Phyllopezus

115.Pollex without claw, or, if present, extremely minute----------116
Pollex with claw----------Hemidactylus

116.Enlarged tubercles present on dorsum of body----------Briba
No enlarged tubercles on body----------Lepidodactylus

102.Cola corta, distintamente aplanada, con anillos de espinas; cola no autotómica----------Hoplocercus
Cola larga, redondeada, también espinosa; cola autotómica----------Morunasaurus

103.Párpados rudimentarios----------104
Párpados dorsal y ventral bien desarrollados----------Coleonyx

104.Dedos no dilatados, delgados a todo lo largo----------105
Dedos dilatados, al menos parcialmente----------110

105.Dedos rectos----------106
Dedos no rectos, falanges distales en ángulo----------107

106.Uña retráctil en vaina----------Garthia
Uña no retráctil en vaina----------Homonota

107.Uña entre dos escamas, una superior chica y una inferior grande----------108
Uña entre cinco o más escamas----------109

108.Escamas dorsales homogéneas----------Gonatodes
Escamas dorsales heterogéneas----------Gymnodactylus

109.Escamas supralaterales de la vaina de la uña en contacto a todo lo largo (Fig. 12)----------Pseudogonatodes
Escamas supralaterales de la vaina de la uña separadas por una sola escama (Fig. 13)----------Lepidoblepharis

110.Dilatación del dedo restringida a falanges basales o extendida a todo lo largo----------111
Dilatación del dedo limitada a parte distal----------117

111.Uña en contacto con o ligeramente más allá de dilatación de falange basal----------Thecadactylus
Uña mucho más allá de parte dilatada de falange basal----------112

112.Lamela infradigital distal única----------113
Lamela infradigital distal doble----------115

113.Pollex bien desarrollado----------114
Pollex muy reducido o ausente----------Bogertia

114.Uña del quinto dedo retráctil lateralmente----------Aristelliger
Uña del quinto dedo no retráctil lateralmente----------Phyllopezus

115.Pollex sin uña, o si presente, extremadamente diminuta----------116
Pollex con uña----------Hemidactylus

116.Con tubérculos dilatados en dorso del cuerpo----------Briba
Sin tubérculos dilatados en cuerpo----------Lepidodactylus

117.Pollex not reduced in size----------118
Pollex extremely reduced----------Lygodactylus

118.Distal phalanges asymmetrical (Fig. 14)-----119
Distal phalanges symmetrically dilated, with two ventral terminal plates----------Phyllodactylus

119.Supraciliary spine present, terminal phalanges distinctly asymmetrical----------Sphaerodactylus
No supraciliary spine; terminal phalanges only slightly asymmetrical----------Coleodactylus

117.Pollex de tamaño no reducido----------118
Pollex extremadamente reducido----------Lygodactylus

118.Falanges distales asimétricas (Fig. 14)-----119
Falanges distales simétricamente dilatadas, con dos láminas terminales ventrales----------Phyllodactylus

119.Con espina supraciliar; falanges terminales distintamente asimétricas----------Sphaerodactylus
Sin espina supraciliar; falanges terminales sólo ligeramente asimétricas----------Coleodactylus

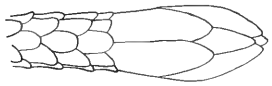

Fig. 12. Claw sheath in Pseudogonatodes, viewed from above.

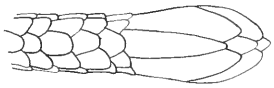

Fig. 13. Claw sheath in Lepidoblepharis, viewed from above.

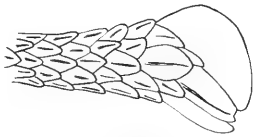

Fig. 14. Sphaerodactylus, showing asymmetry in distal phalanx.

ABLEPHARUS Fitzinger

1823 Ablepharus Fitzinger, in Lichtenstein, Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin: 103. Type-species: Ablepharus pannonicus Fitzinger.
1834 Cryptoblepharum Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 12. Type-species: Ablepharus poecilopleuro Wiegmann (a nomen nudum).
1839 Petia Gray (substitute name for Cryptoblepharum), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 335.
1843 Microblepharis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 23. Type-species: Ablepharus Menestriesii Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Morethia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 65. Type-species: Morethia anomalus Gray.
1845 Menetia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 65. Type-species: Menetia Greyii Gray.
1872 Blepharosteres Stoliczka, Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1872: 74. Type-species: Blepharosteres Grayanus Stoliczka.

Distribution: Australia, Europe, eastern Asia, Africa, Polynesian Islands, and coastal islands of Peru and Ecuador.

Content: About 50 species, of which only one occurs within limits of this work.

ABLEPHARUS BOUTONII (Desjardin)

1831 Scincus Boutonii Desjardin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 22: 298. Type-locality: Mauritius Island.
1868 Ablepharus Boutonii—Strauch, Mél. Biol. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg, 6: 566.

Distribution: Africa, Australia, southern Asia, Polynesia and islands of Pacific coast of Peru.

Content: About 30 subspecies, only one of which is found within limits set for this work.

Ablepharus boutonii poecilopleurus Wiegmann

1836 Ablepharus poecilopleurus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol.Caes., 17: 202, pl. 18, fig. 1. Type-locality: Pisacoma Island, Peru.
1887 Ablepharus boutoni poecilopleurus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 3: 347.
1928 Cryptoblepharus boutonii novocaledonicus Mertens, Zool. Anz., 78: 88. Type-locality: Hienghiène Island, New Caledonia Islands.
1928 Cryptoblepharus boutonii novohebridicus Mertens, Zool. Anz., 78: 89. Type-locality: Malo Island, New Hebrides Islands.

Distribution: Widely distributed on Pacific and Polynesian Islands. The type-locality, Pisacoma Island, coastal Peru, needs to be confirmed to prove existence in South America. No continental localities have been verified.

ABRONIA Gray

1838 Abronia Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 1: 389. Type-species: Gerrhonotus Deppii Wiegmann.
1843 Aspidosoma Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 21. Type-species: Gerrhonotus taeniatus Wiegmann.
1843 Leiogerrhon Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 21. Type-species: Gerrhonotus Deppii Wiegmann.
1846 Liogerrhon Agassiz (corrected spelling of Leiogerrhon Fitzinger), Nomenclatoris Zoologici Index Universalis: 203 and 212.

Distribution: Guatemala and Mexico.

Content: Eleven species, nine of which are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Postmentals paired----------aurita
Postmental unpaired----------vasconcelosii

1. Un par de posmentales----------aurita
Posmental impar----------vasconcelosii

ABRONIA AURITA (Cope)

1869 Gerrhonotus auritus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 306. Type-locality: Forest of Verapaz, Guatemala.
1885 Barissia fimbriata Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 771. Type-locality: Pine Forest of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.
1949 Abronia aurita—Tihen, Amer. Midl. Nat., 41: 591.

Distribution: Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

ABRONIA VASCONCELOSII (Bocourt)

1871 Gerrhonotus Vasconcelosii Bocourt, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7 (4): 107. Type-locality: Arqueta, Guatemala, above 2000 m.
1949 Abronia vasconcelosii—Tihen, Amer. Midl. Nat., 41: 591.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ALOPOGLOSSUS Boulenger

1885 Alopoglossus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 383. Type-species: Alopoglossus copii Boulenger.

Distribution: Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Guianas.

Content: Five species, according to most recent revision, by Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1952.

Key to the species

1. Gulars not arranged in two longitudinal rows; four preanal scales----------2
Gulars transversely enlarged and arranged in two longitudinal rows; three preanal scales----------festae

2. Scales on sides of neck large and conical; scales on posterior half of dorsum in longitudinal rows----------copii
Not as above----------3

3. Scales on sides of neck keeled, imbricate, not granular----------4
Scales on sides of neck small, almost granular----------buckleyi

4. Gulars keeled or smooth, pointed, not truncate; ventrals spotless----------carinicaudatus
Gulars smooth with a convex posterior border; ventrals with basal and lateral margins pigmented----------andeanus

Clave de especies

1. Gulares no dispuestas en dos hileras longitudinales; cuatro preanales----------2
Gulares ensanchadas transversalmente y dispuestas en dos hileras longitudinales; tres preanales----------festae

2. Escamas de los lados del cuello grandes y cónicas; escamas de la mitad posterior del dorso en hileras longitudinales----------copii
No como el anterior----------3

3. Escamas de los lados del cuello quilladas, imbricadas, no granulares----------4
Escamas de los lados del cuello pequeñas, casi granulares----------buckleyi

4. Gulares quilladas o lisss, puntiagudas, no truncadas; ventrales sin manchas----------carinicaudatus
Gulares lisas con un borde posterior convexo; ventrales con los márgenes basales y laterales pigmentados----------andeanus

ALOPOGLOSSUS ANDEANUS Ruibal

1952 Alopoglossus andeanus Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 510. Type-locality: La Pampa, Depto. Puno, Peru, 760 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ALOPOGLOSSUS BUCKLEYI (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Leposoma buckleyi O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 233, pl. 22, fig. 2, 2a, 2b. Type-locality: Canelos, Ecuador.
1885 Alopoglossus buckleyi—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 385.
1952 Alopoglossus buckleyi—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 506.

Distribution: Amazonas, Brazil; Amazonian Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru (an unverified and very doubtful record from Babahoyo, on Pacific side of Ecuador, is given by Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27, 1910, 30).

ALOPOGLOSSUS CARINICAUDATUS (Cope)

1876 Lepidosoma carinicaudatum Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8: 160. Type-locality: Valley of Río Marañón, Peru.
1885 Alopoglossus carinicaudatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 384.
1924 Alopoglossus amazonius Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 153: 1. Type-locality: Villa Murtinho, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1946 Alopoglossus copii surinamensis Brongersma, Zool. Meded. Leyden, 26: 231, fig. 1. Type-locality: Forest on the Lucie River, Surinam.
1952 Alopoglossus carinicaudatus—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 508.

Distribution: Periphery of Amazon Basin in Surinam, Guyana, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

ALOPOGLOSSUS COPII Boulenger

1885 Alopoglossus copii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 383. Type-locality: Canelos and Pallatanga, Ecuador.
1952 Alopoglossus copii—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 505.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador.

ALOPOGLOSSUS FESTAE Peracca

1904 Alopoglossus festae Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 19 (465): 7. Type-locality: Vinces, Ecuador.
1952 Alopoglossus festae—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 502.

Distribution: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

AMEIVA Meyer

1795 Ameiua[1] Meyer, Synopsis Reptilium: 27. Type-species: Ameiua americana Meyer.
1800 Ameiva Bechstein (emendation of Ameiua Meyer), in Lacépède, Naturgeschichte der Amphibien, 2: 44.
1828 Gnemidotus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 21: 860. Type-species: Lacerta ameiva Linnaeus.
1833 Pachylobronchus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 26: 891. Type-species: Lacerta ameiva Linnaeus.
1840 Amieva Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 5: 114. Type-species: Amieva trilineata Gray.
1843 Pholidoscelis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 20. Type-species: Ameiva major Duméril and Bibron.
1869 Holcosus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 306. Type-species: Holcosus bridgesii Cope.
1876 Amiva Cope (in error for Ameiva), Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 117.
1892 Tiaporus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 30: 132. Type-species: Tiaporus fuliginosus Cope.
1900 Tejaporus Cope (emendation of Tiaporus), Ann. Rept. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1898: 560.

Distribution: Mexico, Central and South America.

Content: About 15 species, eleven of which are found within limits set for this work.

Key to the species

1. Head plates smooth----------2
   Head plates rugose----------septemlineata

2. Frontal plate divided----------3
   Frontal plate entire----------5

3. Frontal plate divided into several smaller scales----------4
   Frontal plate divided in two equal scales----------bifrontata

4. Mesoptychium with enlarged scales--------orcesi
   Mesoptychium with subequal scales-----bridgesii

5. Frontoparietal and parietal plates in contact with interparietal----------6
   Frontoparietal and parietal plates separated from interparietal by one or two rows of small scales----------leptophrys

6. Gular region without enlarged scales----------7
   Gular region with median scales distinctly enlarged----------8

7. Twelve rows of ventral plates----------ameiva
   Eight rows of ventral plates---------edracantha

8. Enlarged gular scales surrounded by smaller scales----------9
   Enlarged gular scales surrounded by scales gradually decreasing in size----------11

9. Enlarged gular scales not arranged in single longitudinal row; one interparietal---------10
   Enlarged gular scales arranged in single longitudinal row; two interparietals------chaitzami

10. Enlarged gular scales larger than mental-------festiva
    Enlarged gular scales much smaller than mental----------undulata

Clave de especies

1. Placas cefálicas lisas----------2
   Placas cefálicas rugosas----------septemlineata

2. Placa frontal dividida----------3
   Placa frontal entera----------5

3. Placa frontal dividida en varias escamas------4
   Placa frontal dividida en dos--------bifrontata

4. Mesoptychium con escamas ensanchadas-----orcesi
   Mesoptychium con escamas subiguales---bridgesii

5. Frontoparietales y parietales en contacto con el interparietal----------6
   Frontoparietales y parietales separados del interparietal por una o dos hileras de escamitas----------leptophrys

6. Región gular con escamas centrales no distintamente ensanchadas----------7
   Región gular con escamas centrales nítidamente ensanchadas----------8

7. Doce hileras de escamas ventrales--------ameiva
   Ocho hileras de escamas ventrales----edracantha

8. Escamas gulares ensanchadas rodeadas por escamas menores----------9
   Escamas gulares ensanchadas rodeadas por escamas gradualmente menores----------11

9. Escamas gulares ensanchadas no dispuestas en una hilera longitudinal; un interparietal---10
   Escamas gulares ensanchadas dispuestas en una hilera longitudinal; dos interparietales------
   ----------chaitzami

10. Escamas gulares ensanchadas de mayor extensión que el sinfisial----------festiva
    Escamas gulares ensanchadas mucho menores que el sinfisial----------undulata

[1]Meyer actually named this genus Ameiua, not Ameiva. It is clear from the remainder of his text that the "V" is actually a capital "U", in Latin characters. While Ameiua has obvious priority, it is not used in this check list, which is only a summary of current usage.

11. Dorsal pattern of pair of dorsal yellow lines separated by broad darker stripes and pair of lateral yellow lines bordering broad dorsolateral blackish-brown stripe----quadrilineata
Dorsal pattern not as above----------undulata

11. Diseño dorsal con un par de líneas amarillas, separadas por anchas bandas oscuras y un par de líneas amarillas bordeando una ancha banda pardo negruzca dorsolateral------quadrilineata
Diseño dorsal no como el anterior------undulata

AMEIVA AMEIVA (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta Ameiva Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 202. Type-locality: Brazil.
1893 Ameiva ameiva—Cockerell, Jour. Inst. Jamaica, 1: 310.
1910 Cnemidophorus roeschmanni Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 28. Type-locality: Provincia Beni, Bolivia (it is uncertain with which subspecies this taxon is synonymous. Burt, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 154, 1931, 21, indicated it as a synonym of Ameiva ameiva ameiva, which does not occur in Bolivia, and no more recent author has re-evaluated its status).

Distribution: Panama, tropical South America, Trinidad, Tobago and Margarita Islands.

Content: Ten subspecies, of which one (aquilina Garman) is extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Gular region suffused with black----------2
Gular region not suffused with black------3

2. Dorsum brown with transverse rows of ocelli on sides, do not reach paravertebral region----------melanocephala
Dorsum green with transverse rows of ocelli on sides and paravertebral region; vertebral region mottled with small black spots ----------tobagana

3. Pale vertebral stripe present----------4
Pale vertebral stripe absent----------5

4. Vertebral stripe not in contact with transverse rows of ocelli----------praesignis
Vertebral stripe in contact with transverse rows of ocelli----------ornata

5. Transverse rows of ocelli discontinuous, do not cross vertebral region----------6
Transverse rows of ocelli continuous, crossing vertebral region----------vogli

6. Ocelli regularly arranged----------7
Ocelli irregularly arranged--------fischeri

7. Head with dark markings; sides dark, sharply distinct from dorsal color-------8
Head without dark markings; small, scattered dark spotting on neck; sides slightly darkened----------laeta

8. Dorsal pattern confluent, forming irregular, reticulate markings on head, neck, and anterior third of body----------ameiva
Dorsal pattern not reticulate, spots isolated from one another----------petersi

Clave de subespecies

1. Región gular con sufusión melánica--------2
Región gular sin sufusión melánica--------3

2. Dorso pardo con hileras transversales de ocelos que no llegan a la región paravertebral----------melanocephala
Dorso verdoso con hileras transversales de ocelos que llegan a la región paravertebral; región vertebral ocupada por innumerables manchitas----------tobagana

3. Con una banda clara vertebral----------4
Sin banda vertebral----------5

4. Banda clara vertebral no conectada con bandas transversales de ocelos--praesignis
Banda clara vertebral conectada con bandas transversales de ocelos----------ornata

5. Bandas de ocelos no continuas en la región vertebral----------6
Bandas transversales de ocelos continuas, ininterrumpidas en la región vertebral---- ----------vogli

6. Ocelos dispuestos regularmente----------7
Ocelos dispuestos irregularemente--fischeri

7. Cabeza con diseños oscuros, flancos oscuros y nítidamente distintos del color dorsal-8
Cabeza sin diseños oscuros, escasas manchitas oscuras sobre la nuca con flancos muy poco oscuros----------laeta

8. Los diseños confluyen formando trazos irregulares, que forman un retículos sobre la cabeza, cuello y tercio anterior del dorso----------ameiva
Diseños no confluyen formando un retículo, y se mantienen como manchitas aisladas---- ----------petersi

Ameiva ameiva ameiva (Linnaeus)

1768 Seps surinamensis Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 59. Type-locality: None given.
1768 Seps zeylanicus Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 59. Type-locality: None given.
1795 Ameiua americana Meyer (replacement name for Lacerta ameiva Gmelin), Synopsis Reptilium: 28.
1802 Lacerta graphica Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 112. Type-locality: America (after Seba).
1823 Ameiva vulgaris Lichtenstein (replacement name for Lacerta ameiva Linnaeus), Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin: 91.
1825 Tejus Lateristriga Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 22, pl. 24, fig. 1. Type-locality: Brazil.
1825 Tejus tritaeniatus Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 22, pl. 24, fig. 2. Type-locality: Estado da Bahia, Brazil.
1838 Ameiva maculata Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 1: 277. Type-locality: Brazil.
1845 Ameiva guttata Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 18. Type-locality: Demerara; Pernambuco; and Brazil.
1862 L.[acerta] tristriata Cope (in error for Tejus tritaeniatus Spix), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 68.
1915 Ameiva ameiva ameiva—Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 462.
1915 Ameiva ameiva bilineata Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 464. Type-locality: Dunoon, Demarara River, Guyana.

Distribution: Southern Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, northeastern Brazil.

Ameiva ameiva fischeri nomen novum

1879 Cnemidophorus maculatus Fischer, Verh. Naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg, 67: 95, pl. 4, figs. 1-6. Type-locality: Sabana Larga, Colombia.
1915 Ameiva ameiva maculata Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 467.

Distribution: Sabana Larga and Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Comment: This new name is necessary because of the prior name Ameiva maculata Gray, 1838. No previous author has replaced maculatus Fischer, 1879.

Ameiva ameiva laeta Cope

1862 A.[meiva] laeta Cope. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 65. Type-locality: Near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1915 Ameiva ameiva laeta Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 467.

Distribution: Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Goiás, Brazil.

Ameiva ameiva melanocephala Barbour and Noble

1915 Ameiva ameiva melanocephala Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 465. Type-locality: Cumanocoa, Venezuela.

Distribution: Eastern Venezuela, La Guayra Range in central Venezuela; Isla Margarita.

Ameiva ameiva ornata Müller and Hellmich

1940 Ameiva ameiva ornata Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 132: 179, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: La Puerta, Fusagasugá, Colombia, 1200 m.

Distribution: Llanos of Fusagasugá, Colombia.

Ameiva ameiva petersii Cope

1868 Ameiva petersii Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 99. Type-locality: Napo or Marañón, Ecuador.
1871 Ameiva pleurotaenia Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871: 652. Type-locality: Pebas and Pozuzu, Peru.
1915 Ameiva ameiva petersi—Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 466.

Distribution: Upper Amazonian Basin.

Ameiva ameiva praesignis (Baird and Girard)

1852 Cnemidophorus praesignis Baird and Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852: 129. Type-locality: Chagres, Panama.
1915 Ameiva ameiva praesignis—Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 468.

Distribution: Lowlands of Colombia, Panama, and central llanos of western Venezuela.

Ameiva ameiva tobagana Cope

1879 Amiva surinamensis tobaganus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 18: 276. Type-locality: Tobago Island.
1887 Ameiva surinamensis var. atrigularis Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 2. Type-locality: Trinidad.
1962 Ameiva ameiva tobagana—Underwood, Caribb. Affairs, New Ser., 1: 90.

Distribution: Trinidad and Tobago.

Ameiva ameiva vogli Müller

1929 Ameiva ameiva vogli Müller, Zool. Anz., 83: 100, figs. 1-6. Type-locality: Barinas, Zamora, Venezuela.

Distribution: Llanos de Barinas and Apure, Venezuela.

AMEIVA BIFRONTATA Cope

1862 A.[meiva] bifrontata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 67. Type-locality: St. Thomas, West Indies; and New Grenada = Colombia (Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59, 1915, 471, express doubt that this species ever occurred on St. Thomas, and indicate they think all type specimens probably came from Venezuela).

Distribution: Northern Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela; Testigos Island, Dutch Leeward Islands and Margarita Island.

Content: Four subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Scales of outer row of ventrals small, not equal in length to neighboring ventral, usually separated by granules from next posterior ventral----------2
   Scales of outer row of ventrals large, equal in length to neighboring ventral, usually in contact with next posterior ventral----------concolor

2. Postbrachial scales dilated----------3
   Postbrachial scales all about same size as other scales on arm----------insulana

3. Supraocular granules extend beyond anterior border of third supraocular and occasionally surround it----------bifrontata
   Supraocular granules may extend to but not beyond anterior border of third supraocular and never surround it--------divisa

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas de la hilera ventral más externa chicas, no iguales en longitud a las ventrales vecinas, generalmente separadas por gránulos de la ventral siguiente posterior ----------2
   Escamas de la hilera ventral más externa, grandes, iguales en longitud a las ventrales vecinas, generalmente en contacto con la ventral siguiente posterior-------- ----------concolor

2. Escamas postbraquiales ensanchadas--------3
   Todas las escamas postbraquiales aproximadamente del mismo tamaño que las otras escamas del brazo----------insulana

3. Gránulos supraoculares se extienden más allá del margen anterior de la tercera supraocular, a veces delante rodeándola--- ----------bifrontata
   Gránulos supraoculares se extienden hasta, pero nunca más allá del margen de la tercera supraocular y nunca la rodean--divisa

Ameiva bifrontata bifrontata Cope

1924 [Ameiva bifrontata] bifrontata Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 155: 6.

Distribution: Northeastern South America, Dutch Leeward Islands, Margarita Island, Aruba Island.

Ameiva bifrontata concolor Ruthven

1924 Ameiva bifrontata concolor Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 155: 3. Type-locality: Paipoy, Río Crisnejas, Peru, 3500 ft.

Distribution: Canyons of Ríos Crisnejas and Marañón, Peru.

Ameiva bifrontata divisa (Fischer)

1879 Cnemidophorus divisus Fischer, Verh. Naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg, 67: 99, pl. 5, figs. 1-6. Type-locality: Barranquilla, Colombia.
1924 [Ameiva bifrontata] divisa Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 155: 6.

Distribution: Northwestern South America.

Ameiva bifrontata insulana Ruthven

1924 Ameiva insulana Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 149: 1. Type-locality: Testigos Island, Venezuela.
1924 [Ameiva bifrontata] insulana Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 155: 2.

Distribution: Testigos Island, Venezuela.

AMEIVA BRIDGESII (Cope)

1869 Holcosus bridgesii Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 306. Type-locality: Questionably Ecuador.
1915 Ameiva bridgesii—Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 478.
1964 Ameiva bridgesii—Peters, Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci., 63: 117, figs. 1b, 2b.

Distribution: Northwestern coastal areas of Ecuador, Chocó of Colombia, Gorgona Island.

AMEIVA CHAITZAMI Stuart

1942 Ameiva chaitzami Stuart, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55: 143. Type-locality: Along Cahabón-Lanquín trail about 2 km north of Finca Canihor, about 38 km east northeast of Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Distribution: Known only from vicinity of type locality.

AMEIVA EDRACANTHA Bocourt

1874 Ameiva edracantha Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 19 (4): 3. Type-locality: Mexico.
1876 Cnemidophorus armatulus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 165. Type-locality: Valley of Jequetepeque, Peru.

Distribution: Coastal area of Ecuador and Peru.

AMEIVA FESTIVA (Lichtenstein)

1856 Cnemidophorus festivus Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Reptilium et Amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 13. Type-locality: Veragoa, Panama.
1874 Ameiva festivus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 260, pl. 20, fig. 2; pl. 20A, fig. 10, pl. 20D, fig. 6.

Distribution: Colombia through Central America to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Content: Four subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Vertebral stripe with parallel borders----2
   Vertebral stripe with zig-zag borders------
   ----------occidentalis

2. Vertebral stripe 8-10 granules wide; half of parietals included in vertebral stripe----------3
   Vertebral stripe 30-40 granules wide; entire parietals included in vertebral stripe----------niceforoi

3. Posteriormost sublabial one large shield---
   ----------festiva
   Posteriormost sublabial divided into three smaller scales forming rough triangle (fig. 1)----------edwardsii

Clave de subespecies

1. Cinta vertebral con bordes paralelos------2
   Cinta vertebral con bordes en zig-zag------
   ----------occidentalis

2. Cinta vertebral estrecha, 8-10 gránulos de ancho; mitad de los parietales incluida en la cinta vertebral----------3
   Cinta vertebral ancha, 30-40 gránulos de ancho; parietales incluidos en la cinta vertebral----------niceforoi

3. Último sublabial grande----------festiva
   Último sublabial dividido en tres pequeñas escamas que forman un triángulo imperfecto (fig. 1)----------edwardsii

Fig. 1. On left, f. festiva, on right, f. edwardsii (from Stuart, 1943).

Ameiva festiva festiva (Lichtenstein)

1862 A.[meiva] eutropia Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 62. Type-locality: Truando River, northwestern Colombia.
1929 Ameiva festiva [festiva]—Barbour and Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69: 141.
1956 Ameiva festiva festiva—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 260, fig. 65.

Distribution: Northern Colombia to Panama.

Ameiva festiva edwardsii Bocourt

1873 Ameiva Edwardsii Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17 (art. 17): 1. Type-locality: Isabel and Santa Maria de Panzos, Guatemala.
1943 Ameiva festiva edwardsii—Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 471: 21, fig. 7.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations on Caribbean slope from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, southeast to northern Honduras and Nicaragua, exclusive of outer end of Yucatán Peninsula.

Ameiva festiva niceforoi Dunn

1943 Ameiva festiva niceforoi Dunn, Notulae Naturae, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 126: 1. Type-locality: Sasaima, 75 km northwest of Bogotá, Colombia, 1200 m.

Distribution: Western slope of eastern Andes in Colombia, 800-1800 m.

Ameiva festiva occidentalis Taylor

1956 Ameiva festiva occidentalis Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 264, fig. 66. Type-locality: 5 mi east of San Isidro del General, Provincia San José, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Provincias Puntarenas and San José, Costa Rica.

AMEIVA LEPTOPHRYS Cope

1893 Amiva leptophrys Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 31: 341. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Costa Rica.
1915 Ameiva ruthveni Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 471. Type-locality: Near Panama City, Panama.

Distribution: Panama to Costa Rica.

AMEIVA ORCESI Peters

1964 Ameiva orcesi Peters, Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci., 63: 123. Type-locality: 1/2 km northeast of Abdon Calderon, Provincia Azuay, Ecuador, 1600 m.

Distribution: Valley of Río Jubones, Provincia Azuay, Ecuador, 1250-1700 m.

AMEIVA QUADRILINEATA (Hallowell)

1861 Cnemidophorus quadrilineatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 483. Type-locality: Nicaragua; restricted to Greytown, Nicaragua by Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38, 1956, 271.
1862 A.[meiva] quadrilineata—Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 62.
1876 Amiva gabbiana Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 117. Type-locality: Old Harbor, Puerto Viejo, Limon, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Panama to Nicaragua.

AMEIVA SEPTEMLINEATA Duméril

1851 A.[meiva] Septemlineata Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 114. Type-locality: South America.
1859 Ameiva sex-scutata Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 402. Type-locality: Andes of western Ecuador.

Distribution: Moister areas of Ecuador lowlands, from Guayaquil north.

AMEIVA UNDULATA (Wiegmann)

1834 Cn.[emidophorus] undulatus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 27. Type-locality: Mexico.
1845 Ameiva undulatus—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 20.

Distribution: Costa Rica to southern Mexico.

Content: Twelve subspecies, six of which (amphigramma Smith and Laufe, dextra Smith and Laufe, podarga Smith and Laufe, sinistra Smith and Laufe, stuarti Smith, and undulata Wiegmann) are extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Median gulars abruptly enlarged----------2
   Median gulars enlarged but grading gradually into smaller surrounding throat scales----------4

2. One row of granules between third supraocular and superciliaries; third supraocular in contact with frontoparietals---3
   Two rows of granules between third supraocular and superciliaries; third supraocular separated from frontoparietals by granules----------parva

3. Upper lateral light spots merged with dorso-lateral light line to form continuous light band----------thomasi
   Coloration not as above----------pulchra

Clave de subespecies

1. Gulares medianas abruptamente agrandadas--2
   Gulares medianas agrandadas gradualmente entre pequeñas escamas de la garganta----4

2. Una hilera de gránulos entre el tercer supraocular y los superciliares; tercer supraocular contacta con los frontoparietales----------3
   Dos hileras de gránulos entre el tercer supraocular y los superciliares; tercer supraocular separado de los frontoparietales por gránulos----------parva

3. Manchas claras súpero-laterales emergen con línea clara lateral y forman una banda clara contínua----------thomasi
   Coloración no como la anterior------pulchra

4. Middorsal region with few small blotches or none, never reticulate----------5
Middorsal region heavily reticulate or blotched----------miadis

5. Twelve or more light vertical stripes or lines between axilla and groin-----gaigeae
Fewer than twelve light vertical stripes or lines between axilla and groin----hartwegi

4. Región vertebral con pocas o ninguna manchas pequenas, nunca reticuladas---------5
Región vertebral densamente reticulada o manchada----------miadis

5. Doce o más cintas claras laterales entre la axila e ingle----------gaigeae
Menos de doce cintas claras laterales entre la axila e ingle----------hartwegi

Ameiva undulata gaigeae Smith and Laufe

1946 Ameiva undulata gaigeae Smith and Laufe, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 31: 37, fig. 10, pl. 20. Type-locality: Progreso, Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution: Lowlands of Yucatán Peninsula south to northern El Petén, Guatemala.

Ameiva undulata hartwegi Smith

1940 Ameiva undulata hartwegi Smith, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 53: 55. Type-locality: Chiapas, Mexico, across Río Usumacinta from Piedras Negras, Guatemala.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Caribbean slope from extreme southeastern Mexico through northern Guatemala to northern Honduras.

Ameiva undulata miadis Barbour and Loveridge, new combination

1929 Ameiva festiva miadis Barbour and Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69: 141. Type-locality: Great Corn Island.

Distribution: Known only from Great Corn Island, forty miles off Nicaraguan coast.

Comment: The placement of this taxon as a subspecies of Ameiva undulata rather than of Ameiva festiva is at the suggestion of Arthur Echternacht, who will publish documentation of the change very shortly.

Ameiva undulata parva Barbour and Noble

1915 Ameiva undulata parva Barbour and Noble, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 59: 476. Type-locality: Guatemala; restricted by Smith and Laufe, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 31, 1946, 51, to Mazatenango, Guatemala.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Pacific slope from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, to Costa Rica.

Ameiva undulata pulchra Hallowell

1861 Ameiva pulchra Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 483. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1942 Ameiva undulata pulchra—Stuart, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 55: 146.

Distribution: Caribbean Honduras to Costa Rica.

Ameiva undulata thomasi Smith and Laufe

1946 Ameiva undulata thomasi Smith and Laufe, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 31: 47, pl. 1A. Type-locality: La Libertad, Chiapas, Mexico, near Río Cuilco where it crosses Guatemalan border.

Distribution: Moderate elevations of upper valley of Río Grijalva, Chiapas, Mexico, and its headwater valleys in Guatemala.

INCERTAE SEDIS

1802 Lacerta litterata Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 106. Type-locality: Germany.

Comment: This and the following species (gutturosa) were included as synonyms of Ameiva surinamensis by Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, 352. Barbour and Noble did not mention either in their review of the genus Ameiva, where the species including surinamensis (A. ameiva) was divided into many subspecies. We do not know where they should be assigned.

1802 Lacerta gutturosa Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 119. Type-locality: Santiago, Chile.

369-215 O—70——3

Prepared by Carl Gans and Carlos O. Diefenbach, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York

AMPHISBAENA Linnaeus

1758 Amphisbaena Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 229. Type-species: Amphisbaena fuliginosa Linnaeus.
1843 Glyptoderma Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Amphisbaena vermicularis Wagler.
1843 Typhloblanus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Amphisbaena caeca Cuvier.
1844 Sarea Gray, Cat. Tort., Croc., Amphis. Brit. Mus.: 71. Type-species: Amphisbaena ridleyi Boulenger, as stated by Gans and Alexander, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 128, 1962, 82, because of a mistaken identification by Gray.
1861 Diphalus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 75. Type-species: Diphalus fenestratus Cope.
1885 Aporarchus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 189. Type-species: Aporarchus prunicolor Cope.

Distribution: Continental South America; Panama; many Caribbean Islands; one species from southern Africa doubtfully included by Gans, 1967.

Content: Forty-five species, of which 35 are found within the limits of this work, following Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 68-76.

Key to the species[1]

1. Without major fusions of head shields; prefrontals, frontals, supralabials and oculars always separate----------2
   Fusion of head shields frequent and characteristic----------stejnegeri

2. Very large and thick, adults 40-50 cm long, 1.5 cm in diameter; more than 42 segments per midbody annulus; lacking caudal autotomy--------3
   Small to medium sized, adults less than 35 cm long, less than 1 cm in diameter; fewer than 48 segments per midbody annulus; lacking caudal autotomy----------4
   Small to large, generally more slender; fewer than 85 segments per midbody annulus; caudal autotomy annulus present----------8

3. More than 65 segments per midbody annulus; head bluntly rounded; with prominent temporal bulges in adults; tail of same diameter as trunk; terminal caudal annuli weakly delimited; 4-10 precloacal pores----------alba
   Fewer than 65 segments per midbody annulus; head elongate, acutely pointed, with spatulate rostral tip; temporal bulges not prominent; tail of smaller diameter than trunk, reducing toward tip; terminal caudal annuli clearly marked; precloacal pores 3-6, usually 4----------angustifrons

4. More than 238 body annuli----------5
   Fewer than 232 body annuli----------6

5. More than 40 segments per midbody annulus----------occidentalis
   Fewer than 41 segments per midbody annulus----------steindachneri

[1]This key omits the forms Amphisbaena gracilis, A. plumbea, and A. polygrammica as being insufficiently characterized.

Clave de especies[1]

1. Sin mayor fusión de escudos cefálicos; prefrontales, frontales, supralabiales y oculares siempre separados----------2
   Fusión de escudos cefálicos frecuente y característica----------stejnegeri

2. Adultos muy grandes y gruesos, 40-50 cm de longitud, 1.5 cm de diámetro; más de 42 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; sin autotomía caudal----------3
   Tamaño pequeño a mediano, adultos menos de 35 cm de longitud, menos de 1 cm de diámetro; menos de 48 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; sin autotomía caudal----------4
   Pequeños a grandes, generalmente más delgados; menos de 85 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; con anillo autotómico caudal---------8

3. Más de 65 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; cabeza roma redondeada; con grandes protuberancias temporales en adultos; cola del mismo diámetro que el tronco; anillos caudales terminales débilmente delimitados; 4-10 poros precloacales----------alba
   Menos de 65 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; cabeza alargada, muy puntuda, con ápice rostral espatulado; protuberancias temporales no prominentes; cola de menor diámetro que el tronco, afinándose hacia la punta; anillos caudales terminales bien marcados; poros precloacales 3-6, usualmente 4----angustifrons

4. Más de 238 anillos del cuerpo----------5
   Menos de 232 anillos del cuerpo----------6

5. Más de 40 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo----------occidentalis
   Menos de 41 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo----------steindachneri

[1]En esta clave se omiten las formas Amphisbaena gracilis, A. plumbea y A. polygrammica por no estar suficientemente caracterizadas.

6. Tail cylindrical; without conspicuous nuchal constriction; 185 or more body annuli; snout broad----------7
Tail sharply conical, tip only one-half diameter of base; distinct nuchal constriction; fewer than 193 body annuli; snout pointed----------ridleyi

7. Tail with marked vertical keel distally; 26-31 segments per midbody annulus----------bahiana
Tail with round end; 29-42 segments per midbody annulus----------dubia

8. Two supralabials; fewer than three infralabials----------9
More than two supralabials; more than two infralabials----------10

9. Body annuli 204-211; 22-26 segments per midbody annulus; postocular larger than prefrontals; two infralabials----------slevini
Body annuli 225-228; 28-30 segments per midbody annulus; postocular smaller than parietals; one and one-half infralabials-------vanzolinii

10. Without postmalar row----------11
Postmalar row present----------17

11. Two precloacal pores----------12
Four or more precloacal pores----------15

12. Fewer than 182 body annuli----------13
More than 202 body annuli----------14

13. Fewer than 162 body annuli; 24-28 segments per midbody annulus----------neglecta
Body annuli 179-181; 20-24 segments per midbody annulus----------silvestrii

14. Body annuli 203-220; precloacal pores large and oval; nasals as large as or larger than prefrontals; parietals as large as or larger than frontals; tip of tail round----------mitchelli
Body annuli 240-265; precloacal pores round or faintly oval; nasals smaller than prefrontals; parietals never larger than frontals; tip of tail with vertical keel----------roberti

15. Postmental shield faintly longer, same size as, or smaller than mental----------16
Postmental shield markedly longer and of larger area than mental----------carvalhoi

16. Fewer than 219 body annuli; 16-19 caudal annuli; 28-36 segments per midbody annulus; no distinct neck constriction; tail with same pigmentation pattern as body--------pericensis
Body annuli 222-226; 19-24 caudal annuli; 26 segments per midbody annulus; very distinct neck constriction; tail more darkly pigmented than body----------nigricauda

6. Cola cilíndrica; sin constricción nucal conspicua; 185 o más anillos del cuerpo; hocico ancho----------7
Cola cónica, diámetro de la punta sólo la mitad del de la base; constricción nucal clara, menos de 193 anillos del cuerpo, hocico puntudo--------
----------ridleyi

7. Cola con quilla vertical marcada distalmente, 26-31 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo---
----------bahiana
Cola con punta redondeada; 29-42 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo----------dubia

8. Dos supralabiales; menos de tres infralabiales-
----------9
Más de dos supralabiales, más de dos infralabiales----------10

9. Anillos del cuerpo 204-211; 22-26 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; postocular mayor que prefrontales, dos infralabiales--------slevini
Anillos del cuerpo 225-228; 28-30 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; postocular menor que parietales; un infralabial y medio-vanzolinii

10. Sin hilera postmalar----------11
Con hilera postmalar----------17

11. Dos poros precloacales----------12
Cuatro o más poros precloacales----------15

12. Menos de 182 anillos del cuerpo----------13
Más de 202 anillos del cuerpo----------14

13. Menos de 162 anillos del cuerpo; 24-28 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo-------neglecta
Anillos del medio cuerpo 179-181; 20-24 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo-----silvestrii

14. Anillos del cuerpo 203-220; poros precloacales grandes y ovales; nasales tan grandes como o mayores que prefrontales; parietales tan grandes como o mayores que frontales; cola de punta redondeada----------mitchelli
Anillos del cuerpo 240-265; poros precloacales redondos o ligeramente ovales; nasales más chicos que prefrontales; parietales nunca mayores que frontales; punta de la cola con quilla vertical----------roberti

15. Escudo postmental ligeramente más largo que el mental, superficie del mismo tamaño o menor que la de éste----------16
Escudo postmental mucho más largo y de mayor superficie que el mental----------carvalhoi

16. Menos de 219 anillos del cuerpo; 16-19 anillos caudales; 28-36 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; sin constricción del cuello clara; cola con el mismo diseño de pigmentación que el cuerpo----------pericensis
Anillos del cuerpo 222-226; 19-24 anillos caudales; 26 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; constricción del cuello bien neta; cola con pigmentación más oscura que el cuerpo-----
----------nigricauda

17. Fewer than 56 segments per midbody annulus---18
More than 54 segments per midbody annulus----------camura

18. More than four precloacal pores----------19
Fewer than five precloacal pores----------22

19. Fewer than eleven precloacal pores; head with same pattern of pigmentation as body--------20
More than ten precloacal pores; head and body to sixth annulus lacking pigment--leucocephala

20. Nasals smaller than prefrontals; without conspicuous checkered pattern; third supralabial not divided; suture between mental and first infralabial distinct----------21
Nasals larger than prefrontals; conspicuous checkered pattern of coloration; third supralabial often divided; mental and first infralabial sometimes fused----------fuliginosa

21. Parietals of same size as or larger than frontals; no preocular shields; pigmentation on anterior part of body segments only; tail distinctly segmented to tip----------mertensi
Parietals never larger than frontals; preocular shields split off second supralabial often present; temporal bulges; tail relatively blunt, without distinct segmentation to tip; uniform brown with ventral fading------pretrei

22. Fewer than 261 body annuli----------23
More than 260 body annuli----------occidentalis

23. Medium to large, with three or fewer supralabials, or small to medium size animals, with fewer than 219 body annuli and three or four supralabials----------24
Medium to large, with more than 211 body annuli and four supralabials----------vermicularis

24. Contact between mental and postmental forms line; rarely with point contact between first parietals----------25
Triangular mental and lozenge shaped postmental meet in point contact; also point contact between first parietals; head elongate and flattened----------heathi

25. Body generally not uniformly colored, often lighter ventrally; caudal tip not white-----26
Uniform dark brown color throughout most of body; tip of tail white----------slateri

26. Postmental shield of same size as or smaller than mental----------27
Postmental shield markedly larger in both length and area than mental----------spurrelli

17. Menos de 56 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo----------18
Más de 54 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo----------camura

18. Más de cuatro poros precloacales----------19
Menos de cinco poros precloacales----------22

19. Menos de once poros precloacales; cabeza con el mismo diseño de pigmentación que el cuerpo--20
Más de diez poros precloacales; cabeza y cuerpo hasta el sexto anillo sin pigmento----------leucocephala

20. Nasales menores que prefrontales; sin diseño cuadriculado conspícuo; tercer supralabial no dividido; sutura entre mental y primer infralabial distinta----------21
Nasales mayores que prefrontales; coloración en diseño cuadriculado conspícuo; tercer supralabial a menudo dividido; mental y primer infralabial a veces fusionados------fuliginosa

21. Parietales iguales o mayores que frontales; sin escudos preoculares; pigmentación sólo en la parte anterior de segmentos del cuerpo; cola con segmentación distinta hasta la punta----------mertensi
Parietales nunca mayores que los frontales; a menudo con escudos preoculares separados del segundo supralabial; protuberancias temporales; cola relativamente roma, sin segmentación distinta hasta la punta; pardo uniforme, más pálido a ventral----------pretrei

22. Menos de 261 anillos del cuerpo----------23
Más de 260 anillos del cuerpo------occidentalis

23. Animales medianos a grandes con tres o menos supralabiales, o animales medianos a chicos con menos de 219 anillos del cuerpo y tres o cuatro supralabiales----------24
Animales medianos a grandes con más de 211 anillos del cuerpo y cuatro supralabiales----------vermicularis

24. Contacto entre mental y postmental a lo largo de una línea; raramente con un punto de contacto entre primeros parietales----------25
Mental triangular y postmental en forma de losanje tienen un punto de contacto; los primeros parietales también tienen un punto de contacto; cabeza alargada y aplanada----heathi

25. Color del cuerpo generalmente no uniforme, a menudo más claro a ventral; punta de la cola no blanca----------26
Color pardo uniforme a lo largo de casi todo el cuerpo; punta de la cola blanca--------slateri

26. Escudo postmental igual o menor que mental---27
Escudo postmental mucho mayor en longitud y superficie que mental----------spurrelli

27. Segments of body without tuberculation, or if tuberculation present, only posterior to caudal autotomy constriction; generally three supralabials----------28
Segments of body and tail with squarish tuberculation; four supralabials; medium size; 205-209 body annuli----------rozei

28. Four, very rarely two precloacal pores; fewer than 219 body annuli----------29
Two precloacal pores; more than 216 body annuli ----------leeseri

29. Two rows of postgenials; generally more than seven postmalars; autotomy constriction generally beyond fifth caudal annulus-------30
Generally one row of postgenials, or, if two, second with very tiny segments; 6-8 postmalars; autotomy constriction at fourth to sixth caudal annuli; 177-191 body annuli-hogei

30. Second supralabial generally larger than first and third; fewer than 208 body annuli-------31
Second supralabial generally smallest of supralabials; more than 196 body annuli------munoai

31. Generally more than 24 segments in caudal annulus just anterior to autotomy constriction ----------darwinii
Generally 23 or fewer segments in caudal annulus just anterior to autotomy constriction---- ----------prunicolor

27. Segmentos del cuerpo sin tubérculos o con tubérculos sólo a posterior de constricción autotómica caudal; generalmente tres supralabiales----------28
Segmentos del cuerpo y cola con tubérculos cuadrados; cuatro supralabiales; tamaño mediano; 205-209 anillos del cuerpo----------rozei

28. Cuatro, raramente dos, poros precloacales; menos de 219 anillos del cuerpo----------29
Dos poros precloacales; más de 216 anillos del cuerpo----------leeseri

29. Dos hileras de postgeniales; generalmente más de siete postmalares; constricción autotómica generalmente más allá del quinto anillo caudal ----------30
Generalmente una hilera de postgeniales, o si hay dos, la segunda con segmentos muy chicos; 6-8 postmalares; constricción autotómica en anillos caudales cuarto a sexto; 177-191 anillos del cuerpo----------hogei

30. Segundo supralabial generalmente mayor que primero y tercero; menos de 208 anillos del cuerpo----------31
Segundo supralabiales generalmente el menor de los supralabiales; más de 196 anillos del cuerpo----------munoai

31. Generalmente más de 24 segmentos en anillo caudal inmediato anterior a constricción autotómica----------darwinii
Generalmente 23 o menos segmentos en anillo caudal inmediato anterior a constricción autotómica----------prunicolor

AMPHISBAENA ALBA Linnaeus

1758 Amphisbaena alba Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 229. Type-locality: America.
1791 Amphisbaena rosea Shaw and Nodder, Naturalist's Miscellany, 3: pl. 86 plus text. Type-locality: America.
1822 Amphisbaena pachyura Wolf, Abbildungen und Beschreibungen merkwürdiger naturwissenschaftlicher Gegenstände, 2: 61. Type-locality: None designated.
1825 Amphisbaena flavescens Wied, Abbildungen zur Naturgeschichte Brasilens: pl. 9. Type-locality: "Bahía Belmonte, . . . grossen Waldungen am Flusse Mucurí" Brazil; restricted to mouth of Rio Mucurí by Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2105, 1962, 7.
1885 Amphisbaena beniënsis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 184. Type-locality: Upper Río Beni, Bolivia.
1885 Amphisbaena alba var. radiata Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 194, fig. 7. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Amphisbaena alba var. dissecta Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 194, fig. 8. Type-locality: Venezuela.
1955 Amphisbaena alba—Vanzolini, Arq. Mus. Nac. Brazil, 42: 683.
1962 Amphisbaena alba—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2105: 1, figs. 1-7.

Distribution: Forested lowlands of South America, from Panama (?) through Venezuela and Guianas; Colombia, Peru and Bolivia east of Andes; Brazil and northern Paraguay; Trinidad.

AMPHISBAENA ANGUSTIFRONS Cope

1861 Amphisbaena angustifrons Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 76. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
1928 Amphisbaena knighti Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 2: 383. Type-locality: Bonifacio, Argentina, about 36°49'S and 62°18'W.
1965 Amphisbena angustifrons—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2225: 1, figs. 5-10.

Distribution: Central and northern Argentina to Bolivia.

AMPHISBAENA BAHIANA Vanzolini

1964 Amphisbaena bahiana Vanzolini, Pilot Register of Zoology, Ithaca, New York, Card 8: 1. Type-locality: Villa Nova (= Senhor do Bonfim), Bahía, Brazil.
1964 Amphisbaena bahiana—Gans, Senckenbergiana, 45: 412, figs. 18-20.

Distribution: Bahía, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA CAMURA Cope

1862 Amphisbaena camura Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 350. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1910 Amphisbaena boliviana Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 35. Type-locality: Headwaters of Río Amazon, Provincia Beni, Bolivia.
1929 Amphisbaena camura bolivica Mertens, Zool. Anz., 86: 60. Type-locality: Villa Montes, Río Pilcomayo, Bolivia.
1965 Amphisbaena camura—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2225: 22, figs. 11-16.

Distribution: Central and northern Argentina, Paraguay, Amazonian Bolivia, Mato Grosso of Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA CARVALHOI Gans

1965 Amphisbaena carvalhoi Gans, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 31: 625, figs. 8-12. Type-locality: Poçăo, Serra de Acahy, Municipio de Pesqueira, Pernambuco, Brazil, 1035 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

AMPHISBAENA DARWINII Duméril and Bibron

1839 Amphisbaena Darwinii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 490. Type-locality: Montevideo, Uruguay.
1966 Amphisbaena darwini —Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 234.

Distribution: São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; southern Bolivia; Paraguay, Uruguay and northern Argentina.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Segments of annuli on tail not swollen, raised, or forming tubercles----------2
   Segments of annuli on posterior end of tail modified into rounded tubercles; those on distalmost annuli with secondary, caudally directed, projecting points-------trachura

2. Tail generally not swollen beyond autotomy point; ventral surface of tail light, with no or only slightly emphasized darker pigment on autotomy segment----------darwinii
   Tail noticeably swollen beyond autotomy point; ventral surface of tail pigmented, with autotomy annulus marked with darker pigment----------heterozonata

Clave de subespecies

1. Segmentos de anillos en la cola no hinchados, elevados ni formando tubérculos-----2
   Segmentos de anillos del extremo posterior de la cola formando tubérculos redondeados los de los anillos más distales con puntas salientes dirigidas hacia caudal--trachura

2. Cola generalmente no hinchada más allá del punto de autotomía; superficie ventral de la cola clara, sin pigmento más oscuro en el segmento de autotomía o sólo ligeramente pigmentado----------darwinii
   Cola notablemente hinchada más allá del punto de autotomía; superficie ventral de la cola pigmentada, con anillo de autotomía marcado por pigmento oscuro----------heterozonata

Amphisbaena darwinii darwinii Duméril and Bibron

1966 Amphisbaena darwini darwini—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 234, pl. 37, fig. 1; pl. 38, figs. 1-2; pl. 39, fig. 6; pl. 40, figs. 1-2; figs. 29-30

Distribution: Southern and central Uruguay.

Amphisbaena darwinii heterozonata Burmeister

1861 A.[mphisbaena] heterozonata Burmeister, Reise durch die La Plata-Staaten, 2: 527. Type-locality: Mendoza and Tucumán, Argentina; restricted to Mendoza, Argentina, by Müller, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 94, 1941, 195; corrected to Tucumán, Argentina, by Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134, 1966, 231.
1966 Amphisbaena darwini heterozonata—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 239, pl. 37, fig. 4; pl. 39, figs. 1-4; pl. 40, fig. 8; figs. 33-34.

Distribution: Argentina north of Buenos Aires to southern Bolivia and central Paraguay.

Amphisbaena darwinii trachura Cope

1878 Amphisbaena mildei Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1878: 779, fig. 3. Type-locality: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1885 Amphisbaena trachura Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 189. Type-locality: San Joao do Monte Negro, which is Montenegro, Rio Grando do Sul, Brazil.
1966 Amphisbaena darwini trachura—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 237, pl. 37, fig. 3; pl. 38, figs. 3-6; pl. 39, fig. 5; pl. 40, figs. 3-7; figs. 31-32.

Distribution: São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, into northern Uruguay and extreme northeastern Argentina.

Comment: A petition has been submitted to the International Committee on Zoological Nomenclature to set aside mildei Peters in favor of trachura Cope.

AMPHISBAENA DUBIA Müller

1924 Amphisbaena dubia Müller, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 11: 86. Type-locality: Piracicaba, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.
1964 Amphisbaena dubia—Gans, Breviora, 205: 2, figs. 1-7.

Distribution: São Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Comment: This taxon is not preoccupied by Amphisbaena dubia Rathke, 1863, according to Gans, Bull. Zool. Nomen., 18, 1961, 220, and Opinion 664, Bull. Zool. Nomen., 20, 1963, 197.

AMPHISBAENA FULIGINOSA Linnaeus

1758 Amphisbaena fuliginosa Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 229. Type-locality: America; believed to be Guianas by Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1951, 58.

Distribution: Amazonian Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil; northern South America; Pacific Ecuador and Colombia; Panama.

Content: Five subspecies.

Key to the subspecies[1]

1. Abdomen always less densely pigmented than dorsum, may be immaculate----------2
   Abdomen and dorsum about equally densely pigmented----------4

2. Dorsal spots rather crowded, with distinct margins, tending toward checkered pattern----------3
   Dorsal spots widely scattered, may be absent or show tendency to form narrow crossbands----------bassleri

Clave de subespecies[1]

1. Abdomen siempre menos densamente pigmentado que el dorso, puede ser inmaculado-------2
   Abdomen y dorso con pigmentación aproximadamente igual----------4

2. Manchas dorsales bastante amontonadas, con márgenes netos, con tendencia a un diseño cuadriculado----------3
   Manchas dorsales ampliamente dispersas, pueden faltar o mostrar tendencia a formar bandas transversales angostas-----bassleri

[1]Key adapted from Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1951.

3. Head immaculate or spotted; abdomen showing much less black than dorsum but still with many spots----------fuliginosa
Head almost always immaculate; abdomen scarcely spotted----------amazonica

4. Head as heavily pigmented as body-----varia
Head immaculate or with very little spotting----------wiedi

3. Cabeza inmaculada o manchada; abdomen presenta mucho menos negro que el dorso pero aun con muchas manchas----------fuliginosa
Cabeza casi siempre inmaculada; abdomen escasamente manchado----------amazonica

4. Cabeza tan densamente pigmentada como el cuerpo----------varia
Cabeza inmaculada o escasamente manchada----------wiedi

Amphisbaena fuliginosa fuliginosa Linnaeus

1768 Amphisbaena vulgaris Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 66. Type-locality: None given.
1768 Amphisbaena magnifica Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 66. Type-locality: America.
1768 Amphisbaena flava Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 67. Type-locality: America.
1844 Amphisbaena Americana Gray, Cat. Tort., Croc., and Amphis. Brit. Mus.: 70. Type-locality: South America, Demerara, and Berbice; restricted to Berbice, Guyana, through lectotype designation by Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 70.
1951 Amphisbaena fuliginosa fuliginosa—Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 60.

Distribution: Trinidad to French Guiana, eastern Venezuela.

Amphisbaena fuliginosa amazonica Vanzolini

1863 Amphisbaena dubia Rathke, Abh. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss. Math. Phys. Cl., 9: 128. Type-locality: None.
1951 Amphisbaena fuliginosa amazonica Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 62. Type-locality: Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Distribution: Amazon Valley from Manaus, Brazil, to Leticia, Colombia and southern Venezuela.

Comment: The name Amphisbaena dubia Rathke, 1863, was suppressed in Opinion 664, Bull. Zool. Nomen., 20, 1963, 197.

Amphisbaena fuliginosa bassleri Vanzolini

1951 Amphisbaena fuliginosa bassleri Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 61. Type-locality: Roaboya, Loreto, Peru.
1963 A.[mphisbaena] f.[uliginosa] bassleri—Rhodes, Herpetologica, 19: 175.

Distribution: Amazonian basin of Peru, Ecuador and northern Bolivia; Chaco of Argentina.

Amphisbaena fuliginosa varia Laurenti

1768 Amphisbaena varia Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 66. Type-locality: America; restricted through neotype designation to Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, by Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1951, 61.
1951 Amphisbaena fuliginosa varia—Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 61.

Distribution: Panama to near Villavicencio, Colombia, and to near Trinidad, Venezuela; Pacific slope of Ecuador and Colombia.

Amphisbaena fuliginosa wiedi Vanzolini

1951 Amphisbaena fuliginosa wiedi Vanzolini, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 62. Type-locality: Santa Maria, Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Known from type locality and lower Rio Amazonas, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA GRACILIS Strauch

1881 Amphisbaena gracilis Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 70. Type-locality: Unknown, but apparently America.

Distribution: Known only from type material.

Comment: The status of this form is in considerable doubt, according to Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 71.

AMPHISBAENA HEATHI Schmidt

1936 Amphisbaena heathi Schmidt, Herpetologica, 1: 29, pl. 3, fig. 1. Type-locality: Baixa Verde, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.
1965 Amphisbaena heathi—Gans, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 31: 615, figs. 2-6.

Distribution: Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA HOGEI Vanzolini

1950 Amphisbaena darwini hogei Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool., São Paulo, 9: 70. Type-locality: Ilha dos Alcatrazes, São Paulo, Brazil.
1966 Amphisbaena hogei—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 250, pl. 43, figs. 4-6; pl. 44, figs. 4-6; figs. 42-43.

Distribution: Eastern São Paulo to Santa Catarina, Ilha dos Alcatrazes, Ilha Queimada Grande, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA LEESERI Gans

1964 Amphisbaena leeseri Gans, Copeia, 1964: 554, figs. 3-9. Type-locality: Urucum, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Distribution: Southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil to Río Apa, northern Paraguay.

AMPHISBAENA LEUCOCEPHALA Peters

1878 Amphisbaena leucocephala Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1878: 778, fig. 1. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1965 Amphisbaena leucocephala—Gans, Amer. Midl. Nat., 74: 402, figs. 12-14.

Distribution: Bahía, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA MERTENSII Strauch

1881 Amphisbaena mertensii Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 66. Type-locality: "Wahrscheinlich an irgend einem Kustenpunkte Sud Amerikas"; restricted to State of São Paulo, Brazil, by Gans, Copeia, 1966, 535.
1894 Amphisbaena Bohlsii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 13: 344. Type-locality: Near Asuncion, Paraguay.
1898 Amphisbaena mattogrossensis Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 13 (326): 1. Type-locality: Colonia Teresa Cristina, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1911 Amphisbaena carruccii Masi, Boll. Soc. Zool. Italiana, (2) 12: 230. Type-locality: Cerro S. Ana, Territorio de Misiones, Argentina.
1911 Amphisbaena boulengeri Masi, Boll. Soc. Zool. Italiana, (2) 12: 232. Type-locality: Cerro S. Ana, Territorio de Misiones, Argentina.
1933 Amphisbaena albissima Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 55, figs. 4-6. Type-locality: Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil.
1966 Amphisbaena mertensi—Gans, Copeia, 1966: 534, figs. 1-10.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil to Misiones, northern Argentina and eastern Paraguay.

AMPHISBAENA MITCHELLI Procter

1923 Amphisbaena mitchelli Procter, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1923: 1065, figs. 2a-d. Type-locality: Ilha do Marajó, mouth of Amazon, Brazil.
1963 Amphisbaena mitchelli—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2127: 3, figs. 2-7.

Distribution: Ilha do Marajó and Belém, Pará, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA MUNOAI Klappenbach

1960 Amphisbaena muñoai Klappenbach, Comun. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, 4 (84): 3, pl. 1, figs. 1-3, and pl. 3, figs. 4-7. Type-locality: Cerro de Animas, Departamento de Maldonado, Uruguay.
1966 Amphisbaena munoai—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 243, pl. 41, figs. 1-7; pl. 42, fig. 7; figs. 35-37.

Distribution: Elevated areas of southern and eastern Uruguay, north into Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA NEGLECTA Dunn and Piatt

1936 Amphisbaena neglecta Dunn and Piatt, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 88: 527. Type-locality: Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1962 Amphisbaena neglecta—Gans, Copeia, 1962: 169, fig. 8.

Distribution: East central Mato Grosso into central Goiás, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA NIGRICAUDA Gans

1966 Amphisbaena nigricauda Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 252, pl. 45, figs. 1-7; figs. 44-45. Type-locality: Refugio Sooretama, Linhares, Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

AMPHISBAENA OCCIDENTALIS Cope

1876 Amphisbaena occidentalis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 176. Type-locality: Valley of Jequetepeque, north coast of Peru.

Distribution: Pacific slope of Peru.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. No autotomy constriction; 18-21 caudal annuli; three postgenials in first row; little if any elongation of dorsal segments of trunk annuli 7-12----occidentalis
Autotomy constriction present; 22-26 caudal annuli; 4-5 postgenials in first row; marked elongation of dorsal segments of trunk annuli 7-12----------townsendi

Clave de subespecies

1. Sin constricción autotómica; 18-21 anillos caudales; tres postgeniales en la primera hilera; poco o ningún alargamiento de los segmentos dorsales de los anillos del tronco 7-12----------occidentalis
Con constricción autotómica; 22-26 anillos caudales; 4-5 postgeniales en la primera hilera; alargamiento marcado de los segmentos dorsales de los anillos del tronco 7-12----------townsendi

Amphisbaena occidentalis occidentalis Cope

1961 Amphisbaena occidentalis occidentalis—Gans, Postilla, Yale Univ., 56: 7, figs. 4, 6, 8-9.

Distribution: Chimbote to Chiclay, coastal plain of Peru.

Amphisbaena occidentalis townsendi Stejneger

1911 Amphisbaena townsendi Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 41: 283. Type-locality: Piura, Peru.
1961 Amphisbaena occidentalis townsendi—Gans, Postilla, Yale Univ., 56: 8, figs. 5, 7, 10-13.

Distribution: Piura to Lobitos, coastal plain of Peru.

AMPHISBAENA PERICENSIS Noble

1921 Amphisbaena pericensis Noble, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 29: 141. Type-locality: Perico, Peru.
1963 Amphisbaena pericensis—Gans, Breviora, 189: 3, figs. 1-8.

Distribution: Arid inland valleys of Río Chinchipe and Río Marañón, from Perico to Bellavista, Peru.

AMPHISBAENA PLUMBEA Gray

1872 Amphisbaena plumbea Gray, Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., 2: 36. Type-locality: Mendoza, Argentina.
1928 Amphisbaena plumbea—Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 2: 383.

Distribution: West central Argentina.

AMPHISBAENA POLYGRAMMICA Werner

1900 Amphisbaena polygrammica Werner, Abh. Ber. Zool. Anthrop. Mus. Dresden, 9 (2): 5. Type-locality: Chanchamayo, Peru.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

AMPHISBAENA PRETREI Duméril and Bibron

1839 Amphisbaena Pretrei Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 486. Type-locality: Brazil.
1865 Amphisbaena petraei Gray (in error), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865: 447.
1878 Amphisbaena subocularis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1878: 779, fig. 2. Type-locality: Pernambuco, Brazil.
1885 Amphisbaena pretrii Boulenger (emendation of pretrei Duméril and Bibron), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 440.
1933 Amphisbaena brachyura Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 55, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil.
1938 Amphisbaena petrei Amaral (in error), Mem. Inst. Butantan, 11 (1937): 197.
1965 Amphisbaena pretrei—Gans, Amer. Midl. Nat., 74: 391, figs. 4-11.

Distribution: Rio Grande do Norte to Minas Gerais, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA PRUNICOLOR (Cope)

1885 Aporarchus prunicolor Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22 (1884): 189. Type-locality: São Joao do Monte Negro, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1966 Amphisbaena prunicolor—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 246.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, southeastern Brazil, Paraguay.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Relatively short head; 24-35 segments per midbody annulus; with intercalated dorsal half annulus on neck; pigmentation dropping out at ventral surface generally in checkered pattern----------prunicolor
Relatively elongate head; 27-30 segments per midbody annulus; without intercalated half annulus in nuchal region; light brown with ventral fading----albocingulata

Clave de subespecies

1. Cabeza relativamente corta; 24-35 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; con medio anillo dorsal intercalado en el cuello; pigmentación generalmente en diseño cuadriculado desaparece a ventral---prunicolor
Cabeza relativamente alargada; 27-30 segmentos por anillo del medio cuerpo; sin medio anillo intercalado en región nucal; pardo claro que no palidece a ventral----------albocingulata

Amphisbaena prunicolor prunicolor (Cope)

1966 Amphisbaena prunicolor prunicolor—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 246, pl. 42, figs. 1-3; figs. 38-39.

Distribution: Misiones, Argentina, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; possibly north into Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Amphisbaena prunicolor albocingulata Boettger

1885 Amphisbaena albocingulata Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 219. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1966 Amphisbaena prunicolor albocingulata—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 134: 248, pl. 43, figs. 1-3; pl. 44, figs. 1-3; figs. 40-41.

Distribution: Paraguay, perhaps north into Mato Grosso and Goiás, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA RIDLEYI Boulenger

1890 Amphisbaena Ridleyi Boulenger, Jour. Linnean Soc., London, 20: 481. Type-locality: Porto Bello, West Indies, and Fernando do Noronha, Brazil; restricted to Fernando do Noronha, Brazil by Gans, Copeia, 1963, 103.
1963 Amphisbaena ridleyi—Gans, Copeia, 1963: 102, figs. 1-6.

Distribution: Ilha de Fernando do Noronha, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA ROBERTI Gans

1964 Amphisbaena roberti Gans, Senckenbergiana, 45: 402, figs. 11-17. Type-locality: Ypiranga, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Coastal São Paulo inland to southwestern Minas Gerais and southern Goiás, Brazil.

AMPHISBAENA ROZEI Lancini

1963 Amphisbaena rozei Lancini, Publ. Ocas. Mus. Cien. Nat. Caracas, Zool., 6 (3): 1, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: Cabeceras del caño Majagua, Río Chajurá, tributary of Río Erebato, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

AMPHISBAENA SILVESTRII Boulenger

1902 Amphisbaena Silvestrii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 9: 287. Type-locality: Cuyaba, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1962 Amphisbaena silvestrii—Gans, Copeia, 1962: 167, figs. 3, 5, 7.
1964 Amphisbaena silvestrii—Gans, Copeia, 1964: 554.

Distribution: Rio Tocantins, Mato Grosso, Brazil west to Bolivia.

AMPHISBAENA SLATERI Boulenger

1907 Amphisbaena Slateri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 19: 487. Type-locality: Río San Gaban Valley, Provincia Carabaya, Peru, 2000-3000 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type and from two Bolivian specimens that possibly represent a distinct southern race, according to Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 74.

AMPHISBAENA SLEVINI Schmidt

1936 Amphisbaena slevini Schmidt, Herpetologica, 1: 31, pl. 3, fig. 3. Type-locality: Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.
1963 Amphisbaena slevini—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2127: 14, figs. 10-14.

Distribution: Known from vicinity of type locality only.

AMPHISBAENA SPURRELLI Boulenger

1915 Amphisbaena spurrelli Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1915: 659, fig. 1. Type-locality: Andagoya, at junction of Ríos Condoto and San Juan, Colombia.
1962 Amphisbaena spurrelli—Gans, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 171: 2, figs. 1-8.

Distribution: Venezuela and northern Colombia to Panama.

AMPHISBAENA STEINDACHNERI Strauch

1881 Amphisbaena steindachneri Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 81. Type-locality: Caiçara, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Distribution: Southwestern Brazil, and Chaco of Bolivia; possibly Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies[1]

1. Ventral segments to one body annulus 16; 250-266 body annuli----------steindachneri
Ventral segments to one body annulus more than 16; 239-245 body annuli------borellii

Clave de subespecies[1]

1. Segmentos ventrales de cada anillo del cuerpo 16; 250-266 anillos del cuerpo----------steindachneri
Segmentos ventrales de cada anillo del cuerpo más de 16; 239-245 anillos del cuerpo----------borellii

Amphisbaena steindachneri steindachneri Strauch

1930 Amphisbaena steindachneri [steindachneri]—Mertens, Folia Zool. Hydrobiol., Riga, 1: 164.
1964 Amphisbaena steindachneri steindachneri—Gans, Senckenbergiana, 45: 391, figs. 2-7.

Distribution: Southwestern Brazil.

Amphisbaena steindachneri borellii Peracca

1897 Amphisbaena Borellii Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 12 (274): 8, figs. Type-locality: Caiza, Chaco of Bolivia.
1964 Amphisbaena steindachneri borellii—Gans, Senckenbergiana, 45: 397, figs. 5-9.

Distribution: Known only from types and one specimen with no data in Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia".

[1]Taken from Gans, Senckenbergiana, 45, 1964, 391.

AMPHISBAENA STEJNEGERI Ruthven

1922 Amphisbaena stejnegeri Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122: 1. Type-locality: Sand reef at Vreeden Rust, Demerara River, Guyana.
1963 Amphisbaena stejnegeri—Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2128: 3, figs. 2-9.

Distribution: Coastal Guyana.

AMPHISBAENA VANZOLINII Gans

1963 Amphisbaena vanzolinii Gans, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2138: 13, figs. 10-14. Type-locality: Marudi, on tributary of Kuyuwini River, at 2°5'N and 50°E, Guyana.

Distribution: Guyana on Kuyuwini and New Rivers.

AMPHISBAENA VERMICULARIS Wagler

1824 Amphisbaena vermicularis Wagler, in Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 73. Type-locality: Bahía, Bahia, Brazil.
1935 Amphisbaena vermicularis centralis Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 255, fig. 9. Type-locality: Canna Brava, Goiás, Brazil.
1936 Amphisbaena spixi Schmidt, Herpetologica, 1: 30, pl. 30, fig. 2. Type-locality: Ceará Mirim, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.
1966 Amphisbaena vermicularis—Gans and Amdur, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (4) 33: 71, figs. 1-9.

Distribution: Brazil, south of Amazon to Minas Gerais and inland across Goiás and Mato Grosso, Brazil; Bolivia.

ANADIA Gray

1845 Anadia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 58. Type-species: Anadia ocellata Gray.
1862 Xestosaurus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 216. Type-species: Anadia (Xestosaurus) Bogotensis Peters.
1876 Chalcidolepis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 116. Type-species: Chalcidolepis metallicus Cope.

Distribution: Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Gorgona Id.

Content: Eleven species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales squared and juxtaposed----------2
   Dorsal scales rounded and imbricate--bogotensis

2. More than 40 scales around middle of body-----3
   Fewer than 36 scales around middle of body-----5

3. Three supraoculars----------4
   Four supraoculars----------steyeri

4. More than 40 rows of scales between occipital and base of tail----------pulchella
   Fewer than 35 rows of scales between occipital and base of tail----------rhombifera

5. Fewer than 30 scales around middle of body-----6
   More than 30 scales around middle of body-----7

6. Six supralabials----------blakei
   Seven supralabials----------metallica

7. More than 50 rows of scales between occipital and base of tail----------8
   Fewer than 40 rows of scales between occipital and base of tail----------10

8. Without lateral ocelli on body----------9
   With lateral ocelli on body----------ocellata

9. Three pairs of postmentals in contact on midline----------vittata
   Two pairs of postmentals in contact on midline----------angusticeps

10. Number of scales between collar and postmentals 16----------duquei
    Number of scales between collar and postmentals 12-14----------bitaeniata

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales cuadradas y yuxtapuestas-----2
   Escamas dorsales redondeadas imbricadas----------bogotensis

2. Más de 40 escamas al medio del cuerpo---------3
   Menos de 36 escamas al medio del cuerpo-------5

3. Tres supraoculares----------4
   Cuatro supraoculares----------steyeri

4. Más de 40 hileras de escamas entre occipital y raiz de la cola----------pulchella
   Menos de 35 hileras de escamas entre occipital y raiz de la cola----------rhombifera

5. Menos de 30 escamas al medio del cuerpo-------6
   Más de 30 escamas al medio del cuerpo---------7

6. Seis supralabiales----------blakei
   Siete supralabiales----------metallica

7. Más de 50 hileras de escamas entre occipital y raiz caudal----------8
   Menos de 40 hileras de escamas entre occipital y raiz caudal----------10

8. Sin series de ocelos a los lados cuerpo-------9
   Series de ocelos a los lados del cuerpo----------ocellata

9. Tres pares de posmentales en contacto en la línea media----------vittata
   Dos pares de posmentales en contacto en la la línea media----------angusticeps

10. Diesiseis escamas entre collar y posmentales----------duquei
    Doce a catorce escamas entre collar y posmentales----------bitaeniata

ANADIA ANGUSTICEPS Parker = A. VITTATA Ruthven 1922

1926 Anadia angusticeps Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 550, 3 figs. Type-locality: Gorgona Island, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANADIA BITAENIATA Boulenger

1903 Anadia bitaeniata Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 12: 431. Escorial and Culata, Estado de Merida, Venezuela, 3300 m.
1944 Anadia pamplonensis Dunn, Caldasia, 3 (11): 64. Type-locality: Pamplona, Colombia, 2340 m.

Distribution: Andean Venezuela and Colombia.

ANADIA BLAKEI Schmidt

1932 Anadia blakei Schmidt, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 18: 161. Type-locality: Turumiquire mountains, Estado Sucre, Venezuela, 1600m.

Distribution: Known only from type-locality.

ANADIA BOGOTENSIS (Peters)

1862 Ecpleopus (Xestosaurus) Bogotensis Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin: 217, pl. 3, fig. 3, 3a-f. Type-locality: Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.
1885 Anadia bogotensis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 40.

Distribution: Bogotá area, Colombia; recorded in Venezuela by Donoso, Carib. Jour. Sci., 8, 1968 (1969), 116.

ANADIA DUQUEI Lancini

1963 Anadia duquei Lancini, Publ. Oc. Mus. Cien. Nat. Caracas, Zool., 4: 1. Type-locality: Quebrada el Cedro, Catuche, Cerro El Avila, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANADIA METALLICA (Cope)

1876 Chalcidolepis metallicus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 116, pl. Type-locality: Aguacate mountains, Costa Rica.
1902 Anadia metallica—Günther, Biol. Centr. Amer., Rept.: 30.

Distribution: Mountains of Costa Rica.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Less than 60 scale rows between occipital and posterior border of hind leg---------2
   More than 60 scale rows in the same distance----------arborea

2. Less than 24 scales around middle of body----------metallica
   More than 27 scales around middle of body----------attenuata

Clave de subespecies

1. Menos de 60 hileras de escamas entre occipital y borde posterior del muslo--------2
   Mas de 60 hileras de escamas en la misma distancia----------arborea

2. Menos de 24 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------metallica
   Más de 27 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------attenuata

Anadia metallica metallica (Cope)

1955 Anadia metallica metallica—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 535.

Distribution: Aguacate mountains, Costa Rica.

Anadia metallica arborea Taylor

1955 Anadia metallica arborea Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 542, fig. 13. Type-locality: Las Flores, Tenorino, Las Cañas, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Anadia metallica attenuata Taylor

1955 Anadia metallica attenuata Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 537, fig. 12. Type-locality: Pacuare, Río Pacuare, on road between Turrialba and Moravia de Chirripó, Cartago Province, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Province of Cartago, Costa Rica.

ANADIA OCELLATA Gray

1845 Anadia ocellata Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 58. Type-locality: Tropical America.

Distribution: Known only from Jerico, Colombia, and Loja, Ecuador.

ANADIA PULCHELLA Ruthven

1926 Anadia pulchella Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 177: 1. Type-locality: La Cumbre, Hacienda Vista Nieve, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, 2100m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANADIA RHOMBIFERA (Günther)

1859 Cercosaurus rhombifer Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 405, pl. 20, fig. A. Type-locality: Western Ecuador.

1885 Anadia rhombifera—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 399.

Distribution: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

ANADIA STEYERI Nieden

1914 Anadia steyeri Nieden, Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 7: 365. Type-locality: Puerto Cabello, Estado Aragua, Venezuela.

Distribution: Coastal range of central Venezuela.

ANADIA VITTATA Boulenger

1913 Anadia vittata Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1913: 1033, pl. 57, fig. 2, 2a-d. Type-locality: Peña Lisa, Condoto, Chocó, Colombia, 300 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANISOLEPIS Boulenger

1885 Anisolepis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 16: 85. Type-species: Anisolepis Iheringii Boulenger.

Distribution: Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; east central Argentina; Uruguay.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Hind limb reaching ear when brought forward; 20-22 longitudinal series of ventrals; no enlarged scales on flanks----------grilli
   Hind limb does not reach ear when brought forward; 16-17 longitudinal series of ventrals; flanks with enlarged scales---------- ----------undulatus

Clave de especies

1. Extremidad posterior llega al oido cuando extendida hacia adelante; 20-22 series longitudinales de ventrales; sin escamas ensanchadas en los flancos----------grilli
   Extremidad posterior no llega al oido cuando extendida hacia adelante; 16-17 series longitudinales de ventrales; flancos con escamas ensanchadas----------undulatus

ANISOLEPIS GRILLI Boulenger

1891 Anisolepis grilli Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Cenova, (2) 10: 909. Type-locality: Palmeira, Paraná, Brazil.
1896 Anisolepis lionotus Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 46: 470. Type-locality: Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Distribution: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Comment: Anisolepis grilli and Anisolepis lionotus are here considered synonyms on the authority of Paulo Vanzolini, who has examined a large series of specimens.

ANISOLEPIS UNDULATUS (Wiegmann)

1834 L.[aemanctus] undulatus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 46. Type-locality: Brazil.
1834 L.[aemanctus] obtusirostris Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 46. Type-locality: Brazil.
1834 L.[aemanctus] Fitzingeri Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 46. Type-locality: Brazil.
1885 Anisolepis Iheringii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 16: 86. Type-locality: São Lourenço, Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1891 Anisolepis undulatus—Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) 10: 909.
1895 Anisolepis Bruchi Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6: 417, pl. 1. Type-locality: Punta Lara, cerca de La Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribution: Southern Brazil, eastern central Argentina, Uruguay.

ANOLIS Daudin

1802 Anolis Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 50. Type-species: Anolis bullaris Latreille.
1817 Anolius Cuvier (emendation of Anolis Daudin), Le Règne Animal, 2: 41.
1826 Xiphosurus Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 17. Type-species: Anolis cuvieri Merrem.
1830 Dactyloa Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 148. Type-species: Anolis punctatus Daudin.
1830 Draconura Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 149. Type-species: Draconura nitens Wagler.
1830 Norops Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 149. Type-species: Anolis auratus Daudin.
1833 Phalangoptyon Wagler, Isis von Oken, 26: 896. Type-species: Anolis bimaculatus Daudin.
1836 Acantholis Cocteau, Comp. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 3: 226. Type-species: None given; later designated as Acantholis Loysiana Cocteau.
1843 Ctenonotus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 64. Type-species: Lacerta bimaculata Sparmann.
1843 Semiurus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 64. Type-species: Anolis cuvieri Merrem.
1843 Eupristes Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 64. Type-species: Anolis equestris Merrem.
1843 Microctenus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 64. Type-species: Anolis Edwardsii Merrem.
1843 Ptychonotus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 65. Type-species: Anolis alligator Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Istiocercus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 65. Type-species: Anolis cristatellus Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Eunotus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 65. Type-species: Anolis gracilis Wied.
1843 Deiroptyx Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 66. Type-species: Anolis vermiculatus Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Trachycoelia Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 66. Type-species: Anolis lineatus Daudin.
1843 Ctenodeira Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 66. Type-species: Anolis Richardii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Tropidopilus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 66. Type-species: Anolis fuscoauratus D'Orbigny.
1843 Xiphocercus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-species: Anolis Valenciennii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Eudactylus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-species: Anolis Goudotii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Heterolepis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-species: Anolis pulchellus Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Trachypilus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-species: Anolis sagrei Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Pristicercus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-species: Dactyloa biporcatus Wiegmann.
1843 Ctenocercus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 68. Type-species: Iguana bullaris Latreille.
1843 Gastrotropis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 68. Type-species: Dactyloa nebulosa Wiegmann.
1843 Heteroderma Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 68. Type-species: Acantholis Loysiana Cocteau.
1843 Dracontopsis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 69. Type-species: Draconura Nitzschii Wiegmann.
1845 Rhinosaurus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 199. Type-species: Anolis nasicus Duméril and Bibron.
1850 Placopsis Gosse, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 6: 346. Type-species: Placopsis ocellata Gosse.
1862 Coccoëssus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 178. Type-species: Anolis (Coccoëssus) pentaprion Cope.
1876 Scytomycterus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 165. Type-species: Scytomycterus laevis Cope.
1923 Diaphoranolis Barbour, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 129: 7. Type-species: Diaphoranolis brooksi Barbour.
1934 Audantia Cochran, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 171. Type-species: Audantia armouri Cochran.
1939 Mariguana Dunn, Notulae Naturae, 4: 1. Type-species: Anolis agassizi Stejneger.

Distribution: From southern United States to Bolivia and Paraguay including Caribbean Islands.

Content: Approximately 200 species, of which 116 are found within limits of this work.

Comment: Anolis godeti Roux, 1907, was thought to be South American by Burt and Burt, Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., 28, 1929, 16, but they also thought the type locality was unknown, although Roux gives it as "Antillen (kein näherer Fundort)".

0=Unknown 3=False
1=True 4=Inapplic.
2=Variable

	PROJECTING SNOUT	COMPRESSED, CRESTED TAIL	DORSALS < VENTRALS	VENTRALS SMOOTH	DORSALS < LATERALS	LARGE HEAD SCALES	HEAD SCALES SMOOTH	SUPRAOCULARS KEELED	OCCIPITAL < EAR	HEAD LENGTH < TIBIA L.	WITH OCCIPITAL CRESTS	WITH FRONTAL CRESTS	SUPRAOCS. TOUCH SEMICIRC.	POINT REACHED BY HIND LIMB[1]	DORSAL SCALES[1]	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SUPRAORBITAL SEMICIRCLES	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SEMICIRCLES AND OCCIPITAL	ACTUAL COUNTS: NUMBER ROWS OF LOREALS	NUMBER OF LABIALS TO CENTER OF EYE
ACHILLES	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	6	6-7
AENEUS	3	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	4-5	6-7
AEQUATORIALIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	X	X	X	X
AGASSIZI	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	X
ALLISONI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	X	4	8
ALTAE	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	1	2	2	6	X
ANDIANUS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	4	2	1	5	X	6	7
ANTONII	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1-3	2-3	5-8	6-9
APOLLINARIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	2-3	X	5	7
AQUATICUS	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	3	4	2	3-4	6	9-11	8
AURATUS	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	0-1	1-2	6-7	5
BINOTATUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	1	2-3	X	X
BIPORCATUS	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1-3	1	1-2	2-6	5-8	6-11
BISCUTIGER	3	3	1	1	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	3	7	6
BITECTUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2-3	3-4	7	8
BOCOURTII	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	1	2-3	X	X	X
BOETTGERI	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	1	3	3	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	5-6	6-8
BOMBICEPS	3	3	1	3	3	0	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	3	1	2	X	6	X
BONAIRENSIS	3	1	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	0-1	0-1	3	X
BOUVIERII	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	3	0	1	0	1	6	X
CAPITO	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	2-4	2-3	6-8	9-10
CHLORIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	X	5	6
CHOCORUM	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	2	0	3	1	3	0	1	1-3	2-4	6-9	8-10
CHRYSOLEPIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	4	2-4	1	1-4	2-4	5-10	7-11
COBANENSIS	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	2	3	X	7	7
CONCOLOR	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	2	0-1	0	5-6	X
CRASSULUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	0-2	2-3	4-5	6-7
CUPREUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	1-2	2-3	6-7	6-7
CURTUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	3	3-4	1	5-7	5-6	7-8	7-9

[1]Significance of values:

Hind limb reaches between:
1. Shoulder and ear opening
2. Ear opening and eye
3. Eye and nasal aperture
4. Nasal aperture, tip of snout, and beyond

Dorsal scales:
0. Condition unknown
1. All granular or homogeneous
2. With two to six enlarged middorsal rows
3. With more than six enlarged middorsal rows

[1]Significado de valores:

Extremidad posterior llega entre:
1. Hombro y oído
2. Oído y ojo
3. Ojo y abertura nasal
4. Abertura nasal, hocico y más allá

Escamas dorsales:
0. Desconocido
1. Todas granulares u homogéneas
2. Con dos a seis hileras no granulares
3. Con más de seis hileras no granulares

0=Unknown 3=False
1=True 4=Inapplic.
2=Variable

	PROJECTING SNOUT	COMPRESSED, CRESTED TAIL	DORSALS < VENTRALS	VENTRALS SMOOTH	DORSALS < LATERALS	LARGE HEAD SCALES	HEAD SCALES SMOOTH	SUPRAOCULARS KEELED	OCCIPITAL < EAR	HEAD LENGTH < TIBIA L.	WITH OCCIPITAL CRESTS	WITH FRONTAL CRESTS	SUPRAOCS. TOUCH SEMICIRC.	POINT REACHED BY HIND LIMB[1]	DORSAL SCALES[1]	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SUPRAORBITAL SEMICIRCLES	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SEMICIRCLES AND OCCIPITAL	ACTUAL COUNTS: NUMBER ROWS OF LOREALS	ACTUAL COUNTS: NUMBER OF LABIALS TO CENTER OF EYE
DAMULUS	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	X	5	X
DISSIMILIS	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	11
DOLLFUSIANUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	6	X
EEWI	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	1-2	X	6	10-11
EULAEMUS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	4	4	1	2	5-6	8-9	7
FASCIATUS	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	1-2	X	5	7
FESTAE	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	6	8-9
FRASERI	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	4	1	1	X	X	6-7	8-9
FRENATUS	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	3	0	1	2-4	0	6	X
FUSCOAURATUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	1-3	2-3	5-6	6-8
GARBEI	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	2	2	5	8
GEMMOSUS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	3	1	1-5	X	5-6	6-8
GIBBICEPS	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	X	8	X
GODMANI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	4	1	2-4	3-5	6-8	6
GORGONAE	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	4	3	1	X	X	5	6
GRACILIPES	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3-4	1	0-1	1-2	7-8	9-12
GRANULICEPS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3-4	1	3-5	4-5	7-8	8-9
HETEROPHOLIDOTUS	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	0	3	3	3	1	3	0	2	1	2	4	X
HOFFMANNI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	X	1	1-2	3-4	6	X
HUMILIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	2-3	3-4	7-8	7-9
IMPETIGOSUS	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	7
INCOMPERTUS	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	3	4	X	3	3-4	5	X	9-10
INSIGNIS	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	0	3	4	1	1	0	X	5	7
INTERMEDIUS	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	1-2	3-4	6-7
JACARE	3	3	1	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	3	1	4	1-2	1	1-2	1-2	4-5	7-8
KEMPTONI	3	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	1-2	2	X	X
LAEVIS	1	0	3	1	3	1	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	X
LAEVIVENTRIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	2	1	3	0	0
LATIFRONS	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	X	X
LEMNISCATUS	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	1	3	3	3	1-2	2-3	6	8-10
LEMURINUS	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	3	3	0	0	3	2-3	2	0-1	2-4	6-7	6
LEPTOSCELIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	2-3	2-3	6-7	7-8
LIMIFRONS	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	3	3-4	1	1-3	2-5	5-7	X
LINDENI	3	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	2	1	0	1	5	X
LINEATUS	3	1	1	3	3	0	1	3	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	2	3-4	7
LIONOTUS	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	0	0	1	3	4	3	1-3	3	8-9	X
LONGICAUDA	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	X	X	6	X
LOVERIDGEI	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	1	4	7	12	12
MACROLEPIS	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	6	7
MACULIVENTRIS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	1	4	2	1	3-4	X	8	8
MARIARUM	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	4-5	X	X
MERIDIONALIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1-2	2	0-1	1-2	4-5	4-7
MICROTUS	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	1-2	1	2	3	3-5	7-8

0=Unknown 3=False
1=True 4=Inapplic.
2=Variable

	PROJECTING SNOUT	COMPRESSED, CRESTED TAIL	DORSALS < VENTRALS	VENTRALS SMOOTH	DORSALS < LATERALS	LARGE HEAD SCALES	HEAD SCALES SMOOTH	SUPRAOCULARS KEELED	OCCIPITAL < EAR	HEAD LENGTH < TIBIA L.	WITH OCCIPITAL CRESTS	WITH FRONTAL CRESTS	SUPRAOCS. TOUCH SEMICIRC.	POINT REACHED BY HIND LIMB[1]	DORSAL SCALES[1]	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SUPRAORBITAL SEMICIRCLES	ACTUAL COUNTS: ROWS OF SCALES SEPARATING SEMICIRCLES AND OCCIPITAL	ACTUAL COUNTS: NUMBER ROWS OF LOREALS	ACTUAL COUNTS: NUMBER OF LABIALS TO CENTER OF EYE
MIRUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	4	4	7	10
NANNODES	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	2	0-1	X	5	7
NASOFRONTALIS	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	3	3	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	2-3	6
NICEFORI	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	3	1	4	X	3	3-4	5	X	9-10
NIGROLINEATUS	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	2	1-2	3-4	6	8-11
NITENS	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	4	2	0-1	2	X	X
NOTOPHOLIS	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	3	0-2	2-3	6-7	7-9
ORTONI	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	3	2	1	0-1	1-2	4-5	6-8
PACHYPUS	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	5	4	8	X
PALMERI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	1	3-4	5-6	5	5
PENTAPRION	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	4	1	1	1	2	3-4	8
PERACCAE	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1-2	3-4	5-6	6-7
PETERSII	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	1-2	X	6-7	9-11
PHYLLORHINUS	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1-2	1-2	4-5	6-7
POECILOPUS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	3	1	4	4	3	X	X	9-10	X
POLYLEPIS	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	0	1	3	4	2	3-4	3-5	6-9	7
PRINCEPS	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	0	3	0	3	4	3	1	4-5	X	9-11	10-12
PROBOSCIS	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	1-2	2	4-5	9-11
PSEUDOTIGRINUS	3	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	X	8
PUNCTATUS	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	X	1	0-2	1-4	4-7	6-10
PURPURESCENS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2-4	4-5	7-8	X
RADULINUS	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	2	3-4	X	6-7	X
RHOMBIFER	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	1	3	3	1	1-2	3-4	7	6
ROQUET	3	3	1	2	3	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	4-5	5-6
SAGREI	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	0-1	2-3	4-5	5-6
SALVINI	3	2	1	3	3	0	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	X	4	7
SCAPULARIS	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	1	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	2	3	6	7
SCYPHEUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	3	3-4	8-10	8-10
SERICEUS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	1-2	3	0-3	1-5	4-6	6-8
SMINTHUS	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	3	0-1	3-4	5	X
SOLITARIUS	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	1	1	0-2	X	4	7-8
SQUAMULATUS	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	3	4	3	1	4-6	6	9	X
STEINBACHI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1-2	2	6	7
TIGRINUS	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	X
TOWNSENDI	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2-3	2-3	5-6	8
TRACHYDERMA	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	X	2	6	X
TRANSVERSALIS	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	0	3	3	2	1	0-1	0-3	4-5	6-9
TRINITATIS	3	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	4-6	6-8
TROPIDOGASTER	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	1-3	2-4	6-8	6-7
TROPIDOLEPIS	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	0	3	0	4	1	3-5	3-5	7-9	7-8
TROPIDONOTUS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	2-3	6-7	6-7
VENTRIMACULATUS	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	3	4	4	1	4	X	8	7
WILLIAMSII	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	X	3	1	2	X	X
WOODI	3	1	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	3	2-3	4	7-8	9

ANOLIS ACHILLES Taylor

1956 Anolis achilles Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 153, fig. 43. Type-locality: La Palma, Provincia San José, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS AENEUS Gray

1840 Anolis aeneus Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 5: 114. Type-locality: Unknown.
1887 Anolis gentilis Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 10. Type-locality: Petit Martinique.

Distribution: Petit Martinique, Grenadines, Trinidad and Guyana.

ANOLIS AEQUATORIALIS Werner

1894 Anolis aequatorialis Werner, Zool. Anz., 17: 157. Type-locality: Ecuador.

Distribution: Middle altitudes of western slopes in Ecuador.

ANOLIS AGASSIZI Stejneger

1900 Anolis agassizi Stejneger, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36: 161, col. pl. Type-locality: Malpelo Island, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS ALLISONI Barbour

1928 Anolis allisoni Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 58. Type-locality: Coxen Hole, Ruatan, Bay Islands, Honduras.
1961 Anolis allisoni—Ruibal and Williams, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 125: 183, figs. 2, 4-5, 10.
1962 Anolis allisoni—Neill and Allen, Herpetologica, 18: 80, fig. 1.

Distribution: Cuba; Bay Islands, Honduras; British Honduras.

ANOLIS ALTAE Dunn

1930 Anolis altae Dunn, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 22. Type-locality: Finca Acosta, Volcán Barba, Costa Rica, 7000 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS ANDIANUS Boulenger

1885 Anolis andianus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 60. Type-locality: Milligalli, Ecuador, 2060 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS ANTONII Boulenger

1908 Anolis antonii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 2: 517, fig. 2. Type-locality: San Antonio, Colombia.
1916 Anolis tolimensis Werner, Zool. Anz., 47: 303. Type-locality: Cañon del Tolima, Colombia.

Distribution: Interandean highlands of northern Colombia.

ANOLIS APOLLINARIS Boulenger

1919 Anolis apollinaris Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1919: 79, figs. 4a-4b. Type-locality: Bogotá, Colombia.

Distribution: Known from vicinity of type locality.

ANOLIS AQUATICUS Taylor

1956 Anolis aquaticus Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 141, fig. 39. Type-locality: Palmar, Provincia Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Provincia Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

ANOLIS AURATUS Daudin

1802 Anolis auratus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 89. Type-locality: Unknown.
1834 Dra.[conura] Nitzschii Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 16. Type-locality: Unknown.
1840 Draconura 12-striata Berthold, Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 1: 62, pl. 2, fig. 7. Type-locality: Surinam.
1843 Draconura Bertholdi Fitzinger (replacement name for Draconura 12-striata Berthold), Systema Reptilium: 70.
1856 Norops macrodactylus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 222. Type-locality: New Grenada.
1885 Norops auratus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 95.
1896 Anolis Rosenbergii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6 (17): 16. Type-locality: Buenaventura, Colombia.

Distribution: Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, French Guiana.

ANOLIS BINOTATUS Peters

1863 Anolis binotatus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 140. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1873 Anolis binotatus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 92, pl. 16, figs. 22-23.

Distribution: Pacific Ecuador and Colombia; southern Central America; Gorgona Island, Colombia.

ANOLIS BIPORCATUS (Wiegmann)

1834 D.[actyloa] biporcata Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 47. Type-locality: Mexico.
1873 Anolis biporcatus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 98, pl. 15, figs. 8-8a.
1885 Anolis biporcatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 88.

Distribution: Mexico through central America to Ecuador.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Ear opening nearly twice size of nostril; scales surrounding interparietal smaller than or only equal to middorsal scales; dewlap black-edged----------parvauritus
   Ear opening four or more times larger than nostril; scales surrounding interparietal larger than middorsal scales; dewlap not black-edged----------biporcatus

Clave de subespecies

1. Tamaño del oído el doble del nostril; escamas que rodean el interparietal más pequeñas o sólamente iguales a las escamas mediodorsales saco gular bordeado de negro----------parvauritus
   Tamaño del oído cuatro o más veces el tamaño del nostril; escamas que rodean el interparietal mayores que las escamas mediodorsales; saco gular no bordeado de negro----------biporcatus

Anolis biporcatus biporcatus (Wiegmann)

1873 Anolis Copei Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 77, pl. 15, fig. 10-10a. Type-locality: Santa Rosa de Pansos, Guatemala.
1874 Anolis obtusirostris Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874: 407. Type-locality: Chiriquí, Panama.
1893 Anolis brevipes Boettger, Kat. Rept. Senckenberg. Mus., 1: 57. Type-locality: Cairo Plantation, near Limón, San José, Costa Rica.
1916 Anolis solifer Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 32: 4, pl. 2. Type-locality: La Concepción, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.
1966 Anolis biporcatus biporcatus Williams, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 239: 9, fig. 4.

Distribution: Mexico to northern Colombia.

Anolis biporcatus parvauritus Williams

1966 Anolis biporcatus parvauritus Williams, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 239: 7, figs. 2-4. Type-locality: Northern Gorgona Island, Cauca, Colombia.

Distribution: Pacific Ecuador and Colombia; Gorgona Island.

ANOLIS BISCUTIGER Taylor

1956 Anolis biscutiger Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 81, fig. 19. Type-locality: Golfito, Provincia Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Provincia Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

ANOLIS BITECTUS Cope

1864 Anolis bitectus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 171. Type-locality: West Ecuador.
1885 Anolis bitectus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 71, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

ANOLIS BOCOURTII Cope

1876 Anolis bocourtii Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 167. Type-locality: Nauta, Peru.
1885 Anolis bocourtii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 50.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS BOETTGERI Boulenger

1911 Anolis boettgeri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 19. Type-locality: Huancabamba, Peru, 1000 m; actually Oxapampa, Peru, according to Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 125.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS BOMBICEPS Cope

1876 Anolis bombiceps Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 168. Type-locality: Nauta, Peru.
1885 Anolis bombiceps—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 94.

Distribution: Amazonian Peru and Ecuador; Estado Amazonas, Brazil.

ANOLIS BONAIRENSIS Ruthven

1923 Anolis bonairensis Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 143: 4. Type-locality: Seroe Grandi, 4 1/2 km northeast of Kralendijk, Bonaire, Dutch Leeward Islands.

Distribution: Bonaire, Klein Bonaire, Aves Islands.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Usually vermiculated with black, occasionally with black crossbars; distance from snout tip to anterior border of ear 1.15 length of tibia; occipital scale in contact with supraorbital semicircles; two pairs of scales between supraorbital semicircles----------bonairensis
With black crossbars, rarely vermiculated with black; distance from snout tip to anterior border of ear 1.25 length of tibia; occipital scale separated from supraorbital semicircles by one or two pairs of scales; one pair of scales between supraorbital semicircles----------blanquillanus

Clave de subespecies

1. Usualmente vermiculado de negro, ocasionalmente con barras negras transversas; distancia de la punta del hocio al borde anterior del oído 1.15 de longitud de tibia; escama occipital en contacto con los semicírculos supraorbitales; dos pares de escamas entre los semicírculos supraorbitales----------bonairensis
Con barras negras transversas, raramente vermiculado con negro; distancia del hocico al borde anterior del oído 1.25 de longitud de la tibia; escama occipital separada por uno o dos pares de escamas; un par de escamas entre los semicirculos supraorbitales----------blanquillanus

Anolis bonairensis bonairensis Ruthven

1940 Anolis bonairensis bonairensis—Hummelinck, Studies of the Fauna of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the Venezuelan Islands, 1: 78.

Distribution: Bonaire and Klein Bonaire Islands.

Anolis bonairensis blanquillanus Hummelinck

1940 Anolis bonairensis blanquillanus Hummelinck, Studies of the Fauna of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the Venezuelan Islands, 1: 79. Type-locality: El Jaque, Isla Blanquilla, Venezuela.

Distribution: Blanquilla and Los Hermanos Islands, Venezuela.

ANOLIS BOUVIERII Bocourt

1873 Anolis Bouvierii Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 58, pl. 14, fig. 8-8a. Type-locality: Escuintla, Guatemala.
1955 Anolis bouvierii—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 91: 29.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS CAPITO Peters

1863 Anolis (Draconura) capito Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 142. Type-locality: Costa Rica; restricted to Palmar, Costa Rica, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 316; see comment by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 57.
1864 Anolis carneus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 171. Type-locality: Lower Verapaz Forest, Guatemala; see comment by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 59.
1873 Anolis (Draconura) capito—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 101, pl. 16, fig. 27-27a (type).
1893 Anolis longipes Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 31: 343. Type-locality: Palmar and Boruca, Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis capito—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 126, figs. 34-36.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Caribbean slope from Tabasco, Mexico, to Panama (possibly on both slopes in south).

ANOLIS CHLORIS Boulenger

1898 Anolis chloris Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 110, pl. 10, fig. 3. Type-locality: Paramba, Ecuador.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador and Colombia; Darién, Panama.

ANOLIS CHOCORUM Williams and Duellman

1967 Anolis chocorum Williams and Duellman, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 256: 2, figs. 1-2, 4-6. Type-locality: Río Tuira at Quebrada La Plata, Darién, Panama, 100 m.

Distribution: Darién, Panama, and Chocó, Colombia.

ANOLIS CHRYSOLEPIS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Anolis chrysolepis Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 94. Type-locality: French Guiana and Surinam.
1848 Anolis planiceps Troschel, in Schomburgk, Reisen in Britisch-Guiana, 3: 649. Type-locality: British Guiana.
1875 Anolis nummifer O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 278. Type-locality: Demerara Falls, Guyana.
1875 Anolis turmalis O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 278. Type-locality: Grenada.
1875 Anolis lentiginosus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 279. Type-locality: Surinam.
1885 Anolis chrysolepis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 89.
1907 Anolis longicrus Roux, Zool. Anz., 31: 763. Type-locality: Surinam.

Distribution: Surinam; French Guiana; Pará and Amapa, Brazil.

ANOLIS COBANENSIS Stuart

1942 Anolis cobanensis Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 464: 6. Type-locality: Three km south of Finca Samac, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, 1350 m.

Distribution: Moderate and intermediate elevations in mountains of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala to Chiapas, Mexico.

ANOLIS CONCOLOR Cope

1862 Anolis (Gastrotropis) concolor Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 180. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1885 Anolis concolor—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 74.

Distribution: Known only from Providencia and San Andres Islands, Colombia; probably does not occur in Nicaragua.

ANOLIS CRASSULUS Cope

1864 Anolis crassulus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 173. Type-locality: Coban, Verapaz, Guatemala.
1873 Anolis crassulus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 82, pl. 16, fig. 17.

Distribution: Plateau of Guatemala and Alta Verapaz, Guatemala; Chiapas, Mexico.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsal scales generally fewer than 48 between axilla and groin---------crassulus
   Dorsal scales generally more than 50 between axilla and groin----------haguei

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas dorsales menos de 48 entre axila e ingle----------crassulus
   Escamas dorsales más de 50 entre axila e ingle----------haguei

Anolis crassulus crassulus Cope

1948 [Anolis crassulus crassulus]-Stuart (by inference), Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 47.

Distribution: Intermediate elevations on Plateau of Guatemala exclusive of Alta Verapaz; Chiapas, Mexico.

Anolis crassulus haguei Stuart

1942 Anolis haguei Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 464: 3. Type-locality: Two km south of Finca Chichén, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, 1750 m.
1948 Anolis crassulus haguei—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 47.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS CUPREUS Hallowell

1860 Anolis cupreus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 481. Type-locality: None given; given as Nicaragua by Cochran, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 220, 1961, 86.
1917 Anolis macrophallus Werner, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Hamburg, 34: 31. Type-locality: San José, Guatemala.
1956 Anolis cupreus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 110, fig. 29.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations along Pacific slope from eastern Guatemala through Costa Rica.

ANOLIS CURTUS Boulenger

1898 Anolis curtus Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 919, pl. 55, figs. 2-2a. Type-locality: La Estrella, Provincia Cartago, Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis curtus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 151, fig. 42.

Distribution: Costa Rica.

ANOLIS DAMULUS Cope

1864 Anolis damulus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 169. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Anolis damulus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 47, pl. 2, figs. 2-2a.

Distribution: Unknown.

ANOLIS DISSIMILIS Williams

1965 Anolis dissimilis Williams, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 233: 2, fig. 1. Type-locality: Itahuania, Upper Río Madre de Dios, Peru.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS DOLLFUSIANUS Bocourt

1873 Anolis Dollfusianus Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 84, pl. 16, fig. 19-19a. Type-locality: San Agustin, on slopes of Volcán Atitlan, Guatemala, 1200 m.

Distribution: Moderate elevations along Pacific slope from eastern Chiapas, Mexico, to western Guatemala.

ANOLIS EEWI Roze

1958 Anolis eewi Roze, Acta Biol. Venezuelica, 2 (25): 311. Type-locality: Cumbe de Torono Tepui, Chimantá Tepui, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela, 2100 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS EULAEMUS Boulenger

1908 Anolis eulaemus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 2: 516, fig. 1. Type-locality: Las Pavas, Colombia.

Distribution: Southwestern Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

ANOLIS FASCIATUS Boulenger

1885 Anolis fasciatus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 59, pl. 3, fig. 1. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1898 Anolis elegans Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 109, pl. 10, fig. 2. Type-locality: Chimbo, Ecuador.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

ANOLIS FESTAE Peracca

1904 Anolis Festae Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 19 (465): 4. Type-locality: Balzar, Ecuador.

Distribution: Lowlands of western Ecuador.

ANOLIS FRASERI Günther

1859 Anolis fraseri Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 407. Type-locality: Andes of western Ecuador.
1873 Anolis Fraseri—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 15, fig. 12-12a (type).
1880 Anolis de Villei Boulenger, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1880: 42. Type-locality: Andes of Ecuador.
1885 Anolis fraseri—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 65, pl. 4.
1966 Anolis fraseri—Williams, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 239: 3, fig. 1.

Distribution: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador and Colombia.

ANOLIS FRENATUS Cope

1899 Anolis frenatus Cope, Sci. Bull. Philadelphia Mus., 1: 6, pl. 2, fig. 2. Type-locality: Unknown; Barranquilla, Colombia is suggested by Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 71, 1934, 151.
1937 Anolis frenatus—Dunn, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 16: 9.

Distribution: Costa Rica and Panama; Caribbean Colombia and Venezuela.

ANOLIS FUSCOAURATUS D'Orbigny

1837 Anolis fusco-auratus D'Orbigny, in Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 110. Type-locality: Chile (in error); corrected by D'Orbigny, 1847, to Río Mamoré, between Loreto and "le confluent du Río Sara", Bolivia; and to Provincia Moxas, Bolivia, by Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept., 1873, pl. 14, fig. 16.

Distribution: Bolivia and Peru to Venezuela, Colombia, Guianas and Atlantic forests of Brazil.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Supraorbital semicircles separated by single row of scales----------kugleri
   Supraorbital semicircles separated by two or more rows of scales--------fuscoauratus

Clave de subespecies

1. Semicírculos supraorbitales separados por una fila de escamas----------kugleri
   Semicírculos supraorbitales separados por dos o más filas de escamas----fuscoauratus

Anolis fuscoauratus fuscoauratus D'Orbigny

1863 Anolis viridiaeneus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 147. Type-locality: Quito, Ecuador.
1887 Anolis Brumetii Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) 11: 184. Type-locality: Brazil.
1947 [Anolis] fuscoauratus [fuscoauratus]—Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99: 523.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Andes in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Brazil.

Anolis fuscoauratus kugleri Roux

1929 Anolis kugleri Roux, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 40 (2): 29. Type-locality: El Mene, Acosta District, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.
1947 Anolis fuscoauratus kugleri—Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99: 523.

Distribution: Venezuela.

ANOLIS GARBEI Amaral

1933 Anolis garbei Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 62, fig. 17-18. Type-locality: Monte Christo, Rio Tapajóz, Pará, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS GEMMOSUS O'Shaughnessy

1875 Anolis gemmosus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 280. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Anolis gemmosus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 60, pl. 3, fig. 2.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

ANOLIS GIBBICEPS Cope

1864 Anolis gibbiceps Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 174. Type-locality: Caracas, Venezuela.

Distribution: Guyana; northern Venezuela.

ANOLIS GODMANI Boulenger

1885 Anolis godmani Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 85. Type-locality: Guatemala and Irazú, Costa Rica; restricted to Volcan Irazú, Costa Rica by Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38, 1956, 156.

Distribution: Mountains of Costa Rica above 600 m.

ANOLIS GORGONAE Barbour

1905 Anolis gorgonae Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46: 99. Type-locality: Gorgona Island, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS GRACILIPES Boulenger

1898 Anolis gracilipes Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 112, pl. 11, fig. 3. Type-locality: Paramba, Ecuador.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS GRANULICEPS Boulenger

1898 Anolis granuliceps Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 111, pl. 11, fig. 2. Type-locality: Paramba, Ecuador.
1913 Anolis breviceps Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1913: 1031, pl. 107, fig. 1. Type-locality: Peñalisa, Condoto, Chocó, Colombia, 300 ft.
1959 Anolis granuliceps—Peters, Ciencia y Naturaleza, Quito, 2: 118.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Colombia and Ecuador.

ANOLIS HETEROPHOLIDOTUS Mertens

1952 Anolis heteropholidotus Mertens, Zool. Anz., 148: 89. Type-locality: Hacienda Los Planes, Miramundo, Departamento Santa Ana, El Salvador, 2000 m.

Distribution: Mountainous areas of El Salvador.

ANOLIS HOFFMANNI Peters

1863 Anolis Hoffmanni Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 142. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1873 Anolis hoffmanni—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 86, pl. 15, figs. 15-16 (fig. 15 is holotype).
1966 Anolis hoffmanni—Williams and Smith, Carib. Jour. Sci., 6: 163.

Distribution: Provincias Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and San José, Costa Rica.

ANOLIS HUMILIS Peters

1863 Anolis humilis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 138. Type-locality: Veragua, Panama.
1873 Anolis humilis—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 105, pl. 16, fig. 31 (type).

Distribution: Lowlands of Chiapas, Mexico through Panama.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Eight to ten enlarged dorsal scale rows, two median rows not larger than adjoining rows; no nuchal crest; axillary pouch small, not pigmented, without scales-----2
   Twelve to fourteen enlarged dorsal scale rows two median rows larger than adjoining rows; low nuchal crest and often trace of dorsal crest in males; axillary pouch large, pigmented, with scales--marsupialis

2. Dewlap with purple spot in basal part; all scales in enlarged rows of same size; semicircular scales undifferentiated from scales adjoining them----------uniformis
   Dewlap without purple spot in basal part; two median scale rows smaller than adjoining rows; semicircular scales differentiated from scales adjoining them-----humilis

Clave de subespecies

1. Ocho a diez hileras dorsales de escamas ensanchadas; las dos medianas mayores que las adyacentes; no hay cresta nucal; saco axilar pequeño, no escamoso ni pigmentado----------2
   Doce a catorce hileras dorsales de escamas ensanchadas, las dos filas medianas mayores que las filas vecinas; una cresta nucal baja y con frecuencia trazos de cresta dorsal en los machos; saco axilar grande, escamoso y pigmentado----------marsupialis

2. Saco gular con una mancha púrpura en la base; escamas ensanchadas del mismo tamaño; escamas de los semicírculos supraorbitales casi indiferenciadas de las escamas adyacentes----------uniformis
   Saco gular sin mancha púrpura en su parte basal; escamas ensanchadas con las dos hileras medianas más pequeñas que las adyacentes; escamas de los semicírculos diferenciados de las vecinas-------humilis

Anolis humilis humilis Peters

1885 Anolis quaggulus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 391. Type-locality: Río San Juan, Nicaragua.
1948 [Anolis humilis humilis]—Stuart (by inference), Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 48.

Distribution: Panama and Costa Rica, excluding Provincias Puntarenas and Cartago, Costa Rica.

Anolis humilis marsupialis Taylor

1956 Anolis humilis marsupialis Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 97, fig. 23. Type-locality: 75 km west southwest of San Isidro de General, probably in Provincia Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Provincias Cartago and Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Anolis humilis uniformis Cope

1885 Anolis uniformis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 392. Type-locality: Guatemala and Yucatán; restricted to two mi north of Santa Teresa, El Péten, Guatemala, by Smith and Taylor; see comments by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1957, 60.
1935 Anolis ruthveni Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 310: 1. Type-locality: Two mi north of Santa Teresa, El Péten, Guatemala.
1948 Anolis humilis uniformis—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 48.

Distribution: Lowlands of Chiapas and Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico to Provincia Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

ANOLIS IMPETIGOSUS Cope

1864 Anolis impetigosus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 174. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Anolis impetigosus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 55, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Distribution: Probably somewhere in South America.

ANOLIS INCOMPERTUS Barbour

1932 Anolis incompertus incompertus Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 99. Type-locality: Villavicencio, San Martín, Colombia.
1944 [Anolis] incompertus—Dunn, Rev. Acad. Soc. Cienc. Exactas, Fis. Nat., 6: 74.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

ANOLIS INSIGNIS Cope

1871 Anolis insignis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871: 213, pl. 24, fig. 2. Type-locality: San José, Costa Rica.
1876 Anolis insignis—Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 120, pl. 24, fig. 1.

Distribution: Panama to Costa Rica, in mountainous areas.

ANOLIS INTERMEDIUS Peters

1863 Anolis intermedius Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 143. Type-locality: Veragua, Panama.
1873 Anolis intermedius—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 69, pl. 15, fig. 4 (type).
1875 Anolis tessellatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 279. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis intermedius—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 106, figs. 27-28.

Distribution: Panama to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

ANOLIS JACARE Boulenger

1903 Anolis jacare Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 11: 482. Type-locality: Mérida, Venezuela, 1600 m.

Distribution: Venezuela, eastern Colombia.

ANOLIS KEMPTONI Dunn

1940 Anolis kemptoni Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 92: 111. Type-locality: Finca Lérida, Chiriquí, Panama, 5300 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS LAEVIS (Cope)

1876 Scytomycterus laevis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 165. Type-locality: Between Moyabamba and Puerto Balso, Río Huallaga, eastern Peru.
1885 Anolis laevis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 56.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS LAEVIVENTRIS (Wiegmann)

1834 D.[actyloa] (A.[nolis]) laeviventris Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 47. Type-locality: Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 63.
1843 Dactyloa wiegmanni Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 67. Type-locality: Mexico.
1873 Anolis laeviventris—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 87, pl. 16, figs. 18-18a (type).

Distribution: Moderate and intermediate elevations from central Veracruz, Mexico, through uplands of Chiapas, Mexico, into northwestern Guatemala.

ANOLIS LATIFRONS Berthold

1846 Anolis latifrons Berthold, Nachr. Univ. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 8-10: 11. Type-locality: Popayan, Colombia.
1885 Anolis latifrons—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 62.

Distribution: Northwestern Ecuador through Chocó of Colombia to southern Central America.

ANOLIS LEMNISCATUS Boulenger

1898 Anolis lemniscatus Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 113, pl. 10, fig. 4. Type-locality: Chimbo, Ecuador.

Distribution: Western Ecuador.

ANOLIS LEMURINUS Cope

1861 Anolis (Gastrotropis) lemurinus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 213. Type-locality: Veragua, Panama.

Distribution: From central Veracruz, Mexico to northwestern South America.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Supraorbital semicircles in contact--------lemurinus
   Supraorbital semicircles separated---------bourgeaei

Clave de subespecies

1. Semicírculos supraorbitales en contacto----lemurinus
   Semicírculos supraorbitales separados------bourgeaei

Anolis lemurinus lemurinus Cope

1862 Anolis (Dracontura) vittigerus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 179. Type-locality: Truando region, Colombia.
1873 Anolis palpebrosus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873: 740. Type-locality: Chiriquí, Panama.
1887 Anolis frontatus Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) 11: 185. Type-locality: Darién, Panama.
1948 [Anolis lemurinus lemurinus]—Stuart (by inference), Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 49.
1956 Anolis lemurinus lemurinus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 100, figs. 24-26.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations on Caribbean slope from Costa Rica to Panama and on Pacific slope from Chiapas, Mexico to El Salvador.

Anolis lemurinus bourgeaei Bocourt

1873 Anolis Bourgeaei Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 76, pl. 15, fig. 9. Type-locality: Orizaba and Huatusco, Mexico.
1932 Anolis ustus verae-pacis Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 98. Type-locality: Hacienda Chimoxan, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, 1500 ft.
1948 Anolis lemurinus bourgeaei—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 49.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Caribbean slope from central Veracruz, Mexico to northern Honduras.

ANOLIS LEPTOSCELIS Boulenger

1885 Anolis leptoscelis Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 92, pl. 5, fig. 3. Type-locality: Pebas and Yurimaguas, Río Huallaga, northeastern Peru.
1885 Anolis macropus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23: 101. Type-locality: Pebas, Upper Amazon, Peru.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Peru and Ecuador.

ANOLIS LIMIFRONS Cope

1862 Anolis (Dracontura) limifrons Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 178. Type-locality: Veragua; = Cucuyos, Veragua Province, Panama, according to Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 77, 1934, 139.

Distribution: Panama through central America on Caribbean slope to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Content: Three subspecies, one of which (microlepis Alvarez del Toro and Smith) is extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Head longer than tibia; head scales smooth or weakly keeled; slender form----------rodriguezii
Head same length as tibia; head scales distinctly keeled; not slender---limifrons

Clave de subespecies

1. Cabeza más larga que la tibia; escudos cefálicos lisos o debilmente quillados; aspecto delgado----------rodriguezii
Cabeza del mismo tamaño que la tibia; escamas de la cabeza distintamente quilladas; especto no delgado----------limifrons

Anolis limifrons limifrons Cope

1871 Anolis trochilus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871: 215. Type-locality: San José, Costa Rica.
1873 Anolis pulchripes Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873: 739. Type-locality: Chiriquí, Panama.
1874 Anolis bransfordii Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874: 67. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1882 Anolis Rivieri Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) 6: 251. Type-locality: Panama.
1948 [Anolis limifrons limifrons]—Stuart (by inference), Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 49.

Distribution: Caribbean slope, Panama to Nicaragua.

Anolis limifrons rodriguezii Bocourt

1873 Anolis Rodriguezii Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 62, pl. 13, fig. 1-1a. Type-locality: Panzos, Guatemala.
?1873 Anolis rubiginosus Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17, art. 2: 1. Type-locality: Oaxaca, Mexico.
1885 Anolis aureolus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 390. Type-locality: Yucatán and Guatemala; restricted to Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 64.
1891 Anolis acutirostris Ives, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891: 459. Type-locality: Citilpech, Yucatán, Mexico.
1948 Anolis limifrons rodriguezii—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69: 49.

Distribution: Low elevations of Caribbean slope from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico to Honduras.

Comment: Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 91, 1955, 19, suggested that Anolis guntheri Bocourt may also be synonymous with this taxon.

ANOLIS LINDENI Ruthven

1912 Anolis lindeni Ruthven, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 25: 163. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil; May be erroneous, E.E. Williams, in litt.

Distribution: Known only from type specimen.

ANOLIS LINEATUS Daudin

1804 Anolis lineatus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 66, pl. 58, fig. 1. Type-locality: South America.
1885 Anolis lineatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 38.
1966 Anolis lineatus—Rand and Rand, Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao and other Caribbean Islands, 24: 112.

Distribution: Curaçao Island.

ANOLIS LIONOTUS Cope

1861 Anolis (Dracontura) lionotus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 210. Type-locality: Cucuyas de Veragua, Panama.
1876 Anolis oxylophus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 123, pl. 24, fig. 4. Type-locality: None given, probably type was from southeastern Costa Rica.
1894 Anolis rixi Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894: 727, pl. 48, fig. 1. Type-locality: Chontales, Nicaragua.
1956 Anolis lionotus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 137, fig. 38.

Distribution: Panama to Nicaragua.

ANOLIS LONGICAUDA Hallowell

1860 Anolis longicauda Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 481. Type-locality: Nicaragua.

Distribution: Known only from type specimen.

ANOLIS LOVERIDGEI Schmidt

1936 Anolis loveridgei Schmidt, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 49: 47. Type-locality: Portillo Grande, Yoro, Honduras, 4100 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS MACROLEPIS Boulenger

1911 Anolis macrolepis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 21. Type-locality: Novita, Río Tamaná and Condoto, Chocó, Colombia, 150-200 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type localities.

ANOLIS MACULIVENTRIS Boulenger

1898 Anolis maculiventris Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 111, pl. 11, fig. 1. Type-locality: Paramba, Ecuador.

Distribution: Lowlands of northwestern Ecuador.

ANOLIS MARIARUM Barbour

1932 Anolis mariarum Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 100. Type-locality: Sampedro, 45 km north of Medellín, Departamento Antioquia, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS MERIDIONALIS Boettger

1885 Anolis (Draconura) chrysolepis—Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 215.
1885 Anolis meridionalis Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 437. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1895 Anolis holotropis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 15: 522. Type-locality: Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1903 Norops sladeniae Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903: 69, fig. 2. Type-locality: Chapadá, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1933 Norops marmorata Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 63, figs. 19-20. Type-locality: Jaguará, Rio Grande, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Brazil and Paraguay.

ANOLIS MICROTUS Cope

1871 Anolis microtus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871: 214, pl. 24, fig. 2. Type-locality: San José, Costa Rica.
1876 Anolis microtus—Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 119, pl. 24, fig. 2.
1923 Diaphoranolis brooksi Barbour, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 129: 7. Type-locality: Sapo Mountain, eastern Panama, 2500 ft.

Distribution:

ANOLIS MIRUS Williams

1963 Anolis mirus Williams, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 129: 467, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Río San Juan, southwestern Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS NANNODES Cope

1864 Anolis nannodes Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 173. Type-locality: Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala; Arriba, Costa Rica and Jalapa, Mexico; restricted to Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, by Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 69, 1948, 50; restricted to Arriba, Costa Rica, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 316; discussed by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 63, and by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 57.
1873 Anolis nannodes—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 71, pl. 15, fig. 4 (type).
1942 Anolis cortezi Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 464: 8. Type-locality: Finca Los Alpes, 35 km east and slightly south of Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.
1950 Anolis stuarti Smith, in Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199: 63. Type-locality: Cobán, Guatemala.

Distribution: Moderate and intermediate elevations on Caribbean slope of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, and also possibly Chiapas, Mexico.

ANOLIS NASOFRONTALIS Amaral

1933 Anolis nasofrontalis Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 58, figs. 11-12. Type-locality: Estado do Espirito Santo, Brazil.
1945 Anolis nasofrontalis—Myers and Carvalho, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brazil, 43: 9.

Distribution: Estado do Espirito Santo, Brazil.

ANOLIS NICEFORI Barbour

1932 Anolis incompertus nicefori Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 100. Type-locality: Humbo, 170 km north of Bogotá, Departamento de Boyacá, Colombia, 824 m.
1944 Anolis nicefori—Dunn, Rev. Acad. Col. Exactas, Fis. Nat., 6: 15.

Distribution: Interandean highlands of Colombia.

ANOLIS NIGROLINEATUS Williams

1965 Anolis nigrolineatus Williams, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 233: 4, fig. 2. Type-locality: Machala, Provincia El Oro, Ecuador.

Distribution: Machala and Guayaquil, Ecuador.

ANOLIS NITENS (Wagler)

1830 Draconura nitens Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 149. Type-locality: America.
1863 Anolis (Draconura) nitens—Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 142.

Distribution: Northeastern South America.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Upper head scales smooth; head not shorter than tibia; four series of enlarged dorsal scales; adpressed hind limb does not reach tip of snout----------bondi
   Upper head scales keeled; head shorter than tibia; two series of enlarged dorsal scales; adpressed hind limb reaches tip of snout----------nitens

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas supracefálicas lisas; cabeza no más corta que la tibia; cuatro series de escamas agrandadas dorsales; extremidad posterior hacia adelante no alcanza la punta del hocico----------bondi
   Escamas supracefálicas quilladas; cabeza más corta que la tibia; dos series de escamas dorsales agrandadas; extremidad posterior hacia adelante alcanza la punta del hocico----------nitens

Anolis nitens nitens (Wagler)

1837 Anolis refulgens Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 91. Type-locality: Surinam.
1913 Anolis nitens [nitens]—Fowler (by inference), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913: 171.

Distribution: Surinam, Guyana, and Venezuela.

Anolis nitens bondi Fowler

1913 Anolis nitens bondi Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913: 171, pl. 10. Type-locality: Cariquito, Venezuela.

Distribution: Eastern Venezuela.

ANOLIS NOTOPHOLIS Boulenger

1896 Anolis notopholis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 17: 17. Type-locality: Buenaventura, Colombia.

Distribution: Coastal area near Buenaventura, Colombia.

ANOLIS ORTONII Cope

1868 Anolis ortonii Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 97. Type-locality: Río Napo or Upper Río Marañón, Ecuador or Peru.
1870 Anolis cynocephalus Bocourt, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, Bull., 6: 13. Type-locality: French Guiana.
1873 Anolis cynocephalus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 14, figs. 7-7a (holotype).

Distribution: Amazonian Basin.

ANOLIS PACHYPUS Cope

1876 Anolis pachypus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 122, pl. 24, fig. 3. Type-locality: Slopes of Pico Blanco, Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis pachypus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 145.

Distribution: Costa Rica; Volcán Chiriqui, Panama.

ANOLIS PALMERI Boulenger

1908 Anolis palmeri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 1: 112. Type-locality: Los Mangos, southwestern Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS PENTAPRION Cope

1862 Anolis (Coccoëssus) pentaprion Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 178. Type-locality: Río Truando, Colombia.

Distribution: Low elevations on Caribbean slope from Colombia to Chiapas, Mexico.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Upper head scales smooth; ear opening very small and rounded; 18 lamellae under phalanges 2 and 3 of fourth toe; light grey above with white spots----------beckeri
Upper head scales rugose; ear opening moderate and sub-oval; 22 lamellae under phalanges 2 and 3 of fourth toe; reddish-brown above marbled with blackish---------pentaprion

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas supracefálicas lisas; abertura auditiva muy pequeña; 18 lamelas bajo la falanges 2-3 del cuarto ortejo; gris pálido encima con manchas blancas---------beckeri
Escamas supracefálicas rugosas; abertura auditiva moderada sub oval; 22 lamelas bajo las falanges 2-3 del cuarto ortejo; rojizo café con marmoraciones negruzcas---pentaprion

Anolis pentaprion pentaprion Cope

1899 Anolis sulcifrons Cope, Sci. Bull. Philadelphia Mus., 1: 6, pl. 2, fig. 1. Type-locality: Uncertain, perhaps from Bogotá, Colombia; restricted to Barranquilla, Colombia, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 363; restriction rejected by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 56.
1890 Anolis panamensis Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 81, pl. 8, figs. 3-3a. Type-locality: Panama; see Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 56, for discussion of type locality.
1958 Anolis pentaprion [pentaprion]—Stuart, Cont. Lab. Vert. Biol. Univ. Mich., 75: 21.

Distribution: Lowlands of Colombia to Nicaragua; reported at 6000 ft on Volcán Chiriqui, Panama, by Walters, Copeia, 1953, 126.

Anolis pentaprion beckeri Boulenger

1881 Anolis beckeri Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 921. Type-locality: Yucatán, Mexico.
1958 Anolis pentaprion beckeri—Stuart, Cont. Lab. Vert. Biol. Univ. Mich., 75: 21.

Distribution: Low elevations on Caribbean slope from Chiapas, Mexico to Honduras, including Yucatán Peninsula and British Honduras.

ANOLIS PERACCAE Boulenger

1898 Anolis peraccae Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 108, pl. 10, fig. 1-1a. Type-locality: Chimbo, Ecuador.
1901 Anolis irregularis Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien., 51: 594. Type-locality: Ecuador.

Distribution: Northwestern Ecuador.

ANOLIS PETERSII Bocourt

1873 Anolis Petersii Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 79, pl. 13, fig. 2; pl. 15, figs. 11-11a. Type-locality: Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.
1896 Anolis petersii bivittata Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 46: 351. Type-locality: Guatemala; restricted to Cobán, Guatemala, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 317; see comments by Dunn and Stuart, Copeia, 1951, 59.

Distribution: Moderate elevations on Caribbean slope from San Luis Potosi, Mexico and on Pacific slope from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, south to Honduras.

ANOLIS PHYLLORHINUS Myers and Carvalho

1945 Anolis phyllorhinus Myers and Carvalho, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brazil, Zool., 43: 2, figs. 1-5. Type-locality: Borba, Rio Madeira, Estado do Amazonas, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS POECILOPUS Cope

1862 Anolis (Dracontura) poecilopus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 179. Type-locality: Near Cartagena and on Río Truando, Colombia.
1885 Anolis poecilopus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 84.

Distribution: Known only from type material.

ANOLIS POLYLEPIS Peters

1873 Anolis polylepis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873: 738. Type-locality: Chiriquí, Panama.
1956 Anolis polylepis—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 87, fig. 21.

Distribution: Panama to southwestern Costa Rica.

ANOLIS PRINCEPS

1902 Anolis princeps Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 9: 54. Type-locality: Río Lita, Paramba, 'San Javier and Salidero, Ecuador.

Distribution: Lowlands of northwestern Ecuador.

ANOLIS PROBOSCIS Peters and Orcés

1956 Anolis proboscis Peters and Orcés, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., 62: 2, fig. Type-locality: Cunuco, 5 km northwest of Mindo, Provincia Pichincha, Ecuador, 1200 m.

Distribution: Middle altitudes of western slopes in Provincia Pichincha, Ecuador.

ANOLIS PSEUDOTIGRINUS Amaral

1933 Anolis pseudotigrinus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 60, figs. 13-14. Type-locality: Region of Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS PUNCTATUS Daudin

1802 Anolis punctatus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 84, pl. 48, fig. 2. Type-locality: South America.

Distribution: Amazonian valley.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Ventral scales smooth----------punctatus
   Ventral scales keeled----------boulengeri

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas ventrales lisas----------punctatus
   Escamas ventrales quilladas------boulengeri

Anolis punctatus punctatus Daudin

1821 Anolis gracilis Wied, Reise nach Brasilien, 2: 131. Type-locality: San Pedro d'Alcantara, virgin forest, Brazil.
1821 Anolis viridis Wied, Reise nach Brasilien, 2: 132. Type-locality: Morro d'Arara, in virgin forest of Mucuri, Brazil.
1823 Anolis viridissimus Raddi, Mem. Math. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci., 19: 60. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1823 Anolis bullaris Raddi, Mem. Math. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci., 19: 61. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1823 Anolis violaceus Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 15, pl. 17, fig. 2. Type-locality: Pará, Brazil.
1837 Anolis nasicus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 115. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1925 Anolis catenifer Ahl, Zool. Anz., 62: 85. Type-locality: Brazil.
1933 Anolis transfasciatus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 60, figs. 15-16. Type-locality: Estado do Espirito Santo, Brazil.
1945 Anolis transfasciatus—Myers and Carvalho, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brasil, 43: 10, figs. 6-9.
1967 [Anolis punctatus punctatus]—Peters (by inference), Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 119: 18.

Distribution: Amazon region, Brazil, northeastern and eastern Venezuela.

Anolis punctatus boulengeri O'Shaughnessy

1881 Anolis boulengeri O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 242, pl. 24, fig. 1. Type-locality: Canelos, Ecuador.
1967 Anolis punctatus boulengeri—Peters, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 119: 18.

Distribution: Amazonian Peru, Ecuador and Colombia; western Amazonas, Brazil.

ANOLIS PURPURESCENS Cope

1899 Anolis purpurescens Cope, Sci. Bull. Philadelphia Mus., 1: 7. Type-locality: Río Truando, Colombia.
1956 Anolis purpurescens—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 75, fig. 18.

Distribution: Colombia to Costa Rica.

ANOLIS RADULINUS Cope

1862 Anolis (Gastrotropis) radulinus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 180. Type-locality: Truando region, Colombia.
1885 Anolis radulinus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 86.

Distribution: Known only from type material.

ANOLIS RHOMBIFER Boulenger

1894 Anolis rhombifer Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894: 728, pl. 48, fig. 2. Type-locality: Chontales, Nicaragua.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS ROQUET (Bonnaterre)

1789 Lacerta roquet Bonnaterre, Tab. Encycl. Meth. Erpét.: 54, pl. 9, fig. 5. Type-locality: Martinique.
1923 Anolis roquet—Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 143: 6.

Distribution: Martinique, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Guyana.

Content: Two subspecies, of which one (roquet Lacépède) is extralimital.

Anolis roquet extremus Garman

1887 Anolis extremus Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 11. Type-locality: Barbados.
1964 Anolis roquet extremus—Underwood, Reptiles of the Eastern Caribbean, 1st Suppl.: i.

Distribution: Barbados, South Lucia and Georgetown, according to Underwood, loc. cit. A thriving population has been imported into Caracas, Venezuela.

ANOLIS SAGREI Duméril and Bibron

1837 Anolis Sagrei Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 149. Type-locality: Cuba.
1873 Anolis Sagraei—Bocourt (emendation of sagrei Duméril and Bibron), Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 80, pl. 15, fig. 14 (type).
1885 Anolis sagrae—Boulenger (emendation of sagrei Duméril and Bibron), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 40.

Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas and southern Florida.

Content: Five subspecies, of which four (luteosignifer Garman, ordinatus Cope, sagrei Duméril and Bibron and stejnegeri Barbour) are extralimital.

Comment: Some authors regard the populations of this species living on the mainland as belonging to the nominate subspecies (Stuart, Duellman, Fugler), while others recognize a distinct mainland subspecies (Smith, Burger, Neill, Allen). We do not know who is correct, and we list the distinct subspecies here simply because it exists in the literature.

Anolis sagrei mayensis Smith and Burger

1950 Anolis sagrei mayensis Smith and Burger, Anal. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 20 (1949): 407. Type-locality: Panlao Island, in mouth of Río Mamantel, Laguna de Términos, Campeche, Mexico.
1965 Anolis sagrei mayensis—Neill, Bull. Florida St. Mus., 9: 91.

Distribution: Campeche, Mexico; British Honduras and Caribbean coast of Guatemala.

ANOLIS SALVINI Boulenger

1885 Anolis salvini Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 75. Type-locality: Guatemala.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS SCAPULARIS Boulenger

1908 Anolis scapularis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 1: 113. Type-locality: Provincia del Sara, eastern Bolivia, 600 m.

Distribution: Amazonian Bolivia and Peru.

ANOLIS SCYPHEUS Cope

1864 Anolis scypheus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 172. Type-locality: None given; Caracas, Venezuela, according to Boulenger, below.
1885 Anolis scypheus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 90.

Distribution: Venezuela; Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

ANOLIS SERICEUS Hallowell

1856 Anolis sericeus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 227. Type-locality: El Euceros de Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.
1859 Anolis sallaei Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 421. Type-locality: Central America; stated as Mexico by Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1894, 80.
1864 Anolis heliactin Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 172. Type-locality: Mexico.
1873 Anolis Jacobi Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 73, pl. 13, fig. 8 (specific name spelled Jabobi on p. 73, and Jacobis on p. 74, but intent is clear). Type-locality: Veracruz; restricted to Veracruz, Veracruz by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 68.
1940 Anolis ustus wellbornae Ahl, Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1940: 246. Type-locality: El Salvador.

Distribution: Low elevations in Mexico, from Tamaulipas on east and Isthmus of Tehuantepec on west, south to Nicaragua.

Content: Two subspecies.

Comment: When Duellman, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 15, 1965, 596, put Anolis ustus in this species, he did not discuss the synonyms listed above. We therefore make no attempt to list them with the subspecies synonymies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Usually fewer than 56 dorsal scales counted from axilla to groin; supraorbital semicircles separated by two or three rows of scales----------sericeus
Usually more than 57 dorsal scales; supraorbital semicircles in contact or separated by one row of scales----------ustus

Clave de subespecies

1. Usualmente menos de 56 escamas dorsales desde la axila hasta la ingle; semicírculos supraorbitales separados por dos o tres hileras de escamas----------sericeus
Usualmente más de 57 escamas dorsales, semicírculos supraorbitales en contacto o separados por una hilera de escamas----------ustus

Anolis sericeus sericeus Hallowell

1965 Anolis sericeus [sericeus]—Duellman, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 15: 596.

Distribution: Low elevations in Mexico, from Tamaulipas and Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to Nicaragua, excluding Yucatán Peninsula and British Honduras.

Anolis sericeus ustus Cope

1864 Anolis ustus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 172. Type-locality: Belize, British Honduras.
1965 Anolis sericeus ustus—Duellman, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 15: 596.

Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico; British Honduras.

ANOLIS SMINTHUS Dunn and Emlen

1932 Anolis sminthus Dunn and Emlen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84: 26. Type-locality: San Juancito, Honduras, 6900 ft.

Distribution: Known only from vicinity of type locality, 6400-7000 ft.

ANOLIS SOLITARIUS Ruthven

1916 Anolis solitarius Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 32: 2, pl. 1. Type-locality: San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, 5000 ft.

Distribution: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

ANOLIS SQUAMULATUS Peters

1863 Anolis squamulatus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 145. Type-locality: Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
1873 Anolis squamulatus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 14, fig. 21.
1937 Anolis squamatulus—Dunn (in error for squamulatus Peters), Proc. New England Zool. Club, 16: 7.

Distribution: Northern Venezuela, Panama.

ANOLIS STEINBACHI Griffin

1917 Anolis steinbachi Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 308, pl. 33, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: Provincia del Sara, Bolivia, 350 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS TIGRINUS Peters

1863 Anolis tigrinus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 143. Type-locality: Chile (in error).
1874 Anolis tigrinus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 14, fig. 2.
1885 Anolis tigrinus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 55.

Distribution: Recorded from Rancho Grande, Venezuela, by Test, Sexton, and Heatwole, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 128, 1966, 13.

ANOLIS TOWNSENDI Stejneger

1900 Anolis townsendi Stejneger, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36: 163. Type-locality: Cocos Island, Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis townsendi—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 123, fig. 33.

Distribution: Cocos Island, Costa Rica.

ANOLIS TRACHYDERMA Cope

1876 Anolis trachyderma Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 168. Type-locality: Nauta, Peru.
1885 Anolis trachyderma—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 87.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS TRANSVERSALIS Duméril

1851 Anolis Transversalis Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 57. Type-locality: South America; actually Sarayacú, Peru, fide Williams and Vanzolini, Pap. Avuls. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 19, 1966, 197.
1873 Anolis transversalis—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 14, fig. 3 (holotype).
1880 Anolis buckleyi O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880: 492, pl. 49. Type-locality: Pallatanga, Ecuador.
1966 Anolis transversalis—Williams and Vanzolini, Pap. Avuls. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 19: 197.

Distribution: Amazonian Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia; Estado Amazonas, Brazil.

ANOLIS TRINITATIS Reinhardt and Lütken

1863 Anolis Trinitatis Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 1862: 269. Type-locality: Trinidad.

Distribution: Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia.

Content: Three subspecies, of which two (vincentii Garman and procuratoris Underwood) are extralimital.

Anolis trinitatis trinitatis Reinhardt and Lutken

1959 Anolis trinitatis trinitatis—Underwood, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 12: 212.

Distribution: Trinidad and St. Vincent Islands.

ANOLIS TROPIDOGASTER Hallowell

1857 Anolis (Draconura) tropidogaster Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 224. Type-locality: Colombia.
1869 Anolis stigmosus Bocourt, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, 5: 43. Type-locality: Río Magdalena, Colombia.
1916 Anolis gaigei Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Mich., 32: 6, pl. 3. Type-locality: San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.
1932 Anolis albi Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 101. Type-locality: Andagoya, Departamento Chocó, Colombia.

Distribution: Western slopes of Colombia and Ecuador to Panama, Santa Marta area, Colombia and western Venezuela.

ANOLIS TROPIDOLEPIS Boulenger

1885 Anolis tropidolepis Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 53. Type-locality: Irazu, Costa Rica.
1956 Anolis tropidolepis—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 146, figs. 40-41.

Distribution: Provincias Cartago, San José and Heredia, Costa Rica, between 1600 and 2600 m.

ANOLIS TROPIDONOTUS Peters

1863 Anolis tropidonotus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 135. Type-locality: Given as Huanusco, Veracruz, Mexico; Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 60, suggested this is in error for Huatusco, Veracruz.
1873 Anolis tropidonotus—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 103, pl. 16, fig. 30 (type).

Distribution: Lowlands of Pacific slope of Oaxaca and Caribbean slope of Veracruz, Mexico to Honduras and Nicaragua.

Content: Two subspecies, one of which (spilorhipis Álvarez del Toro and Smith) is extralimital.

Anolis tropidonotus tropidonotus Peters

1873 Anolis metallicus Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17, art. 2: 1. Type-locality: Mexico.
1906 Norops yucatanicus Barbour and Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 149. Type-locality: Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico.
1956 A.[nolis] t.[ropidonotus] tropidonotus—Álvarez del Toro and Smith, Herpetologica, 12: 9.

Distribution: Lowlands of Caribbean slope from Veracruz, Mexico to Honduras and Nicaragua.

ANOLIS VENTRIMACULATUS Boulenger

1911 Anolis ventrimaculatus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 20. Type-locality: Río San Juan, Chocó, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS WILLIAMSII Bocourt

1870 Anolis Williamsii Bocourt, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, Bull., 6: 16. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1873 Anolis Williamsii—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: pl. 13, fig. 9.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOLIS WOODI Dunn

1940 Anolis woodi Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 92: 110. Type-locality: El Volcán, Chiriquí, Panama.

Distribution: Mountain areas from Panama to Costa Rica.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dewlap dark olive to blackish with magenta scales; 140 scales around middle of body; scales bordering occipital not enlarged----------attenuatus
Dewlap pinkish orange on edge with whitish scales; 125 scales around middle of body; scales bordering occipital enlarged----------woodi

Clave de subespecies

1. Saco gular oliva oscuro a negruzco con escamas magenta; 140 escamas al medio del cuerpo; escamas que bordean el occipital no agrandadas----------attenuatus
Saco gular rosado naranja en el borde con escamas blancas; 125 escamas al medio del cuerpo; escamas que bordean el occipital bastante agrandadas----------woodi

Anolis woodi woodi Dunn

1956 Anolis woodi woodi—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 115, fig. 31.

Distribution: Chiriquí, Panama, to Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica on Pacific slope.

Anolis woodi attenuatus Taylor

1956 Anolis woodi attenuatus Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 118, fig. 32. Type-locality: Isla Bonita, southeastern slope of Volcán Póas, Costa Rica, 5500 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ANOPS Bell

1833 Anops Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833: 99. Type-species: Anops Kingii Bell.
1867 Anopus Steindachner (in error for Anops Bell), Reise der Österreichischen Fregatten Novara, Zool., Rept.: 55.
1916 Anopsibaena Stejneger (replacement name for Anops Bell), Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29: 85. (Stejneger believed Anops Bell to be preoccupied by Anops Oken, Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3 (1), 1815, 358, a name later shown to be unavailable.)

Distribution: As for single species.

Content: One species.

ANOPS KINGII Bell

1833 Anops Kingii Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833: 99. Type-locality: "In America Australi".
1964 Anops kingii—Gans and Rhodes, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2186: 3.

Distribution: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil to Uruguay; inland to Córdoba and south to Río Negro, in Argentina.

ANOTOSAURA Amaral

1933 Anotosaura Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 68. Type-species: Anotosaura collaris Amaral.

Distribution: As for single species.

Content: One species.

ANOTOSAURA COLLARIS Amaral

1933 Anotosaura collaris Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 69, figs. 36-40. Type-locality: Villa Nova (=Senhor do Bonfim), Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil.

APTYCHOLAEMUS Boulenger

1891 Aptycholaemus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 8: 85. Type-species: Aptycholaemus longicauda Boulenger.

Distribution: As for single species.

Content: One species.

APTYCHOLAEMUS LONGICAUDA Boulenger

1891 Aptycholaemus longicauda Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 8: 85. Type-locality: Riacho del Oro, Argentina.
1895 Anisolepis argentinus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6: 419, pl. 2. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina (probably Province, not city, according to José Gallardo).

Distribution: From Buenos Aires to Misiones, Argentina.

ARGALIA Gray

1846 Argalia Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 18: 67. Type-species: Argalia marmorata Gray.

Distribution: As for only known species.

Content: One species.

ARGALIA MARMORATA Gray

1846 Argalia marmorata Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 18: 67. Type-locality: Colombia.
1847 Argalia olivacea Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847: 97. Type-locality: Near Colonia de Tovar, Venezuela, 8000 ft.
1856 Gerrhonotus poecilochilus Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Reptilium et Amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 16. Type-locality: Veragua, Puerto Cabello, Panama.

Distribution: Central Venezuela, northern Colombia, and probably southern Panama.

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ARISTELLIGER Cope

1862 Aristelliger Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 496. Type-species: Aristelliger lar Cope.
1870 Idiodactylus Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 41. Type-species: Idiodactylus georgeensis Bocourt.
1932 Aristelligella Noble and Klinger, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 549: 4. Type-species: Aristelligella barbouri Noble and Klinger.

Distribution: West Indies and Peninsula of Yucatán, Mexico; British Honduras.

Content: Four species, of which three (cochranae Grant, lar Cope, and praesignis Hallowell) are extralimital.

ARISTELLIGER GEORGEENSIS (Bocourt)

1870 Idiodactylus georgeensis Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 41, pl. 10, figs. 1-1d. Type-locality: St. George Island, off Belize, British Honduras.
1885 Aristelliger irregularis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 387. Type-locality: Cozumel Island, Yucatán.
1950 Aristelliger georgeensis—Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199: 51.

Distribution: Quintana Roo and Cozumel Island, Mexico, to British Honduras and neighboring islands.

ARTHROSAURA Boulenger

1885 Arthrosaura Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 389. Type-species: Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) reticulata O'Shaughnessy.

Distribution: Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, eastern Ecuador.

Content: Four species, according to most recent revision by Cunha, Atas Simp. Biota Amaz., 5, 1967, 141-170.

Key to the species

1. Three supraoculars----------2
   Four supraoculars----------kockii

2. Fewer than five preanal plates----------3
   Six preanal plates----------reticulata

3. Three preanals----------versteegii
   Four preanals----------amapaense

Clave de especies

1. Tres supraoculares----------2
   Cuatro supraoculares----------kockii

2. Menos que cinco placas preanales----------3
   Seis placas preanales----------reticulata

3. Tres placas preanales----------versteegii
   Cuatro placas preanales----------amapaense

ARTHROSAURA AMAPAENSE Cunha

1967 Arthrosaura amapaense Cunha, Atas Simp. Biota Amaz., 5: 151, fig. 1. Type-locality: Alta Rio Maracá, Território do Amapá, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ARTHROSAURA KOCKII (Van Lidth)

1904 Prionodactylus Kockii Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 25: 91, pl. 7, figs. 3-4. Type-locality: Surinam; type received from Coppename Expedition.
1923 Arthrosaura dorsistriata Müller, Zool. Anz., 57: 147. Type-locality: Peixeboi (Bragançabahn), Pará, Brazil.
1928 Arthrosaura kocki—Brongersma, Zool. Anz., 78: 333.
1967 Arthrosaura kockii—Cunha, Atas Simp. Biota Amaz., 5: 155, fig. 1.

Distribution: Surinam to eastern Brazil.

ARTHROSAURA RETICULATA (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) reticulata O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 230, pl. 22, fig. 1. Type-locality: Canelos, Ecuador.
1885 Arthrosaura reticulata—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 389.
1931 Pantodactylus tyleri Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 362, figs. 14-15. Type-locality: Summit of Mount Duida, Venezuela.
1967 Arthrosaura reticulata—Cunha, Atas Simp. Biota Amaz., 5: 153, fig. 1.

Distribution: Eastern Ecuador, western Amazonian Brazil, southern Venezuela.

ARTHROSAURA VERSTEEGII Van Lidth

1904 Arthrosaura Versteegii Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 25: 89. Type-locality: Cottica Mountains, Surinam.
1967 Arthrosaura versteegii—Cunha, Atas Simp. Biota Amaz., 5: 150, fig. 1.

Distribution: Brazil, Surinam, Guyana, French Guiana.

ARTHROSEPS Boulenger

1898 Arthroseps Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 920. Type-species: Arthroseps werneri Boulenger.

Distribution: Brazil.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Prefrontal scales smaller than frontonasal; scales on caudal border of anus and proximal areas of thighs granular----------werneri
Prefrontal scales longer than frontonasal; scales on caudal border of anus and proximal areas of thighs not granular-------fluminensis

Clave de especies

1. Escudos prefrontales notablemente menores que el frontonasal; borde caudal del ano y porcion proximal de los muslos granulosa-------werneri
Escudos prefrontales mas largos que el fronto-nasal; borde caudal del ano y porcion proximal de los muslos no granulosa---------fluminensis

ARTHROSEPS FLUMINENSIS Amaral

1933 Arthroseps fluminensis Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 67, figs. 26-30. Type-locality: Serra de Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Distrito Federal, Brazil.

ARTHROSEPS WERNERI Boulenger

1898 Arthroseps werneri Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898: 921, pl. 55, fig. 3. Type-locality: Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Distribution: São Paulo and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

AULURA Barbour

1914 Aulura Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4: 96. Type-species: Aulura anomala Barbour.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

AULURA ANOMALA Barbour

1914 Aulura anomala Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4: 96. Type-locality: "Brazil".
1948 Aulura anomala—Vanzolini, Bol. Mus. Paraense Emílio Goeldi, 10: 276, figs.

Distribution: Estado do Pará and Estado de Maranhão, Brazil.

BACHIA Gray

1790 Chalcides Bonaterre (preoccupied by Chalcides Laurenti, 1768), Tabl. Encyclo. Meth., Erp.: 66. Type-species: Chalcides flavescens Bonnaterre.
1820 Chalcis Merrem (preoccupied by Chalcis Fabricius, 1787) Tent. Syst. Amph.: 75. Type-species: Chalcides tridactylus Daudin.
1820 Colobus Merrem (preoccupied by Colobus Illiger, 1811), Tent. Syst. Amph.: 76. Type-species: Seps monodactylus Daudin.
1826 Brachypus Fitzinger (preoccupied by Brachypus Swainson, 1824), Neue Classification der Reptilien: 20: Type-species: Brachypus Cuvieri Fitzinger.
1843 Cophias Fitzinger (preoccupied by Cophias Merrem, 1820), Neue Classification der Reptilien: 20. Type-species: Chalcides d'Orbignyi Duméril and Bibron.
1844 Microdactylus (Tschudi MS) Agassiz (not of Fitzinger, 1843, preoccupied by Microdactylus Geoffroy, 1809), Nomina Systematica Genera Reptilium: 28.
1845 Bachia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 58. Type-species: Chalcides Dorbignyi Duméril and Bibron.
1883 Herpetochalcis Boettger, Ber. Offenbach. Ver. Naturk., 1883: 150. Type-species: Chalcides heteropus Lichtenstein.
1885 Scolecosaurus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 416. Type-species: Brachypus cuvieri Fitzinger.
1896 Sesquipes Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896: 466. Type-species: Chalcides heteropus Lichtenstein.
1896 Heteroclonium Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896: 466. Type-species: Heteroclonium bicolor Cope.
1900 Anisoclonium Cope, Ann. Rep. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1898: 561. Type-species: None designated.
1935 Apatelus Amaral (preoccupied by Apatelus Mulsant and Rey, 1860), Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 249. Type-species: Apatelus bresslaui Amaral.

Distribution: Northern South America east of Andes to southern Brazil and eastern Bolivia; Trinidad; Grenada, Grenadines.

Content: Eighteen species.

Key to the species

1. Digits present on some or all feet----------2
   No digits on any foot----------bresslaui

2. Forefoot with more than two digits----------3
   Forefoot with two digits----------barbouri

3. Prefrontal present----------4
   Prefrontal absent----------8

4. Three digits on hind foot----------5
   Four digits on hind foot----------6

5. Claws present----------17
   Claws absent----------heteropa

6. Three supraoculars----------7
   Two supraoculars----------scolecoides

7. Ventral scales squarish and juxtaposed-------18
   Ventral scales hexagonal and imbricate---------
   ----------panoplia

8. Interparietal present----------9
   Interparietal absent----------13

9. Hind foot with fewer than three digits-------10
   Hind foot with three digits----------flavescens

Clave de especies

1. No todas las extremidades carecen de dedos----2
   Todas las extremidades carecen de dedos--------
   ----------bresslaui

2. Extremidades anteriores con más de dos dedos--3
   Extremidades anteriores con dos dedos--barbouri

3. Prefrontal presente----------4
   Prefrontal ausente----------8

4. Con tres dedos en las extremidades posteriores-
   ----------5
   Con cuatro dedos en las extremidades
   posteriores----------6

5. Uñas presentes----------17
   Uñas ausentes----------heteropa

6. Tres supraoculares----------7
   Dos supraoculares----------scolecoides

7. Escamas ventrales cuadrangulares y yuxtapuestas
   ----------18
   Escamas ventrales hexagonales e imbricadas-----
   ----------panoplia

8. Interparietal presente----------9
   Interparietal ausente----------13

9. Extremidades posteriores con menos de tres
   dedos----------10
   Extremidades posteriores con tres dedos--------
   ----------flavescens

10. Supraoculars absent----------11
Supraoculars present----------12

11. Forefoot with four digits----------bicolor
Forefoot with three digits----------intermedia

12. Forefoot with four digits----------lineata
Forefoot with three digits----------schlegelii

13. Supraoculars present----------14
Supraoculars absent----------15

14. One supraocular----------monodactylus
Two supraoculars----------parkeri

15. First and second pair of postmentals in contact on midline; second pair does not reach lip--16
First pair of postmentals in contact on midline; second pair reaches lip----------talpa

16. Fourth supralabial in contact with parietal on each side----------peruana
Fifth supralabial in contact with parietal on each side----------dorbignyi

17. Two light lateral stripes----------pallidiceps
No light lateral stripes----------blairi

18. Prefrontals in contact on midline-------cuvieri
Prefrontals separated by contact between internasal and frontal----------alleni

10. Supraoculares ausentes----------11
Supraoculares presentes----------12

11. Extremidades anteriores con cuatro dedos----------bicolor
Extremidades anteriores con tres dedos----------intermedia

12. Con cuatro dedos en la extremidades anteriores----------lineata
Con tres dedos en las extremidades anteriores----------schlegelii

13. Supraoculares presentes----------14
Supraoculares ausentes----------15

14. Una supraocular----------monodactylus
Dos supraoculares----------parkeri

15. Dos pares de posmentales medialmente en contacto, el segundo par de posmentales no llega al borde oral----------16
Primer par de posmentales medialmente en contacto, el segundo par de posmentales llega al borde oral----------talpa

16. Cuarto supralabial en contacto con el parietal en cada lado----------peruana
Quinto supralabial en contacto con el parietal en cada lado----------dorbignyi

17. Con dos cintas laterales claras-----pallidiceps
Sin cintas laterales claras----------blairi

18. Prefrontales medialmente en contacto----cuvieri
Prefrontales separada por un contacto entre internasal y frontal----------alleni

BACHIA ALLENI (Barbour)

1914 Scolecosa[u]rus alleni Barbour, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 44: 315. Type-locality: St. George's, Grenada.
1961 [Bachia] alleni—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 204.

Distribution: Trinidad and adjacent mainland in Venezuela; Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago.

Content: Two subspecies, one of which (alleni Barbour) is extralimital.

Bachia alleni trinitatis (Barbour)

1914 Scolecosaurus trinitatis Barbour, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 44: 316. Type-locality: Caparo, Trinidad.
1961 Scolecosaurus trinitatis—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 183, figs. 1-5.
1965 Bachia alleni trinitatis—Thomas, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 78: 152.

Distribution: Trinidad and adjacent mainland in Venezuela.

BACHIA BARBOURI Burt and Burt

1931 Bachia barbouri Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 318, figs. 5-8. Type-locality: Perico, Cajamarca, Peru.

Distribution: Northwestern Peru.

BACHIA BICOLOR (Cope)

1896 Heteroclonium bicolor Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896: 466. Type-locality: Bogotá, Colombia.
1922 Bachia bicolor—Ruthven, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 8: 63.

Distribution: Sierra de Perija, Venezuela; eastern Colombia.

BACHIA BLAIRI (Dunn), new combination

1940 Scolecosaurus blairi Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 92: 115. Type-locality: Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí, Panama.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

BACHIA BRESSLAUI (Amaral)

1935 Apatelus bresslaui Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 250, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.
1961 Bachia bresslaui—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 200.

Distribution: Originally thought to be Estado de São Paulo, Brazil, but Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 19, 1966, 189, described a specimen from Mato Grosso and expressed doubt about the validity of type locality.

BACHIA CUVIERI (Fitzinger)

1826 Brachypus cuvieri Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 50. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Scolecosaurus cuvieri—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 416.
1961 [Bachia] cuvieri—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 204.

Distribution: Possibly Brazil; still not known from any specific locality. Barbour, Copeia, 1933, 76, assigned to this species a specimen that may have come from Brazil.

BACHIA DORBIGNYI (Duméril and Bibron)

1839 Chalcides Dorbignyi Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 462. Type-locality: Santa Cruz, "Chile"; corrected by Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14, 1961, 198, to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
1917 Bachia dorbignyi—Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 312.
1961 Bachia dorbignyi—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 198, figs. 4-7.

Distribution: Eastern Bolivia; Mato Grosso, Brazil.

BACHIA FLAVESCENS (Bonnaterre)

1789 Chalcides flavescens Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encyclo. Meth., Erp.: 67, pl. 12, fig. 4. Type-locality: Unknown.
1801 Chamaesaura Cophias Schneider, Historiae Amphibiorum, 2: 209. Type-locality: None given.
1802 Chalcides tridactylus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 367, pl. 58, fig. 3. Type-locality: Unknown.
1922 B.[achia] flavescens—Ruthven, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 8: 63.

Distribution: Northeastern South America to eastern Colombia.

Comment: The trivial names flavescens, cophias, and tridactylus were all based on the figure on plate 32, of Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. Ovip., 1789, with two of the authors reproducing the figure, and the third citing it in his text. All have the same "Iconotype", and are strict synonyms.

BACHIA HETEROPA (Lichtenstein)

1856 Chalcides heteropus Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 17. Type-locality: La Guajra, Venezuela.
1925 B.[achia] heteropus—Ruthven, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38: 105.

Distribution: Venezuela.

BACHIA INTERMEDIA Noble

1921 Bachia intermedia Noble, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 29: 142. Type-locality: Perico, Departamento Cajamarca, Peru.

Distribution: Northwestern Peru.

BACHIA LINEATA Boulenger

1903 Bachia lineata Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 12: 432. Type-locality: Duaca, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 44 scales between occiput and thigh; seven longitudinal rows of scales in front of enlarged pectorals-----lineata
Fewer than 42 scales between occiput and thigh; five longitudinal rows of scales in front of enlarged pectorals----marcelae

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 44 filas de escamas entre occipucio y muslos; siete filas longitudinales de escamas frente a las pectorales agrandadas ----------lineata
Menos de 44 filas de escamas entre occipucio y muslos; cinco filas longitudinales de escamas frente a las pectorales agrandadas----------marcelae

Bachia lineata lineata Boulenger

1929 Bachia anomala Roux, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 40 (2): 31. Type-locality: El Mene, Distrito Acosta, Provincia Falcón, Venezuela.
1969 Bachia lineata lineata—Donoso-Barros, Carib. Jour. Sci., 8 (1968): 117.

Distribution: Distrito Federal; Estados Yaracuy, Falcón, and Sucre, Venezuela.

Bachia lineata marcelae Donoso-Barros and Garrido

1964 Bachia marcelae Donoso-Barros and Garrido, Publ. Ocas. Mus. Cien. Nat. Caracas, Zool., 8: 3, figs. 1-8. Type-locality: Bosque La Luz, Barinas, Venezuela.
1969 Bachia lineata marcelae—Donoso-Barros, Carib. Jour. Sci., 8 (1968): 118.

Distribution: In isolated patches of tropical forest within llanos of southern part of Estado Barinas, Venezuela.

BACHIA MONODACTYLUS (Daudin)

1802 Chalcides monodactylus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 370. Type-locality: None given.
1820 Colobus Daudini Merrem (replacement name for Chalcides monodactylus Daudin), Tent. Syst. Amphib.: 76.
1872 Chalcides trilineatus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872: 775. Type-locality: South America.

Distribution: Guyana; Amazonian Basin of Brazil.

Comment: This synonymy and the use of this name follows Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14, 1961, 195, who used Bachia cophias Schneider for the taxon (see comment under Bachia flavescens). Since cophias is not available, the next most senior synonym is monodactylus Daudin, according to Vanzolini, and this name is used without evaluation by us as to its appropriateness.

BACHIA PALLIDICEPS (Cope)

1862 Brachypus pallidiceps Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 356. Type-locality: Río Truando region, Colombia.
1961 [Bachia] pallidiceps—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 204.

Distribution: Lowlands of northwestern Colombia; Darién, Panama.

BACHIA PANOPLIA Thomas

1965 Bachia panoplia Thomas, Herpetologica, 21: 18. Type-locality: Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

BACHIA PARKERI Ruthven

1925 Bachia parkeri Ruthven, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38: 103, figs. 4-6. Type-locality: Chenapowu River, on the Upper Potaro River, Guyana.

Distribution: Northeastern South America to eastern Colombia.

BACHIA PERUANA (Werner)

1900 Cophias peruanus Werner, Abh. Ber. Zool. Anthr.-Ethn. Mus. Dresden, 9 (2): 5, 3 figs. Type-locality: Chanchamayo, Peru.
1925 B.[achia] peruana Ruthven, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38: 105.

Distribution: Eastern Peru.

BACHIA SCHLEGELI (Duméril and Bibron)

1839 Chalcides Schlegeli Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 457. Type-locality: East Indies.
1887 Cophias boettgeri Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 3: 508. Type-locality: Central America?
1946 Bachia schlegeli—Brongersma, Zool. Meded., 26: 237, figs. 1a-e.

Distribution: Guyana.

BACHIA SCOLECOIDES Vanzolini

1961 Bachia scolecoides Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 202. Type-locality: Rio Teles Pires, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

BACHIA TALPA Ruthven

1925 Bachia talpa Ruthven, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 38: 101, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Valle Dupar, Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia.

Distribution: Sierra de Santa Marta and Caquetá, Colombia.

BASILISCUS Laurenti

1768 Basiliscus Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 50. Type-species: Basiliscus americanus Laurenti.
1828 Corythaeolus Kaup, Isis von Oken, 21: 1147. Type-species: Basiliscus vittatus Wiegmann.
1830 Oedicoryphus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 148. Type-species: Basiliscus vittatus Wiegmann.
1845 Thysanodactylus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 193. Type-species: Ophryoessa bilineata Gray.
1852 Lophosaura Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 438. Type-species: Lophosaura Goodridgii Gray.
1852 Ptenosaura Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 438. Type-species: Ptenosaura Seemanni Gray.
1852 Cristasaura Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 439. Type-species: Cristasaura mitrella Gray.
1854 Craneosaura Gray, in Richardson, Zoology of Voyage of H.M.S. Herald, 1845-51: 148. Type-species: Ptenosaura Seemanni Gray.
1860 Daconura Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 482. Type-species: Daconura bivittata Hallowell.
1862 Paraloma Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 181. Type-species: Daconura bivittata Hallowell.
1893 Dactylocalotes Werner, Zool. Anz., 16: 361. Type-species: Dactylocalotes elisa Werner.

Distribution: Jalisco in western Mexico and Tamaulipas in eastern Mexico through Central America to Pacific Ecuador, and to Venezuela and perhaps Peru east of Andes.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species

1. Abdominal scales smooth----------2
   Abdominal scales keeled----------vittatus

2. Vertebral region with irregularly distributed scales showing no evidence of regular spacing----------3
   Vertebral region with very large, raised, regularly spaced scales, separated by several very small scales----------galeritus

3. Color primarily green, also including some blue----------plumifrons
   Color primarily brown, no green or blue----------basiliscus

Clave de especies

1. Escamas abdominales lisas----------2
   Escamas abdominales carenadas----------vittatus

2. Región vertebral con escamas distribuidas irregularmente sin trazas de espaciamiento regular----------3
   Región vertebral con escamas muy grandes, levantadas, espaciadas regularmente, separadas por varias escamas muy pequeñas-----galeritus

3. Color principalmente verde que también incluye algo de azul----------plumifrons
   Color principalmente pardo, sin verde o azul----------basiliscus

BASILISCUS BASILISCUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta basiliscus Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 206. Type-locality: "America australi."
1830 [Basiliscus] basiliscus—Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 148.

Distribution: Northwestern Ecuador, Pacific slopes of Colombia; Venezuela; southern Central America.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Head crest single, not erect but pendent on side of neck, ribbon-like, narrowing rapidly from base to form narrow lobe----------barbouri
   Head crest with dorsal rounded, erect lobe and second projection on posterior margin, not pendent, not narrowed-------basiliscus

Clave de subespecies

1. Cresta cefálica única, no erguida sino colgante a los lados del cuello, acintada, enangostándose rápidamente desde la base hasta formar un lóbulo angosto----barbouri
   Cresta cefálica con lóbulo dorsal redondeado, erguido y segunda proyección en margen posterior, no pendiente, no enangostada----------basiliscus

Basiliscus basiliscus basiliscus (Linnaeus)

1768 Basiliscus americanus Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 50. Type-locality: South America.
1802 Basiliscus mitratus Daudin (substitute name for basiliscus Linnaeus), Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 310, pl. 42.
1839 Ophryoessa bilineata Gray, Zoology Beechey's Voyage, Reptiles: 94. Type-locality: Fernando de Noronha; questioned by Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, 108.
1852 Lophosaura Goodridgii Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 438. Type-locality: "Quibo".
1876 Basiliscus guttulatus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 156. Type-locality: Camp at Buhio Soldado, Panama.
1962 B[asiliscus] basiliscus [basiliscus]—Maturana, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 128: 26.

Distribution: Southern Central America to northwestern Colombia and Ecuador.

Basiliscus basiliscus barbouri Ruthven

1914 Basiliscus barbouri Ruthven, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 27: 9, pl. 1, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Gaira River at Minca, San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, 2200 ft.
1962 Basiliscus basiliscus barbouri—Maturana, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 128: 26.

Distribution: Western Venezuela and Santa Marta, Colombia.

BASILISCUS GALERITUS Duméril

1851 Basiliscus Galeritus Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 61. Type-locality: "N.-Grenade", which is Colombia.
1852 Ptenosaura Seemanni Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 438. Type-locality: "Quibo", on west coast of America.

Distribution: Pacific slopes of Colombia and Ecuador to Panama and Costa Rica.

BASILISCUS PLUMIFRONS Cope

1876 Basiliscus plumifrons Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 125, pl. 25, figs. 1-1a. Type-locality: Sipurio, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

BASILISCUS VITTATUS Wiegmann

1828 Basiliscus vittatus Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 21: 373. Type-locality: Mexico, restricted by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 72, to Veracruz, Veracruz.
1852 Cristasaura mitrella Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 10: 439. Type-locality: Honduras.
1860 Daconura bivittata Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 482. Type-locality: Nicaragua; restricted to Greytown, Nicaragua, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 320.
1862 Basiliscus (Cristasaura) nuchalis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 181. Type-locality: Near Greytown, Nicaragua.
1893 Dactylocalotes elisa Werner, Zool. Anz., 16: 361. Type-locality: Sumatra.

Distribution: Jalisco and Tamaulipas, Mexico through Central America on both coasts as far as Colombia. Recorded from Ecuador by Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, 110.

BOGERTIA Loveridge

1941 Bogertia Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54: 195. Type-species: Bogertia lutzae Loveridge.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

BOGERTIA LUTZAE Loveridge

1941 Bogertia lutzae Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54: 196. Type-locality: Near Pituba, São Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.
1968 Bogertia lutzae—Vanzolini, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 17: 55.

Distribution: Bahia and Pernambuco, Brazil.

BRIBA Amaral

1935 Briba Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 253. Type-species: Briba brasiliana Amaral.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

BRIBA BRASILIANA Amaral

1935 Briba brasiliana Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 253. Type-locality: Rio Pandeiros, Minas Gerais, Brazil.
1968 Briba brasiliana—Vanzolini, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 17: 56.

Distribution: Estado de Minas Gerais and Estado da Bahia, Brazil.

BRONIA Gray

1865 Bronia Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865: 448. Type-species: Bronia brasiliana Gray.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

BRONIA BRASILIANA Gray

1865 Bronia brasiliana Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865: 448. Type-locality: Santarem, Rio Amazonas, Brazil.

Distribution: Lower Amazon, Santarem to Belem, Brazil.

CALLOPISTES Gravenhorst

1838 Callopistes Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 18: 743. Type-species: Callopistes maculatus Gravenhorst.
1839 Aporomera Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 69. Type-species: Aporomera ornata Duméril and Bibron.
1877 Tejovaranus Steindachner, Denkschr. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 38: 93. Type-species: Tejovaranus Branickii Steindachner.

Distribution: Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Azygous frontal present; frontoparietal and interparietal conspicuous, clearly differentiated----------maculatus
Azygous frontal absent; frontoparietal and interparietal replaced by small scales----------flavipunctatus

Clave de especies

1. Azygos frontal característico; con frontoparietal e interparietal diferenciados----------maculatus
No hay azygos frontal; frontoparietal e interparietal indiferenciados y reemplazados por escamas pequeñas----------flavipunctatus

CALLOPISTES FLAVIPUNCTATUS (Duméril and Bibron)

1839 Aporomera flavipunctata Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 72, pl. 51. Type-locality: Tropical South America.
1877 Tejovaranus Branickii Steindachner, Denkschr. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 38: 93, pl. 1, figs. a-d. Type-locality: Tumbez, Peru.
1845 Callopistes flavipunctatus—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 17.

Distribution: Interandean valleys of Peru and southern Ecuador.

CALLOPISTES MACULATUS Gravenhorst

1838 Callopistes maculatus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 18: 744, pl. 55, fig. 1. Type-locality: At foot of Cordillera, Chile.

Distribution: Southern Antofagasta to Maule Province, Chile.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Rows of ocelli present only on posterior half of dorsum----------2
Four rows of ocelli from neck to base of tail----------maculatus

2. Ground color milky brown with lineate and irregular dorsal pattern-------atacamensis
Ground color not milky brown, with dorsal pattern of small paravertebral black spots lacking white borders----------manni

Clave de subespecies

1. Hileras de manchas dorsales extendidad desde la mitad del dorso a la cola-------2
Cuatro hileras de manchas oceladas desde el cuello a la cola----------maculatus

2. Color castaño lechoso con dibujos lineales e irregulares en la mitad del dorso----------atacamensis
Líneas de manchas paravertebrales pequeñas no circundadas de blanco----------manni

Callopistes maculatus maculatus Gravenhorst

1839 Aporomera ornata Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 76. Type-locality: Chile.
1847 Ameiva oculata D'Orbigny and Bibron, Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale, Rept.: 9, pl. 5, figs. 6-10. Type-locality: Valparaiso, Chile.
1848 Aporomera ocellata Guichenot, in Gay, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 2: 61, pl. 3, fig. 2. Type-locality: Santiago, Chile.
1960 Callopistes maculatus maculatus—Donoso-Barros, Rev. Chilena Hist. Nat., 55: 43, pl. 1.

Distribution: Cauquenes to Copiapo, Chile.

Callopistes maculatus atacamensis Donoso-Barros

1960 Callopistes maculatus atacamensis Donoso-Barros, Rev. Chilena Hist. Nat., 55: 49, pl. 2. Type-locality: Rocky coast of Caldera, Chile.

Distribution: Coastal area near beach, Copiapo Province, Chile.

Callopistes maculatus manni Donoso-Barros

1960 Callopistes maculatus manni Donoso-Barros, Rev. Chilena Hist. Nat., 55: 47, pl. 2. Type-locality: Quebradas de Paposo, southern Antofagasta, Chile.

Distribution: Southern Antofagasta, Chile.

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CELESTUS Gray

1839 Celestus Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 288. Type-species: Celestus striatus Gray.
1839 Microlepis Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 334. Type-species: Microlepis undulata Gray.
1845 Oneyda Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 118. Type-species: Diploglossus Owenii Duméril and Bibron.
1861 Siderolamprus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 368. Type-species: Siderolamprus enneagrammus Cope.
1862 Panolopus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 494. Type-species: Panolopus costatus Cope.

Distribution: Mexico to Costa Rica; Antilles.

Content: Twenty species, only four of which occur within the limits set for this work.

Key to the species

1. No lateral prefrontals, single median prefrontal in contact with supraocular scales and frontal----------2
Three prefrontal scales, including median and two lateral prefrontals, all in contact with frontal; green above, lighter on sides----------montanus

2. Prefrontal and frontonasal not fused; caudal scales not keeled----------3
Prefrontal and frontonasal fused; caudal scales strongly keeled----------cyanochloris

3. Median prefrontal wider than long and in contact with two supraoculars; no lateral prefrontals; two dorsolateral light stripes----------atitlanensis
Median prefrontal as long as wide and in contact only with anterior supraocular; lateral prefrontals usually present; dorsolateral light stripe absent----------rozellae

Clave de especies

1. Sin prefrontales laterales, prefrontal mediana única en contacto con escamas supraoculares y frontal----------2
Tres escamas prefrontales, una mediana y dos laterales, todas en contacto con frontal; verde arriba más claro a los lados----------montanus

2. Prefrontal y frontonasal no fusionado; escamas caudales no quilladas----------3
Prefrontal y frontonasal fusionado; escamas caudales fuertemente quilladas----cyanochloris

3. Prefrontal mediano contacta con dos supraoculares, más ancho que largo; no hay prefrontales laterales; dos cintas claras dorsolaterales----------atitlanensis
Prefrontal mediano contacta sólo con el supraocular anterior, tan largo como ancho; prefrontales laterales usualmente presentes; cintas claras dorsolaterales ausentes-rozellae

CELESTUS ATITLANENSIS Smith

1950 Celestus atitlanensis Smith, in Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199: 195. Type-locality: Atitlán, Guatemala.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

CELESTUS CYANOCHLORIS Cope

1894 Celestus cyanochloris Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894: 200. Type-locality: Volcán Irazú, Costa Rica.
1956 Celestus chrysochlorus Taylor (lapsus for cyanochloris), Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 205.

Distribution: Mountains of Heredia Province, central Costa Rica.

CELESTUS MONTANUS Schmidt

1933 Celestus montanus Schmidt, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 20: 21. Type-locality: Sierra de Merendon, west of San Pedro, Honduras, 4500 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

CELESTUS ROZELLAE Smith

1942 Celestus rozellae Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 92: 372. Type-locality: Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution: Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico to El Petén, Guatemala, and British Honduras.

CERCOSAURA Wagler

1830 Cercosaura Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 158. Type-species: Cercosaura ocellata Wagler.
1845 Emminia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 24. Type-species: Emminia olivacea Gray.

Distribution: As for single species.

Content: One species, according to most recent revision, by Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1952.

CERCOSAURA OCELLATA Wagler

1830 Cercosaura ocellata Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 158. Type-locality: "Asia?"

Distribution: Tropical South America.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies	Clave de subespecies
1. Loreal large, undivided----------2 Loreal horizontally divided--------bassleri	1. Loreal grande, no dividido----------2 Loreal horizontalmente dividido-----bassleri
2. Midbody scale count 25-31----------ocellata Midbody scale count 22-24----------petersi	2. Escamas al medio del cuerpo 25-31--ocellata Escamas al medio del cuerpo 22-24---petersi

Cercosaura ocellata ocellata Wagler

1845 Emminia olivacea Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 24. Type-locality: Pernambuco, Brazil.
1862 Cercosaura humilis Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 180. Type-locality: Brazil.
1952 Cercosaura ocellata ocellata—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 494.

Distribution: Pará and Bahia, northern Brazil; Guyana.

Cercosaura ocellata bassleri Ruibal

1952 Cercosaura ocellata bassleri Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 499. Type-locality: Río Perené, Perené, Peru.

Distribution: Amazonian drainage of Peru; Amazonas, Brazil.

Cercosaura ocellata petersi Ruibal

1952 Cercosaura ocellata petersi Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 497. Type-locality: Santa Maria, Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Distribution: Estado do Rio Grande do Sul and Estado de São Paulo, Brazil; Provincia Sara, Bolivia.

CNEMIDOPHORUS Wagler

1830 Cnemidophorus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 154. Type-species: Seps murinus Laurenti.
1843 Aspidoscelis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 20. Type-species: Lacerta sexlineata Linnaeus.
1869 Verticaria Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 11: 158. Type-species: Cnemidophorus hyperythrus Cope.

Distribution: From Wisconsin in United States to Bahía Blanca in Argentina; absent on Pacific coast of South America.

Content: 36 species, of which 26 are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Fewer than nine rows of longitudinal ventral plates----2
   More than nine rows of longitudinal ventral plates----6

2. Frontonasal entire----3
   Frontonasal divided----motaguae

3. With one interparietal and two parietals----4
   With one interparietal and four parietals----5

4. Three supraoculars----9
   Four supraoculars----angusticeps

5. Nostril within nasal suture----lemniscatus
   Nostril anterior to nasal suture----ocellifer

6. Enlarged plates on forelimb----7
   No enlarged plates on forelimb----murinus

7. With more than two supraoculars----8
   With two supraoculars----vittatus

8. Supraoculars completely separated from other dorsal head scales by circle of granular scales----longicaudus
   Supraoculars not completely isolated by granular scales, latter only present posteriorly and on external border----lacertoides

9. Frontoparietals separated from parietals by one or more accessory scales----cozumela
   Frontoparietals in contact with parietals----deppii

Clave de especies

1. Menos de nueve hileras longitudinales de placas ventrales----2
   Más de nueve hileras longitudinales de placas ventrales----6

2. Frontonasal entero----3
   Frontonasal dividido----motaguae

3. Parietales e interparietales suman tres escudos----4
   Parietales e interparietales suman cinco escudos----5

4. Supraoculares tres----9
   Supraoculares cuatro----angusticeps

5. Abertura nasal situada entre la sutura----lemniscatus
   Abertura nasal situada anteriormente a la sutura----ocellifer

6. Placas braquiales agrandadas----7
   Placas braquiales no agrandadas----murinus

7. Con más de dos supraoculares----8
   Con dos supraoculares----vittatus

8. Supraoculares rodeados completamente por una hilera de gránulos----longicaudus
   Supraoculares con una hilera de gránulos sólo en la porción posterior y en el borde externo----lacertoides

9. Frontoparietales separados de los parietales por uno o más escudos accesorios----cozumela
   Frontoparietales en contacto con los parietales----deppii

CNEMIDOPHORUS ANGUSTICEPS Cope

1877 Cnemidophorus angusticeps Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17: 95. Type-locality: Yucatán.

Distribution: Lowlands of Yucatán Peninsula south to central El Petén, Guatemala and British Honduras.

Content: Two subspecies, one (angusticeps Cope) extralimital.

Cnemidophorus angusticeps petenensis Beargie and McCoy

1964 Cnemidophorus angusticeps petenensis Beargie and McCoy, Copeia, 1964: 565, fig. 3a-b. Type-locality: La Libertad, El Petén, Guatemala.

Distribution: El Petén, Guatemala and Belize district of British Honduras.

CNEMIDOPHORUS COZUMELA Gadow

1906 Cnemidophorus deppei var. cozumela Gadow, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1906: 316. Type-locality: Cozumel Island, Yucatán, Mexico.
1962 Cnemidophorus cozumelus—McCoy and Maslin, Copeia, 1962: 620.

Distribution: Caribbean lowlands from Veracruz to Guatemala.

Content: Two subspecies, one (rodecki McCoy and Maslin, from Mujeres Island) extralimital, according to the most recent revision by McCoy and Maslin, Copeia, 1962, 620.

Cnemidophorus cozumela cozumela Gadow

1962 Cnemidophorus cozumelus cozumelus—McCoy and Maslin, Copeia, 1962: 621.

Distribution: Yucatán and Quintana Roo, including offshore islands, to El Petén, Guatemala.

CNEMIDOPHORUS DEPPII Wiegmann

1830 Cnemidophorus Deppii Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 28. Type-locality: Mexico.

Distribution: Northern Veracruz and Michoacán south to Costa Rica, including Isla de Cozumel and Isla Mujeres, Yucatán.

Content: Two subspecies, one (infernalis Duellmen and Wellman) extralimital.

Cnemidophorus deppii deppii Wiegmann

1860 Cnemidophorus decemlineatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 482. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1877 Cnemidophorus lativittis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17: 94. Type-locality: Juchitán, Tehuantepec, Mexico.
1894 Cnemidophorus alfaronis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894: 199. Type-locality: San Mateo, Costa Rica.
1931 Cnemidophorus deppii deppii—Burt, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 154: 56.
1939 Cnemidophorus deppei oligoporus Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 24: 26. Type-locality: Pérez, Veracruz, Mexico.
1960 Cnemidophorus deppei deppei—Duellman and Wellman, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 111: 24, figs. 11a-c, pl. 1, top fig.

Distribution: On Pacific slope from Michoacán, Mexico, to Costa Rica; Atlantic slope in Veracruz, Mexico and Honduras.

CNEMIDOPHORUS LACERTOIDES Duméril and Bibron

1839 Cnemidophorus lacertoides Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 134. Type-locality: Montevideo, Uruguay.
1845 Cnemidophorus lacertinoides Gray (in error for lacertoides), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 22. Type-locality: Montevideo, Uruguay (although Gray wrote "Chile", it is in error for Uruguay).
1869 Cnemidophorus grandensis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 11: 158. Type-locality: Rio Grande, Brazil.
1897 Cnemidophorus leachi Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Torino, 12 (274): 6. Type-locality: San Lorenzo, Jujuy, Argentina.
1966 Cnemidophorus lacertoides—Gallardo, Neotropica, 12: 24.

Distribution: Uruguay; from southern Buenos Aires Province through northern Argentina to southern Brazil.

CNEMIDOPHORUS LEMNISCATUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta Lemniscata Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 209. Type-locality: Guinea; probably in error for Guiana.
1839 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus—Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 123.

Distribution: Central America from Guatemala to northern South America east of Andes, including many offshore islands.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Some colors other than black on body------2
   Body uniformly black----------nigricolor

2. Sides with large rounded spots; femoral pores 27-33----------arubensis
   Sides unspotted or with very few small spots; femoral pores 15-29-----lemniscatus

Clave de subespecies

1. No hay melanismo----------2
   Con melanismo generalizado-------nigricolor

2. Lados con manchas grandes, poros femorales 27-33----------arubensis
   Lados con manchas pequeñas o ausentes; poros femorales 15-29----------lemniscatus

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus (Linnaeus)

1768 Seps caeruleus Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 63. Type-locality: America.
1789 Lacerta caerulescens Bonaterre, Tabl. Ency. Meth. Quad. Ovip.: 46. Type-locality: Unknown.
1802 Lacerta coeruleo-cephala Sonnini and Latreille, Hist. Nat. Rept., 1: 242, pl. 221, fig. 3. Type-locality: Brazil.
1820 Teius cyaneus Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 61. Type-locality: Tropical South America.
?1825 T.[eius] cyanomelas Wied, Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brazilien, 1: 180. Type-locality: Mucurí, Brazil.
1838 Ameiva lineata Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1: 278. Type-locality: Unknown.
1845 Cnemidophorus scutata Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 21. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Cnemidophorus espeuti Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 362, pl. 19. Type-locality: Old Providence Island, Colombia.
1915 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus gaigei Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 16: 1. Type-locality: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia.
1919 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus—Beebe, Zoologica, 2: 212.
1928 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus ruatanus Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 60. Type-locality: Coxen Hole, Ruatán, Bay Islands of Honduras.
1931 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus lemniscatus—Burt, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 154: 30.

Distribution: Lowlands of tropical South America and Central America; and on following Caribbean Islands: Trinidad, Tobago, Pato, Margarita, Coche, Cubagua, Old Providence, St. Thomas, Swan, and Milford.

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus arubensis (Van Lidth)

1887 Cnemidophorus arubensis Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 9: 132. Type-locality: Aruba, Dutch West Indies.
1940 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus arubensis—Hummelinck, Studies Fauna Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, Venez. Islands, 1: 85, pl. 13.

Distribution: Aruba Island.

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus nigricolor (Peters)

1873 Cnemidophorus nigricolor Peters, Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1873: 76. Type-locality: Los Roques Island, Venezuela.
1931 Cnemidophorus lemniscatus nigricolor—Burt, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 154: 40.

Distribution: Restricted to Los Roques Archipielago; Aves, Orchila and Blanquilla Islands.

CNEMIDOPHORUS LONGICAUDUS (Bell)

1843 Ameiva longicauda Bell, Zool. Voyage Beagle, Rept.: 28, pl. 15, fig. 1. Type-locality: Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
1845 Cnemidophorus longicaudus—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 21.
1869 Cnemidophorus multilineatus Philippi, Arch. für Naturg., 35: 41. Type-locality: Mendoza, Argentina.
1966 Cnemidophorus longicauda—Gallardo, Neotropica, 12: 24, fig. 2.

Distribution: Northern Argentina.

CNEMIDOPHORUS MOTAGUAE Sackett

1941 Cnemidophorus motaguae Sackett, Notulae Naturae, 77: 1, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Motagua River, Zacapa, Guatemala.

Distribution: Oaxaca, Mexico to Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras.

CNEMIDOPHORUS MURINUS (Laurenti)

1768 Seps murinus Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 63. Type-locality: Java; based on figure in Seba, vol. 2, pl. 105, fig. 2.
1830 Cnemidophorus murinus—Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 154.

Distribution: Curaçao and Bonaire Islands.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Femoral pores fewer than 34----------murinus
   Femoral pores more than 35---------ruthveni

Clave de subespecies

1. Poros femorales menos de 34---------murinus
   Poros femorales más de 35----------ruthveni

Cnemidophorus murinus murinus (Laurenti)

1899 Cnemidophorus minimus Cope (incorrect spelling for murinus), Sci. Bull. Phila. Mus., 1: 9.
1940 Cnemidophorus murinus murinus—Hummelinck, Studies Fauna Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, Venez. Islands, 1: 85.

Distribution: Found only on Curaçao and Klein Curaçao Islands.

Cnemidophorus murinus ruthveni Burt

1935 Cnemidophorus murinus ruthveni Burt, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 324: 1. Type-locality: Seroe Grandi, Bonaire Island.

Distribution: Bonaire and Klein Bonaire Islands.

CNEMIDOPHORUS OCELLIFER (Spix)

1825 Teius ocellifer Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 23, pl. 25. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1862 Cnemidophorus Hygomi Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 3 (1861): 231. Type-locality: Marium, Brazil.
1877 Cnemidophorus ocellifer—Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1877: 414.
1960 Cnemidophorus ocellifer—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., new ser., 101: 72.

Distribution: Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay.

CNEMIDOPHORUS VITTATUS Boulenger

1902 Cnemidophorus vittatus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 10: 400. Type-locality: Paratani, Bolivia, 2500 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

COLEODACTYLUS Parker

1926 Coleodactylus Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 298. Type-species: Sphaerodactylus meridionalis Boulenger.

Distribution: Brazil and Guyana.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales smooth----------2
   Dorsal scales keeled----------amazonicus

2. More than 40 ventral scales----------3
   Fewerthan 40 ventral scales----------guimaraesi

3. Snout rounded; sheath of claw formed dorsally by a single scale----------brachystoma
   Snout pointed; sheath of claw formed dorsally by three scales----------meridionalis

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales lisas----------2
   Escamas dorsales quilladas----------amazonicus

2. Número de escamas ventrales mayor que 40----------3
   Número de escamas ventrales no mayor de 40----------guimaraesi

3. Hocico romboidal; vaina de la uña formada dorsalmente por una escama----------brachystoma
   Hocico puntiagudo; vaina de la uña formada dorsalmente por tres escamas----------meridionalis

COLEODACTYLUS AMAZONICUS (Andersson)

1918 Sphaerodactylus amazonicus Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 11 (16): 1. Type-locality: Lago Poraquêcuare, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.
1928 Coleodactylus zernyi Wettstein, Zool. Anz., 76: 110, fig. 1. Type-locality: Taperinha, Santarem, Pará, Brazil.
1957 Coleodactylus amazonicus—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13: 6, fig. 2.

Distribution: Amazon Basin in Brazil; French Guiana, Guyana; Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela.

COLEODACTYLUS BRACHYSTOMA (Amaral)

1935 Homonota brachystoma Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9: 254, fig. 8. Type-locality: Cana Brava, Goiás, Brazil.
1939 Sphaerodactylus pfrimeri Miranda-Ribeiro, O Campo, 1937, 10: 46. Type-locality: Rio Las Palmas, Goiás, Brazil.
1957 Coleodactylus brachystoma—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13: 4, fig. 4.

Distribution: Estado de Goiás, Brazil.

COLEODACTYLUS GUIMARAESI Vanzolini

1957 Coleodactylus guimarães Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13: 8. Type-locality: Pôrto Velho, Territorio de Rondônia, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

COLEODACTYLUS MERIDIONALIS (Boulenger)

1888 Sphaerodactylus meridionalis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 2: 40. Type-locality: Igaraçu, Pernambuco, Brazil.
1926 Coleodactylus meridionalis—Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 300.
1957 Coleodactylus meridionalis—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13: 2, fig. 1.

Distribution: Guyana, southern Venezuela, and northern Brazil.

COLEONYX Gray

1845 Coleonyx Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 16: 162. Type-species: Coleonyx elegans Gray.
1863 Brachydactylus Peters (preoccupied by Brachydactylus Smith, 1835), Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 41. Type-species: Brachydactylus mitratus Peters.

Distribution: Southwestern North America and Central America.

Content: Twelve species and subspecies, all but two of which are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Claws on digits completely hidden by terminal sheath----------elegans
Claws on digits extended beyond terminal sheath, clearly visible----------mitratus

Clave de especies

1. Uña de los digitos completamente oculatas en vainas terminales----------elegans
Uña de los digitos extendidas desde la vaina y claramente visibles----------mitratus

COLEONYX ELEGANS Gray

1845 Coleonyx elegans Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 16: 163. Type-locality: Belize, British Honduras.

Distribution: Mexico to Honduras and Guatemala.

Content: Two subspecies, one (nemoralis Klauber) extralimital.

Coleonyx elegans elegans Gray

1851 G[ymnodactylus] scapularis A. Duméril, in Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, Cat. Method. Coll. Rept. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris: 45. Type-locality: Petén, Guatemala; restricted by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 318, to La Libertad, Guatemala.
1856 Gymnodactylus coleonyx A. Duméril (substitute name for Coleonyx elegans Gray), Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 8: 483.
1945 Coleonyx elegans elegans—Klauber, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., 10: 191.

Distribution: From southern Mexico (central Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatán, Chiapas, Quintana Roo), southward to Honduras and northern Guatemala.

COLEONYX MITRATUS (Peters)

1863 Brachydactylus mitratus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863: 42. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1885 Eublepharis dovii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 233. Type-locality: Panama.
1928 Coleonyx mitratus—Schmidt, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 12: 194.
1956 Coleonyx mitratus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 16, fig. 1.

Distribution: El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

COLOBODACTYLUS Amaral

1933 Colobodactylus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 70. Type-species: Colobodactylus taunayi Amaral.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

COLOBODACTYLUS TAUNAYI Amaral

1933 Colobodactylus taunayi Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 70, figs. 41-45. Type-locality: Iguape, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Estado de São Paulo, Estado de Santa Catarina, and Queimada Grande Island, Brazil.

COLOBOSAURA Boulenger

1862 Perodactylus Reinhardt and Lütken (preoccupied by Perodactylus Fitzinger, 1843), Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 3 (1861): 218. Type-species: Perodactylus modestus Reinhardt and Lütken.
1887 Colobosaura Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 3: 508. Type-species: Perodactylus modestus Reinhardt and Lütken.

Distribution: Brazil and Paraguay.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. Two pairs of enlarged postmental scales-------2
   Three pairs of enlarged postmental scales----------mentalis

2. Interparietal as broad as parietals--kraepelini
   Interparietal narrower than parietals---modesta

Clave de especies

1. Dos pares de escudos posmentales agrandados---2
   Tres pares de escudos posmentales agrandados---mentalis

2. Interparietal tan ancho como los parietales----kraepelini
   Interparietal estrechado, mas angosto que parietales----------modesta

COLOBOSAURA KRAEPELINI (Werner)

1910 Perodactylus Kraepelini Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 32. Type-locality: Puerto Max, Paraguay.
1933 Colobosaura kraepelini—Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 71.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

COLOBOSAURA MENTALIS Amaral

1933 Colobosaura mentalis Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 72, figs. 46-50. Type-locality: Villa Nova (= Senhor do Bonfim), Bahía, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

COLOBOSAURA MODESTA (Reinhardt and Lütken)

1862 Perodactylus modestus Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 3 (1861): 218, pl. 15, figs. 7, 7a-e. Type-locality: Morro da Garcza, north of Curvelo, Minas Gerais, Brazil.
1887 Colobosaura modesta—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 3: 508.

Distribution: Minas Gerais and Bahía, Brazil.

COLOPTYCHON Tihen

1949 Coloptychon Tihen, Amer. Midl. Nat., 41: 584. Type-species: Gerrhonotus rhombifer Peters.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

COLOPTYCHON RHOMBIFER (Peters)

1877 Gerrhonotus rhombifer Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1877: 298. Type-locality: Chiriqui, Panama.
1949 Coloptychon rhombifer—Tihen, Amer. Midl. Nat., 41: 585, figs. 2-3.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Prepared by Clarence J. McCoy, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

CORYTOPHANES Boie

1827 Corytophanes Boie, in Schlegel, Isis von Oken, 20: 290. Type-species: Agama cristata Merrem.
1830 Corythophanes Wagler (emendation of Corytophanes Boie), Syst. Amph.: 151.
1831 Chamaeleopsis Wiegmann, in Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 45. Type-species: Chamaeleopsis Hernandesii Wiegmann.

Distribution: Central Veracruz and San Luis Potosí, Mexico, to northwestern Colombia.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. Occipital crest continuous with body crest----2
Occipital crest not continuous with body crest, interrupted on neck----------hernandesii

2. Occipital crest not projecting beyond end of casque; upper head scales keeled or rugose----------percarinatus
Occipital crest projecting beyond end of casque; upper head scales smooth-----cristatus

Clave de especies

1. Cresta occipital continua con cresta del cuerpo----------2
Cresta occipital descontinua con cresta del cuerpo, interrumpida en el cuello--hernandesii

2. Cresta occipital sin prolongación nucal; escamas dorsales de la cabeza quilladas----------percarinatus
Cresta occipital prolongada en la nuca; escamas dorsales de la cabeza lisas----------cristatus

CORYTOPHANES CRISTATUS (Merrem)

1821 Agama cristata Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 50. Type-locality: Ceylon; restricted to Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 69.
1827 [Corytophanes] cristatus—Boie (by inference), in Schlegel, Isis von Oken, 20: 290.
1956 Corythophanes cristatus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 161, fig. 45.

Distribution: Lowlands and foothills from central Veracruz, Mexico, to Chocó and Magdalena Valley of northwestern Colombia.

CORYTOPHANES HERNANDESII (Wiegmann)

1831 Chamaeleopsis Hernandesii Wiegmann, in Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 45. Type-locality: Mexico; restricted to Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 69.
1837 Corythophanes chamaeleopsis Duméril and Bibron (substitute name for Chamaeleopsis Hernandesii Wiegmann), Erp. Gén., 4: 175.
1856 Corythophanes Hernandezii—Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Reptilium et Amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 8.
1874 Corythophanes mexicanus Bocourt (substitute name for Chamaeleopsis Hernandesii Wiegmann), Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 122, pl. 17, fig. 1.
1960 Corythophanes hernandezii—Alvarez del Toro, Reptiles de Chiapas: 84, two figs.

Distribution: Atlantic foothills and lowlands from central Veracruz, Mexico, southward through Guatemala.

CORYTOPHANES PERCARINATUS Duméril

1856 Corytophanes percarinatus Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8: 518, pl. 20, fig. 3-3a. Type-locality: Ascuintla in Central America, 30 leagues from Guatemala; = Escuintla, Guatemala, according to Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122, 1963, 67.
1962 Corytophanes percarinatus—Mertens, Abh. Senck. Naturforsch. Ges., 487: 46, pl. 12, fig. 71.

Distribution: Foothills from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, to El Salvador. Boulenger's record from "Ecuador (?)" (Catalogue of Lizards, 2, 1885, 103) requires verification.

CROCODILURUS Spix

1825 Crocodilurus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 19. Type-species: Crocodilurus amazonicus Spix.

Distribution: Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana and Amazonian Basin of Brazil.

Content: One species.

CROCODILURUS LACERTINUS (Daudin)

1802 Tupinambis lacertinus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 85. Type-locality: Islands adjacent to tropical South America.
1825 Crocodilurus amazonicus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 19, pl. 21. Type-locality: Rio Solimões, near São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil.
1825 Crocodilurus ocellatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 20, pl. 22, fig. 1. Type-locality: Rio Solimões, Brazil.
1839 Crocodilurus Lacertinus—Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 46.

Distribution: Guianas; Amazonian Basin of Brazil.

CTENOBLEPHARIS Tschudi

1845 Ctenoblepharys Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 158. Type-species: Ctenoblepharys adspersa Tschudi.
1885 Ctenoblepharis—Boulenger (valid emendation of Ctenoblepharys Tschudi), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 136.
1860 Helocephalus Philippi, Reise durch die Wüste Atacama: 167. Type-species: Helocephalus nigriceps Philippi.

Distribution: Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Argentina.

Content: Six species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales larger than ventrals; more than 55 scales around middle of body----------2
   Dorsal scales smaller than ventrals; fewer than 55 scales around middle of body----------3

2. Tympanic scale absent; dorsal scales smooth, not depressed; vertebral scales weakly keeled; scales on legs keeled----------jamesi
   Tympanic scale present; dorsal scales smooth, depressed centrally; vertebral scales not keeled; scales on legs smooth-------stolzmanni

3. Head scales differentiated----------4
   Head scales undifferentiated; only interparietal is recognizable----------adspersus

4. Head not black; fewer than 90 scales around middle of body----------5
   Head black; more than 90 scales around middle of body----------nigriceps

5. Scales on legs smooth; no patch of enlarged scales on posterior part of thigh-----schmidti
   Scales on legs keeled; with patch of enlarged scales on posterior part of thigh-----anomalus

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales mayores que los ventrales; más de 55 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------2
   Escamas dorsales menores que ventrales; menos de 55 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------3

2. Escama timpánica ausente; escamas dorsales lisas, no deprimidas; escamas vertebrales débilmente quilladas; escamas de miembros quilladas----------jamesi
   Escama timpánica presente; escamas dorsales lisas, deprimidas centralmente, escamas vertebrales no quilladas; escamas de miembros lisas ----------stolzmanni

3. Escamas cefálicas diferenciadas----------4
   Escamas cefálicas indiferenciadas; sólo se reconoce la interparietal----------adspersus

4. Sin cabeza negra; menos de 90 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------5
   Cabeza negra; más de 90 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------nigriceps

5. Escamas de extremidades lisas; sin parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior del muslo----------schmidti
   Escamas de extremidades quilladas; con parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior del muslo----------anomalus

CTENOBLEPHARIS ADSPERSUS Tschudi

1845 Ctenoblepharys adspersa Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 158. Type-locality: Hacienda Acaray, near Huacho, Peru.
1885 Ctenoblepharis adspersus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 136.

Distribution: Coastal desert of Peru from Huacho south.

CTENOBLEPHARIS ANOMALUS (Koslowsky), new combination

1896 Liolaemus anomalus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 7: 452, pl. 11. Type-locality: Rioja, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincia de la Rioja, Argentina.

Comment: The justification for putting this species in this genus has not yet been published, but is in a manuscript prepared by one of us (Donoso).

CTENOBLEPHARIS JAMESI Boulenger

1891 Ctenoblepharis jamesi Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891: 3, pl. Type-locality: Andes of Tarapaca, Chile, 3300-4000 m.
1958 Ctenoblepharis jamesi—Donoso-Barros, Invest. Zool. Chilenas, 4: 254, fig. 1a-c.
1966 Ctenoblepharis jamesi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 337, col. pl. 24.

Distribution: Andes of Tarapaca above 3000 m, Chile.

CTENOBLEPHARIS NIGRICEPS (Philippi)

1860 Helocephalus nigriceps Philippi, Reise durch die Wüste Atacama: 167, pl., fig. 7. Type-locality: Pajonal, Atacama, Chile.
1966 Ctenoblepharis nigriceps—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 335, pl. 25.

Distribution: High cordillera of Atacama, Chile.

CTENOBLEPHARIS SCHMIDTI Marx

1960 Ctenoblepharis schmidti Marx, Fieldiana: Zool., 39: 407. Type-locality: Forty mi east of San Pedro de Atacama, Antofagasta, Chile.

Distribution: Andes of Antofagasta, between Chile and Bolivia.

CTENOBLEPHARIS STOLZMANNI Steindachner

1891 Ctenoblepharis Stolzmanni Steindachner, Sitz. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 50, abt. 1: 295. Type-locality: Highlands of Peru.
1966 Ctenoblepharis stolzmani—Donoso-Barros (emendation of stolzmanni), Reptiles de Chile: 341, col. pl. 25.

Distribution: Andes of Peru and Chile; possibly Bolivia.

CTENOSAURA Wiegmann

1828 Ctenosaura Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 21: 371. Type-species: Ctenosaura cycluroides Wiegmann.

Distribution: Baja California, Mexico, through Central America, including many coastal islands; San Andres and Old Providence Island.

Content: Five species, only two of which occur within limits of this work.

Key to the species

1. Median row of dorsal scales distinctly enlarged into spiny crest, which occurs from nape to end of tail without interruption at sacrum----similis
Median row of dorsal scales low and interrupted at the sacrum----bakeri

Clave de especies

1. Hilera medio dorsal de escamas agrandadas y extendidas desde la nuca al término de la cola, sin interrupción en el sacro----similis
Hilera medio dorsal de escamas bajas y no extendidas continuamente desde la nuca al término de la cola, interrupción sacral presente----bakeri

CTENOSAURA BAKERI Stejneger

1901 Ctenosaura bakeri Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 23: 467. Type-locality: Utilla Island, Honduras.

Distribution: Utilla, Bonacca and Roatan Islands, Honduras.

CTENOSAURA SIMILIS (Gray)

1831 Iguana (Ctenosaura) Similis Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 38. Type-locality: none given; restricted to Tela, Honduras, by Bailey, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 73 (12), 1929, 32.
1929 Ctenosaura similis—Bailey, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 73 (12): 32.

Distribution: Lowlands of southern Mexico to sandy beaches of Panama; Old Providence and San Andres Islands.

Content: Two subspecies, one of which (multipunctata Barbour and Shreve) is extralimital.

Ctenosaura similis similis (Gray)

1874 Ctenosaura completa Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Reptl.: 145. Type-locality: Guatemala and La Union, Salvador; restricted by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 73.
1934 Ctenosaura similis similis—Barbour and Shreve, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 197.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, south to Panama.

CUPRIGUANUS Gallardo

1964 Cupriguanus Gallardo, Neotropica, 10: 127. Type-species: Cupriguanus achalensis Gallardo.

Distribution: Central and north central Argentina.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species[1]

1. Six scales in contact with rostral; two scales between nasal and rostral----------2
   Three to five scales in contact with rostral; three scales between nasal and rostral-------3

2. Tail less than 3/4 length of body-casuhatiensis
   Tail more than 3/4 length of body, often equally as long----------scapulatus

3. Scales of loreal region granular; venter light; dorsal bars distinct; fourth toe on forefoot equal in length to third----------araucanus
   Scales of loreal region enlarged; venter green; dorsal bars indistinct; fourth toe longer than third----------achalensis

Clave de especies[1]

1. Seis escamas en contacto con la rostral; dos escamas entre la narina y la rostral---------2
   Tres a cinco escamas en contacto con la rostral; tres escamas entre la narina y la rostral----------3

2. Cola menos que 3/4 longitud del cuerpo---------casuhatiensis
   Cola más que 3/4 longitud del cuerpo; a veces cola y cuerpo de igual longitud-----scapulatus

3. Escamas de la región loreal granulares; ventralmente claro; barras dorsales generalmente bien visibles; el cuarto dedo de la mano y el tercero son de igual longitud---araucanus
   Escamas de la región loreal mayores (medianas); ventralmente verde; barras dorsales oscuras borrosas; el cuarto dedo de la mano algo más largo que el tercero----------achalensis

CUPRIGUANUS ACHALENSIS Gallardo

1964 Cupriguanus achalensis Gallardo, Neotropica, 10: 132, fig. 4. Type-locality: Posta de la Pampa de Achala, Provincia de Córdoba, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincia de Córdoba, Argentina.

CUPRIGUANUS ARAUCANUS Gallardo

1964 Cupriguanus araucanus Gallardo, Neotropica, 10: 129, figs. 2-3. Type-locality: Laguna Blanca, Neuquén, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincia Neuquén, Argentina.

CUPRIGUANUS CASUHATIENSIS Gallardo

1968 Cupriguanus casuhatiensis Gallardo, Neotropica, 14: 2, fig. Type-locality: Sierra de la Ventana, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Distribution: Known from type locality and Cerro Tres Picos, Argentina.

CUPRIGUANUS SCAPULATUS (Burmeister)

1861 L.[eiosaurus] scapulatus Burmeister, Reise Durch Die La Plata Staaten, 2: 523. Type-locality: Near Uspallata, Sierra de Uspallata, Mendoza, Argentina, 5000 ft.
1861 L.[eiosaurus] multipunctatus Burmeister, Reise Durch Die La Plata Staaten, 2: 524. Type-locality: Near Paramillo, Sierra de Uspallata, Mendoza, Argentina, more than 8000 ft.
1964 Cupriguanus scapulatus—Gallardo, Neotropica, 10: 128.

Distribution: Sierra de Uspallata, Provincia Mendoza, Argentina.

[1]This key, which was drawn up from the original descriptions, does not work well even with types. Jose Gallardo is preparing a more adequate key.

[1]Esta clave, que fue hecha en base a descripciones originales, no da buenos resultados ni con tipos. Jose Gallardo esta preparando una clave mas adequada.

DICRODON Duméril and Bibron

1839 Dicrodon Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 137. Type-species: Dicrodon guttulatum Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: Coastal areas of Peru and Ecuador.

Content: Three species, according to most recent review by Schmidt, Fieldiana: Zool., 39, 1957.

Key to the species

1. Posterior dorsal scales granular, small and juxtaposed----------2
   Posterior dorsal scales enlarged, keeled and imbricate----------heterolepis

2. Supraoculars completely surrounded by granular scales----------holmbergi
   Supraoculars not completely surrounded by granular scales----------guttulatum

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales posteriores granulares, pequeñas yuxtapuestas----------2
   Escamas dorsales posteriores agrandadas, quilladas e imbricadas----------heterolepis

2. Escudos supraoculares circundados completamente por escuditos granulares-------holmbergi
   Escudos supraoculares no circundados completamente por escuditos granulares------guttulatum

DICRODON GUTTULATUM Duméril and Bibron

1839 Dicrodon guttulatum Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 138. Type-locality: Peru.
1892 Cnemidophorus lentiginosus Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 24: 92. Type-locality: San Francisco de Posorja, Ecuador.
1899 Ameiva leucostigma Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899: 517, pl. 28. Type-locality: Near Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1924 Dicrodon barbouri Noble, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 108. Type-locality: Valley of Río Chira, Piura, Peru.

Distribution: Dry coastal areas of Ecuador and northern Peru.

DICRODON HETEROLEPIS (Tschudi)

1845 Cnemidophorus (Aspidoscelis) heterolepis Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 160. Type-locality: Warm forests on eastern slopes of Andes in Peru.
1876 Dicrodon calliscelis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 163. Type-locality: Pacasmayo, Pacific coast of Peru.
1891 Cnemidophorus centropyx Steindachner, Ann. K.K. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, 6: 374, pl. 12, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Eastern slope of Andes, Peru.
1891 Cnemidophorus peruanus Steindachner, Ann. K.K. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, 6: 375. Type-locality: Peru.
1891 Cnemidophorus tumbezanus Steindachner, Ann. K.K. Naturhist. Hofmus. Wien, 6: 375. Type-locality: Tumbez, Peru.
1933 Dicrodon heterolepis—Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 60.

Distribution: Coastal areas of southern Peru, according to Schmidt, Fieldiana: Zool., 39, 1957, 66.

DICRODON HOLMBERGI Schmidt

1957 Dicrodon holmbergi Schmidt, Fieldiana: Zool., 39: 66, figs. 10-11. Type-locality: Chao Valley, Libertad, Peru.

Distribution: Chao Valley and adjacent areas, Peru.

DIPLOGLOSSUS Wiegmann

1834 Diploglossus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 36. Type-species: Tiliqua fasciatus Gray.
1845 Camilia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 118. Type-species: Tiliqua jamaicensis Gray.

Distribution: Costa Rica and Panama; Pacific slopes of Colombia and Ecuador; northeastern Brazil; Amazonian Bolivia.

Content: Six species.

Key to the species

1. Frontal in contact anteriorly with one scale--2
   Frontal in contact anteriorly with two or more scales----4

2. Dorsal scales smooth----3
   Dorsal scales keeled----monotropis

3. Fewer than 50 scales around middle of body; dorsum with wide transverse bands----fasciatus
   More than 50 scales around middle of body; dorsum with many light spots----millepunctatus

4. Two subequal loreals; prefrontal separated from loreals; 37-42 scales around middle of body----bilobatus
   One loreal larger than other; prefrontal in contact with first loreal; 33-37 scales around middle of body----lessonae

Clave de especies

1. Frontal contacta anteriormente con un sólo escudo----2
   Frontal contacto anteriormente con dos o más escudos----4

2. Escamas dorsales lisas----3
   Escamas dorsales quilladas----monotropis

3. Menos de 50 escamas al medio del cuerpo; diseño dorsal formado por fajas transversales anchas----fasciatus
   Más de 50 escamas al medio del cuerpo; diseño dorsal multimaculado de claro--millepunctatus

4. Dos loreales subiguales; prefrontal separado del loreales; 37-42 escamas al medio del cuerpo----bilobatus
   Dos loreales desiguales; prefrontal contacta con primer loreal; 33-37 escamas al medio del cuerpo----lessonae

DIPLOGLOSSUS BILOBATUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1847 Celestus bilobatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 14: 257. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1885 Diploglossus bilobatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 286.
1956 Diploglossus bilobatus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 200, fig. 53.

Distribution: Caribbean and Pacific slopes of Costa Rica.

DIPLOGLOSSUS FASCIATUS (Gray)

1831 Tiliqua Fasciatus Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 71. Type-locality: none given.
1834 [Diploglossus] fasciatus—Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 36.
1839 Diploglossus Houttuynii Cocteau, in Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 597. Type-locality: Brazil.
1909 Diploglossus resplendens Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4: 50, pl. 4, 2 figs. Type-locality: Junction of Río Kaka and Río Beni, eastern Bolivia.

Distribution: Discontinuous; southeastern coastal Brazil; also Territorio do Acre, Brazil and northeastern Bolivia.

Comment: The synonymy of resplendens Barbour with fasciatus Gray is made on the authority of Paulo Vanzolini, who has good material of the species available, and who has also examined the holotype of resplendens.

DIPLOGLOSSUS LESSONAE Peracca

1890 Diploglossus Lessonae Peracca, Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, 5 (77): 1. Type-locality: Brazil.
1924 Diploglossus tenuifasciatus Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 13: 586, fig. Type-locality: Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.
1958 Diploglossus lessonae—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Dept. Zool. Sao Paulo, 13: 179.

Distribution: Rio Grande do Norte to Pernambuco in northeastern Brazil.

DIPLOGLOSSUS MILLEPUNCTATUS O'Shaughnessy

1874 Diploglossus millepunctatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 13: 301. Type-locality: Northwest coast of America.
1928 Celestus hancocki Slevin, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 16: 682. Type-locality: Malpelo Island, Colombia.

Distribution: Endemic to Malpelo Island, Pacific coast of Colombia.

DIPLOGLOSSUS MONOTROPIS (Kuhl)

1820 Scincus monotropis Kuhl, Beiträge zur Zoologie und vergleichende Anatomie: 128. Type-locality: unknown, according to Kuhl.
1834 [Diploglossus] Monotropis—Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 36.
1839 Tiliqua Jamaicensis Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 293. Type-locality: Jamaica (in error).

Distribution: Costa Rica and Panama; Colombia and Ecuador.

DIPLOLAEMUS Bell

1843 Diplolaemus Bell, Zool. Voyage Beagle, Rept.: 19, pl. 10. Type-species: Diplolaemus darwinii Bell.

Distribution: Patagonia, 38° S. to straits of Magellan, Argentina.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. Pattern formed by brown crossbands containing dark brown spots----------2
Pattern formed by isolated brown spots---------leopardinus

2. Head scales convex; dorsal bands butterfly-shaped, interrupted across vertebral line----------darwinii
Head scales flat; dorsal bands not butterfly-shaped, frequently continuous across vertebral line----------bibronii

Clave de especies

1. Diseño dorsal con bandas pardas transversales con manchitas negras----------2
Diseño dorsal con manchas pardas aisladas----------leopardinus

2. Escamas cefálicas convexas; bandas dorsales en ala de mariposa, interrumpidas en la línea mediovertebral----------darwinii
Escamas cefálicas planas; bandas dorsales sin forma de mariposa, frecuentemente contínuas en la línea mediovertebral----------bibronii

DIPLOLAEMUS BIBRONII Bell

1843 Diplolaemus Bibronii Bell, Zool. Voyage Beagle, Rept.: 21, pl. 11. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Argentina.

Distribution: Patagonia, from Santa Cruz to Aysén and Magallanes, Argentina.

DIPLOLAEMUS DARWINII Bell

1843 Diplolaemus Darwinii Bell, Zool. Voyage Beagle, Rept.: 20, pl. 10. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Argentina.

Distribution: Patagonia, from Puerto Deseado to straits of Magellan, Argentina.

DIPLOLAEMUS LEOPARDINUS (Werner)

1898 Liosaurus leopardinus Werner, Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. Oekol. Geogr. Tiere, 1 (suppl. 4): 249, pl. 13, figs. 1-1b. Type-locality: Santiago, Chile (in error, according to Donoso-Barros, below).
1965 Diplolaemus leopardinus—Donoso-Barros, An. Segundo Cong. Latino-Amer. Zool., São Paulo, 2: 223, fig. 3.

Distribution: Patagonia, in region of Lonquimay valley in Chile and Neuquén, Argentina.

DRACAENA Daudin

1802 Dracaena Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 2: 421. Type-species: Dracaena guianensis Daudin.
1825 Ada Gray, Ann. Philos., 10 (7): 20. Type-species: Teius crocodilinus Merrem.
1830 Thorictis Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 153. Type-species: Dracaena guianensis Daudin.

Distribution: Amazonian drainage; Mato Grosso and Paraguay.

Content: Two species, according to most recent revision by Vanzolini and Valencia, Arq. Zool. Dept. Zool. Sao Paulo, 13, 1965 (1966), 7-35.

Key to the species

1. Single unpaired scale lying posterior to mid-dorsal suture between nasals-----paraguayensis
Pair of scales on dorsum of snout immediately behind middorsal suture between nasals--------guianensis

Clave de especies

1. Una escama posterior a sutura entre nasales----paraguayensis
Un par de escamas posterior a sutura entre nasales----------guianensis

DRACAENA GUIANENSIS Daudin

1788 Lacerta Dracoena—Lacépède (not of Linnaeus, 1758) Hist. Nat. Quad. Ovip., 1: 622.
1802 Dracaena guianensis Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 2: 421, pl. 28. Type-locality: Cayenne (using same specimen seen by Lacépède, 1788).
1820 Teius crocodilinus Merrem, Tent. Syst. Amph.: 62. Type-locality: "America meridionali".
1966 Dracaena guianensis—Vanzolini and Valencia, Arq. Zool. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13 (1965): 15, figs.

Distribution: Northeastern South America in Amazonian Basin.

DRACAENA PARAGUAYENSIS Amaral

1950 Dracaena paraguayensis Amaral, Copeia: 283. Type-locality: São Lourenço, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1966 Dracaena paraguayensis—Vanzolini and Valencia, Arq. Zool. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 13 (1965): 11, figs.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Brazil and Paraguay.

ECHINOSAURA

1890 Echinosaura Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 82. Type-species: Echinosaura horrida Boulenger.

Distribution: As for only known species.

Content: One species, according to most recent review by Uzzell, Copeia, 1965.

ECHINOSAURA HORRIDA Boulenger

1890 Echinosaura horrida Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 83, pl. 10, fig. 1-1c. Type-locality: Ecuador.

Distribution: Pacific Ecuador to Panama.

Content: Three subspecies, according to Uzzell, 1965.

Key to the subspecies

1. Frontonasal single; frontal undivided, short, scarcely longer than wide; dorsum with two juxtaposed longitudinal rows of tubercles----------horrida
Frontonasal divided; frontal undivided and much longer than wide, or transversely divided, two parts together much longer than wide; dorsum with longitudinal, usually sinuous or angled, occasionally straight, rows of tubercles, these separated by five to ten small scales---------2

2. Frontal transversely divided, length of two parts much greater than greatest width; infralabials more than 4-5------panamensis
Frontal undivided, long; infralabials fewer than 4-5----------palmeri

Clave de subespecies

1. Frontonasal único; frontal no dividido, corto, ligeramente más largo que ancho; dorso con dos hileras longitudinales de tubérculos yuxtapuestos----------horrida
Frontonasal dividido; frontal dividido o no, y mucho más largo que ancho, cuando esta dividido las dos partes juntas son más largas que anchas; dorso con hileras de pequeñas tubérculos separados entre si por cinco a diez escamitas----------2

2. Frontal transversalmente dividido, la longitud de los dos partes mucho mayor que el ancho más grande; infralabiales más de 4-5----------panamensis
Frontal no dividido, largo; infralabiales menos de 4-5----------palmeri

Echinosaura horrida horrida Boulenger

1965 Echinosaura horrida horrida—Uzzell, Copeia, 1965: 83.

Distribution: Northwestern lowlands of Ecuador; Gorgona Island, Colombia.

Echinosaura horrida palmeri Boulenger

1911 Echinosaura palmeri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 8 (7): 23. Type-locality: Noananoá, Río San Juan, Chocó, Colombia.
1944 Echinosaura centralis Dunn, Caldasia, 2: 397. Type-locality: Muzo (Humbo), Colombia.
1965 Echinosaura horrida palmeri—Uzzell, Copeia, 1965: 85.

Distribution: Darién, Panama, to Colombia.

Echinosaura horrida panamensis Barbour

1924 Echinosaura panamensis Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 9: 8. Type-locality: La Loma, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama.
1965 Echinosaura horrida panamensis—Uzzell, Copeia, 1965: 85.

Distribution: Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro and Cocle, Panama.

ECPLEOPUS Duméril and Bibron

1839 Ecpleopus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 434. Type-species: Ecpleopus Gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron.
1862 Aspidolaemus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 199. Type-species: Ecpleopus (Aspidolaemus) affinis Peters.

Distribution: Brazil and Ecuador.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Loreal absent, anterior supraciliary reaches frontonasal; number of scales from occiput to sacrum 33----------gaudichaudii
Loreal present, anterior supraciliary does not reach frontonasal; number of scales from occiput to sacrum 46-48----------affinis

Clave de especies

1. Loreal ausente; supraciliar anterior alcanza el frontonasal; número de escamas entre occipucio y sacro 33----------gaudichaudii
Loreal presente; supraciliar anterior no alcanza el frontonasal; número de escamas entre occipucio y sacro 46-48---------affinis

ECPLEOPUS AFFINIS Peters

1862 Ecpleopus (Aspidolaemus) affinis Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 199, pl. 3, fig. 1, la-f. Type-locality: Unknown.
1885 Ecpleopus affinis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 402.

Distribution: Higher Pacific slopes and inter-Andean valleys, from Ambato south, in Ecuador.

ECPLEOPUS GAUDICHAUDII Duméril and Bibron

1839 Ecpleopus Gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 436. Type-locality: Brazil.
1885 Ecpleopus gaudichaudii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 401.

Distribution: Brazil.

ENYALIOIDES Boulenger

1885 Enyalioides Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 112. Type-species: Enyalius heterolepis Bocourt.

Distribution: Southern Central America; northwestern South America.

Content: Seven species.

Key to the species

1. Spines of nuchal crest not isolated from spines on dorsal crest----------2
   Spines of nuchal crest prominent and completely isolated from spines on dorsal crest----------palpebralis

2. One or two femoral pores on each side---------3
   Three or four femoral pores on each side------5

3. Ventrals keeled----------4
   Ventrals smooth or indistinctly keeled---------praestabilis

4. Dorsal granules very fine, more than sixteen between lateral denticulation and dorsal crest----------microlepis
   Dorsal granules larger, fewer than sixteen between lateral denticulation and dorsal crest----------oshaughnessyi

5. Dorsal scales heterogeneous in size----------6
   Dorsal scales homogeneous----------laticeps

6. Larger scales forming two irregular longitudinal series on each side of back and irregular vertical series on flanks----------heterolepis
   A single series of enlarged scales on each side of dorsum----------microlepis

Clave de especies

1. Espinas de la cresta nucal no aisladas de espinas de la cresta dorsal----------2
   Espinas de la cresta nucal prominentes y completamente aisladas de espinas de la cresta dorsal----------palpebralis

2. Uno o dos poros femorales a cada lado---------3
   Tres o cuatro poros femorales a cada lado-----5

3. Ventrales quilladas----------4
   Ventrales lisas o indistintamente quilladas----praestabilis

4. Gránulos dorsales muy finos, más de dieciseis entre denticulación lateral y cresta dorsal----------microlepis
   Gránulos dorsales grandes, menos de dieciseis entre denticulación lateral y cresta dorsal----------oshaughnessyi

5. Escamas dorsales de tamaño heterogéneo--------6
   Escamas dorsales homogéneas----------laticeps

6. Escamas ensanchadas formando dos series longitudinales irregulares a cada lado del dorso y series verticales irregulares en los flancos----------heterolepis
   Una sola serie de escamas ensanchadas a cada lado del dorso----------microlepis

ENYALIOIDES HETEROLEPIS (Bocourt)

1874 Enyalus heterolepis Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, (5) 19 (4): 1. Type-locality: Veragua, Panama.
1885 Enyalioides heterolepis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 114.
1905 Enyalioides insulae Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46: 100. Type-locality: Isla de Gorgona, Colombia.
1911 Enyalioides Mocquardi Despax, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, 17: 10. Type-locality: "Ecuador".

Distribution: Northwestern Ecuador to Panama.

ENYALIOIDES LATICEPS (Guichenot)

1855 Enyalus laticeps Guichenot, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Sud, Reptiles: 20, pl. 5, figs. A and B. Type-locality: Fonteboa, Upper Amazon, Brazil.
1885 Enyalioides laticeps—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 113.

Distribution: Upper Amazonian Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Ventral scales smooth or indistinctly keeled----------laticeps
   Ventral scales usually strongly keeled----------festae

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas ventrales lisas o indistintamente quilladas----------laticeps
   Escamas ventrales usualmente fuertemente quilladas----------festae

Enyalioides laticeps laticeps (Guichenot)

1855 Enyalus planiceps Guichenot, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Sud, Reptiles: 21, pl. 6, figs. A-B. Type-locality: Fonteboa, Upper Amazon, Brazil.
1876 Enyalius coerulescens Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 169. Type-locality: None given; Gansaand Vanzolini, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 33, 1953, 125, pointed out that the type came from the Amazon from Santarem to Peru.
1885 Enyalioides caerulescens Boulenger (invalid emendation of coerulescens Cope), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 112.
1930 Enyalioides laticeps laticeps—Burt and Burt, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 78 (6): 9.

Distribution: Upper Amazonian Brazil and Amazonian Ecuador.

Enyalioides laticeps festae Peracca

1897 Enyalioides Festae Peracca, Bol. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 12 (300): 3. Type-locality: Valley of Río Santiago, Ecuador.
1931 Enyalioides laticeps festae—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 266.

Distribution: Amazonian Colombia and Ecuador.

ENYALIOIDES MICROLEPIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Enyalius microlepis O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 238, pl. 24, fig. 2. Type-locality: Sarayacu, Ecuador.
1885 Enyalioides microlepis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 115.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

ENYALIOIDES OSHAUGHNESSYI (Boulenger)

1881 Enyalius oshaughnessyi Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 246, pl. 26, figs. 1-1a. Type-locality: Ecuador.
1885 Enyalioides oshaughnessyi—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 115.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador and Colombia.

ENYALIOIDES PALPEBRALIS (Boulenger)

1883 Enyalius palpebralis Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883: 46, pl. 10. Type-locality: Cashiboya, eastern Peru.
1885 Enyalioides palpebralis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 116.

Distribution: Eastern Peru; Territorio do Acre, Brazil.

ENYALIOIDES PRAESTABILIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Enyalius praestabilis O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 240, pl. 25, fig. 1. Type-locality: Pallatanga and Canelos, Ecuador.
1885 Enyalioides praestabilis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 113.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador.

ENYALIOSAURUS Gray

1845 Enyaliosaurus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 192. Type-species: Cyclura quinquecarinata Gray.
1866 Cachryx Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866: 124. Type-species: Cachryx defensor Cope.

Distribution: Mexico and Guatemala.

Content: Four species, of which two (defensor Cope and clarki Bailey) are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Dewlap present; keeled scales on dorsal surface of upper arm; central row of caudal spines smaller than lateral spines----------palearis
Dewlap absent; smooth scales on dorsal surface of upper arm; central row of caudal spines equal in size to lateral spines----------quinquecarinatus

Clave de especies

1. Con papada; escamas quilladas en la superficie dorsal del brazo; espinas caudales de hilera central menores que espinas laterales-palearis
Sin papada; escamas lisas en la superficie dorsal de brazo; espinas caudales de hilera central de igual tamaño que espinas laterales----------quinquecarinatus

ENYALIOSAURUS PALEARIS (Stejneger)

1899 Ctenosaura palearis Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 21: 381. Type-locality: Gualan, Guatemala.
1950 [Enyaliosaurus] palearis—Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199: 76.

Distribution: Low elevations of valley of Río Motagua, Guatemala; Aguan Valley of Honduras.

ENYALIOSAURUS QUINQUECARINATUS (Gray)

1842 Cyclura quinquecarinata Gray, Zoological Miscellany: 59. Type-locality: None given; restricted to Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, by Bailey, Proc. U.S Nat. Mus., 73, 1928, 43.
1845 Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinata—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 192.

Distribution: Lowlands of southern Oaxaca; Matagalpa region of Nicaragua; Honduras.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

ENYALIUS Wagler

1830 Enyalius Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 150. Type-species: Agama catenata Wied.
1837 Enyalus Duméril and Bibron (in error for Enyalius Wagler), Erp. Gén., 4: 231.
1843 Dryophilus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 16. Type-species: Enyalius bilineatus Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: Forested areas in eastern South America.

Content: Seven species.

Key to the species

1. All subdigital lamellae distinctly keeled; distal four or five lamellae without median groove, or groove obscured by keels----------2
   All subdigital lamellae smooth, or some with one or two indistinct keels; distal four or five lamellae of each digit with median, longitudinal groove----------3

2. Dorsal head scales, including those on snout, distinctly keeled; condition of vertebral crest unknown----------leechii
   Scales on snout smooth, other dorsal head scales smooth or keeled; vertebral crest present----------brasiliensis

3. Tail less than 2.5 times snout-vent length; no elongate subocular; no longitudinal stripes on belly----------4
   Tail more than 2.5 times snout-vent length; usually elongate subocular; belly with three longitudinal dark stripes----------bilineatus

4. Ventral scales smooth----------5
   Ventral scales keeled----------6

5. Tail more than twice as long as snout-vent length; not more than 60 scales in vertebral crest between occiput and anterior margin of thigh; both sexes marked with wide crossbands----------pictus
   Tail less than twice as long as snout-vent length; more than 60 scales in vertebral crest; females not with wide crossbands (males not known)----------bibronii

6. Tail not autotomic, caudal scales not in regular segments; adpressed hind limb reaches about to middle of orbit----------iheringii
   Tail autotomic, caudal scales in regular segments with five or six dorsal and three ventral scales per segment; adpressed hind limb reaches beyond tip of snout-----catenatus

Clave de especies

1. Todas las lamelas subdigitales distintamente quilladas; las cuatro o cinco lamelas distales sin surco medio o con surco disimulado por las quillas----------2
   Todas las lamelas subdigitales lisas o algunas de ellas con una o dos quillas indiferenciadas; las cuatro o cinco lamelas distales de cada dígito con un surco longitudinal medio-------3

2. Escamas dorsales de la cabeza, incluyendo las del hocico, distintamente quilladas; condición de la cresta vertebral desconocida-----leechii
   Escamas del hocico lisas, las demás escamas dorsales de la cabeza lisas o quilladas; cresta vertebral presente---------brasiliensis

3. Longitud de la cola menos de 2.5 veces la del hocico-ano; sin subocular alargada; sin cintas longitudinales en el vientre----------4
   Longitud de la cola más de 2.5 veces la del hocico-ano; subocular generalmente alargada; vientre con tres cintas longitudinales oscuras ----------bilineatus

4. Escamas ventrales lisas----------5
   Escamas ventrales quilladas----------6

5. Longitud de la cola más del doble que la del hocico-ano; no más de 60 escamas en cresta vertebral entre el occipucio y el margen anterior del muslo; ambos sexos marcados con bandas transversales anchas----------pictus
   Longitud de la cola menos del doble que la del hocico-ano; más de 60 escamas en cresta vertebral; hembras sin bandas transversales anchas (machos desconocidos)----------bibronii

6. Cola no autotómica, escamas caudales no en segmentos regulares; miembro posterior extendido hacia adelante llega hasta la mitad de la órbita----------iheringii
   Cola autotómica, escamas caudales en segmentos regulares con cinco o seis escamas dorsales y tres ventrales por segmento; extremidad posterior extendida hacia adelante llega más allá de la punta del hocico----------catenatus

ENYALIUS BIBRONII Boulenger

1885 Enyalius Bibronii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 119. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Bahia, Linhares, and Espirito Santo, Brazil.

ENYALIUS BILINEATUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Enyalus bilineatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 234. Type-locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, Brazil.

ENYALIUS BRASILIENSIS (Lesson), new combination

1828 Lophyrus brasiliensis Lesson, Voyage Coquille, Rept.: 32, pl. 1, fig. 3. Type-locality: Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil and northeastern Uruguay.

ENYALIUS CATENATUS (Wied)

1821 Agama catenata Wied, Reise nach Brasil, 2: 247. Type-locality: Cabeça do Boi, Bahia, Brazil.
1825 Lophyrus Rhombifer Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 9, pl. 11. Type-locality: Rio Solimoëns, Brazil.
1825 Lophyrus margaritaceus Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 10, pl. 12, fig. 1. Type-locality: Bahia and Rio Solimoëns, Brazil.
1825 Lophyrus albomaxillaris Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 11, pl. 13, fig. 2. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro and Pará, Brazil.
1830 [Enyalius] catenatus—Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 150.
?1831 Oph.[yessa] (Plica) Braziliensis Gray (not of Lesson), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 40. Type-locality: Brazil.
1898 Enyalius catenatus paulista Ihering, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 49: 102. Type-locality: São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco south to Santa Catarina.

ENYALIUS IHERINGII Boulenger

1885 Enyalius Iheringii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 15: 192. Type-locality: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1885 Enyalius iheringii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 120, pl. 7.

Distribution: Southeastern Brazil, from São Paulo south to Rio Grande do Sul.

ENYALIUS LEECHII (Boulenger), new combination

1885 Enyalioides leechii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 473. Type-locality: Santarem, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

ENYALIUS PICTUS (Wied), new combination

1825 Agama picta Wied, Abbildungen zur Naturgeschichte Brasiliens: 125. Type-locality: Mucurí and Lago d'Arara, Bahia, Brazil.
1926 Enyalius zonatus Wettstein, Anz. Acad. Wiss. Wien, 63: 1. Type-locality: Ecuador.

Distribution: Known definitely only from near mouth of Rio Mucurí in extreme southeastern Bahia, Brazil.

EUMECES Wiegmann

1834 Eumeces Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 36. Type-species: Scincus pavimentatus Geoffroy.
1839 Plestiodon Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 697. Type-species: Plestiodon Aldrovandii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Pariocela Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Plestiodon laticeps Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Cyprius Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 91. Type-species: Plestiodon auratus Schneider.
1852 Lamprosaurus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852: 206. Type-species: Lamprosaurus guttulatus Hallowell.
1854 Eurylepis Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 23: 739. Type-species: Eurylepis taeniolatus Blyth.
1891 Platypholis Dugés, La Naturaleza (2) 1: 3, pl. 23. Type-species: Eumeces Altamiranii Dugés.

Distribution: Central and North America, Africa and Asia.

Comment: Several authors, including Cope, have used variant spellings of Plestiodon Duméril and Bibron, such as Plistodon and Pleistodon.

Content: Approximately 40 species, all but three of which are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Middorsal scales much broader than those of paravertebral region----------2
Middorsal scales not conspicuously broader than paravertebral scales----------sumichrasti

2. Scales around middle of body 21; limbs meet when adpressed; parietals not in contact; two rows of nuchal scales----------schwartzei
Scales around middle of body 17-19; limbs widely separated when adpressed; parietals in contact behind interparietal; four pairs of nuchal scales----------managuae

Clave de especies

1. Escamas medio dorsales mucho más anchas que los paravertebrales----------2
Escamas medio dorsales no conspicuamente más ensanchadas que los paravertebrales----------sumichrasti

2. Escamas al medio del cuerpo 21; extremidades se encuentran cuando se oponen; parietales no contactan; dos filas de escamas nucales----------schwartzei
Escamas al medio del cuerpo 17-19; extremidades ampliamente separadas cuando se oponen; parietales en contacto detrás del interparietal; cuatro pares de escamas nucales----------managuae

EUMECES MANAGUAE Dunn

1933 Eumeces managuae Dunn, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 46: 67. Type-locality: Aviation field, Managua, Nicaragua.
1956 Eumeces managuae—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 292, fig. 73.

Distribution: Costa Rica to Nicaragua.

EUMECES SCHWARTZEI Fischer

1885 Eumeces schwartzei Fischer, Abh. Naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg, 8: 3, pl. 7, fig. 1. Type-locality: Small island in Laguna de Términos, Campeche, Mexico.
1935 Eumeces schwartzei—Taylor, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull., 23: 94, fig. 5.

Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula and adjacent Tabasco, Mexico to central El Petén, Guatemala.

EUMECES SUMICHRASTI (Cope)

1867 Plistodon sumichrasti Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866: 321. Type-locality: Orizaba, Mexico.
1879 Eumeces sumichrasti—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 422.
1895 Eumeces rovirosae Dugès, La Naturaleza, (2) 2: 298, pl. 13. Type-locality: Mineral de Santa Fé, Chiapas, Mexico.
1932 Eumeces schmidti Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84: 30. Type-locality: Lancetilla, Honduras.
1935 Eumeces sumichrasti—Taylor, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull., 23: 178, figs. 21-22.

Distribution: Central Veracruz to Guatemala and northern Honduras.

EUSPONDYLUS Tschudi

1845 Euspondylus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 160. Type-species: Euspondylus maculatus Tschudi.

Distribution: Venezuela to Peru.

Content: Ten species.

Comment: The arrangement of species seen here reflects the suggestions of Thomas Uzzell, who has reviewed this and related genera of microteiids for us.

Key to the species

1. Either all dorsal scales smooth, or most smooth with some weakly keeled on posterior part of body----------2
   All dorsal scales keeled----------5

2. Frontal not in contact with frontonasal (Fig. 1)----------3
   Frontal in contact with frontonasal (Fig. 2)----------brevifrontalis

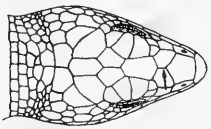

Fig. 1. E. maculatus, showing contact of prefrontals (from Peters, 1862).

3. Infraorbitals smaller than upper labials------4
   Infraorbitals subequal to or larger than upper labials----------quentheri

4. Transparent ocular disk divided; 40 scales around midbody----------maculatus
   Transparent ocular disk not divided; fewer than 35 scales around midbody---------simonsii

5. Frontal not in contact with frontonasal-------6
   Frontal in contact with frontonasal--stenolepis

6. Fewer than 25 transverse rows of ventral plates, counted from edge of collar to preanal plates----------7
   More than 25 transverse rows of ventrals------9

7. Four supraoculars, first smallest of series---8
   Three supraoculars, first as large as or larger than third, which it sometimes contacts----------spinalis

8. More than eight longitudinal rows of ventrals----------rahmi
   Eight longitudinal rows of ventrals----------leucostictus

9. Thirteen gular scales from mental shield to edge of collar----------ocellifer
   Nineteen gular scales from mental shield to edge of collar----------acutirostris

Clave de especies

1. Todas las escamas dorsales lisas, o la mayoría lisas y algunas ligeramente quilladas en la parte posterior del cuerpo----------2
   Todas las escamas dorsales quilladas----------5

2. Frontal no contacta con el frontonasal (Fig. 1)----------3
   Frontal en contacto con el frontonasal (Fig. 2)----------brevifrontalis

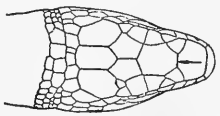

Fig. 2. E. stenolepis, showing contact of frontal and frontonasal (from Boulenger, 1908).

3. Infraorbitales más pequeñas que las supralabiales----------4
   Infraorbitales iguales o mayores que las supralabiales----------quentheri

4. Disco ocular transparente dividido; 40 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------maculatus
   Disco ocular transparente no dividido; menos de 35 escamas al medio del cuerpo--------simonsii

5. Frontal no contacta con el frontonasal--------6
   Frontal en contacto con el frontonasal----------stenolepis

6. Menos de 25 hileras transversales de láminas ventrales, contando desde el borde del collar hasta las láminas preanales----------7
   Más de 25 hileras transversales de ventrales--9

7. Cuatro supraoculares, el primero es el menor de la serie----------8
   Tres supraoculares, el primero igual o mayor que el tercero, con el que contacta a veces----------spinalis

8. Más de ocho hileras longitudinales de ventrales----------rahmi
   Ocho hileras longitudinales de ventrales-------leucostictus

9. Trece escamas gulares desde escudo mental a borde del collar----------ocellifer
   Diecinueve escamas gulares desde escudo mental a borde del collar----------acutirostris

EUSPONDYLUS ACUTIROSTRIS (Peters)

1862 Ecpleopus (Euspondylus) acutirostris Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 209. Type-locality: Venezuela.
1885 Euspondylus acutirostris—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 407.

Distribution: Rancho Grande Mountains, Estado Aragua, and Pico Naiguata, Distrito Federal, Venezuela.

EUSPONDYLUS BREVIFRONTALIS Boulenger = ANADIA BRE[illegible]

1903 Euspondylus brevifrontalis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 12: 431. Type-locality: Río Albarregas and Escorial, Estado Mérida, Venezuela.

Distribution: Andes of Mérida, Venezuela, at altitudes above 3000 m.

EUSPONDYLUS GUENTHERI (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Ecpleopus (Euspondylus) guentheri O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 235, pl. 23, fig. 1. Type-locality: Sarayacú, Ecuador.
1885 Euspondylus guentheri—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 407.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador.

EUSPONDYLUS LEUCOSTICTUS (Boulenger)

1900 Prionodactylus leucostictus Boulenger, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, (2) 8: 54. Type-locality: Summit of Mount Roraima, Venezuela.
1933 Euspondylus leucostictus—Burt and Burt, Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., 28: 63.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

EUSPONDYLUS MACULATUS Tschudi

1845 Euspondylus maculatus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 161. Type-locality: Peru; further specified as vicinity of Moyobamba, Peru, by Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Reptiles, 1846, 43.
1862 Ecpleopus (Euspondylus) maculatus—Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 206, pl. 2, figs. 4, 4a-e.
1897 Ecpleopus (Proctoporus) Fraseri O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 296. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Distribution: Coastal areas of northern Peru and southern Ecuador.

EUSPONDYLUS OCELLIFER (Werner)

1901 Prionodactylus ocellifer Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 51: 596. Type-locality: Ecuador.
1933 Euspondylus ocellifer—Burt and Burt, Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., 28: 63.

Distribution: Still known only from type specimen, which lacks specific locality data.

EUSPONDYLUS RAHMI (Grijs), new combination

1936 Prionodactylus rahmi Grijs, Zool. Anz., 116: 27. Type-locality: Andes of Cuzco, Peru.

Distribution: Still known only from type specimen.

Comment: This species is placed in this genus upon the recommendation of Thomas Uzzell, who is engaged in a revision of this and related genera of microteiids.

EUSPONDYLUS SIMONSII Boulenger

1901 Euspondylus Simonsii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 7: 549. Type-locality: Puntoyacu, Río Perené, Peru, 5000 ft.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

EUSPONDYLUS SPINALIS (Boulenger)

1901 Prionodactylus spinalis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 23. Type-locality: Huancabamba, Peru.
1933 [Euspondylus] spinalis—Burt and Burt (by inference), Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., 28: 63.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

EUSPONDYLUS STENOLEPIS Boulenger

1908 Euspondylus stenolepis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 2: 519, figs. 4a-d. Type-locality: San Antonio, Colombia.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

GARBESAURA Amaral

1933 Garbesaura Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 64. Type-species: Garbesaura garbei Amaral.

Distribution: As for only known species.

Content: One species.

GARBESAURA GARBEI Amaral

1933 Garbesaura garbei Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 64, fig. 1. Type-locality: Monte Christo, Tapajoz, Pará, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

GARTHIA Donoso-Barros and Vanzolini

1965 Garthia Donoso-Barros and Vanzolini, in Donoso-Barros, Publ. Oc. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile, 7: 1. Type-species: Gymnodactylus gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: Chile.

Content: Two species.

Comment: Donoso-Barros, Reptiles of Chile, 1966, 122, included Gymnodactylus dorbignii Duméril and Bibron in this genus, but Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193, 1964, 33, considered it a species of Homonota, and it is included there tentatively at this time.

Key to the species

1. Occipital region bounded by white ring from eye to eye; 14-16 lamellae under fourth toe-------penai
Occipital region without white line or boundary; fewer than 14 lamellae under fourth toe-------gaudichaudii

Clave de especies

1. Con región occipital circundata de un franja anular blanca; 14-16 lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo-------penai
Sin un franja blanca en el región occipital; menos de 14 lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo-------gaudichaudii

GARTHIA GAUDICHAUDII (Duméril and Bibron)

1836 Gymnodactylus Gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 413. Type-locality: Coquimbo (Provincia Coquimbo), Chile.
1964 Homonota gaudichaudii—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 31, fig. 9.
1965 Garthia gaudichaudii—Donoso-Barros and Vanzolini, in Donoso-Barros, Pub. Oc. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile, 7: 4.

Distribution: West coast of Chile between 25°S and 30°S.

GARTHIA PENAI Donoso-Barros

1966 Garthia peñai Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 125, col. pl. 4. Type-locality: Los Molles, Combabarlá, Provincia de Coquimbo, Chile, 1500 m.

Distribution: Precordilleran and cordilleran regions of Provincia de Coquimbo, Chile.

GERRHONOTUS Wiegmann

1828 Gerrhonotus Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 21: 379. Type-species: Gerrhonotus tessellatus Wiegmann.
1830 Pterogastenes Peale and Green, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6: 234. Type-species: Pterogastenes ventralis Peale and Green.
1838 Elgaria Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 1: 390. Type-species: Cordylus (Gerrhonotus) multicarinatus Blainville.
1838 Barisia Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 1: 390. Type-species: Gerrhonotus imbricatus Wiegmann.
1843 Trachypeltis Fitzinger, Syst. Rept.: 21. Type-species: Gerrhonotus multicarinatus Blainville.
1843 Tropidogerrhon Fitzinger, Syst. Rept.: 21. Type-species: Gerrhonotus rudicollis Wiegmann.
1845 Pterogasterus Gray (emendation of Pterogastenes Peale and Green), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 53.
1846 Tropidogerrhum Agassiz (corrected spelling of Tropidogerrhon Fitzinger), Nomenclator Zoologica Index Universalis: 203.
1878 Mesaspis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17: 96. Type-species: Gerrhonotus moreletii Bocourt.

Distribution: Central Texas throughout Mexico and Central America to Panama.

Content: Twenty species, of which only two are found within limits of this work.

Comment: Gerrhonotus modestus (Cope) was supposedly from Guatemala, but it is known only from Mexico.

Key to the species

1. Prefrontals usually absent; 18-20 longitudinal dorsal scale rows----------moreletii
Prefrontals usually present; 14-16 longitudinal dorsal scale rows----------monticolus

Clave de especies

1. Prefrontales usualmente ausente; 18-20 filas longitudinales de escamas dorsales---moreletii
Prefrontales usualmente presentes; 14-16 filas longitudinales de escamas dorsales--monticolus

GERRHONOTUS MONTICOLUS Cope

1877 Gerrhonotus monticolus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17: 97. Type-locality: Pico Blanco, Costa Rica.
1907 Gerrhonotus alfaroi Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 32: 505. Type-locality: Santa María de Dota, Costa Rica, 2000 m.
1956 Barisia monticola—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 208, figs. 54-55.

Distribution: Costa Rica to Chiriqui, Panama.

GERRHONOTUS MORELETII Bocourt

1871 Gerrhonotus moreletii Bocourt, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7: 102. Type-locality: Petén and pine forests of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Distribution: Guatemala to Mexico.

Content: Five subspecies, one (temporalis Hartweg and Tihen) extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Upper and lower postnasal in contact------2
Upper postnasal separated from lower by contact between loreal and nasal---rafaeli

2. Lowest primary temporal usually in contact with two lower secondaries; prefrontals usually present; posterior loreal normally in contact with supralabials----------3
Lowest primary temporal usually contacts only lowest secondary temporal; prefrontals usually absent; posterior loreal usually not in contact with supralabials----------salvadorensis

Clave de subespecies

1. Posnasales superiores e inferiores en contacto----------2
Posnasales superiores separados de los inferiores por contacto entre loreal y nasal----------rafaeli

2. Temporal primaria más baja, frecuentemente en contacto con las dos más bajas secundarias; prefrontales usualmente presentes; loreal posterior normalmente en contacto con supralabiales----------3
Temporal primaria más baja, frecuentemente en contacto con sólo la más baja secundaria; prefrontales usualmente ausentes; loreal posterior normalmente no contacta con supralabiales----------salvadorensis

3. Anterior sublabial usually in contact with only third or a more posterior infralabial; ground color usually olive to blackish----------moreletii
Anterior sublabial usually in contact with second infralabial; ground color frequently brownish----------fulvus

3. Sublabial anterior frecuentemente en contacto con solo la tercera a otra más posterior infralabial; color frecuentemente oliva o negruzco----------moreletii
Sublabial anterior frequentemente en contacto con la segunda infralabial; color generalmente pardo----------fulvus

Gerrhonotus moreletii moreletii Bocourt

1932 [Gerrhonotus moreletii moreletii]—Dunn and Emlen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84: 28.

Distribution: Mountains of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Gerrhonotus moreletii fulvus Bocourt

1871 Gerrhonotus fulvus Bocourt, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7: 104. Type-locality: Pine forest of Totonicapán on western slopes of Cordillera, Guatemala.
1943 Gerrhonotus moreleti fulvus—Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 471: 20.

Distribution: Intermediate and higher elevations on Plateau of Guatemala, except mountains of Alta Verapaz.

Gerrhonotus moreletii rafaeli Hartweg and Tihen

1946 Gerrhonotus moreletii rafaeli Hartweg and Tihen, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 497: 8. Type-locality: Sixteen km south of Siltepec, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution: Intermediate and higher elevations of Sierra Madre of Chiapas, Mexico, into extreme southwestern Guatemala.

Gerrhonotus moreletii salvadorensis Schmidt

1928 Gerrhonotus salvadorensis Schmidt, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 12: 196, fig. 1. Type-locality: Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, Salvador.
1932 Gerrhonotus moreletii salvadorensis—Dunn and Emlen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 84: 28.

Distribution: Honduras and Salvador south to Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

GONATODES Fitzinger

1843 Gonatodes Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 91. Type-species: Gymnodactylus alboguláris Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: Central America; northern South America; West Indies.

Content: Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965, 42-45, listed 18 species in this genus. Five of these (beebei Noble, boonii Van Lidth, collaris Garman, gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron, and oxycephalus Werner) have either been synonymized with other Gonatodes or removed to other genera. Four additional valid species have been added in recent literature. The status of australis Gray remains highly questionable, leaving 17 currently recognized species.

Key to the species

1. Pupil round----------2
   Pupil vertical----------antillensis

2. Without dorsolateral light bands----------3
   Body with two dorsolateral light bands running from eye to base of tail (Fig. 1); supraciliary spine in male----------hasemani

3. Some dorsal pattern present----------4
   Without pattern dorsally; no ventral markings; dorsal color reddish brown----------annularis

4. Ground color not dark green, body without irregularly spaced small light spots----------5
   Ground color dark green with many small light spots (Fig. 2)----------annularis

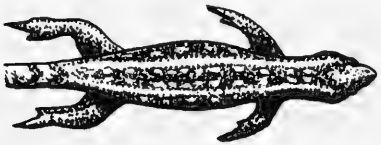

Fig. 1. Gonatodes hasemani

5. No vertebral stripe----------6
   Vertebral stripe present, may be somewhat inconspicuous----------7

6. No supraciliaryspine; enlarged scales on lower surface of tail in continuous series; fewer than eight supralabials----------10
   Supraciliaryspine present; enlarged scales on lower surface of tail isolated, separated by whorls of tiny scales; 8 supralabials; pattern as in Fig. 3----------annularis

Clave de especies

1. Pupila redonda----------2
   Pupila vertical----------antillensis

2. Sin cintas latero-dorsales claras----------3
   Con dos cintas latero-dorsales, claras y estrechas, desde el ojo a la base de la cola (Fig. 1); una espina supraciliar en el macho----------hasemani

3. Con diseño dorsal, no uniformement coloreado--4
   Sin diseño dorsal, uniformement coloreado de pardo rojizo----------annularis

4. Color general no verde oscuro, y sin manchitas irregularmente dispuestas----------5
   Color general verde oscuro maculado por multiples manchitas claras (Fig. 2)------annularis

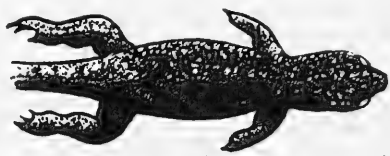

Fig. 2. Gonatodes annularis (boonii pattern type)

5. Sin cinta vertebral----------6
   Con cinta vertebral conspícua o no----------7

6. No hay espina supraciliar proyectada; escamas subcaudales ensanchadas, dispuestas en una línea contínua; menos de ocho supralabiales-10
   Una espina proyectada en la región supraciliar; escamas ensanchadas en la cara inferior de la cola aisladas y separadas por anillos de pequeñas escamas; 8 supralabiales; diseño dorsal como Fig. 3----------annularis

Fig. 3. Gonatodes annularis (annularis pattern type)

7. Fewer than 21 lamellae under fourth toe; head slender with pointed snout----------8
Vertebral stripe bordered by ground color; more than 22 lamellae on ventral surface of fourth toe on hind foot; head broad, with rounded snout; vertebral stripe in females narrower than in males, black dorsolateral spots (Fig. 4)----------petersi

8. Gular region not black with spotting; in females vertebral line begins on occipital region----------9
Gular region black with white spotting in males (Fig. 5); in females vertebral line begins at eye level and has three expansions along its length (Fig. 6)----------atricucullaris

7. Menos de 21 lamelas bajo el cuarto ortejo; cabeza delgada con hocico agudo----------8
Más de 22 lamelas bajo el cuarto ortejo; cabeza ancha con hocico redondeado; faja vertebral limitada por el color general, en machos; cinta vertebral de la hembra estrechada, con manchas dorso-laterales oscuras (Fig. 4)----------petersi

8. Región gular no negra con manchas blancas en machos; la línea vertebral de la hembra comienza en la región occipital----------9
Región gular negra manchada de blanco en el macho (Fig. 5); la línea vertebral comienza a nivel de los ojos en la hembra (Fig. 6)----------atricucullaris

Fig. 4. Gonatodes petersi

Fig. 5. Gonatodes atricucullaris, venter of male.

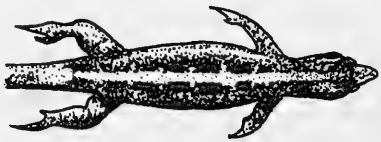

Fig. 6. Gonatodes atricucullaris, dorsum of female.

9. Vertebral stripe bordered with black, continuous in males (Fig. 7), but a series of spots in females (Fig. 8)----------vittatus
Vertebral stripe obsolete or without black border in males (Fig. 9), males light greyish above with diffuse lateral spots; sides of ventral surface with black suffusion (Fig. 10); female identical with that of vittatus----------bodinii

9. Faja vertebral bordeada de negro, contínuo en machos (Fig. 7), y manchada en las hembras (Fig. 8)----------vittatus
Faja vertebral obsoleta, sin bordeado negro, en machos (Fig. 9); grisáceo claro encima con manchas difusas laterales; lados del vientre con dos sufusiones oscuras (Fig. 10); hembra igual que en vittatus----------bodinii

Fig. 7. Gonatodes vittatus, male

Fig. 8. Gonatodes vittatus, female

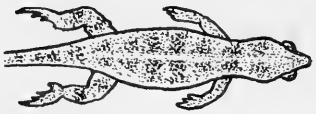

Fig. 9. Gonatodes bodinii, dorsum of male

Fig. 10. Gonatodes bodinii, venter of male

10. Head with variegated pattern----------11
Head without any variegation----------18

11. Dorsum without ocelli----------12
One or two pairs of blue ocelli bordered in black on either side of dorsum behind shoulder (Fig. 11)----------ocellatus

12. Extremities of digits not strongly compressed----------13
Extremities of digits strongly compressed----16

10. Sobre la cabeza un conjunto de fajas---------11
Cabeza sin un conjunto de fajas----------18

11. Sin ocelos a los lados del dorso----------12
Uno o dos pares de ocelos celestes bordeados de negro, en el dorso a cada lado por detrás de las hombros (Fig. 11)----------ocellatus

12. Extremos de los dígitos no fuertemente comprimidos----------13
Extremos de los dígitos fuertemente comprimidos----------16

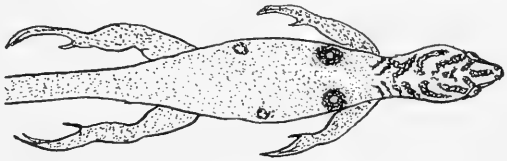

Fig. 11. Gonatodes ocellatus

13. Rostral, symphysial, and first three supralabials smooth----------14
Rostral, symphysial, and first three supralabials with granular surface, pattern as in Fig. 13----------seigliei

13. Rostral, sinfisial y labial lisos----------14
El rostral, sinfisial y los tres primeros supralabiales con superficie granular en los dos sexos, diseño como en Fig. 13-----seigliei

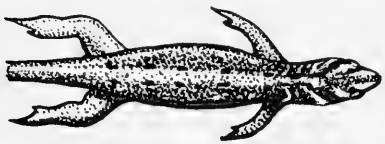

Fig. 12. Gonatodes caudiscutatus

Fig. 13. Gonatodes seigliei

14. Spots on dorsum not confluent in males; females not as below----------15
Spots on dorsum confluent along median line in males (Fig. 14); scattered brownish dorsal spots throughout dorsum and tail in females (Fig. 15)----------ceciliae

14. Manchas dorsales no confluentes en los machos; hembras no como el siguiente----------15
Dorso con manchas pardas confluentes en la línea media (Fig. 14); hembra pardo pálido con dos hileras de manchas sobre la espalda (Fig. 15)----------ceciliae

Fig. 14. Gonatodes ceciliae, male

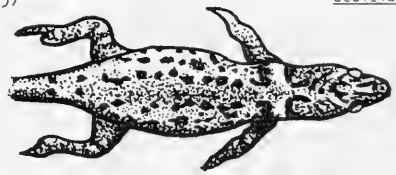

Fig. 15. Gonatodes ceciliae, female

15. Ventral scales larger than two dorsal granules----------17
Ventral scales and dorsal granules approximately same size----------varius

16. Back with two rows of narrow, grayish, transverse bars, each alternating with, or almost meeting, opposite series on vertebral line----------falconensis
Dorsum not as above, pattern as in fig. 12----------caudiscutatus

15. Escamas ventrales mayores que dos gránulos dorsales----------17
Escamas ventrales y gránulos dorsales casi del mismo tamaño----------varius

16. Dorso con dos hileras de barras transversas angostas grisáceas, cada una alternando o casí enfrentando a la opuesta en la línea vertebral----------falconensis
Dorso no como el anterior, diseño dorsal como en fig. 12----------caudiscutatus

17. With light collar bordered by dark brown (Fig. 16)----------concinnatus
Without light collar (Fig. 17)----------taniae

18. Infradigital lamellae not flattened, not wider than rest of digit----------albogularis
Infradigital lamellae flattened and distinctly wider than the rest of the digit in both sexes (see also Figs. 18, 19)----------humeralis

17. Con un collar claro bordeado del pardo oscuro (Fig. 16)----------concinnatus
Sin collar claro (Fig. 17)----------taniae

18. Lamelas infradigitales no aplanadas ni más anchas que el dígito----------albogularis
Lamelas infradigitales aplanadas y claramente más anchas que el dígito (también ver Figs. 18, 19)----------humeralis

Fig. 16. Gonatodes concinnatus

Fig. 17. Gonatodes taniae

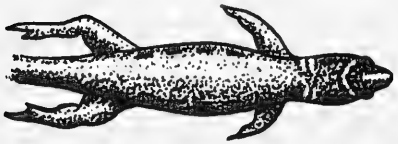

Fig. 18. Gonatodes humeralis, dorsum

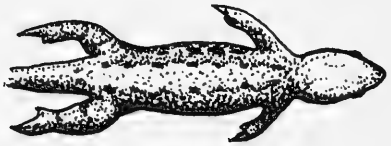

Fig. 19. Gonatodes humeralis, venter

GONATODES ALBOGULARIS (Duméril and Bibron)

1836 Gymnodactylus albogularis Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 415. Type-locality: Martinique.
1843 Gonatodes albigularis Fitzinger (substitute name for Gymnodactylus albogularis Duméril and Bibron, 1836), Systema Reptilium: 92.
1867 Gymnodactylus maculatus Steindachner (not Gymnodactylus maculatus Beddome; not Gymnodactylus kotschyi maculatus Bedriaga), Reise der Österreichen Fregatte Novara, Zool., Rept.: 16, pl. 1, figs. 4-4a. Type-locality: Apparently West Indies.
1885 Gonatodes albogularis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 59.

Distribution: Central America; northern half of South America; Antilles.

Content: Three subspecies, one of which (notatus Reinhardt and Lütken) is extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. In males, dark dorsum; dark, vinaceous spot from lips to side of neck, sometimes reaching shoulder, sometimes interrupted; throat white, color extending on chest, diluted; escutcheon, ventral surfaces of thighs and base of tail almost white; irregular light smear connecting thoracic and longer ventral light areas, more or less narrowed or even interrupted by dark color of sides of belly--------albogularis
Head sometimes lighter than dark dorsum, pinkish, resulting in "hooded" aspect; venter tan or somewhat darker; throat dirty pink, with more or less distinct gray chevrons; escutcheon and thighs slightly lighter than rest of venter----------fuscus

Clave de subespecies

1. Dorso oscuro en machos; mancha color vino desde los labios hasta los lados de la nuca, a veces llegando hasta el hombro y a veces interrumpida; garganta blanca, esté color se extiende hasta la mejilla algo diluído; escutcheon superficie ventral de los muslos y base de la cola, casi blancas; el color claro del vientre y del tórax conectado entre sí, más o menos angostamente o aún interrumpido por color oscuro de los lados del vientre----------albogularis
Cabeza a veces más clara que el dorso, rosada, dando aspecto de capucha; vientre gris plomizo de oscuro; garganta rosa sucio con manchas paralelas en forma de V más o menos distintas, escutcheon y muslos algo más claros que el resto del vientre----------fuscus

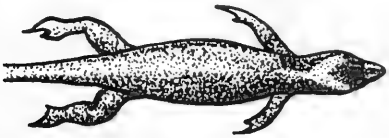

Fig. 20. Gonatodes a. albogularis, dorsum

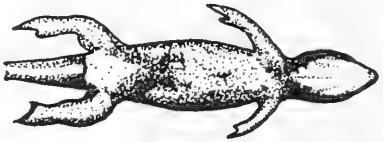

Fig. 21. Gonatodes a. albogularis, venter

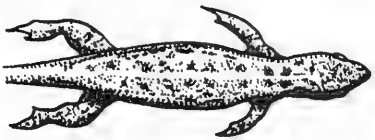

Fig. 22. Gonatodes a. fuscus

Gonatodes albogularis albogularis (Duméril and Bibron)

1962 Gonatodes albogularis albogularis—Vanzolini and Williams, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 127: 490.
1968 Gonatodes albogularis albogularis—Rivero Blanco, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle Caracas, 27 (1967): 108, figs. 2B, 3B.

Distribution: Lesser Antilles, Curaçao, northern Colombia and western Venezuela.

Gonatodes albogularis fuscus (Hallowell)

1855 Stenodactylus fuscus Hallowell, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 3: 33. Type-locality: Nicaragua; restricted by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 320, to Rama, Nicaragua.
1875 Goniodactylus Braconnieri O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 16: 265. Type-locality: Barranquilla, New Grenada, Chile; Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1, 1885, 60, lists types as only from Barranquilla, Colombia.
1885 Gonatodes albogularis var. fuscus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 59.
1962 Gonatodes albogularis fuscus—Vanzolini and Williams, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 127: 491.

Distribution: Cuba; El Salvador to western Colombia; introduced into southeastern United States.

GONATODES ANNULARIS Boulenger

1887 Gonatodes annularis Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887: 154, two figs. Type-locality: Maccasseema, Pomeroon River, Guyana.
1904 Gonatodes Boonii Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 25: 87, pl. 7, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Region of Coppename, Surinam.
1923 Gonatodes beebei Noble, Zoologica, 3: 301. Type-locality: Kartabo, Guyana.
1968 Gonatodes annularis—Rivero Blanco, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle Caracas, 27 (1967): 107, figs. 1c-e.

Distribution: Antilles; Central America; northern South America.

GONATODES ANTILLENSIS (Van Lidth)

1887 Gymnodactylus antillensis Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 9: 129, pl. 2, fig. 1. Type-locality: Curaçao and Aruba, Dutch West Indies.
1964 Gonatodes antillensis—Rivero Blanco, Acta Biol. Venezuelica, 4: 170.

Distribution: Northern Venezuela and following Caribbean Islands: Curaçao, Klein-Curaçao, Bonaire, Klein-Bonaire, Las Aves, Aruba, and Orchila.

GONATODES ATRICUCULLARIS Noble

1921 Gonatodes atricucullaris Noble, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 29: 135. Type-locality: Bellavista, Peru.

Distribution: Departamento Cajamarca, Peru.

GONATODES BODINII Rivero Blanco

1964 Gonatodes Bodinii Rivero Blanco, Acta Biol. Venezuelica, 4: 170, figs. 1-4, 10. Type-locality: Monje Grande del Sur, Archipiélago de Los Monjes, Dependencia Federal, Venezuela.

Distribution: Archipiélago de Los Monjes, Venezuela.

GONATODES CAUDISCUTATUS (Günther)

1859 Gymnodactylus caudiscutatus Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 410. Type-locality: Western Andes of Ecuador.
1885 Gonatodes caudiscutatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 61, pl. 5, fig. 2.
1892 Gonatodes collaris Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 24: 83. Type-locality: Wreck Bay, Chatham Island, Galapagos Islands.
1955 Gonatodes caudiscutatus—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 12: 125.

Distribution: Caribbean coast of South America; Pacific Colombia and Ecuador.

GONATODES CECILIAE Donoso-Barros

1966 Gonatodes ceciliae Donoso-Barros, Publ. Ocas. Mus. Hist. Nat. Santiago, 11: 5, fig. Type-locality: Cerro Azul, Cerca de Macuro, Península de Paria, Estado Sucré, Venezuela.

Distribution: Cloud forest of Paria Mountains, Venezuela.

GONATODES CONCINNATUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Goniodactylus concinnatus O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 237, pl. 23, fig. 2. Type-locality: Canelos, Ecuador.
1881 Goniodactylus buckleyi O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 238, pl. 23, fig. 3. Type-locality: Pallatanga and Canelos, Ecuador; Rivero Blanco, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle Caracas, 27, 1967 (1968), 105, discussed the probable erroneous nature of Pallatanga as a type locality.
1885 Gonatodes concinnatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 61.
1955 Gonatodes concinnatus—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 12: 125, pl. 1, fig. 3; pl. 3, figs. 1-3.
1967 Gonatodes ligiae Donoso-Barros, Not. Mens. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile, 11 (129): Fourth unnumbered page. Type-locality: Bosque de la Carabela, Cerca de Baranitas, Venezuela.
1968 Gonatodes concinnatus—Rivero Blanco, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle Caracas, 27 (1967): 104, figs. 1a-b.

Distribution: Lower Amazonian slopes of Colombia and Ecuador; northern Venezuela; Amazonas, Brazil.

GONATODES FALCONENSIS Shreve

1947 Gonatodes caudiscutatus falconensis Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99: 520. Type-locality: Pauji, Distrito Acosta, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.
1968 Gonatodes falconensis—Vanzolini, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 17: 18.
1968 Gonatodes falconensis—Rivero Blanco, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle Caracas, 27 (1967): 114.

Distribution: Estado Falcón, Venezuela.

GONATODES HASEMANI Griffin

1917 Gonatodes hasemani Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 304, pl. 32. Type-locality: Villa Bella, Río Beni, Bolivia.
1933 Gonatodes spinulosus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 56, figs. 7-8. Type-locality: Rio Juruá region, Amazonas, Brazil.
1953 Gonatodes hasemanni—Vanzolini (in error for hasemani Griffin), Rev. Brasil. Biol., 13: 73.

Distribution: Bolivia and Brazil.

GONATODES HUMERALIS (Guichenot)

1855 Gymnodactylus humeralis Guichenot, in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Zool., Rept.: 13, pl. 3, figs. 1, 1a-b. Type-locality: Río Ucayali, Mission de Sarayacu, Peru.
1863 Gonatodes ferrigineus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863: 102. Type-locality: Trinidad.
1871 Gymnodactylus incertus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871: 397. Type-locality: Pebas, Peru.
1875 Goniodactylus sulcatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 16: 265. Type-locality: Cuba.
1885 Gonatodes humeralis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 62, pl. 5, fig. 3.

Distribution: Trinidad, Tobago, northeastern Venezuela, Colombia and Guianas to Mato Grosso, Brazil and Bolivia.

GONATODES OCELLATUS (Gray)

1831 Cyrtodactylus Ocellatus Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 51. Type-locality: None given; stated as Tobago Island by Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1, 1885, 61.
1885 Gonatodes ocellatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 60, pl. 5, fig. 1.

Distribution: Tobago and Trinidad as well as neighboring mainland of Venezuela.

GONATODES PETERSI Donoso-Barros

1967 Gonatodes petersi Donoso-Barros, Not. Mens. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Chile, 11 (129): Fourth unnumbered page. Type-locality: Sierra de Perijá, Estado Zulia, Venezuela.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

GONATODES SEIGLIEI Donoso-Barros

1966 Gonatodes seigliei Donoso-Barros, Publ. Ocas. Mus. Nat. Hist., 11: 11, fig. Type-locality: Bosque de Miraflores, Puertas del Guarapiche, a los límites del Estados Sucré y Monagas, Venezuela.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

GONATODES TANIAE Roze

1963 Gonatodes taniae Roze, Publ. Oc. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Caracas, Zool., 5: 1, fig. 1. Type-locality: Parque Nacional Henri Pittier de Rancho Grande, Estado Aragua, Venezuela, 950 m.

Distribution: Estado Aragua, Venezuela.

GONATODES VARIUS (Duméril)

1856 Gymnodactylus varius Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8: 475. Type-locality: Cayenne.
1955 Gonatodes varius—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 12: 119, pl. 1, fig. 1; pl. 2, figs. 1-4.

Distribution: Guianas.

GONATODES VITTATUS (Lichtenstein)

1856 Gymnodactylus vittatus Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 6. Type-locality: La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Caracas, Venezuela.
1885 Gonatodes vittatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 60.

Distribution: Colombia, Venezuela and offshore islands.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Males without vertebral white line, or, if present, poorly defined and narrow; 12-17 lamellae under fourth toe of forefoot; large mouth; females very difficult to distinguish, 17-21 lamellae under fourth toe of hind foot----------roquensis
Males with distinct, wide, white vertebral line; 15-18 lamellae under fourth toe; small mouth; females with 16-20 lamellae under fourth toe----------vittatus

Clave de subespecies

1. Los machos sin línea dorsal blanca, o, si está presente, mal definida y estrecha; 12-17 láminas debajo del cuarto dedo de la pata anterior; la boca más grande; las hembros se distinguen difícilmente; 17-21 láminas debajo del cuarto dedo de la pata posterior----------roquensis
Los machos con una línea dorsal bien definida, ancha, blanca; 15-18 láminas debajo del cuarto dedo; la boca chica; las hembras con 16-20 láminas debajo del cuarto dedo----------vittatus

Gonatodes vittatus vittatus (Lichtenstein)

1864 Gonatodes gillii Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863: 102. Type-locality: Trinidad.
1956 G. [onatodes] vittatus vittatus—Roze, in Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle, Caracas, El Archipiélago de Los Roques y La Orchila: 81, fig.

Distribution: Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Curaçao?, Margarita, Coche, Cubagua, Los Frailes, Los Testigos, Tobago and Trinidad.

Gonatodes vittatus roquensis Roze

1956 Gonatodes vittatus roquensis Roze, in Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle, Caracas, El Archipiélago de Los Roques y La Orchila: 81, fig. Type-locality: El Gran Roque, Archipiélago de Los Roques, Venezuela.

Distribution: Los Roques Islands, Venezuela.

GYMNODACTYLUS Spix

1825 Gymnodactylus Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 17. Type-species: Gymnodactylus geckoides Spix.
1827 Cyrtodactylus Gray, Phil. Mag., (2) 2: 56. Type-species: Cyrtodactylus pulchella Gray.
1843 Anomalurus Fitzinger (preoccupied by Anomalurus Waterhouse, 1843), Systema Reptilium: 90. Type-species: Phyllurus miliusii (= milii) Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Dasyderma Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 92. Type-species: Gonyodactylus spinulosus Fitzinger.
1843 Cyrtopodion Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 93. Type-species: Stenodactylus scaber Heyden.
1860 Puellula Blyth, Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 29: 109. Type-species: Puellula rubida Blyth.
1867 Geckoella Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867: 98. Type-species: Geckoella punctata Gray = Gymnodactylus triedrus Günther.
1868 Dinosaura Gistl, Blicke in das Leben der Natur: 145. Type-species: Stenodactylus scaber Heyden.
1965 Underwoodisaurus Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80: ix. Type-species: Gymnodactylus milii (Bory).

Distribution: Worldwide in warmer climates.

Content: About 70 species, only one of which occurs within limits of this work.

GYMNODACTYLUS GECKOIDES Spix

1825 Gymnodactylus geckoides Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 17, pl. 18, fig. 1. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1953 Gymnodactylus geckoides—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 225.

Distribution: Brazil.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. With fewer than 60 tubercles along paramedian line----------2
   With more than 64 tubercles along paramedian line----------darwinii

2. With 17-20 rows of ventrals; 37-45 tubercles along paramedian line; dorsal pattern uniform or spotted; 17-20 lamellae under fourth toe----------geckoides
   With 19-24 rows of ventrals; 32-43 tubercles along paramedian line; dorsal pattern rarely uniform, may be spotted or with ocelli; 13-19 lamellae under fourth toe----------amarali

Clave de subespecies

1. Menos de 60 tubérculos en la hilera paramediana----------2
   Más de 64 tubérculos en la hilera paramediana----------darwinii

2. Diseño dorsal uniforme o marmorado; 37-45 tubérculos en la hilera paramediana; 17-20 hileras de ventrales; 17-20 lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo----------geckoides
   Diseño dorsal raramente uniforme, marmorado o con ocelos; 32-43 tubérculos en la hilera paramediana; 19-24 hileras de ventrales; 13-19 lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo----------amarali

Gymnodactylus geckoides geckoides Spix

1831 Cyrtodactylus Spixii Gray (substitute name for Gymnodactylus geckoides Spix), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kindgom, 9: 52.
1833 Gecko gymnodactylus Schinz (substitute name for Gymnodactylus geckoides Spix), Naturgeschichte und Abbildungen der Reptilien: 75, pl. 16.
1843 Gonyodactylus (Dasyderma) spinulosus Fitzinger (substitute name for Gymnodactylus geckoides Spix), Systema Reptilium: 92.
1933 Gymnodactylus conspicuus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 57, figs. 9, 10. Type-locality: Villa Nova (= Senhor do Bonfim), Bahia, Brazil.
1953 Gymnodactylus geckoides geckoides—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 252, pl. 1, figs. 1-5.

Distribution: Salvador, Bahia, to northern Paraiba, Brazil.

Gymnodactylus geckoides amarali Barbour

1925 Gymnodactylus amarali Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 38: 101. Type-locality: Engenheiro Dodt, Santa Philomena, upper Rio Parnahyba, Brazil.
1953 Gymnodactylus geckoides amarali—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 255, pl. 2, figs. 2-3.

Distribution: Rio Parnahyba to Rio das Mortes, south to southern Goiás, east to southern Bahia, Brazil.

Gymnodactylus geckoides darwinii (Gray)

1845 Cubinia Darwinii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 274. Type-locality: Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1867 Gymnodactylus Girardi Steindachner, Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara, Zool., Rept.: 15, pl. 2, figs. 3-3a. Type-locality: Unknown.
1950 Gonatodes helgae Amaral, Copeia, 1950: 281. Type-locality: Ilha de São Sebastião, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.
1953 Gymnodactylus geckoides darwini—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 256, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Distribution: Espirito Santo to São Paulo, Brazil.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS Merrem

1820 Gymnophthalmus Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 74. Type-species. Lacerta quadrilineata Linnaeus.
1861 Blepharactisis Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 484. Type-species: Blepharactisis speciosa Hallowell.
1876 Epaphelus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 115. Type-species: Epaphelus sumichrastii Cope.

Distribution: Central America, South America from Argentina north, Leeward Islands, Margarita Island, Trinidad and adjacent islands.

Content: Six species, one (pleii Bocourt) extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Frontal not in contact with internasal-------2
   Frontal in contact with internasal--rubricauda
2. One supraocular-----------------------------3
   Two supraoculars----------------multiscutatus
3. Without white dorsolateral stripes on body----
   --4
   With white dorsolateral stripes on body-------
   ------------------------------------lineatus
4. Tail orange-red; males with femoral pores; ventrals scales between triangular chest scale and anal plate average 27 in males, 32 in females----------speciosus
   Tail not orange-red; males lack femoral pores; ventral scales average 24----------underwoodi

Clave de especies

1. Frontal no contacta con internasal----------2
   Frontal contacten con internasal----rubricauda
2. Un supraocular-----------------------------3
   Dos supraoculares----------------multiscutatus
3. Sin cinta dorsolateral blanca a los lados del cuerpo---------------------------------4
   Con cinta dorsolateral blanca a los lados del cuerpo----------lineatus
4. Cola rojo-naranja; machos con poros femorales; escamas ventrales entre escama triangular del pecho y lámina anal promedian 27 en machos, 32 en hembras----------speciosus
   Cola no rojo-naranja; machos sin poros femorales; escamas ventrales promedian 24----
   ----------underwoodi

GYMNOPHTHALMUS LINEATUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta lineata Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 209. Type-locality: Ceylon.
1766 Lacerta quadrilineata Linnaeus, Systema, Ed. 12: 371. Type-locality: North America?
1863 Gymnophthalmus nitidus Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 4 (1862): 226. Type-locality: Danish West Indies.
1885 [Gymnophthalmus] merremii Boulenger (name attributed to Cocteau, but apparently coined by Boulenger, with this as first publication), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 427.
1900 Gymnophthalmus lineatus—Andersson, Bihang. K. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handlingar, 26 (4, No.1): 16.

Distribution: Dutch Leeward Islands; Surinam.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS MULTISCUTATUS Amaral

1933 Gymnophthalmus multiscutatus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 73, figs. 51-55. Type-locality: Villa Nova (= Senhor do Bonfim), Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Bahia, Ceará and Pernambuco, Brazil.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS RUBRICAUDA Boulenger

1902 Gymnophthalmus rubricauda Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 9: 337. Type-locality: Cruz del Eje, Argentina.
1951 Gymnophthalmus rubricauda—Gallardo, Comun. Inst. Nac. Invest. Cien. Nat., Buenos Aires, Cienc. Zool., 2: 1, fig. 1.

Distibution: Beni, Bolivia to northern Argentina.

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GYMNOPHTHALMUS SPECIOSUS (Hallowell)

1861 Blepharictisis speciosa Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 484. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1939 Gymnophthalmus speciosus—Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 409: 4, pl. 1, figs. 3-4.

Distribution: Central America and northern South America.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Prefrontals in contact with loreal--------2
   Prefrontals separated from loreal-----birdi
2. Five supralabials to posterior margin of eye----------speciosus
   Four supralabials to posterior margin of eye----------sumichrastii

Clave de subespecies

1. Prefrontales contactan con la loreal-----2
   Prefrontales separados de la loreal--birdi
2. Cinco supralabiales hasta el margen posterior del ojo----------speciosus
   Cuatro supralabiales hasta el margen posterior del ojo----------sumichrastii

Gymnophthalmus speciosus speciosus (Hallowell)

1871 Tretioscincus laevicaudus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 11 (1870): 557. Type-locality: Departamento Occidental, Nicaragua (three cotypes in Museum of Comparative Zoology are labeled as coming from Poluon, Nicaragua).
1952 Gymnophthalmus speciosus speciosus Mertens, Abh. Senckenberg. Naturforsch. Ges., 487: 56, pl. 13, fig. 77.

Distribution: Honduras and Nicaragua to northern South America; Margarita Island.

Gymnophthalmus speciosus birdi Stuart

1939 Gymnophthalmus birdi Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 409: 1, pl. 1, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Desert flats of Salamá Basin, San Gerónimo, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala.
1952 Gymnophthalmus speciosus birdi—Mertens, Abh. Senckenberg. Naturforsch. Ges., 487: 56.

Distribution: Dry basins and valleys of central Guatemala across southeastern highlands of Guatemala and El Salvador.

Gymnophthalmus speciosus sumichrastii (Cope)

1876 Epaphelus sumichrastii Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 115. Type-locality: Estado Tehuantepec, Mexico.
1963 Gymnophthalmus speciosus sumichrasti—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122: 80.

Distribution: Pacific slope from Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico to western Guatemala.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS UNDERWOODI Grant

1958 Gymnophthalmus underwoodi Grant, Herpetologica, 14: 228. Type-locality: Barbados.

Distribution: Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago.

HELODERMA Wiegmann

1829 Trachyderma Wiegmann (preoccupied by Trachyderma Latreille,1829, Insecta), Isis von Oken, 22: 421. Type-species: Trachyderma horridum Wiegmann.
1829 Heloderma Wiegmann (substitute name for Trachyderma Wiegmann), Isis von Oken, 22: 627.
1831 Holoderma Gray (in error for Heloderma Wiegmann), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 28.

Distribution: Guatemala through Mexico to Arizona.

Content: Two species, one (suspectum Cope) extralimital.

HELODERMA HORRIDUM (Wiegmann)

1829 Trachyderma horridum Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 22: 421. Type-locality: Mexico.
1829 Heloderma Horridum Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 22: 627.

Distribution: Pacific Slope from Sonora, Mexico, to Northern Guatemala.

Content: Three subspecies, two (horridum Wiegmann and exasperatum Bogert and Martin del Campo) extralimital.

Heloderma horridum alvarezi Bogert and Martin del Campo

1956 Heloderma horridum alvarezi Bogert and Martin del Campo, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 109: 32, figs. 7, 11, 15; pl. 3, figs. 1-3; pl. 13, fig. 5. Type-locality: Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution: Valley of Río Grijalva, Chiapas to Río Lagartero Depression, southwestern Guatemala.

HEMIDACTYLUS Gray

1817 Hemidact[ylus] Oken, Isis von Oken, 1817: 1183. Type-species: Gecko tuberculosus Daudin.
1825 Hemidactylus Gray, Ann. Phil., New Ser., 10: 199. Type-species: Gecko tuberculosus Daudin.
1842 Boltalia Gray, Zoological Miscellany, 1842: 58. Type-species: Boltalia sublevis Gray.
1843 Hoplopodion Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 103. Type-species: Hemidactylus Coctaei Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Microdactylus Fitzinger (preoccupied by Microdactylus Geoffroy, 1809), Systema Reptilium: 104. Type-species: Hemidactylus peruvianus Wiegmann.
1843 Onychopus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 104. Type-species: Hemidactylus Garnotii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Tachybates Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 105. Type-species: Given as Hemidactylus Mabouia Cuvier, which = Gecko mabouia Moreau de Jonnès.
1843 Pnoepus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 106. Type-species: Hemidactylus javanicus Cuvier.
1845 Doryura Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 156. Type-species: Doryura Bowringii Gray.
1845 Velernesia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 156. Type-species: Velernesia Richardsonii Gray.
1845 Leiurus Gray (preoccupied by Leiurus Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829 and Leiurus Swainson, 1839), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 157. Type-species: Leiurus ornatus Gray = Hemidactylus fasciatus fasciatus Gray.
1845 Nubilia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 273. Type-species: Nubilia Argentii Gray = Hemidactylus depressus Gray.
1861 Eurhous Fitzinger, Sitz. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 42 (1860): 400. Type-species: Hemidactylus leschenaultii Duméril and Bibron.
1862 Liurus Cope (substitute name for Leiurus Gray, 1945; preoccupied by Liurus Ehrenberg, 1831), in Slack, Handbook Mus. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.: 32.
1870 Emydactylus Bocourt, Bull. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2) 6: 17. Type-species: Emydactylus bouvieri Bocourt.
1894 Bunocnemis Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894: 85. Type-species: Bunocnemis modestus Günther.
1934 Lophopholis Smith and Deraniyagala, Ceylon Jour. Sci. (B) 18: 230. Type-species: Teratolepis scabriceps Annandale.
1940 Aliurus Dunn and Dunn (substitute name for Liurus Cope, 1862), Copeia, 1940: 71.

Distribution: Africa, south Asia, Oceania, southern United States to Brazil and to Pacific coast of Peru.

Content: About seventy species, of which all but five are extralimital.

Key to the species

1. Scalation of body composed of granules interspersed with tubercles; toes strongly dilated----------2
   Scalation of body composed of uniform granules; toes weakly dilated----------peruvianus

2. Tubercles on body reduced, separated by granules; fewer than 15 transverse rows of tubercles----------3
   Tubercles on body raised, pointed and touching or closely approximated; more than 15 transverse rows of tubercles----------4

3. Sides of head without tubercles; transverse row of tubercles on middle of body with fewer than eight tubercles----------frenatus
   Sides of head with tubercles; transverse row of tubercles on middle of body with more than eight tubercles----------mabouia

4. Eight to ten tubercles on base of tail; each dorsal tubercle encircled by ten smaller granules----------brookii
   Six tubercles on base of tail; each dorsal tubercle encircled by 15-20 smaller granules----------turcicus

Clave de especies

1. Cuerpo cubierto por gránulos y tubérculos; dedos fuertemente dilatados----------2
   Cuerpo cubierto por gránulos iguales; dedos ligeramente dilatados----------peruvianus

2. Tubérculos separados; ligeramente deprimidos; hilera transversal formada por menos de 15 tubérculos----------3
   Tubérculos aproximados, grandes, quillados; línea transversal de tubérculos dorsales mayor que 15----------4

3. Lados de la cabeza sin tubérculos; fila transversal de tubérculos con menos de ocho tubérculos----------frenatus
   Lados de la cabeza con tubérculos; fila transversal de tubérculos con más de ocho tubérculos----------mabouia

4. Ocho a diez tubérculos sobre la base de la cola; cada tubérculo dorsal rodeado de diez gránulos----------brookii
   Seis tubérculos sobre la base de la cola; cada tubérculo dorsal rodeado por 15-20 gránulos----------turcicus

HEMIDACTYLUS BROOKII Gray

1845 Hemidactylus Brookii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 153. Type-locality: Borneo and Australia; Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 90, 1965, 71, indicated that Malcolm Smith, Fauna of British India, Sauria, 1935, 89, restricted the type-locality to Borneo, but Smith gives no indication of such intent, and we do not consider Smith's statement to be a valid restriction.
1911 Hemidactylus leightoni Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 19. Type-locality: Honda, Río Magdalena, Colombia, 300-400 ft.
1936 Hemidactylus neotropicalis Shreve, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 270. Type-locality: Curumani, northeast of Salva, Departamento Magdalena, Colombia; corrected by Shreve, Herpetologica, 1, 1938, 124, to Puerto Wilches, Departamento Santander, Colombia.

Distribution: Africa, India, Indo-Australian Archipelago, northern South America and Antillean Islands.

Content: Five subspecies, four of which (brookii Gray, angulatus Hallowell, parvimaculatus Deraniyagala and subtriedroides Annandale) are extralimital. (Hemidactylus leightoni Boulenger, from Colombia, was recently synonymized with brookii by Kluge, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 49, but he did not indicate the subspecies to which it was assigned.) Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75, 1968, did not accept Kluge's synonymy of leightoni and neotropicalis with brookii, but he did use haitianus for the Colombian form.

Hemidactylus brookii haitianus Meerwarth

1901 Hemidactylus brookii haitianus Meerwarth, Mitt. Naturwiss. Mus. Hamburg, 18: 17. Type-locality: Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Distribution: Caribbean coast of Colombia; Haiti, Cuba; Puerto Rico; Trinidad.

Comment: See remarks under Hemidactylus brookii.

HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS Duméril and Bibron

1836 Hemidactylus frenatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 366. Type-locality: Many localities given by Duméril and Bibron; restricted to Java by Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 98, 1947, 127.
1843 Hemidactylus [Pnoepus] javanicus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 106. Type-locality: Asia; India; Bengal; Ceylon; Java; Timor; Amboina; and Marianna Islands; restricted to Java by Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 98, 1947, 127.
1843 Hemidactylus [Pnoepus] Bojeri Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 106. Type-locality: Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar and Mauritius Island.
1845 Hemidactylus vittatus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 155. Type-locality: Borneo.
1853 Hemidactylus punctatus Jerdon, Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 22: 467. Type-locality: Tellicherry, Malabar.
1861 Hemidactylus inornatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 492. Type-locality: Loo Choo, Ryukyu Islands.
1861 Hemidactylus pumilus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 502. Type-locality: Hong Kong.
1865 Gecko caracal Tytler, Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 33: 547. Type-locality: Rangoon, Burma; restricted, apparently unnecessarily, to Rangoon, Burma, by Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 98, 1947, 127.
1865 Gecko chaus Tytler, Jour. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 33: 547. Type-locality: Moulmein and Rangoon, Burma; restricted to Rangoon, Burma, by Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 98, 1947, 128.
1869 Hemidactylus longiceps Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 320. Type-locality: Manila, Philippines.
1869 Hemidactylus hexaspis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 320. Type-locality: Madagascar.
1878 Peripia papuensis Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2: 97. Type-locality: "Katow", = Katau, near Binaturi River, New Guinea.
1879 Hemidactylus tristis Sauvage, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) 3: 49. Type-locality: New Guinea.
1915 Hemidactylus fragilis Calabresi, Monit. Zool. Ital., 26: 236, fig. 1a-b. Type-locality: Bur Meldàc, Italian Somaliland.

Distribution: Widespread through much of Africa, Asia, Australia and Polynesia; Mexico and Guatemala.

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Moreau de Jonnès)

1818 Gecko Mabouia Moreau de Jonnès, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1818: 138. Type-locality: Antilles; restricted by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 364, to St. Vincent Island, Lesser Antilles.
1824 Gekko incanescens Wied, Isis von Oken, 14 (1): 662. Type-locality: Brazil; Wied, Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasil., 1, 1825, 103, said Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio, Campos de Goaytacases and Espirito Santo, Brazil.
1824 Gekko armatus Wied, Isis von Oken, 14 (1): 662. Type-locality: Brazil.
1825 Gecko aculeatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 16, pl. 18, fig. 3. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1825 Gecko cruciger Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 16, pl. 13, fig. 3. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1829 G[ecko] mabuia Cuvier (substitute name for Gecko mabouia Moreau de Jonnès, 1818), Règne Animal, Ed. 2, 2: 54.
1843 Hemidactylus (Tachybates) mabuya Fitzinger (substitute name for Gecko mabouia Moreau de Jonnès, 1818), Systema Reptilium: 105.
1878 Hemidactylus frenatus var. calabaricus Boettger, Ber. Offenbacher Verein Naturk., 17/18: 1. Type-locality: Old Calabar, Guinea coast of West Africa (Nigeria).
1893 Hemidactylus benguellensis Bocage, Jour. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Acad. Lisbon, (2) 10: 115. Type-locality: Cahata, Benguela, Angola.

Distribution: South Africa north to Liberia and Abyssinia; Madagascar and neighboring islands; Veracruz, Mexico; Cuba, Hispaniola, Barbados and Martinique; Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana, Amazonian Brazil and offshore islands, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia.

HEMIDACTYLUS PERUVIANUS Wiegmann

1835 Hemidactylus peruvianus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 240. Type-locality: Tacna, Peru.
1885 Hemidactylus peruvianus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 141.

Distribution: This species has never been found again, at the type-locality or elsewhere.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta turcica Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 202. Type-locality: "Oriente"; Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965, 86, said that K. P. Schmidt, Fieldiana, Zool., 34, 1953, 257, restricted the type-locality to Asiatic Turkey, but Schmidt does not clearly intend his reference to Turkey as a restriction, and we do not consider it to be such.
1876 Hemidactylus turcicus—Boettger, Ber. Offenbacher Verein Naturk., 15/16: 57.

Distribution: Mediterranean region; Red Sea coast east to India and south to Kenya; southern United States; Tamaulipas to Yucatán peninsula; Antilles; Chile.

Content: Three subspecies, two of which (macropholis Boulenger and spinalis Buchholz) are extralimital.

Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus (Linnaeus)

1810 Gecus Cyanodactylus Rafinesque, Caratteri di Alcuni Nuove Generi e Nuove Specie di Animali e Pianti Della Sicilia: 9. Type-locality: Sicily.
1826 Geko meridionalis Risso, Histoire Naturelle des Principales Productions de l'Europe Méridionale, 3: 87. Type-locality: Province of Alpes Maritimes, France; restricted to Nice by Mertens and Wermuth, die Amphibien und Reptilien Europas, 1960, 79.
1827 Hemidactylus granosus Heyden, Reptilien, in Rüppell, Atlas zu der Reise im Nördlichen Africa: 17, pl. 5, fig. 1. Type-locality: Egypt, Arabia, and Abyssinia; Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 3, 1922, 169, lists one of the syntypes in Senckenberg Museum as from "Arabia Petraea," and Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965, 87, regards this as a restriction of type-locality to the Sinai Peninsula, but we do not regard this to be Merten's intent.

Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus (Linnaeus), continued

1827 Hemidactylus robustns Heyden (typographical error), Reptilien, in Rüppell, Atlas zu der Reise im Nördlichen Africa: 19. Type-locality: Abyssinia.
1829 G[ecko] verruculatus Cuvier, Règne Animal, Ed. 2, 2: 54. Type-locality: Provence, France; Sicily; Italy.
1831 Gecko Verrucosus Gray (error), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 50.
1884 Hemidactylus karachiensis Murray, Vertebrate Zoology of Sind: 361, pl. 9, fig. 2. Type-locality: Karachi, Sind, Pakistan.
1885 Hemidactylus sinaitus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 126. Type-locality: Mount Sinai, Palestine.
1906 Hemidactylus exsul Barbour and Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 148. Type-locality: Progreso, Yucatán, Mexico.
1925 Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus—Mertens, Abh. Senckenbergischen Naturforsch. Ges., 39: 60.

Distribution: India and northeastern Africa; Louisiana, Texas, and Florida; Cuba; Tamaulipas to Yucatán, Mexico; and one specimen (MCZ 56249) from Chile.

HETERODACTYLUS Spix

1825 Heterodactylus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.,: 25. Type-species: Heterodactylus imbricatus Spix.
1830 Chirocolus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 157. Type-species: Heterodactylus imbricatus Spix.

Distribution: Estados do Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Parietals separated by frontal and interparietal----------lundii
Parietals in contact on median line---imbricatus

Clave de especies

1. Parietales separados por el frontal y el interparietal----------lundii
Parietales contactan en la linea media---------imbricatus

HETERODACTYLUS IMBRICATUS Spix

1825 Heterodactylus imbricatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 25, pl. 27, fig. 1. Type-locality: Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Valley of Paraiba River; Distrito Federal; Estado do Rio de Janeiro to central Minas Gerais, Brazil.

HETERODACTYLUS LUNDII Reinhardt and Lütken

1862 Heterodactylus Lundii Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhaven, 3 (1861): 214, pl. 6, figs. 10. Type-locality: Serra da Piedade, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

HOMONOTA Gray

1845 Homonota Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 171. Type-species: Gymnodactylus Guidichaudi Duméril and Bibron (lapsus for Gymnodactylus gaudichaudii Duméril and Bibron) = Homonota darwinii Boulenger.
1845 Cubina Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 174. Type-species: Gymnodactylus fasciatus Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Cubinia Gray (substitute name for Cubina Gray, 1845), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 274.
1954 Wallsaurus Underwood, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 124: 475. Type-species: Gymnodactylus horridus Burmeister.

Distribution: South America south of about 25°S, on both sides of Andes.

Content: Eight species, according to most recent revision, by Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193, 1964. Kluge also included Gymnodactylus gaudichaudi Duméril and Bibron, here considered a member of the genus Garthia.

Key to the species

1. Rostral crease not ⅄-shaped; subcaudals enlarged----------2
Rostral crease ⅄-shaped; subcaudals undifferentiated----------dorbignii

2. Dorsal body surfaces with regular longitudinal rows of keeled scales----------3
Dorsal body surfaces without regular longitudinal rows of keeled scales----------6

3. Enlarged keeled scales of longitudinal rows not imbricate; general coloration brownish yellow----------4
Enlarged keeled scales of longitudinal rows imbricate; general coloration grayish black----------uruguayensis

4. External ear opening large, oval; keeled scales of longitudinal body rows strongly developed; fewer than 25 scales in primary paravertebral row between axilla and groin----------5
External ear opening small, round; keeled scales of longitudinal body rows weakly developed; 25 or more scales in primary paravertebral row between axilla and groin----------borelli

5. Fifteen or more enlarged interorbital scales; parts of margin of external ear opening not denticulate; anterior gular scales small, granular----------fasciata
Fewer than 15 enlarged interorbital scales; all margins of external ear opening denticulate; anterior gular scales large, platelike----------horrida

6. Subcaudals triangular or round, not greatly enlarged, lateral margins bordered by one large or two small scales, regularly alternating this sequence----------7
Subcaudals rectangular, greatly enlarged, lateral margins in every case bordered by only one scale----------whitii

Clave de especies

1. Surco rostral sin forma de ⅄ ; subcaudales agrandadas----------2
Surco rostral en forma de ⅄ ; subcaudales indiferenciadas----------dorbignii

2. Superficie dorsal del cuerpo con filas longitudinales regulares de escamas quilladas----------3
Superficie dorsal del cuerpo sin filas longitudinales regulares de escamas quilladas----------6

3. Escamas quilladas agrandadas de filas longitudinales no imbricadas; coloración general pardo amarillento----------4
Escamas quilladas agrandadas de filas longitudinales imbricadas; coloración general negro grisácea----------uruguayensis

4. Abertura auditiva externa grande y oval; escamas quilladas de filas longitudinales sobre el cuerpo fuertemente desarrolladas; menos de 25 escamas en la fila paravertebral primaria, entre la axila y la ingle----------5
Abertura auditiva externa pequeña y circular; escamas quilladas de filas longitudinales sobre el cuerpo débilmente desarrolladas; 25 o más escamas en la fila paravertebral primaria entre la axila y la ingle----------borelli

5. Con 15 o más escamas interorbitales agrandadas; parte de los márgenes de la abertura auditiva externa sin denticulación; gulares anteriores pequeñas y granulares----------fasciata
Menos de 15 escamas interorbitales agrandadas; denticulación en todos los márgenes de la abertura auditiva externa; gulares anteriores grandes y planas----------horrida

6. Subcaudales triangulares o circulares, no agrandadas considerablemente, márgenes laterales bordeados por la alternancia regular de una escama grande seguida de dos pequeñas----7
Subcaudales rectangulares, agrandadas considerablemente, márgenes laterales bordeadas en todos los casos por una sóla escama----------whitii

7. Belly immaculate (devoid of all chromatophores)----------underwoodi
Belly covered with sparsely scattered chromatophores----------darwinii

7. Vientre inmaculado (ausente de cromatóforos)----------underwoodi
Vientre cubierto con escasos y esparcidos cromatóforos----------darwinii

HOMONOTA BORELLII (Peracca)

1897 Gymnodactylus Borellii Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 12 (274): 2. Type-locality: Salta, Argentina.
1964 Homonota borelli—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 10, fig. 3.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, Chaco region and Provincias de La Rioja, Buenos Aires, Salta and Córdoba.

HOMONOTA DARWINII Boulenger

1845 Homonota Guidichaudi—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 171.
1885 Homonota darwinii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 21, pl. 3, fig. 7. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz Provincia, Argentina.
1964 Homonota darwinii—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 22, fig. 6.

Distribution: Uruguay and Argentina, 25°- 47°S.

HOMONOTA DORBIGNII (Duméril and Bibron)

1836 Gymnodactylus Dorbignii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 418. Type-locality: Provincia de la Laguna and Valparaiso, Chile; corrected and restricted by Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept., 1851, 44, to area along Río Grandé, at Pampa Ruiz (between Vallé Grandé and Pescado), Departamento Chuquisaca, Bolivia; additional clarification in d'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale, Strasbourg, 5 (1), Reptiles, according to Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193, 1964, 35-36.
1964 Homonota dorbignii—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 33, fig. 10.

Distribution: Central and northern Chile; south central Bolivia.

Comment: Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile, 1966, 122, considers this species to belong in Garthia.

HOMONOTA FASCIATA (Duméril and Bibron)

1836 Gymnodactylus fasciatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 420. Type-locality: "Martinique"; considered as unknown by Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193, 1964, 21.
1964 Homonota fasciata—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 20.
1965 Gymnodactylus (Gymnodactylus) pasteuri Wermuth (replacement name for Gymnodactylus fasciatus Duméril and Bibron), Das Tierreich, 80: 63.
1965 Homonota pasteuri Wermuth (replacement name for Gymnodactylus fasciatus Duméril and Bibron), Das Tierreich, 80: 201.

Distribution: Unknown. Kluge, loc. cit., 21, rejects Martinique as a valid locality for the species.

HOMONOTA HORRIDA (Burmeister)

1861 Gymnodactylus horridus Burmeister, Reise Durch die La Plata Staaten, 2: 522. Type-locality: Near Mendoza, in a gorge near Challao, Provincia Mendoza, Argentina.
1895 Gymnodactylus mattogrossensis Berg, An. Mus. Buenos Aires, 4: 191. Type-locality: Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1964 Homonota horrida—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 16, fig. 5.

Distribution: Paraguay; southeastern Bolivia; Mato Grosso, Brazil, to Provincia Mendoza, western Argentina.

HOMONOTA UNDERWOODI Kluge

1964 Homonota underwoodi Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 25, fig. 7. Type-locality: Agua de la Pena, Hoyada de Ischigualasto, 82 km northwest of San Augustin de Valle Fertil, Provincia San Juan, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincias San Juan and Mendoza, Argentina.

HOMONOTA URUGUAYENSIS (Vaz-Ferreira and Sierra de Soriano)

1961 Wallsaurus uruguayensis Vaz-Ferreira and Sierra de Soriano, Comun. Zool. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, 5 (91): 2, pl.1, figs. 1-2; pl. 2, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Arroyo de la Invernada, Departamento de Artigas, Uruguay.
1964 Homonota uruguayensis—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 13, fig. 4.

Distribution: Departamentos de Artigas and Tacuarembó, Uruguay.

HOMONOTA WHITII Boulenger

1885 Homonota whitii Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 22, pl. 3, fig. 6-6a. Type-locality: Cosquin, Provincia Córdoba, Argentina.
1964 Homonota whitii—Kluge, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 2193: 29, fig. 8.

Distribution: Provincias de Catamarca, Córdoba, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta and Tucumán; Argentina.

HOPLOCERCUS Fitzinger

1843 Hoplocercus Fitzinger, Syst. Rept.: 78. Type-species: Hoplocercus spinosus Fitzinger.
1854 Pachycercus Dugés and Braconnier, in A. Duméril, Rev. Mag. Zool., 9: 29. Type-species: Pachycercus aculeatus Dugés and Braconnier.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

HOPLOCERCUS SPINOSUS Fitzinger

1843 Hoplocercus spinosus Fitzinger, Syst. Rept.: 78. Type-locality: America and Brazil.
1854 Pachycercus aculeatus Dugés and Braconnier, in A. Duméril, Rev. Mag. Zool., 9: 29, pl. 12, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Goiás, and southern Pará, Brazil; does not occur in São Paulo, according to P. Vanzolini.

IGUANA Laurenti

1768 Iguana Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 47. Type-species: Iguana tuberculata Laurenti.
1830 Hypsilophus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 147. Type-species: Lacerta iguana Linnaeus.
1828 Prionodus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 21 (8/9): 860. Type-species: Lacerta iguana Linnaeus.

Distribution: Tropical America from Mexico to southern Brazil and Paraguay; coastal islands of Caribbean area; West Indies.

Content: Two species, one (delicatissima Laurenti) extralimital.

IGUANA IGUANA (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta Iguana Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 206. Type-locality: "In Indiis".
1898 Iguana [iguana]—Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897: 461.

Distribution: From Mexico and adjacent Caribbean islands to southern Brazil and Paraguay.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. With two or three soft tubercles on snout----------rhinolopha
   No tubercles on snout----------iguana

Clave de subespecies

1. Con dos o tres tubérculos blandos y cónicos en el hocico----------rhinolopha
   Sin tubérculos en el hocico----------iguana

Iguana iguana iguana (Linnaeus)

?1768 Iguana minima Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 48. Type-locality: Unknown.
1768 Iguana tuberculata Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 48. Type-locality: Unknown.
1802 Iguana caerulea Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 286. Type-locality: Surinam and Formosa.
1806 I[guana] vulgaris Link (replacement name for Lacerta iguana Linnaeus), Beschreibung der Naturalien-Sammlung der Universität zu Rostock, 2: 58.
1820 Iguana sapidissima Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 47. Type-locality: Tropical America.
1825 Iguana squamosa Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Braz.: 5, pl. 5. Type-locality: Bahia and Pará, Brazil.
1825 Iguana viridis Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 6, pl. 6. Type-locality: Rio San Francisco, Itapicuru, Brazil.
1825 Iguana emarginata Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 7, pl. 8. Type-locality: Rio San Francisco, Brazil.
1825 Iguana lophyroides Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 8, pl. 9. Type-locality: Forest of Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, Brazil.
1898 Iguana iguana [iguana]—Van Denbergh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897: 461.

Distribution: From southern Costa Rica and adjacent Caribbean islands to tropical South America.

Iguana iguana rhinolopha Wiegmann

1834 Iguana (Hypsilophus) rhinolophus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 44. Type-locality: Mexico; restricted to Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33, 1950, 347.
1898 Iguana iguana rhinolopha—Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1897: 461.

Distribution: Sinaloa and Veracruz, Mexico to southern Costa Rica.

IPHISA Gray

1851 Iphisa Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851: 39. Type-species: Iphisa elegans Gray.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

IPHISA ELEGANS Gray

1851 Iphisa elegans Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851: 39, pl. 6. fig. 3. Type-locality: Pará, Brazil.
1885 Iphisa elegans—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 424.

Distribution: Amazonian Brazil; Guianas; Amazonian lowlands of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

KENTROPYX Spix

1825 Kentropyx Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 21, pl. 22, fig. 2. Type-species: Kentropyx calcaratus Spix
1826 Pseudoameiva Fitzinger, Neue Classification Reptilien: 21. Type-species: Lacerta striata Daudin.
1830 Trachygaster Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 154. Type-species: Kentropyx calcaratus Spix.
1834 Centropyx Wiegmann (emendation of Kentropyx Spix), Herpetologia Mexicana: 9.
1845 Acanthopyga Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 23. Type-species: Lacerta striata Daudin.

Distribution: South America east of Andes.

Content: Nine species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales keeled----------2
   Dorsal scales smooth----------altamazonicus

2. Head concave dorsally----------3
   Head flat dorsally----------williamsoni

3. First pair of mental shields separated-------4
   First pair of mental shields in contact------5

4. Dorsal scales imbricate----------viridistriga
   Dorsal scales juxtaposed----------paulensis

5. Middorsal scales considerably larger than laterals----------6
   Middorsal scales not appreciably larger than laterals----------7

6. Number of femoral pores 11-15------intermedius
   Number of femoral pores 5-7----------striatus

7. Three supraocular scales, second never smallest----------8
   Four supraocular scales, second smallest---------- ----------lagartija

8. Femoral scales in contact with row of femoral pore scales same size as median gular scales---------- ----------calcaratus
   Femoral scales in contact with row of femoral pore scales larger than median gular scales-- ----------pelviceps

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales quilladas----------2
   Escamas dorsales lisas----------altamazonicus

2. Cabeza dorsalmente cóncava----------3
   Cabeza dorsalmente plana----------williamsoni

3. Primer par de escudos mentales separados------4
   Primer par de escudos mentales en contacto----5

4. Escamas dorsales imbricadas--------viridistriga
   Escamas dorsales yuxtapuestas---------paulensis

5. Escamas mediodorsales notablemente mayores que las laterales----------6
   Escamas mediodorsales no apreciablemente mayores que las laterales----------7

6. Número de poros femorales 11-15-----intermedius
   Número de poros femorales 5-7----------striatus

7. Tres supraoculares, la segunda nunca más pequeña----------8
   Cuatro supraoculares, con la segunda más pequeña----------lagartija

8. Escamas femorales que tocan la hilera de poros femorales apenas tan grandes como las gulares medianas----------calcaratus
   Las mismas escamas mayores que las gulares medianas----------pelviceps

KENTROPYX ALTAMAZONICUS Cope

1876 Centropyx altamazonicus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 162. Type-locality: Moyabamba, Peru.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

KENTROPYX CALCARATUS Spix

1825 Kentropyx calcaratus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras., 21: pl. 22, fig. 2. Type-locality: Rio Itapicurú, Maranhão, Brazil.

Distribution: Northern part of Amazonian Basin of South America.

Comment: Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, 391, included a "Centropyx vittatus Wiegmann" in the synonymy of this species, but in the original publication, Wiegmann (Herpetologia Mexicana, 1834, 26) simply stated that specimens of K. calcaratus Spix had been called "Centropygem vittatum", (without italics) on the museum shelves. This appear to be a nomen nudum, and is not admissable as an available name.

Stejneger, in a handwritten note in an interleaved copy of Boulenger, Cat. Sn. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, has noted that Boulenger did not include Lacerta vittata Schinz, in Cuvier, Das Thierr., 2, 1822, 45, from Brazil, as a species of Kentropyx. It is unclear to us what its relationship is, although Stejneger placed it opposite calcaratus Spix, suggesting a possible synonymy.

KENTROPYX INTERMEDIUS (Gray)

1831 Teius (C.[entropyx]) Intermedius Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 31. Type-locality: Surinam.
1869 Centropyx Borckiana Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869: 64. Type-locality: Guiana.
1887 Centropyx Copii Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 2. Type-locality: Barbados.
1926 Gastropholis mertensi De Grijs, Mitt. Zool. Staatinst. Hamburg, 42: 37. Type-locality: Wari, Niger-Delta, Africa, in error.

Distribution: Northeastern South America.

KENTROPYX LAGARTIJA Gallardo

1962 Kentropyx lagartija Gallardo, Acta Zool. Lilloana, 18: 246, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Río Sali, Tucumán, Argentina.

Distribution: Known only from type-locality.

KENTROPYX PAULENSIS Boettger

1893 Centropyx paulensis Boettger, Katalog der Reptilien-Sammlung im Mus. Senckenbergschen Naturforsch. Ges., 1: 73. Type-locality: São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Southern Brazil.

KENTROPYX PELVICEPS Cope

1868 Centropyx pelviceps Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 98. Type-locality: Napo or Upper Amazon of Ecuador.

Distribution: Amazonian lowlands of Ecuador.

KENTROPYX STRIATUS (Daudin)

1802 Lacerta striata Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 247. Type-locality: Surinam.
1862 Centropyx decodon Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 495. Type-locality: Surinam.
1869 Centropyx Renggerii Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869: 63. Type-locality: Paraguay.

Distribution: Northern South America.

KENTROPYX VIRIDISTRIGA Boulenger

1894 Centropyx viridistriga Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 13: 343. Type-locality: near Asunción, Paraguay.
1960 Kentropyx viridistriga—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., new ser., 101: 62.

Distribution: Paraguay; Chaco, Argentina; Mato Grosso, Brazil.

KENTROPYX WILLIAMSONI Ruthven

1929 Kentropyx williamsoni Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 206: 1. Type-locality: Manaus, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Prepared by Clarence J. McCoy, Jr., Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

LAEMANCTUS Wiegmann

1834 Laemanctus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 45. Type-species: Laemanctus longipes Wiegmann.

Distribution: Atlantic lowlands from Tamaulipas, Mexico to northwestern Honduras, below 650 meters.

Content: Two species, according to the most recent revision by McCoy, Copeia, 1968, 665, one of which (serratus Cope) is extralimital.

LAEMANCTUS LONGIPES Wiegmann

1834 Laemanctus longipes Wiegmann; Herpetologia Mexicana: 46, pl. 4. Type-locality: Jalapa, Mexico.

Distribution: Central Veracruz, Mexico to northwestern Honduras and possibly Nicaragua.

Content: Three subspecies are recognized by McCoy, Copeia, 1968, 666 et seq., one of which (longipes Wiegmann) is extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Scales around midbody 34-49 (average 44); gular fold continuous across throat-------deborrei
   Scales around midbody 30-32 (average 31); gular fold interrupted or absent--waltersi

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas en el medio cuerpo 34-49 (promedio 44); pliegue gular contínuo a través de la garganta----------deborrei
   Escamas en el medio cuerpo 30-32 (promedio 31); pliegue gular interrumpido o ausente----------waltersi

Laemanctus longipes deborrei Boulenger

1877 Laemanctus de Borrei Boulenger, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 2: 464, pl. 7. Type-locality: Tabasco, Mexico.
1968 Laemanctus longipes deborrei—McCoy, Copeia, 1968: 668.

Distribution: Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, to northwestern Honduras, and coastal areas northward to central Veracruz, Mexico. A record from Nicaragua requires verification.

Laemanctus longipes waltersi Schmidt

1933 Laemanctus waltersi Schmidt, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 20: 20. Type-locality: Lake Ticamaya, Honduras.
1968 Laemanctus longipes waltersi—McCoy, Copeia, 1968: 670.

Distribution: Caribbean slopes of northwestern Honduras.

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LEIOLOPISMA Duméril and Bibron

1839 Leiolopisma Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 742. Type-species: Scincus Telfairi Desjardins.
1843 Eulepis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Lygosoma Duperreyi Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Leiolepisma Fitzinger (emendation of Leiolopisma), Systema Reptilium: 22.
1843 Lampropholis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Lygosoma Guichenoti Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Lipinia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 84. Type-species: Lipinia pulchella Gray.
1845 Carlia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 271. Type-species: Lygosoma melanopogon Duméril and Bibron.
1857 Cyclodina Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 195. Type-species: Cyclodina aenea Girard.
1857 Hombronia Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 196. Type-species: Hombronia fasciolaris Girard.
1857 Lygosomella Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 196. Type-species: Lygosomella aestuosa Girard.
1857 Oligosoma Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 196. Type-species: Mocoa zeylandica Gray.
1873 Lioscincus Bocage, Jour. Acad. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisbon, 4: 228. Type-species: Lioscincus Steindachnerii Bocage.
1873 Tropidoscincus Bocage, Jour. Acad. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisbon, 4: 230. Type-species: Tropidoscincus Aubrianus Bocage.
1879 Sauroscincus Peters, Sitz. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1879: 149. Type-species: Sauroscincus braconnieri Peters.
1884 Myophila DeVis, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, 1: 77. Type-species: Myophila vivax DeVis.
1884 Lygisaurus DeVis, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, 1: 77. Type-species: Lygisaurus foliorum DeVis.
1950 Scincella Mittleman, Herpetologica, 6: 19. Type-species: Scincus lateralis Say.

Distribution: North and Central America, South Asia, Australia, Pacific Islands.

Content: About 105 species, only three of which occur within limits of this work. Synonymy of genus follows Romer, Osteology of the Reptiles, 1952, 549.

Key to the species

1. Adpressed limbs do not overlap in adults-----2
   Adpressed limbs strongly overlapping in adults----------cherriei

2. More than 65 dorsal scales between parietals and level of anus; 28 or more scales around middle of body----------assatum
   Fewer than 65 dorsal scales between parietals and level of anus; 28 or fewer (usually 26) scales around middle of body---------incertum

Clave de especies

1. Extremidad anterior y posterior opuestas entre sí no se juntan en adultos----------2
   Extremidad anterior y posterior opuestas entre sí, se cruzan en adultos----------cherriei

2. Escamas dorsales entre parietales y nivel anal más de 65; 28 o más escamas al medio del cuerpo----------assatum
   Escamas dorsales entre parietales y nivel anal menos de 65; 28 o menos escamas (generalmente 26) alrededor del medio del cuerpo----incertum

LEIOLOPISMA ASSATUM (Cope)

1864 Lampropholis assatus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 179. Type-locality: Volcán Izalco, El Salvador.
1937 Leiolopisma assatum—Oliver, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 360: 12.

Distribution: Colima, Mexico to El Salvador.

Content: Two subspecies, one (taylori Oliver) extralimital.

Leiolopisma assatum assatum Cope

1937 Leiolopisma assatum assatum Oliver, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 360: 15.

Distribution: Eastern Chiapas, Mexico, to El Salvador.

LEIOLOPISMA CHERRIEI (Cope)

1893 Mocoa cherriei Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 31: 340. Type-locality: El Palmar, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Tabasco, Mexico to Panama.

Content: Four subspecies, one of which (stuarti Smith) is extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 27 scales around midbody; more than 60 scales between parietals and level of anus----------2
   Less than 29 scales around midbody; less than 60 scales between parietals and level of anus----------ixbaac

2. Primary temporal normally single, if not, lower scale much larger than upper and touches upper secondary temporal; upper secondary temporal larger--------cherriei
   Two primary temporals, upper equal to or slightly smaller than lower, only upper touching upper secondary temporal; upper secondary temporal smaller----------lampropholis

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 27 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo; más de 60 escamas entre los parietales y el nivel anal----------2
   Menos de 29 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo; menos de 60 escamas entre los parietales y el nivel anal----------ixbaac

2. Temporal primaria frecuentemente única, si no la escama inferior es mucho más grande que la superior y toca la temporal secundaria superior; temporal secundaria superior mucho más grande---------cherriei
   Dos temporales primarias, la superior igual o ligeramente menor que la inferior, la única superior toca la temporal secundaria superior; temporal secundaria superior menor----------lampropholis

Leiolopisma cherriei cherriei (Cope)

1903 Lygosoma assatum var. brevis Werner, Abh. K. Bayer Akad. Wiss. München, 22: 345. Type-locality: Cobán, Guatemala.
1946 Leiolopisma cherriei cherriei—Smith, Herpetologica, 3: 111.

Distribution: Tabasco, Mexico, to southwestern Costa Rica.

Leiolopisma cherriei ixbaac (Stuart)

1940 Lygosoma assatum ixbaac Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 421: 8. Type-locality: Chichen Itza, Yucatán, Mexico.
1946 Leiolopisma cherriei ixbaac—Smith, Herpetologica, 3: 111.

Distribution: Lowlands of Yucatán Peninsula south to central El Petén, Guatemala.

Leiolopisma cherriei lampropholis Taylor

1956 Leiolopisma cherriei lampropholis Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 287, figs. 71-72. Type-locality: Bataan, Limón, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Northern and eastern Costa Rica.

LEIOLOPISMA INCERTUM (Stuart)

1940 Lygosoma incertum Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 421: 10. Type-locality: Volcán Tajumulco, Guatemala.
1946 Leiolopisma incertum—Smith, Herpetologica, 3: 111.

Distribution: Moderate elevations on Pacific slopes of southwestern Guatemala, as well as Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

LEIOSAURUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Leiosaurus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 241. Type-species: Leiosaurus Bellii Duméril and Bibron.
1847 Liosaurus Agassiz (substitute name for Leiosaurus Duméril and Bibron), Nomenclator Zoologici Index Universalis: 212.
1897 Aperopristis Peracca, Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 12 (299): 1. Type-species: Aperopristis Paronae Peracca.

Distribution: Argentina and presumably adjacent Brazil.

Content: In most recent revision by Gallardo, Physis, 22, 1961, 113-118, five species were included. Two of these have been transferred elsewhere, but two others have since been added, leaving total at five.

Key to the species

1. Infradigital lamellae smooth or indistinctly keeled----------2
Infradigital lamellae keeled----------3

2. Venter with broken brown longitudinal lines; no black antehumeral collar----------bellii
Venter light, without brown longitudinal lines; black antehumeral collar present-----bardensis

3. Dorsal scales homogeneous; ventrals smooth; no dorsal or nuchal crests----------4
Dorsal scales heterogeneous, with tubercular scales sometimes arranged in rows; ventrals keeled; weak nuchal and dorsal crests of pointed scales----------paronae

4. Dorsal pattern of arrowhead-shaped dark spots----------catamarcensis
Dorsal pattern of broad, transverse dark bands----------fasciatus

Clave de especies

1. Lamelas infradigitales lisas o indistintamente quilladas----------2
Lamelas infradigitales quilladas----------3

2. Vientre con líneas pardas quebradas; no hay collar negro prehumeral----------bellii
Vientre claro, sin líneas longitudinales pardas; collar negro prehumeral presente----------bardensis

3. Dorsales homogéneas; ventrales lisas; no hay cresta dorsal ni nucal----------4
Escamas dorsales heterogéneas con escamas tuberculadas a veces ordenadas en hileras; ventrales quilladas; con débiles crestas nucal y dorsal de escamas puntiagudas--------paronae

4. Diseño dorsal de manchas oscuras con forma de punta de flecha----------catamarcensis
Diseño dorsal de bandas transversales, anchas y oscuras----------fasciatus

LEIOSAURUS BARDENSIS Gallardo

1968 Leiosaurus bardensis Gallardo, Neotropica, 14: 5, fig. Type-locality: Altos de Cochicó, Cochicó, Puelén, La Pampa, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincias de La Pampa and San Juan, Argentina.

LEIOSAURUS BELLII Duméril and Bibron

1837 Leiosaurus Bellii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 242. Type-locality: Mexico, in error.
1961 Leiosaurus bellii—Gallardo, Physis, 22: 114.

Distribution: Santa Cruz, Chubut, Río Negro, Mendoza and Neuquén, Argentina.

LEIOSAURUS CATAMARCENSIS (Koslowsky)

1898 Liosaurus catamarcensis Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 169, pl. 1. Type-locality: Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina.
1961 Leiosaurus catamarcensis—Gallardo, Physis, 22: 114.

Distribution: Western parts of Provincias Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja and Catamarca, Argentina.

LEIOSAURUS FASCIATUS D'Orbigny and Bibron

1847 Leiosaurus fasciatus D'Orbigny and Bibron, Voyage dans L'Amerique Meridionale, 5 (1): 8, pl. 3, figs. 5-7. Type-locality: Río Negro, Patagonia, Argentina.

Distribution: Patagonia, Argentina.

LEIOSAURUS PARONAE (Peracca)

1897 Aperopristis Paronae Peracca, Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 12 (299): 1, pl. Type-locality: Brazil.
1961 Leiosaurus paronae—Gallardo, Physis, 22: 115.

Distribution: Brazil (probably southern); central parts of northern half of Argentina.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS Peracca

1897 Lepidoblepharis Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 12 (300): 1. Type-species: Lepidoblepharis festae Peracca.
1916 Lathrogecko Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 21: 1. Type-species: Lepidoblepharis sanctae-martae Ruthven.

Distribution: Central America, northern South America.

Content: Eight species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales juxtaposed----------2
   Dorsal scales imbricate----------sanctaemartae
2. Dorsal scales uniform in size----------3
   Dorsal scales heterogeneous, granules mixed with enlarged scales----------ruthveni
3. Dorsal scales without keels----------4
   Dorsal scales strongly keeled or tubercular----------xanthostigma
4. Scales on the snout larger than those on rest of head----------5
   Scales on the snout not larger than those on rest of head----------7
5. Scales bordering postmentals same size as the other gular scales----------6
   Scales bordering postmentals larger than remaining gulars----------buchwaldi
6. No grooves in mental----------oxycephalus
   Two grooves in posterior half of mental----------intermedius
7. Granules on snout larger than dorsal granules; postmentals enlarged----------festae
   Granules on snout smaller than dorsal granules; postmentals not enlarged----------peraccae

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales yuxtapuestas----------2
   Escamas dorsales imbricadas-------sanctaemartae
2. Escamas dorsales de tamaño uniforme----------3
   Escamas dorsales heterogéneas, gránulos con escamas grandes----------ruthveni
3. Escamas dorsales no quilladas----------4
   Escamas dorsales fuertemente quilladas o tuberculares----------xanthostigma
4. Escamas del hocico mayores que las del resto de la cabeza----------5
   Escamas del hocico no mayores que las del resto de la cabeza----------7
5. Escamas inmediatas a las posmentales no mayores que las gulares anteriores----------6
   Escamas inmediatas a las posmentales mayores que las restantes gulares----------buchwaldi
6. Mental sin ranuras----------oxycephalus
   Dos ranuras en la parte posterior del mental----------intermedius
7. Gránulos del hocico mayores que los dorsales; posmentales agrandados----------festae
   Gránulos del hocico menores que los dorsales; posmentales no agrandados----------peraccae

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS BUCHWALDI Werner

1910 Lepidoblepharis buchwaldi Werner, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 8. Type-locality: Hacienda Clementina, Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS FESTAE Peracca

1897 Lepidoblepharis festae Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 12 (300): 2, fig. Type-locality: San José de Cuchipamba, Ecuador.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; Amapá, Amazonas, and Pará, Brazil.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Mental bordered by scales identical in size with gular scales; 14-16 transverse rows of ventrals; 14-15 infradigital lamellae under fourth toe on hind foot-------festae
Mental bordered by row of scales much larger than gular scales; 20-22 transverse rows of ventrals; 11-12 infradigital lamellae under fourth toe------colombianus

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas que forman el borde posterior del mental son del mismo tamaño que las gulares; 14-16 hileras transversales de ventrales; 14-15 lamelas bajo del cuarto dedo de la extremidad posterior-----festae
Escamas que forman el borde posterior del mental son más grandes que las gulares; 20-22 hileras transversales de ventrales; 11-12 lamelas bajo del cuarto dedo--------
----------colombianus

Lepidoblepharis festae festae Peracca

1968 L[epidoblepharis] f[estae] festae—Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75: 339, figs. 10-12.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador and Peru; Amapá, Amazonas, and Pará, Brazil.

Lepidoblepharis festae colombianus Mechler

1968 Lepidoblepharis festae colombianus Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75: 339, figs. 13-18. Type-locality: Cafetal Argalia, Departamento Cundinamarca, Colombia, 1600 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS INTERMEDIUS Boulenger

1914 Lepidoblepharis intermedius Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1914: 814, pl. 1, fig. 2. Type-locality: Peña Lisa, Condoto, Colombia.
1968 Lepidoblepharis intermedius—Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75: 341, figs. 19-23.

Distribution: Pacific lowlands of Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS OXYCEPHALUS (Werner)

1894 Gonatodes oxycephalus Werner, Zool. Anz., 17: 413. Type-locality: "Ecuador".
1953 Lepidoblepharis oxycephalus—Vanzolini, Rev. Brasil. Biol., 13: 74.

Distribution: Unknown; still not verified from Ecuador.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS PERACCAE Boulenger

1908 Lepidoblepharis peraccae Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 1: 111. Type-locality: Los Mangos, Colombia, 300 m.

Distribution: Southwestern Colombia.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS RUTHVENI Parker

1926 Lepidoblepharis ruthveni Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 295. Type-locality: Chimbo, Ecuador.

Distribution: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS SANCTAEMARTAE (Ruthven)

1916 Lathrogecko sanctae-martae Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 21: 2. Type-locality: Fundación, Colombia.
1926 Lepidoblepharis sanctae-martae—Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 294.

Distribution: Panama and Colombia.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Mental bordered posteriorly by four or five scales slightly larger than the throat granules----------fugax
Mental bordered posteriorly by three scales much larger than the throat granules----------sanctaemartae

Clave de subespecies

1. Mental bordeado posteriormente por cuatro o cinco escamas un poco mayores que las escamas de la garganta----------fugax
Mental bordeado posteriormente por tres escamas, mucho mayores que las escamas de la garganta----------sanctaemartae

Lepidoblepharis sanctaemartae sanctaemartae (Ruthven)

1928 Lepidoblepharis [sanctae-martae] sanctae-martae—Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 191: 2.
1968 Lepidoblepharis sanctaemartae sanctaemartae—Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75: 346, figs. 24-28.

Distribution: Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Lepidoblepharis sanctaemartae fugax Ruthven

1928 Lepidoblepharis sanctae-martae fugax Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 191: 2. Type-locality: Barro Colorado Island, Gatun Lake, Panama.

Distribution: Eastern Panama from Canal Zone to Sapo Mountains.

LEPIDOBLEPHARIS XANTHOSTIGMA (Noble)

1916 Lathrogecko xanthostigma Noble, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 29: 87. Type-locality: Zent, near Puerto Limón, Costa Rica.
1923 Lathrogecko microlepis Noble, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 88: 2. Type-locality: Río Quesado, region of Río Atrato, Colombia.
1928 Lepidoblepharis xanthostigma—Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 191: 2.
1956 Lepidoblepharis xanthostigma—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 20, figs. 2-3.

Distribution: Costa Rica to Colombia.

Comment: Vanzolini, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 17, 1968, 30, recognized L. microlepis Noble as a valid species, but does not discuss or include L. xanthostigma in his review of the South American species. It is not clear to us whether he rejects previous synonymy of the two species or not.

LEPIDODACTYLUS Fitzinger

1843 Lepidodactylus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 98. Type-species: Platydactylus Lugubris Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Amydosaurus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 162. Type-species: Platydactylus lugubris Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: East Indies; South Asia; Philippines; Polynesia; Australia and New Zealand, accidentally transported to Central and South America.

Content: Twelve species, according to Kluge, Philippine Jour. Sci., 95, 1966 (1968), 336, only one of which occurs within limits of this work.

LEPIDODACTYLUS LUGUBRIS (Duméril and Bibron)

1836 Platydactylus Lugubris Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 304. Type-locality: Otaïti, which is same as Tahiti.
1858 Peropus neglectus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 197. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1859 Hemidactylus Meijeri Bleeker, Natuurk. Tijds. Nederl.-Indië, (4) 16: 47. Type-locality: Bintang, Rhio Archipelago.
1864 Peripia cantoris Günther, Reptiles of British India: 110. Type-locality: Penang.
1867 Gecko labialis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867: 14. Type-locality: Mindanao, Philippines.
1867 Gecko moestus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867: 13. Type-locality: Pelew Island.
1869 Peropus roseus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 319. Type-locality: Not given.
1869 Gymnodactylus Caudeloti Bavay, Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 5: 13. Type-locality: New Caledonia.
1874 Peripia mysorensis Meyer, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874: 129. Type-locality: Mysore Island, Schouten Islands, near New Guinea.
1878 Peripia ornata MacLeay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2: 98. Type-locality: Port Moresby, New Guinea.
1885 Lepidodactylus lugubris—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 165.
1918 Lepidodactylus divergens Taylor, Philippine Jour. Sci., (D) 13: 242, pl. 1, figs. 1-3. Type-locality: Great Govenen Island, Sulu Archipelago.
1929 Lepidodactylus lombocensis Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 11: 239, fig. 1. Type-locality: Ekas, Lombok Island.
1964 Lepidodactylus intermedius Darevsky, Zool. Anz., 173: 169, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Komodo Island.

Distribution: Ceylon; Nicobars; Andamans; Burma, Malay Archipelago, Indo-Australian Archipelago; Oceania. Apparently introduced in Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama; also recorded from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Comment: This synonymy follows Kluge, Philippine Jour. Sci., 96, 1966 (1968), 338.

LEPIDOPHYMA Duméril

1851 Lepidophyma Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 137. Type-species: Lepidophyma flavimaculatus Duméril.
1863 Poriodogaster Smith, in Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863: 154. Type-species: Poriodogaster grayii Smith.
1878 Akleistops Müller, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 6: 390. Type-species: Akleistops quatemalensis Müller.
1939 Gaigeia Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 24: 24. Type-species: Lepidophyma gaigeae Mosauer.

Distribution: Mexico to Panama.

Content: Seven species, six of which (gaigeae Mosauer, dontomasi Smith, sylvaticum Taylor, radula Smith, micropholis Walker and pajapanensis Werler) are extralimital, according to last summary by Savage, Contr. Sci. Los Angeles Co. Mus., 71, 1963.

LEPIDOPHYMA FLAVIMACULATUM Duméril

1851 Lepidophyma flavimaculatus Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 137. Type-locality: El Petén, Guatemala.

Distribution: Tamaulipas and Veracruz, Mexico, to Panama.

Content: Eight subspecies, three of which (tehuanae Smith, tenebrarum Walker, tuxtlae Werler and Shannon) are extralimital, and two of which are of doubtful status (see remarks under ophiophthalmum Taylor).

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 12 femoral pores on each leg---2
Fewer than 12 femoral pores on each leg----smithii

2. Throat region behind chinshields marked with dark brown or black reticulations enclosing rounded cream spots----------3
Throat region behind chinshields lacking definite reticulations, area usually light with nearly uniform distribution of pigment----------4

3. Dorsal surface of head brown with marks tending to form radiating symmetrical pattern; belly cream anteriorly and black posteriorly----------reticulatum
Dorsal surface of head yellowish brown with isolated small spots, belly yellowish----------flavimaculatum

4. Femoral pores 13-15; one pair of postparietals which may be partly sutured; first loreal higher than posterior nasal----------obscurum
Femoral pores 16-18; no trace of postparietals or partial sutures; first loreal lower than posterior nasal----------ophiophthalmum

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 12 poros femorales en cada muslo---2
Menos de 12 poros femorales en cada muslo----smithii

2. Región del cuello detrás de los escudos mentonianos con reticulaciones negras o café encerrando manchas cremosas redondas----------3
Región del cuello detrás de los escudos mentonianos sin reticulaciones, el área es clara con distribución igual de pigmento-4

3. Dorsocefálico pardo con marcas que tienden a formar una radiación simétrica; vientre cremoso anteriormente y negro posteriormente----------reticulatum
Dorsocefálico amarillo pardo con manchas aisladas; vientre amarillento----------flavimaculatum

4. Poros femorales 13-15; un par de postparietales que puede estar parcialmente suturado; primer loreal más alto que el nasal posterior----------obscurum
Poros femorales 16-18; no hay trazos de postparietales ni de suturas parciales; primer loreal más bajo que el nasal posterior----------ophiophthalmum

Lepidophyma flavimaculatum flavimaculatum Duméril

1863 Poriodogaster Grayii Smith, in Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863: 154, pl. 21. Type-locality: Unknown.
1878 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept., 5: 306, pl. 20, figs. 2a-2g.
1963 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum flavimaculatum—Savage, Contr. Sci. Los Angeles Co. Mus., 71: 35.

Distribution: Southern Mexico to Guatemala.

Lepidophyma flavimaculatum obscurum Barbour

1924 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum obscurum Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 9: 10. Type-locality: Río Chilibrillo, Panama.
1955 Lepidophyma anomalum Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 554, fig. 14. Type-locality: Los Diamantes, Guápiles, Limón Province, Costa Rica.
1963 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum obscurum—Savage, Contr. Sci. Los Angeles Co. Mus., 71: 35.

Distribution: Costa Rica and Panama.

?Lepidophyma flavimaculatum ophiophthalmum Taylor

1955 Lepidophyma ophiophthalmum Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 558, fig. 15. Type-locality: Five km north-northeast of Tilarán, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica.
?1965 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum ophiophthalmum—Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80: 196.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Savage, Contr. Sci. Los Angeles Co. Mus., 71, 1963, 32, indicated that this taxon and reticulatum Taylor were "members of the flavimaculatum group", but he omitted both names from his summary classification on p. 35. Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965, 196, indicated both taxa as subspecies of flavimaculatum, but with a question mark to indicate doubt as to the legitimacy of his action. Savage's intent is not clear, and we are most dubious as to the proper placement of the two taxa, but we follow Wermuth and retain the query.

?Lepidophyma flavimaculatum reticulatum Taylor

1955 Lepidophyma reticulatum Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 551, fig. 14. Type-locality: Agua Buena, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica.
?1965 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum reticulatum—Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80: 196.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: See comment under ophiophthalmum Taylor.

Lepidophyma flavimaculatum smithii Bocourt

1876 Lepidophyma Smithii Bocourt, Jour. Zool. Paris, 5: 402. Type-locality: Tehuantepec and western Guatemala; restricted to Mazatenango, Suchitepequez, Guatemala, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 152.
1878 Akleistops quatemalensis Müller, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 6: 390, pls. 1-2. Type-locality: Mazatenango, Guatemala.
1955 Lepidophyma maculatum Taylor (in error for flavimaculatum), Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 549.
1963 Lepidophyma flavimaculatum smithii—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122: 58.

Distribution: Low elevations of Pacific slope from eastern Chiapas, Mexico, to El Salvador.

LEPOSOMA Spix

1825 Leposoma Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 24, pl. 27, fig. 2. Type-species: Leposoma scincoides Spix.
1830 Lepidosoma Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 157. Type-species: Leposoma scincoides Spix.
1845 Lepisoma Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 60. Type-species: Leposoma scincoides Spix.
1868 Loxopholis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 305. Type-species: Loxopholis rugiceps Cope.
1885 Mionyx Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23: 96. Type-species: Mionyx parietale Cope.
1923 Hylosaurus Müller, Zool. Anz., 57: 145. Type-species: Hylosaurus percarinatus Müller.

Distribution: Costa Rica to southern Brazil.

Content: Seven species, according to most recent revision, by Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1962.

Key to the species

1. Frontonasal longitudinally divided----------2
   Frontonasal single----------4

2. Pregulars convex, posteriorly pointed; ventrals not in longitudinal rows----------3
   Pregulars flat and quadrangular, ventrals in longitudinal rows----------southi

3. Interparietal neither longer nor broader than parietals; third pair of postmentals in contact with lower labials----------scincoides
   Interparietal longer and broader than parietals; third pair of postmentals separated from lower labials----------annectans

4. Scales on side of neck not shaped like dorsals; 32-39 scales from parietals to posterior margin of hind limbs----------5
   Scales on side of neck keeled, imbricate and shaped like dorsals; 27-31 scales from parietals to posterior margin of hind limbs----------rugiceps

5. Five preanal scales, median preanal much smaller than other preanal scales; female body color not uniform----------6
   Five preanal scales, median preanal large, elongate; female with uniform body color----------guianense

6. Irregular dorsolateral dark stripe one or two scales wide, extending onto tail where it is bordered below by white stripe originating at insertion of hind limb; 36-39 scales from parietals to posterior margin of hind limbs----------percarinatum
   A dark lateral band 4-5 scales wide; no white stripe on tail; 32-36 scales from parietals to posterior margin of hind limbs----parietale

Clave de especies

1. Frontonasal longitudinalmente dividido--------2
   Frontonasal único----------4

2. Pregulares convexas, posteriormente puntiagudas, ventrales no en hileras longitudinales----------3
   Pregulares planas y cuadrangulares; ventrales en hileras longitudinales----------southi

3. Interparietal ni más largo ni ancho que los parietales; tercer par de posmentales en contacto con los infralabiales---------scincoides
   Interparietal más largo y ancho que los parietales; tercer par de posmentales separado de los infralabiales por una escamita---annectans

4. Escamas a los lados del cuello de contorno diferente a las dorsales; 32-39 escamas de los parietales al margen posterior de los muslos----------5
   Escamas de los lados del cuello quilladas, imbricadas y de contorno como las dorsales; 27-31 escamas desde los parietales al margen posterior de los muslos----------rugiceps

5. Escamas preanales cinco, preanal mediana mucho más pequeña que las otras escamas preanales; hembra sin color uniforme----------6
   Escamas preanales cinco, preanal mediana grande elongada; hembra de color uniforme---guianense

6. Una cinta oscura lateral e irregular de una a dos escamas de ancho extendida en la cola donde está bordeada debajo por una cinta blanca originada en la inserción de la extremidad posterior; 36-39 escamas de las parietales al margen posterior de las extremidades posteriores----------percarinatum
   Una banda lateral oscura de cuatro a cinco escamas de ancho; no cinta blanca sobre la cola; 32-36 escamas de los parietales al margen posterior de las extremidades posteriores----------parietale

LEPOSOMA ANNECTANS Ruibal

1952 Leposoma annectans Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 486. Type-locality: Bahia, Estado da Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Estado da Bahia, Brazil.

LEPOSOMA GUIANENSE Ruibal

1952 Leposoma guianense Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 489, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Dunoon, Demerara River, Guyana.

Distribution: Guyana and French Guiana.

LEPOSOMA PARIETALE (Cope)

1885 Mionyx parietalis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23: 96. Type-locality: Pebas, Peru.
1952 Leposoma parietale—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 492.

Distribution: Amazonian region of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

LEPOSOMA PERCARINATUM (Müller)

1923 Hylosaurus percarinatus Müller, Zool. Anz., 57: 146. Type-locality: Peixeboi, Estado do Pará, Brazil.
1923 Leposoma taeniata Noble, Zoologica, 3: 303. Type-locality: Kartabo, British Guiana.
1925 Hylosaurus muelleri Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 76. Type-locality: Inirida River, southern Venezuela.
1931 Leposoma percarinatum—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 349.
1952 Leposoma percarinatum—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 490.

Distribution: Northeastern South America, in Guyana, Venezuela and Brazil.

LEPOSOMA RUGICEPS (Cope)

1869 Loxopholis rugiceps Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 305. Type-locality: Río Magdalena, Colombia.
1880 Leposoma dispar Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1880: 217, pl. 309, fig. 2-2c. Type-locality: Cáceres, Cauca, Colombia.
1952 Leposoma rugiceps—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 487.

Distribution: Colombia north and east of Andes; Panama.

LEPOSOMA SCINCOIDES Spix

1825 Leposoma scincoides Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 24, pl. 27, fig. 2. Type-locality: Banks of Rio Amazon, Brazil.
1962 Leposoma scincoides—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 485.

Distribution: Northern and central Brazil.

LEPOSOMA SOUTHI Ruthven and Gaige

1924 Leposoma southi Ruthven and Gaige, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 147: 1. Type-locality: Progreso, Chiriquí Province, Panama.

Distribution: Panama to Costa Rica.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Seven dorsal scale rows; gular scales smaller and more numerous; third chin shield single; 26 scales around middle of body; femoral pores 7-7----------southi
Five dorsal scale rows; gular scales larger and fewer in number (2-4 rows); third chin shield replaced by two scales; scales around middle of body fewer than 26; femoral pores 4-4----------orientalis

Clave de subespecies

1. Siete filas de escamas dorsales; escamas gulares pequeñas y numerosas; tercer escudo mental único; 26 escamas al medio del cuerpo; poros femorales 7-7-----southi
Cinco filas de escamas dorsales; escamas gulares mayores en número bajo (2-4 filas); tercer escudo mental reemplazado por dos escamas; escamas al medio del cuerpo menos de 26; poros femorales 4-4------orientalis

Leposoma southi southi Ruthven and Gaige

1949 Leposoma bisecta Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33: 275. Type-locality: El Genéral, Pacific slope, Costa Rica.
1955 Leposoma southi southi—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 546.

Distribution: Panama to Costa Rica.

Leposoma southi orientalis Taylor

1955 Leposoma southi orientalis Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 37: 546. Type-locality: Volio, Limón Province, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Known from type locality; Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38, 1956, 238, indicates that specimens from Suretka, Costa Rica, also belong to this subspecies.

Prepared by Carl Gans, State University of New York, Buffalo, New York

LEPOSTERNON Wagler

1824 Leposternon Wagler, in Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras.: 70. Type-species: Leposternon microcephalus Wagler.
1825 Leptostermon Gray (emendation of Leposternon Wagler), Thomson's Ann. Phil., (2) 10: 204.
1830 Lepidosternon Wagler (emendation of Leposternon Wagler), Nat. Syst. Amph.: 197.
1832 Cephalopeltis Müller, Zeits. für Physiol., 4 (2), art. 19: 256. Type-species: Cephalopeltis cuvierii Müller.
1847 Leposternum Agassiz (emendation of Leposternon Wagler), Nomenclator Zoologici Index Universalis: 205.
1865 Sphenocephalus Gray (preoccupied by Sphenocephalus Fitzinger, 1843), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865: 452. Type-species: Lepidosternon Grayii Gray.

Distribution: Southern Brazil, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

Content: Six species.

Comment: Detailed information on the new synonymies to be found in this account will be published elsewhere by the author of this section. The key below was prepared with the aid of Carlos G. Diefenbach.

Key to the species

1. Only two rows of enlarged scales on dorsum of head, rostronasal, followed by azygous shield, which may or may not be followed by fringe of much smaller segments in the occipital region; suture pattern simple; pectoral region covered with large, geometrically regular shields----------2
Three or more rows of enlarged shields on dorsum of head, suture pattern often complex; pectoral region divided or not----------3

2. Rostronasal followed by enormous azygous shield which covers nearly entire dorsal surface of head, narrowly fringed posteriorly by single row of much smaller segments; head shield strongly keratinized; both mental and postmental present; 253-305 postpectoral annuli----------scutigerum
Rostronasal followed by large azygous shield, flanked by triangular prefrontals and small temporals; headshields not significantly keratinized; single mental-postmental segment; 378 postpectoral annuli----------octostegum

3. First supralabial small, followed by large second and small third supralabial----------4
First supralabial large, followed by smaller second supralabial----------5

4. Azygous shield in contact with rostronasal; frontals and median temporals much larger than azygous, longer than wide and arranged linearly; infraocular absent; first infralabial small, followed by large second infralabial, arrangement of large pectoral shields reminiscent of hourglass; number of dorsal postpectoral annuli generally equal to or rarely up to 10 more than ventral number, adult snout vent length 205-432 mm----------polystegum
(Second half of dichotomy on following page)

Clave de especies

1. Sólo dos hileras de escamas ensanchadas en parte dorsal de la cabeza, la rostronasal, seguida de escudo azygos puede estar seguida o no por un fleco de segmentos mucho más pequeños en la región occipital; diseño de suturas simple; región pectoral cubierta de escudos grandes geométricamente regulares-----2
Tres o más hileras de escudos ensanchados en dorso de la cabeza, diseño de suturas a menudo complejo; región pectoral dividida o no-----3

2. Rostronasal seguido de un escudo azygos enorme que cubre casi toda la superficie dorsal de la cabeza, bordeada angostamente a posterior por una sola hilera de segmentos mucho más chicos; escudo de la cabeza densamente queratinizado; mental y postmental presentes; 253-305 anillos postpectorales----------scutigerum
Rostronasal seguido de escudo azygos grande, flanqueado de prefrontales triangulares y temporales chicos; escudo cefálico no muy queratinizado; segmento mental-postmental único; 378 anillos postpectorales----------octostegum

3. Primer supralabial chico, seguido de segundo grande y tercero chico----------4
Primer supralabial grande seguido de segundo más chico----------5

4. Escudo azygos en contacto con rostronasal; frontales y temporales medios mucho mayores que azygos, más largos que anchos y dispuestos linealmente; infraocular ausente; primer infralabial chico seguido de segundo infralabial grande; disposición de escudos pectorales grandes parecida a reloj de arena; número de anillos postpectorales dorsales generalmente igual o, raramente hasta 10 más que el número de ventrales; longitud del adulto del hocico al ano 205-432 mm----------polystegum
(Segunda mitad de la dicotomía en la página siguiente)

4. (Cont.) Azygous shield separated from rostronasal by wide suture between prefrontals; frontals about as wide as long, not significantly larger than azygous shield, temporals much smaller, infraocular generally present; first infralabial large; pectoral segments only slightly enlarged and rounded, sometimes with irregular longitudinal fusions; number of dorsal postpectoral annuli always 5-25 higher than ventral number; adult snout-vent length 285-600 mm----------infraorbitale

5. Azygous always distinct; pectoral region covered by three or four pairs of elongate, regular shields which may fuse except for midline suture; number of dorsal and ventral postpectoral annuli about equal; 242-265 postpectoral annuli----------wuchereri
Azygous often irregularly fused with adjacent head shields; one median pair of elongate pectoral shields, with other modified, possibly enlarged shields radiating from these anteriorly; 5-25 more dorsal than ventral postpectoral annuli, with increase greater in second, third and fourth fifths of trunk; 177-242 postpectoral annuli------microcephalum

4. Escudo azygos separado del rostronasal por sutura ancha entre prefrontales; frontales aproximadamente tan anchos como largos, no notoriamente mayores que escudo azygos, temporales mucho menores; infraocular generalmente presente; primer infralabial grande; segmentos pectorales sólo ligeramente ensanchados y redondeados, a veces con fusiones longitudinales irregulares; número de anillos postpectorales dorsales siempre 5-25 más que el número de ventrales; longitud hocico-ano de adultos 285-600 mm----------infraorbitale

5. Azygos siempre distinto; región pectoral cubierta de tres a cuatro pares de escudos regulares, alargados que pueden estar fusionados excepto en la línea media; número de anillos postpectorales dorsales y ventrales aproximadamente igual; 242-265 anillos postpectorales----------wuchereri
Azygos a menudo fusionado irregularmente con escudos cefálicos adyacentes; un par mediano de escudos pectorales alargados, con otros escudos modificados, posiblemente ensanchados que irradian de éstos hacia anterior; 5-25 más anillos postpectorales dorsales que ventrales, con mayor incremento en segundo, tercer y cuarto quintos del tronco; 177-242 anillos postpectorales----------microcephalum

LEPOSTERNON INFRAORBITALE (Berthold)

1859 Lepidosternon infraorbitale Berthold, Nach. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 17: 179. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1881 Lepidosternum rostratum Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 99. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1967 Leposternon infraorbitale—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135: 82.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Goiás, Pernambuco, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

LEPOSTERNON MICROCEPHALUM Wagler

1824 Leposternon microcephalus Wagler, in Spix, Sp. Nov. Serp. Bras., 70. Type-locality: Vicinity of Mandiocca village, near Orgâos mountain, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1825 A.[mphisbaena] punctata Wied (substitute name for Leposternon microcephalus Wagler), Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte von Brasilien, 1: 500.
1826 Leposternon microcephalum Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 53.
1834 Lepidosternon Maximiliani Wiegmann (substitute name for Amphisbaena punctata Wied), Herpetologia Mexicana: 21.
1848 Lepidosternon macrocephalum Smith (lapsus for Leposternon microcephalum Wagler, according to Gans, 1966), Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa, 1834-1849, pl. 67.
1839 Lepidosternon phocaena Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 507. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
1881 Lepidosternon güntheri Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 110. Type-locality: Unknown, but apparently Brazil, according to Strauch.
1881 Lepidosternon crassum Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 106. Type-locality: Brazil.
1881 Lepidosternon petersi Strauch, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 28: col. 103. Type-locality: Brazil.
1885 Lepidosternum Boulengeri Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 220. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Lepidosternum Strauchi Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 221. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Lepidosternum affine Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 223. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Lepidosternum onychocephalum Boettger, Zeits. für Naturwiss., 58: 224. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Lepidosternon boettgeri Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 466, pl. 24, figs. 5a-5d. Type-locality: Corrientes, Argentina.
1894 Lepidosternum latifrontale Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 13: 345. Type-locality: Near Asuncion, Paraguay.

LEPOSTERNON MICROCEPHALUM Wagler, continued

1895 Lepidosternum Borellii Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 10 (195): 10, fig. Type-locality: Resistencia, Chaco of Argentina.
1895 Lepidosternum Camerani Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 10 (195): 12, fig. Type-locality: Luque, Paraguay.
1904 Lepidosternon laticeps Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 19 (460): 3, 3 figs. Type-locality: Urucum, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1904 Lepidosternon Carcani Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 19 (460): 5, fig. Type-locality: Urucum, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1910 Lepidosternon pfefferi Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 35. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1960 Leposternon microcephalum—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss., Math. Nat. Kl., new series, 101: 104.

Distribution: Amazonian Brazil and Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, northern Argentina.

LEPOSTERNON OCTOSTEGUM (Duméril)

1851 L.[epidosternon] octostegum Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris: 150. Type-locality: Brazil.
1967 Leposternon octostegum—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135: 82.

Distribution: Known only from type and a specimen from Bahia, Brazil, recorded by Strauch, 1881.

LEPOSTERNON POLYSTEGUM (Duméril)

1851 L.[epidosternon] Polystegum Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris: 149. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1865 Lepidosternon grayii Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865: 452. Type-locality: "South America?"
1936 Leposternon polystegum—Schmidt, Herpetologica, 1: 31.
1936 Leposternon polystegoides Schmidt, Herpetologica, 1: 31, pl. 3, fig. 4. Type-locality: Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Distribution: Pará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, and Bahia, Brazil.

LEPOSTERNON SCUTIGERUM (Hemprich)

1829 Amphisbaena scutigera Hemprich, Verh. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1: 129. Type-locality: Brazil.
1831 L.[epidosternon] Hemprichii Wiegmann and Ruthe (substitute name for Amphisbaena scutigera Hemprich), Handbuch der Zoologie: 186.
1832 Cephalopeltis cuvieri Müller, Zeits. für Physiol., 4 (2), art. 19: 256. Type-locality: Brazil.
1839 Lepidosternon scutigerum Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 509.
1967 Leposternon scutigerum—Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135: 83.

Distribution: Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

LEPOSTERNON WUCHERERI (Peters)

1879 Lepidosternon Wuchereri Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1879: 276, pl., figs. 2-2c. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1895 Lepidosternum sinuosum Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 10 (200): 1, fig. Type-locality: Brazil.
1938 Leposternon wuchereri—Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 11 (1937): 203.

Distribution: Bahia, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Prepared by Roberto Donoso-Barros, Universidad de Concepción, Concepción, Chile

LIOLAEMUS Wiegmann

1834 Liolaemus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 18. Type-species: Calotes chiliensis Lesson.
1843 Ptychodeira Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 17. Type-species: Tropidurus nigromaculatus Wiegmann.
1843 Liodeira Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 17. Type-species: Proctotretus tenuis Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Sauridis Tschudi, Arch. fÜr Naturg., 2 (1): 156. Type-species: Liolaemus (Sauridis) modestus Tschudi.
1845 Leiodera Gray (emendation of Liodeira Fitzinger), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 211.
1848 Chrysosaurus Gay, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 2: 47. Type-species: Chrysosaurus morio Gay.
1857 Rhytidodeira Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-species: None specified.
1857 Eulaemus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-species: None specified.
1857 Ortholaemus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-species: None specified.

Distribution: South America between 25° and 55° south, in plateaus, mountains, and coast of transandine countries, including Peru, Bolivia and Chile, all of Patagonia, Argentina, Paraguay, coastal Uruguay and southern Brazil.

Content: Forty-seven species.

Key to the species

1. Black antehumeral spot present----------2
   Without antehumeral spot----------3

2. One row of scales between labials and infraorbital----------55
   More than one row of scales between labials and infraorbital----------56

3. Two or more rows of scales between labials and infraorbital----------4
   Single row of scales between labials and infraorbital----------7

4. Dorsal pattern not as below----------5
   Dorsal pattern with numerous small black spots, some bordered with white (Fig. 1)----------multimaculatus

Fig. 1. L. multimaculatus

5. Ventral scales larger than dorsals; more than 55 scales around middle of body; dorsal pattern with median dorsal band----------6
   Ventral scales smaller than dorsals; 45-54 scales around middle of body; dorsal pattern without median dorsal band (Fig. 2)-wiegmannii

Fig. 3. L. occipitalis

Clave de especies

1. Con una mancha negra antehumeral----------2
   Sin mancha antehumeral----------3

2. Una hilera de escamas entre labiales e infraorbital----------55
   Más de una hilera de escamas entre labiales e infraorbital----------56

3. Dos o más series de escamas entre labiales e infraorbital----------4
   Una serie simple de escamas entre labiales e infraorbital----------7

4. No como el siguiente----------5
   Diseño dorsal caracterizado por manchitas negras, algunas de ellas bordeadas de blanco (Fig. 1)----------multimaculatus

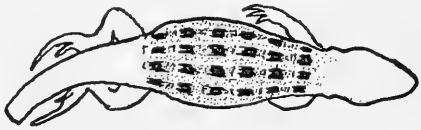

Fig. 2. L. wiegmannii

5. Ventrales mayores que las dorsales; más de 55 escamas al medio del cuerpo; diseño dorsal con banda dorsal mediana----------6
   Ventrales menores que las dorsales; 45-54 escamas al medio del cuerpo; diseño dorsal sin banda dorsal mediana (Fig. 2)-------wiegmannii

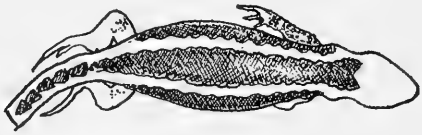

Fig. 4. L. lutzae

6. Scales between upper canthals 8-9; middorsal region light gray (Fig. 3); keels of dorsal scales blunt, somewhat irregular; throat with numerous distinct dark spots-------occipitalis
Scales between upper canthals 4-5; middorsal region always dark brown (Fig. 4); keels of dorsal scales sharp and regular; throat immaculate----------lutzae

7. Fewer than 45 scales around middle of body----8
More than 45 scales around middle of body----17

8. Sides of neck not folded----------9
Sides of neck folded----------11

9. Fewer than 36 scales around middle of body; ground color not brown; longitudinal pale stripes absent or interrupted----------10
More than 36 scales around middle of body; ground color brown with two uninterrupted longitudinal pale stripes (Fig. 5)----------gravenhorstii

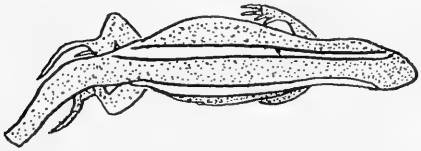

Fig. 5. L. gravenhorstii

10. Tympanic scale absent; ground color green with broad, black-spotted middorsal band (Fig. 7); longitudinal stripes interrupted----chiliensis
Tympanic scale present; ground color not green, lacking both median band and longitudinal stripes (Figs. 8-10)----------nitidus

Fig. 7. L. chiliensis

Fig. 9. L. nitidus, semiadult

6. Escamas entre los supracantales 8-9; región medio dorsal gris claro (Fig. 3); quillas de las escamas dorsales romas, algo irregulares; garganta con numerosas manchas oscuras----------occipitalis
Escamas entre los supracantales 4-5; región medio dorsal siempre café oscura (Fig. 4); quillas de las escamas dorsales agudas y regulares; garganta inmaculada----------lutzae

7. Menos de 45 escamas al medio del cuerpo-------8
Más de 45 escamas al medio del cuerpo--------17

8. Lados del cuello lisos----------9
Lados del cuello plegados----------11

9. Menos de 36 escamas al medio del cuerpo; color general no pardo, cintas longitudinales ausentes o interrumpidas----------10
Más de 36 escamas al medio del cuerpo; color general pardo con dos cintas longitudinales pálidas no interrumpidas (Fig. 5)----------gravenhorstii

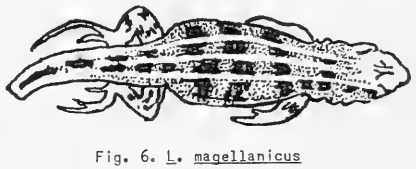

Fig. 6. L. magellanicus

10. Escama timpánica ausente; color general verde con una ancha banda medio dorsal manchada de negro (Fig. 7); cintas longitudinales interrumpidas----------chiliensis
Escama timpánica presente, color general no verde, sin banda mediana ni cintas longitudinales (Figs. 8-10)----------nitidus

Fig. 8. L. nitidus, juvenile

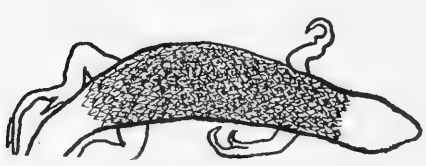

Fig. 10. L. nitidus, adult

11.Lacks five dorsal pale stripes (Figs. 11, 12); dorsal scales not mucronate; ground color not pale grayish----------12
Five dorsal pale stripes with black squarish spots on each side; dorsal scales mucronate; ground color pale grayish (Fig. 6)----------magellanicus

12.Some dorsal pattern present; dorsal scales strongly imbricate; azygous frontal present; ventral scales smaller than dorsals---------13
Unicolor, no dorsal pattern; dorsal scales subimbricate; azygous frontal absent; ventral scales same size as dorsals----------modestus

13.With vertebral black line (Fig. 11)----------14
No vertebral black line (Fig. 12)----------15

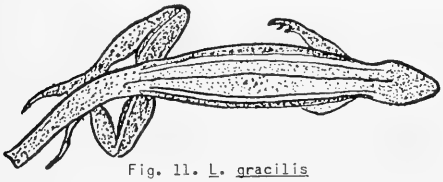

Fig. 11. L. gracilis

14.Temporal scales smooth; sides of neck without longitudinal fold; dorsal light stripes wider posteriorly----------alticolor
Temporal scales keeled; sides of neck with longitudinal fold; dorsal light stripes not wider posteriorly (Fig. 11)----------gracilis

15.More than 35 scales around middle of body----16
Fewer than 35 scales around middle of body----------robertmertensi

16.Scales on middle of back larger than those on sides of belly; lower surface white----------lemniscatus
Scales on middle of back not larger than those on sides of belly; lower surface green or blue----------cyanogaster

17.Dorsal pattern of spots not connected by longitudinal stripes----------18
Not as above----------23

18.Dorsal spots and scales not as below---------19
Dorsal spots resemble Arabic letters (Fig. 14); most dorsal scales smooth----------signifer

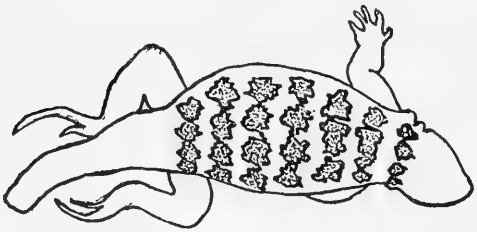

Fig. 13. L. rothi

11.Sin cinco cintas dorsales claras; escamas dorsales no mucronadas; color general no pálido grisáceo----------12
Cinco cintas claras dorsales con manchas negras cuadradas a cada lado; escamas dorsales mucronadas; color general pálido grisáceo (Fig. 6)----------magellanicus

12.Con diseño dorsal; escamas dorsales fuertemente imbricadas; azygos frontal presente, escamas ventrales menores que dorsales----------13
Sin diseño dorsal; escamas dorsales subimbricadas; azygos frontal ausente; escamas ventrales igual tamaño que dorsales----------modestus

13.Con una línea vertebral negra (Fig. 11)------14
Sin línea vertebral negra (Fig. 12)----------15

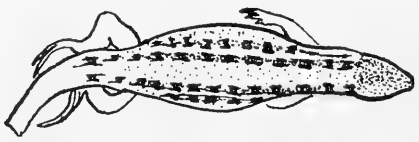

Fig. 12. L. lemniscatus

14.Escamas temporales lisas; lados del cuello sin pliegues longitudinales; cintas dorsales claras dilatadas posteriormente---------alticolor
Escamas temporales quilladas; lados del cuello con un pliegue longitudinal; cintas dorsales claras no dilatadas posteriormente (Fig. 11)----------gracilis

15.Más de 35 escamas al medio del cuerpo---------16
Menos de 35 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------robertmertensi

16. Escamas del medio de la espalda mayores que aquéllas de los lados del vientre; superficie inferior blanca----------lemniscatus
Escamas del medio de la espalda no mayores que aquéllas de los lados del vientre; superficie inferior verde o azul----------cyanogaster

17.Diseño dorsal formado por manchas no conectadas con cintas longitudinales----------18
No como el anterior----------23

18.Escamas dorsales y manchas no como el siguiente ----------19
Las manchas dorsales parecen letras árabes (Fig. 14); mayoría de las escamas dorsales son lisas----------signifer

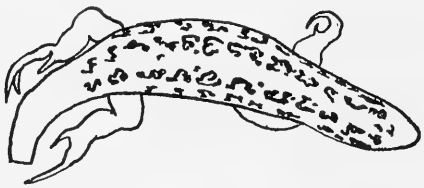

Fig. 14. L. signifer

19. Dorsal spots not disposed in transverse rows---20
Dorsal spots disposed in transverse rows (Fig. 13)---rothi

20. Spots not ocellated; no vertebral dark line--21
Dorsum patterned with ocelli; at least one short, dark paravertebral line---leopardinus

21. Spots regularly disposed in dorsal longitudinal rows; fewer than 70 scales around middle of body---22
Spots irregularly disposed (Fig. 15), except in juveniles (Fig. 16); more than 70 scales around middle of body---multiformis

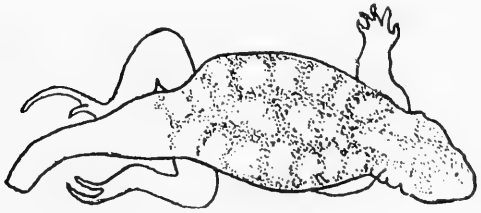

Fig. 15. L. multiformis, adult

22. Without white vertebral line; ear opening with prominent scales---57
With vertebral white line (Fig. 17); ear opening without prominent scales---lineomaculatus

23. More than 75 scales around middle of body---24
Fewer than 75 scales around middle of body---33

24. With patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh---25
Without patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh---26

25. More than 80 scales around middle of body; frequently black gular spot present, sometimes ring-like, occasionally fused with ventral melanism; dorsal scales keeled; also see Fig. 19---fitzingerii
Fewer than 80 scales around middle of body; no black gular spot or ventral melanism; dorsal scales weakly keeled or smooth; also see Fig. 18---ornatus

Fig. 18. L. ornatus

19. Manchas dorsales no dispuestas en hileras transversales---20
Manchas dorsales dispuestas en filas transversales (Fig. 13)---rothi

20. Manchas no oceladas; sin línea vertebral oscura-21
Manchas oceladas como piel de leopardo; por lo menos una corta línea oscura paravertebral---leopardinus

21. Manchas regularmente dispuestas en hileras longitudinales dorsales; menos de 70 escamas al medio del cuerpo---22
Manchas dispuestas irregularmente (Fig. 15), excepto en juveniles (Fig. 16); más de 70 escamas alrededer del medio del cuerpo---multiformis

Fig. 16. L. multiformis, juvenile

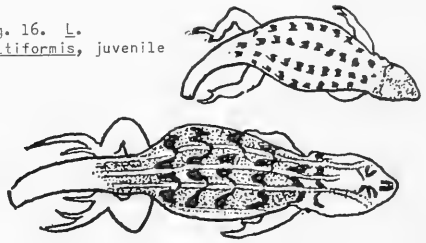

Fig. 16. L. lineomaculatus

22. Sin línea blanca vertebral; oído con escamas prominentes---57
Con una línea vertebral blanca (Fig. 17); oído sin escamas prominentes---lineomaculatus

23. Más de 75 escamas al medio del cuerpo---24
Menos de 75 escamas al medio del cuerpo---33

24. Con un parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior del muslo---25
Sin parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior del muslo---26

25. Más de 80 escamas al medio del cuerpo; frecuentemente una mancha negra gular a veces como anillo, ocasionalmente fusionada con el melanismo ventral; escamas dorsales quilladas; también ver Fig. 19---fitzingerii
Menos de 80 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo; no hay mancha negra gular ni tampoco melanismo ventral; escamas dorsales muy débilmente quilladas; también ver Fig. 18---ornatus

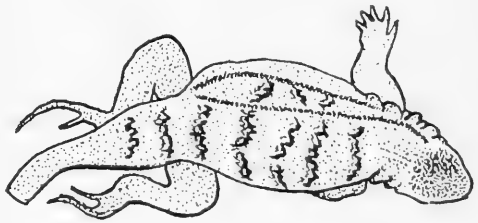

Fig. 19. L. fitzingerii

26.Without dorsal pattern----------27
With distinct dorsal pattern----------28

27.Head black, contrasting with body color (Fig. 20); belly reddish; 100 scales around midbody----------kriegi
Head same color as body; belly not reddish; fewer than 100 scales around midbody----------multiformis

28.Dorsal pattern characterized by median dorsal band limited by two light paravertebral stripes (Fig. 21)----------29
Dorsal pattern without median dorsal band (Fig. 24)----------32

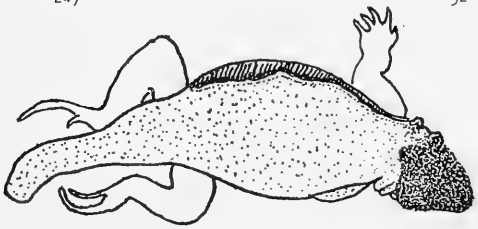

Fig. 20. L. kriegi

26.Sin diseño dorsal----------27
Con diseño dorsal diferenciado----------28

27.Cabeza negra contrasta con color corporal (Fig. 20); vientre rojizo; 100 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------kriegi
Cabeza igual color que cuerpo; vientre no rojizo; menos de 100 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------multiformis

28.Diseño dorsal caracterizado por una banda medio dorsal, limitada por dos cintas paravertebrales claras (Fig. 21)----------29
Diseño dorsal sin banda medio dorsal (Fig. 24)----------32

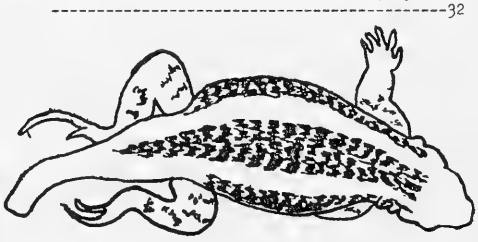

Fig. 21. L. buergeri

29.With festooned dorsal band, sometimes in zig-zag pattern----------30
Dorsal band not festooned (Fig. 21)----buergeri

30.Dorsal band not connected with color on flanks----------31
Dorsal band with lateral projections, sometimes fused with dark color of flanks (Fig. 22)----------elongatus

31.Dorsal band in zig-zag pattern; dorsally spotted with green, yellow or blue (Fig. 23)----------pictus
Dorsal band not zig-zag patterned; no colored spots----------elongatus

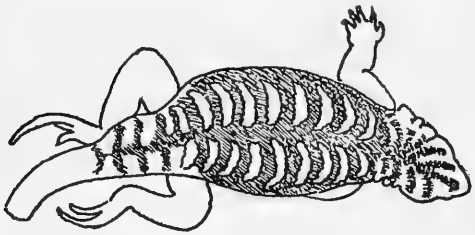

Fig. 22. L. elongatus

32.Flanks with black patch; dorsal scales keeled; limbs of normal length----------monticola
No black patch on flank; dorsal scales smooth; limbs very short----------ruibali

29.Banda dorsal festoneada, a veces en zig-zag----------30
Banda dorsal no festoneada (Fig. 21)---buergeri

30.Banda dorsal no conectada con el color de los flancos----------31
Banda dorsal con proyecciones laterales a veces fusionadas con el color oscuro de los flancos (Fig. 22)----------elongatus

31.Banda dorsal en zig-zag; manchado dorsalmente de amarillo, verde o azul (Fig. 23)-----pictus
Banda dorsal no en zig-zag; no hay manchitas de color----------elongatus

Fig. 23. L. pictus

32.Flancos con bloques negros; escamas dorsales quilladas; extremidades de longitud normal----------monticola
Flancos sin bloques negros; escamas dorsales lisas; extremidades muy cortas---------ruibali

33. Without distinct dorsal pattern----------34
With distinct pattern dorsally----------35

34. Ground color brown with reddish flanks (Fig. 25); fewer than 53 scales around midbody----------paulinae
Ground color salt-and-pepper, without reddish flanks; more than 53 scales around midbody----------lorenzmuelleri

Fig. 24. L. ruibali

35. Dorsal pattern of two light paravertebral stripes with black margins; ground color olive brown or greenish----------36
Dorsal pattern and ground color not as above----------46

36. Light paravertebral stripes without rows of black spots----------37
Light paravertebral stripes with rows of lateral black spots (Figs. 28, 29)----------39

37. Vertebral line absent----------38
Vertebral line present (Fig. 26)-------bibronii

Fig. 26. L. bibronii

38. Cervical fold V-shaped; more than 50 scales around midbody; dorsal band with parallel borders----------cyanogaster
Cervical fold not V-shaped; fewer than 50 scales around midbody; vertebral band with angulate borders (Fig. 27)----------schroederi

39. Without azygous frontal----------40
With azygous frontal----------41

40. More than 65 scales around midbody; head scales equal in size----------boulengeri
Fewer than 65 scales around midbody; head scales of different sizes----------chacoensis

Fig. 28. L. boulengeri

33. Dorsalmente sin diseño diferenciado----------34
Dorsalmente con diseño diferenciado----------35

34. Color general pardo con flancos rojizos (Fig. 25); menos de 53 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo----------paulinae
Color general sal y pimienta sin flancos rojizos; más de 53 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------lorenzmuelleri

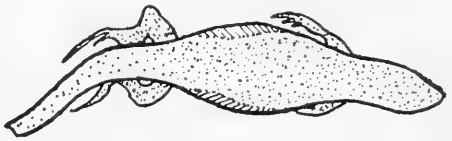

Fig. 25. L. paulinae

35. Diseño dorsal caracterizado por dos cintas claras paravertebrales con márgenes negros; color general pardo oliváceo o verdoso------36
Diseño dorsal y color general no como el anterior----------46

36. Cintas paravertebrales claras sin hileras de manchas negras----------37
Cintas claras paravertebrales con hileras de manchas negras lateralmente (Figs. 28, 29)--39

37. Línea vertebral ausente----------38
Línea vertebral presente (Fig. 26)-----bibronii

Fig. 27. L. schroederi

38. Pliegue cervical en V; más de 50 escamas al medio del cuerpo; banda dorsal con bordes paralelos----------cyanogaster
Pliegue cervical no en V; menos de 50 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo; banda vertebral con bordes angulados (Fig. 27)-schroederi

39. Sin azygos frontal----------40
Con azygos frontal----------41

40. Más de 65 escamas al medio del cuerpo; escamas cefálicas del mismo tamaño----------boulengeri
Menos de 65 escamas al medio del cuerpo; escamas de la cabeza de diferente tamaño----------chacoensis

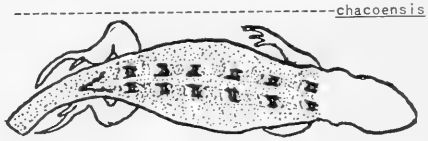

Fig. 29. L. chacoensis

41.Without broad pigmented vertebral band-------42
With broad black vertebral band--------------53

42.Vertebral line present (Fig. 30)-------------43
Vertebral line absent (Fig. 31)--------------44

43.Posterior border of thigh with protruding row of scales; belly white----------------bibronii
No row of protruding scales on thigh; belly reddish--------------------------------fuscus

Fig. 30. L. fuscus

44.Not as below----------------------------------45
Two rows of squarish spots on each side of paravertebral stripes; patch of enlarged scales on posterior femoral border (Fig. 31)----------darwinii

45.Dorsal band pale brown; light stripes contrasting with dark brown flanks (juvenile)---pictus
Dorsal band brown, flanks not darker; lateral stripes inconspicuous (juvenile)------paulinae

46.Dorsal pattern formed by transverse bars fused in vertebral region (Fig. 32)----------------47
Dorsal pattern formed by transverse bars that do not fuse in vertebral region-------------48

47.Tail equal to head-body length; lateral scales on neck not granular; five supraoculars-kingii
Tail longer than head-body length; lateral scales on neck granular; fewer than five supraoculars----------------------nigroviridis

48.Vertebral line present-------------------------49
Vertebral line absent (Fig. 34)--------------50

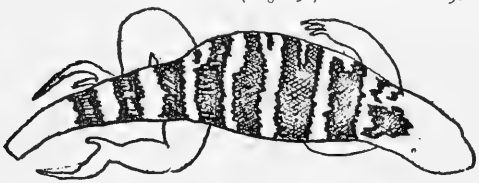

Fig. 32. L. kingii

49.Short vertebral line; ground color greenish black; transverse bars arranged in reticulum; belly white (subspecies nigroroseus is reddish)-------------------------nigroviridis
Long vertebral line which reaches sacrum; ground color pale brown; transverse bars not reticulated (Fig. 33); belly reddish----------
----------constanzae

41.Sin banda vertebral ancha y pigmentada-------42
Con una banda vertebral ancha pigmentada de negro----------53

42.Línea vertebral presente (Fig. 30)-----------43
Línea vertebral ausente (Fig. 31)------------44

43.Borde posterior de los muslos con una hilera de escamas sobresalientes; vientre blanco--------
----------bibronii
Sin hilera de escamas sobresalientes en los muslos; vientre rojizo----------fuscus

Fig. 31. L. darwinii

44.No como el siguiente-------------------------45
Dos hileras de manchas cuadriláteras a cada lado de las cintas paravertebrales; parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde femoral posterior (Fig. 31)----------darwinii

45.Banda dorsal pálida, con las cintas claras muy contrastadas por los flancos oscuros (juvenil)
----------pictus
Banda dorsal parda, flancos no más oscuros; cintas laterales apenas visibles (juvenil)----
----------paulinae

46.Diseño dorsal formado por barras transversales fusionadas en la región vertebral (Fig. 32)-47
Diseño dorsal formado por barras transversales no unidas en la región vertebral----------48

47.Cola del mismo largo que cabeza-tronco; escamas laterales del cuello no granulares; cinco supraoculares----------kingii
Cola más larga que cabeza-tronco; escamas laterales del cuello granulares; menos de cinco supraoculares----------nigroviridis

48.Línea vertebral presente----------49
No hay línea vertebral (Fig. 34)----------50

Fig. 33. L. constanzae

49.Línea vertebral corta; color general verde negruzco; barras transversales dispuestas como una red; vientre blanco (salvo en subespecies nigroroseus que es rojizo)--------nigroviridis
Línea vertebral larga; color general pardo claro; barras transversales no dispuestas como una red (Fig. 33); vientre rojizo---constanzae

50. Without patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh----------51
With patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh----------goetschi

51. Fewer than five supraoculars and eight supralabials----------52
Five supraoculars and eight supralabials; also see Fig. 35----------dorbignyi

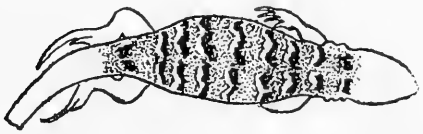

Fig. 34. L. goetschi

52. More than 65 scales around middle of body; ground color grayish or black with small green, yellow or blue spots; adpressed hind limb reaches area between eye and snout-tenuis
Fewer than 65 scales around middle of body; ground color light brown with green or blue spots (Fig. 36); adpressed hind limb reaches area between ear opening and eye--------platei

53. Vertebral band with irregular black markings----------54
Vertebral band without irregular black markings----------pictus

Fig. 36. L. platei

54. Dorsum with longitudinal line and lateral triangles usually in contact with it (Fig. 37); vertebral band brown; 52 scales around middle of body----------fitzgeraldi
If lateral pattern present, usually not in contact with longitudinal line; vertebral band greenish; fewer than 52 scales around middle of body----------altissimus

55. Two rows of black spots on each side of lateral stripes; ground color brown; posterior border of thigh with patch of enlarged scales----------darwinii
Without rows of black spots on each side of lateral stripes; ground color not brown; no patch of enlarged scales on thigh----------nigromaculatus

50. Sin parche de escamas ensanchadas----------51
Con un parche de escamas ensanchadas en el border posterior de los muslos--------goetschi

51. Menos de cinco supraoculares y ocho supralabiales----------52
Cinco supraoculares y ocho supralabiales; también ver Fig. 35----------dorbignyi

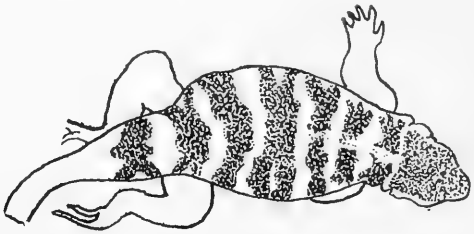

Fig. 35. L. dorbignyi

52. Más de 65 escamas al medio del cuerpo; color general gris o negro con manchitas verdes, amarillas o azules; extremidad hacia adelante alcanza delante del ojo----------tenuis
Menos de 65 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo; color general pardo claro con manchitas verdes o azules (Fig. 36); extremidad posterior hacia delante sobrepasa el oído--platei

53. Banda vertebral con dibujos e impresiones negras----------54
Banda vertebral sin dibujos e impresiones negras----------pictus

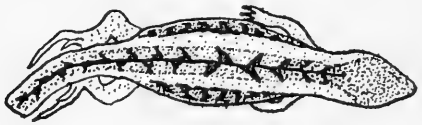

Fig. 37. L. fitzgeraldi

54. Dibujo de la banda vertebral formado por pequeños triángulos que contactan interiormente en una línea longitudinal (Fig. 37); banda vertebral parda; 52 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------fitzgeraldi
Dibujo central no contacta con ninguna línea longitudinal; banda vertebral verdosa; menos de 52 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo----------altissimus

55. Dos hileras de manchas negras a cada lado de las cintas laterales; color general pardo; borde posterior de los muslos con una placa de escamas agrandadas----------darwinii
Sin hileras de manchas negras a cada lado de las cintas laterales; color general no pardo; no hay parche de escamas agrandadas en los muslos----------nigromaculatus

56. Two rows of crescent-shaped spots on back; 45-54 scales around midbody----------wiegmannii
Back densely black-spotted; more than 60 scales around midbody----------multimaculatus

57. Ventral scales equal to or smaller than dorsals; no patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh; fewer than six supraoculars; also see Fig. 38----------pantherinus
Ventral scales larger than dorsals; patch of enlarged scales on posterior border of thigh; more than six supraoculars; also see Fig. 39 ----------mocquardi

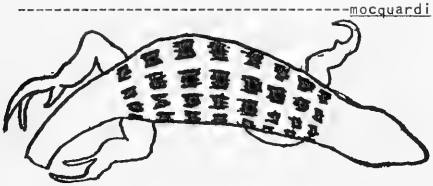

Fig. 38. L. pantherinus

56. Dos hileras de manchas semilunares al medio del dorso; 45-54 escamas alrededor del cuerpo----------wiegmannii
Espalda densamente manchada de negro; 60 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------multimaculatus

57. Escamas ventrales de mismo tamaño que las dorsales; no hay parches de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior de los muslos; menos de seis supraoculares; también ver Fig. 38----------pantherinus
Escamas ventrales mayores que las dorsales; un parche de escamas agrandadas en el borde posterior de los muslos; más de seis supraoculares; también ver Fig. 39----------mocquardi

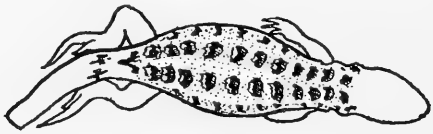

Fig. 39. L. mocquardi

LIOLAEMUS ALTICOLOR Barbour

1909 Liolaemus alticolor Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 4: 51, pl. 5. Type-locality: Tihauanacu, Bolivia, 13,100 ft.

Distribution: Altiplano of Chile, Bolivia, Peru and northern Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 54 scales around middle of body; pale stripes on back with black spots laterally (Fig. 40)----------walkeri
Fewer than 54 scales around middle of body; pale stripes on back without black spots (Fig. 41)----------alticolor

Fig. 40. L. alticolor walkeri

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 54 escamas al medio del cuerpo; cintas pálidas de la espalda con manchas negras lateralmente (Fig. 40)------walkeri
Menos de 54 escamas al medio del cuerpo; cintas pálidas de la espalda sin manchas negras (Fig. 41)----------alticolor

Fig. 41. L. alticolor alticolor

Liolaemus alticolor alticolor Barbour

?1904 Liolaemus lativittatus Werner, Hamburger Magalhaenische Sammelreise, 1, Reptilien und Batrachier: 8, figs. 3-4. Type-locality: Lo Chaparro, Valparaíso, Chile (in error).
1961 Liolaemus alticolor alticolor—Hellmich, Opuscula Zool., Zool. Staatsmus. München, 58: 2.
1966 Liolaemus alticolor alticolor Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 198, fig. 33, col. pl. 17.

Distribution: High Andes of Tarapacá, Chile; Bolivia; southern Peru; northwestern Argentina.

Comment: If the taxon lativittatus Werner, 1904, is shown to be a valid synonym of this subspecies it will take priority over alticolor Barbour, 1909.

Liolaemus alticolor walkeri Shreve

?1845 L.[iolaemus] elegans Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11 (1): 157. Type-locality: Peru; further specified as Chancay, Peru, by Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, 1846, 34.
1938 Liolaemus walkeri Shreve, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 28: 404. Type-locality: Llocllapampa, Junín, Peru, about 10,000 ft.
1961 Liolaemus alticolor walkeri—Hellmich, Opuscula Zool., Zool. Staats Mus. München, 58: 5.
1966 Liolaemus alticolor walkeri—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 201, col. pl. 17.

Distribution: High Andean plateaus of Junín in Peru and Antofagasta in Chile.

Comment: If the taxon elegans Tschudi, 1845, is shown to be a valid synonym of this subspecies, it will take priority over walkeri Shreve, 1938.

LIOLAEMUS ALTISSIMUS Müller and Hellmich

1860 Proctotretus modestus Philippi (preoccupied by modestus Tschudi, 1845), Reise durch die Wueste Atacama: 166. Type-locality: Provincia de Santiago, Chile.
1932 Liolaemus altissimus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 98: 197. Type-locality: Fierro Carrera, Río San Francisco, 2700 m, near Cerro Plomo, Provincia Santiago, Chile.

Distribution: Cordilleran regions from 32° to 42°, Chile and Argentina.

Content: Four subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Lateral stripes present (Fig. 42)---------2
   Lateral stripes absent----------altissimus

2. Belly not black; fewer than 60 scales around midbody----------3
   Belly black (Fig. 43); more than 60 scales around midbody----------neuquensis

3. Sides of body without black blotches; occipital band without red color---------4
   Sides of body with black blotches (Fig. 44); occipital band reddish-olive---------araucaniensis

4. Occipital band with rhomboidal spots not connected with vertebral line (Fig. 45)----------moradoensis
   Occipital band with transverse lines connected with vertebral line (Fig. 46)----------altissimus

Clave de subespecies

1. Cintas laterales presentes(Fig. 42)-------2
   Cintas laterales ausentes--------altissimus

2. Vientre no negro; menos de 60 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo----------3
   Vientre negro;(Fig. 43); más de 60 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------neuquensis

3. Lados del cuerpo sin bloques negros; banda occipital sin color rojo----------4
   Lados del cuerpo con bloques negros (Fig. 44); banda occipital roja oliva---------araucaniensis

4. Banda occipital con manchas romboidales no conectadas con línea vertebral (Fig. 45)----------moradoensis
   Banda occipital con líneas transversales conectadas con una línea vertebral (Fig. 46)----------altissimus

Fig. 42. L. a. neuquensis, dorsum Fig. 43. L. a. neuquensis, venter Fig. 44. L. a. araucaniensis

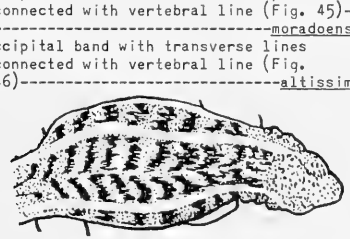

Fig. 45. L. a. moradoensis

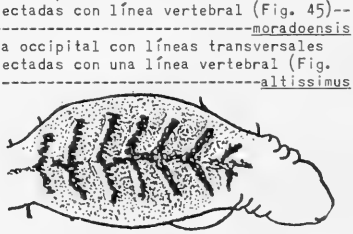

Fig. 46. L. a. altissimus

Liolaemus altissimus altissimus Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus altissimus altissimus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 98: 197, figs. 1-2.
1966 Liolaemus altissimus altissimus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 299, col. pl. 18.

Distribution: High cordilleras of Provincia Santiago, Chile.

Liolaemus altissimus araucaniensis Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus altissimus araucaniensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 98: 205. Type-locality: Volcán Villarrica, Provincia Cautín, Chile, 1400 m.
1966 Liolaemus altissimus araucaniensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 305.

Distribution: Cordillera de Cautín, Chile.

Liolaemus altissimus moradoensis Hellmich

1950 Liolaemus altissimus moradoënsis Hellmich, Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München, 1: 136, pl. 11, figs. 22-23. Type-locality: Lo Valdés, Laguna de Morado, Volcán Morado, Provincia Santiago, Chile, 2400 m.
1966 Liolaemus altissimus moradoensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 302, fig. 44, col. pl. 19.

Distribution: Volcán Morado, Provincia Santiago, Chile.

Liolaemus altissimus neuquensis Müller and Hellmich

1939 Liolaemus altissimus neuquensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 125: 113, fig. 1. Type-locality: Volcán Copahué, Provincia de Neuquén, Argentina, about 1800 m.

Distribution: High Cordilleras, Provincia de Neuquén, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS BIBRONII (Bell)

1843 Proctotretus Bibronii Bell, Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, 5, Reptiles: 6, pl. 3, fig. 1. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Patagonia, Argentina.
1845 Leiolaemus Bellii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 212. Type-locality: Chile.
1885 Liolaemus bibronii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 146.
1966 Liolaemus bibroni—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 204, fig. 30, col. pl. 11.

Distribution: Patagonian regions of Argentina and Chile, in Cordillera to Mendoza Province in Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS BOULENGERI Koslowsky

1896 Liolaemus Boulengeri Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 7: 176, pl. 3. Type-locality: Near Las Cordilleras de los Andes, Territorio de Chubut, Argentina.
1910 Liolaemus microphalis Werner, Zool. Jahrb., Abt. Syst. Geog. Biol. Tiere, 28: 268. Type-locality: Chile (in error).

Distribution: Middle elevations; Provincias Mendoza to Chubut, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS BUERGERI Werner

1907 Liolaemus buergeri Werner, in Bürger, Anales Univ. Chile, 1907: 6, pl. 1, fig. 1. Type-locality: Planchón, Cordillera de Curicó, Provincia de Curicó, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus buergeri—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 287, col. pl. 21.

Distribution: High mountains of Provincias de Curicó and Talca, Chile; 35° to 42° in cordillera of Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS CHACOENSIS Shreve

1948 Liolaemus chacoensis Shreve, Copeia, 1948: 111. Type-locality: Fortín Guachalla, Río Pilcomayo, Chaco, Paraguay.
1960 Liolaemus chacoensis—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerische Akad. Wiss. New Ser., 101: 38.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LIOLAEMUS CHILIENSIS (Lesson)

1830 Calotes chiliensis Lesson, in Duperrey, Voyage sur la Coquille, 2 (1): 36, pl. 1, fig. 2. Type-locality: Talcahuano, Provincia de Concepción, Chile.
1835 Tropidurus olivaceus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 268c. Type-locality: Chile.
1843 Liolaemus chilensis—Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 75.
1966 Liolaemus chilensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 170, figs. 45, 60; col. pl. 8.

Distribution: Lowlands of Coquimbo to Cautín provinces, Chile; Neuquén, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS CONSTANZAE Donoso-Barros

1961 Liolaemus constanzae Donoso-Barros, Copeia, 1961: 389, fig. 1b. Type-locality: Peine, Antofagasta, Chile, 3000 m.
1966 Liolaemus constanzae—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 239, col. pl. 17.

Distribution: San Pedro de Atacama Valley, Salar de Atacama, Peine, Antofagasta Province, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS CYANOGASTER (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus cyanogaster Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 273. Type-locality: Chile.
1885 Liolaemus cyanogaster—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 145.

Distribution: Concepción to Chiloé Island, Chile; Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapí, Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Scales around midbody 58-60; dorsal scales smooth or slightly keeled; also see Fig. 47----------brattstroemi
Fewer than 58 scales around midbody; dorsal scales strongly keeled; also see Fig. 48----------cyanogaster

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas al medio del cuerpo 58-60; escamas dorsales lisas o ligeramente quilladas; también ver Fig. 47----------brattstroemi
Menos de 58 escamas al medio del cuerpo; escamas dorsales fuertemente quilladas; también ver Fig. 48----------cyanogaster

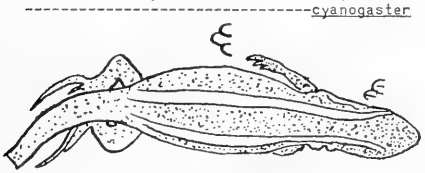

Fig. 47. L. cyanogaster brattstroemi, with outlines of body scales

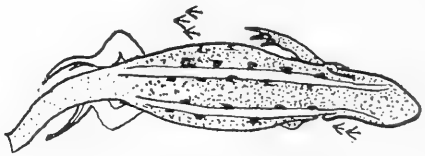

Fig. 48. L. cyanogaster cyanogaster, with outlines of body scales

Liolaemus cyanogaster cyanogaster (Duméril and Bibron)

1846 Proctotretus intermedius Duméril, Voyage autour du Monde sur la Frégate La Venus, Atlas (1846): pl. 2, figs. 1a-d; text (1855): 290.
1961 L.[iolaemus] c.[yanogaster] cyanogaster—Donoso-Barros, Copeia, 1961: 486.
1966 Liolaemus cyanogaster cyanogaster—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 184, figs. 30, 45, 60; col. pl. 10.

Distribution: Concepción to Puerto Montt, Chile, Nahuel Huapí, Argentina.

Liolaemus cyanogaster brattstroemi Donoso-Barros

1961 Liolaemus cyanogaster brattstroemi Donoso-Barros, Copeia, 1961: 486, fig. 1. Type-locality: Forest near Lechagua, Chiloé Island, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus cyanogaster brattstroemi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 187, fig. 47.

Distribution: Chiloé Island, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS DARWINII (Bell)

1843 Proctotretus Darwinii Bell, Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, 5, Reptiles: 14, pl. 7, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Bahía Blanca, northern Patagonia, Argentina.
1885 Liolaemus darwinii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 155.
1966 Liolaemus darwini—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 281, figs. 31, 61; col. pl. 19.

Distribution: Patagonia, Argentina; Lago Buenos Aires, Provincia de Aisén, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS DORBIGNYI Koslowsky

1898 Liolaemus D'Orbignyi Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 174, pl. 2. Type-locality: Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus d'orbignyi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 285, figs. 44, 62.

Distribution: Catamarca; Argentina; Patagonia to Laguna Amarga, Territorio de Magallanes, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS ELONGATUS Koslowsky

1896 Liolaemus elongatus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 7: 448, pl. 1. Type-locality: Near the Cordilleras, Territorio Chubut, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincia de Mendoza to Chubut, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS FITZGERALDI Boulenger

1899 Liolaemus fitzgeraldi Boulenger, in Fitzgerald, The Highest Andes: 355, fig. 1. Type-locality: Puente del Inca, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus fitzgeraldi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 307, col. pl. 20.

Distribution: Both sides of Andes, near International Highway between Chile and Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS FITZINGERII (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus Fitzingerii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 286. Type-locality: Chile.
1858 Eulaemus affinis Girard, U.S. Expl. Exped., Herp.: 366. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado and Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina.
1888 Liolaemus melanops Burmeister, An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 3: 252. Type-locality: Quele-Cura, Chubut, Patagonia, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus fitzingeri—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 293, figs. 30, 53, 69, col. pl. 20.

Distribution: Patagonia of Chile and Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS FUSCUS Boulenger

1885 Liolaemus fuscus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 144, pl. 10, fig. 2. Type-locality: Valparaíso, Chile.
1898 Liolaemus erythrogaster Werner, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4: 250, pl. 13, fig. 3. Type-locality: Coquimbo, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus fuscus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 195, fig. 59, col. pl. 11.

Distribution: Coquimbo to Ñuble, Chile; some Patagonian areas of Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS GOETSCHI Müller and Hellmich

1938 Liolaemus goetschi Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 123: 130, fig. 1. Type-locality: Road to Laguna Playa, near Fuerte General Roca, Argentina.

Distribution: Northern Patagonian region, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS GRACILIS (Bell)

1843 Proctotretus gracilis Bell, Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, 5, Reptiles: 4, pl. 1, fig. 2. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Argentina.
1885 Liolaemus gracilis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 145.

Distribution: Patagonia, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS GRAVENHORSTII (Gray)

1845 Leiodera Gravenhorstii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 211. Type-locality: Chile.
1855 Proctotretus stantoni Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854: 227. Type-locality: Santiago, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus gravenhorsti—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 180, fig. 60, col. pl. 8.

Distribution: Central Chile.

LIOLAEMUS KINGII (Bell)

1843 Proctotretus Kingii Bell, Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S.Beagle, 5, Reptiles: 13, pl. 6, fig. 1. Type-locality: Puerto Deseado, Argentina.
1885 Liolaemus kingii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 149.
1966 Liolaemus kingi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 273, figs. 31, 64; col. pl. 19.

Distribution: Southern Patagonian region, Argentina and Chile.

LIOLAEMUS KRIEGI Müller and Hellmich

1939 Liolaemus kriegi Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 127: 44, fig. 1. Type-locality: Estancia El Cóndor, Bariloche, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus kriegi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 289, fig. 43, col. pl. 21.

Distribution: Southern Argentina; eastern slopes of Andes in Curicó, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS LEMNISCATUS Gravenhorst

1838 Liolaemus lemniscatus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 18: 731, pl. 54, fig. 12. Type-locality: Valparaíso, Chile.
1838 Liolaemus hieroglyphicus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 18: 732. Type-locality: Cauquenes, Chile.
1847 Proctotretus mosaicus Hombron and Jacquinot, in Dumont-D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Oceanie sur . . . l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, Reptiles: pl. 2, fig. 1. Type-locality: Talcahuano, Chile.
1855 Proctotretus femoratus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854: 227. Type-locality: Santiago, Chile.
1885 Liolaemus lemniscatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 143.
1966 Liolaemus lemniscatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 191, figs. 32, 59; col. pl. 10.

Distribution: Coquimbo to Cautín, Chile; Pino Hachado Valley, Patagonian Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS LEOPARDINUS Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus leopardinus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 309. Type-locality: Fierro Carrera, Valle del Río San Francisco, Cerro El Plomo, Cordillera de Santiago, Chile, 2700 m.

Distribution: High mountains in Cajón del Mapocho, Valle del Volcán and Cerro Ramón, Provincia Santiago, Chile.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsal spots not arranged in transverse rows; fewer than 85 scales around midbody----------2
   Dorsal spots arranged in transverse rows (Fig. 49); more than 85 scales around midbody----------ramonensis

2. Dorsal spots not prominent, large and confluent on vertebral region (Fig. 50)----------valdesianus
   Dorsal spots small, well marked, not confluent on vertebral region (Fig. 51)----------leopardinus

Clave de subespecies

1. Manchas dorsales no dispuestas en bandas transversales; menos de 85 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------2
   Manchas dorsales dispuestes en fajas transversales (Fig. 49); más de 85 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------ramonensis

2. Manchas dorsales débilmente estampadas y confluentes en la región vertebral (Fig. 50)----------valdesianus
   Manchas dorsales bien estampadas no confluentes en la región vertebral (Fig. 51)----------leopardinus

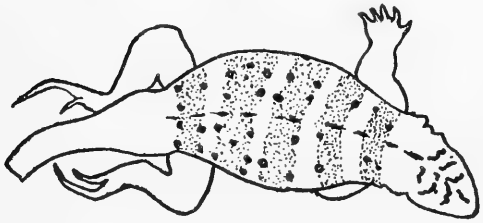

Fig. 49. L. leopardinus ramonensis

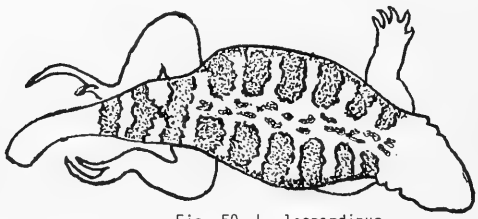

Fig. 50. L. leopardinus valdesianus

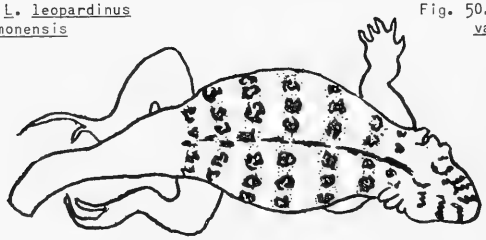

Fig. 51. L. leopardinus leopardinus

Liolaemus leopardinus leopardinus Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus leopardinus leopardinus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 309, fig. 1.
1966 Liolaemus leopardinus leopardinus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 311, fig. 42, col. pl. 22.

Distribution: High mountains near Cajón del Mapocho, Provincia Santiago, Chile.

Liolaemus leopardinus ramonensis Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus leopardinus ramonensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 314, fig. 2. Type-locality: Cerro de Ramón, Provincia Santiago, Chile, 2600 m.
1966 Liolaemus leopardinus ramonensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 311, fig. 42, col. pl. 22.

Distribution: Cerro de Ramón, Chile.

Liolaemus leopardinus valdesianus Hellmich

1950 Liolaemus leopardinus valdesianus Hellmich, Veröff. Zool. Staatsamml. München, 1: 142, pl. 12, figs. 28-29. Type-locality: Baños Morales, Lo Valdes, Provincia Santiago, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus leopardinus valdesianus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 313, fig. 42, col. pl. 23.

Distribution: High mountains of Cajón del Río Maipo, Provincia Santiago, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS LINEOMACULATUS Boulenger

1885 Liolaemus lineomaculatus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 149. Type-locality: Patagonia.
1966 Liolaemus lineomaculatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 275, figs. 31, 69; col. pl. 19.

Distribution: Southern Patagonia of Chile and Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS LORENZMUELLERI Hellmich

1950 Liolaemus lorenzmülleri Hellmich, Veröff. Zool. Staatsamml. München, 1: 144, pl. 12, figs. 26, 27. Type-locality: Nueva Elqui, Coquimbo, Chile, 2300 m.
1966 Liolaemus lorenzmülleri—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 297, fig. 43.

Distribution: Region of type locality, 2300-3200 m.

LIOLAEMUS LUTZAE Mertens

1938 Liolaemus lutzae Mertens, Zool. Anz., 123: 221, fig. 1. Type-locality: Recreio dos Bandeirantes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Distribution: Coastal areas of Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara, Brazil.

LIOLAEMUS MAGELLANICUS (Hombron and Jacquinot)

1847 Proctotretus magellanicus Hombron and Jacquinot, in Dumont-D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Oceanie sur . . . l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, Reptiles: pl. 2, fig. 2. Type-locality: Havre Pecquet, Estrecho de Magallanes, Chile.
1904 Liolaemus (Saccodeira) proximus Werner, Hamburger Magalhaenische Sammelreise, 1, Reptilien und Batrachier: 12, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Ultima Esperanza, southwest Patagonia, Chile.
1909 Liolaemus hatcheri Stejneger, Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia, 3: 218. Type-locality: North of Río Santa Cruz, Territorio de Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina.
1910 Saccodeira arenaria Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 26. Type-locality: Punta Arenas, Estrecho de Magallanes, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus magellanicus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 277, fig. 64, col. pl. 19.

Distribution: Tierra del Fuego and southern Patagonia of Chile and Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS MOCQUARDI Pellegrin

1909 Liolaemus Mocquardi Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 326. Type-locality: Créqui and Sénéchal, higher plateau of Bolivia and Peru; Tiahuanacu, La Paz, Bolivia.
1966 Liolaemus mocquardi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 325, fig. 51, col. pl. 20.

Distribution: Altiplano of Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

LIOLAEMUS MODESTUS Tschudi

1845 L.[iolaemus (Sauridis)] modestus Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 2 (1): 157. Type-locality: Peru; further specified as Miraflores, Peru, by Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., 1846, 34.
1907 Liolaemus modestus—Roux, Rev. Suisse Zool., 15: 297.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LIOLAEMUS MONTICOLA Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus monticola Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 99: 177. Type-locality: Valle del Río San Francisco, Santiago, Chile, 1700 m.

Distribution: Cordillera de la Costa in Central Chile; Andean Cordillera in Chillán and Cautín, Chile.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 80 scales around midbody--------2
   Fewer than 80 scales around midbody--------
   ----------monticola

2. Dorsum and pileus melanistic---chillanensis
   Dorsum and pileus not melanistic----------
   ----------villaricensis

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 80 escamas al medio del cuerpo-----2
   Menos de 80 escamas al medio del cuerpo----
   ----------monticola

2. Dorso y pileus melánicos-------chillanensis
   Dorso y pileus no melánicos---villaricensis

Liolaemus monticola monticola Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus monticola monticola Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 99: 177, fig. 1.
1966 Liolaemus monticola monticola—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 226, col. pl. 14.

Distribution: Cordillera de los Andes and Cordillera de la Costa, central Chile.

Liolaemus monticola chillanensis Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus monticola chillanensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 99: 183, fig. 2. Type-locality: Termas de Chillán, Ñuble, Chile, 1700 m.
1966 Liolaemus monticola chillanensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 229, fig. 40, col. pl. 14.

Distribution: Provincia de Ñuble, Cordillera de los Andes, Chile.

Liolaemus monticola villaricensis Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus monticola villaricensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 99: 189, fig. 3. Type-locality: Volcán Villarrica, Chile, 1400 m.
1966 Liolaemus monticola villaricensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 231, fig. 40.

Distribution: Cordillera de Cautín, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS MULTIFORMIS (Cope)

1876 Proctotretus multiformis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 173. Type-locality: Lago Titicaca, Peru.
1885 Liolaemus multiformis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 153.

Distribution: High plateau of Andes between Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsal scales distinctly keeled, smaller than ventrals----------simonsii
   Dorsal scales smooth or indistinctly keeled, slightly smaller than ventrals----
   ----------multiformis

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas dorsales distintamente quilladas y menores que ventrales----------simonsii
   Escamas dorsales lisas o indistintamente quilladas, ligeramente menores que ventrales----------multiformis

Liolaemus multiformis multiformis (Cope)

1891 Liolaemus Lenzi Boettger, Zool. Anz., 14: 344. Type-locality: Lago Titicaca, Bolivia.
1895 Liolaemus andinus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6: 338, pl. 3. Type-locality: Andes of Catamarca, Argentina.
1901 Liolaemus annectens Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 7: 546. Type-locality: Caylloma and Sumbay, Andes of Peru.
1902 Liolaemus tropidonotus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 10: 397. Type-locality: Tirapata, north of Lago Titicaca, Peru, 13000 ft.
1909 Liolaemus variabilis Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 327. Type-locality: Although Pellegrin gave no locality for this as a species, the localities given for the following three varieties were identical. These were: Tiahuanaco (= Tiahuanacu), La Paz, Bolivia; Créqui and Sénéchal, noted as on the high plateaus of Peru and Bolivia on p. 326. Guibé, Catalogue des Types de Lézards, Paris, 1954, 49, does not mention the latter localities at all.
1909 [Liolaemus variabilis] var. Crequii Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 327. Type-locality: See variabilis, above.
1909 [Liolaemus variabilis] var. Neveui Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 327. Type-locality: See variabilis, above.
1909 [Liolaemus variabilis] var. Courtyi Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 328. Type-locality: See variabilis, above.
1909 Liolaemus bolivianus Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 328. Type-locality: Créqui and Maréchal, high plateaus of Peru and Bolivia.
1966 Liolaemus multiformis multiformis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 317, figs. 49, 50, 73, col. pl. 24.

Distribution: Altiplano of Peru, Chile and Bolivia.

Liolaemus multiformis simonsii Boulenger

?1898 [Liolaemus signifer] var. montanus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 182, pl. 6, fig. 6. Type-locality: Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina.
1902 Liolaemus Simonsii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 10: 398. Type-locality: Potosí, Challapata, and Uyuni, Bolivia.
1924 Liolaemus annectens orientalis Müller, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 11: 81. Type-locality: Río Pilcomayo, between Tarija and San Francisco, Bolivia.
1933 Liolaemus multiformis simonsii—Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 35.

Distribution: Southwestern Andes of Bolivia; northern Andes of Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS MULTIMACULATUS (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus multimaculatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 290. Type-locality: Chile.
1857 Ortholaemus Beaglii Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 199. Type-locality: None given; Bahía Blanca, Argentina, is original locality for specimens upon which Bell's plate was based and for which Girard proposed this name, according to Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2, 1885, 158.
1885 Liolaemus multimaculatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 158.

Distribution: Known only from Argentinian Patagonia; records from Chile are erroneous.

LIOLAEMUS NIGROMACULATUS (Wiegmann)

1835 Tropidurus nigromaculatus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 229. Type-locality: Chile; restricted to Huasco, Chile, by Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 101, 1933, 129.
1885 Liolaemus nigromaculatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 147.

Distribution: Atacama Province to Valparaíso Province, Chile.

Content: Eight subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Melanistic (Fig. 52)----------2
Not melanistic----------3

Clave de subespecies

1. Lagartos melánicos (Fig. 52)----------2
Lagartos no melánicos----------3

2. Belly black----------ater
   Belly not black----------sieversi

3. With dorsal pattern; ground color not pale grayish----------4
   Without dorsal pattern; ground color pale grayish (Figs. 53,54)----------bisignatus

2. Vientre negro----------ater
   Vientre no negro----------sieversi

3. Con diseño dorsal; color general no grisáceo pálido----------4
   Sin diseño dorsal; color general gris (Figs. 53,54) ----------bisignatus

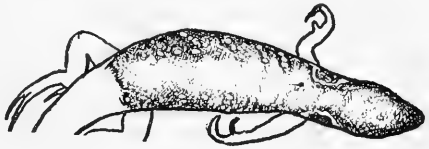

Fig. 52. L. nigromaculatus ater

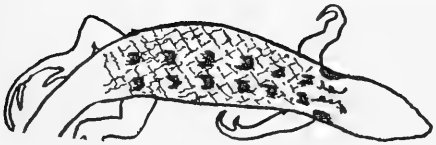

Fig. 53. L. nigromaculatus bisignatus

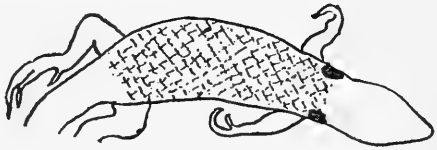

Fig. 54. L. nigromaculatus bisignatus

4. Scales on sides of neck enlarged and prominent; those on neck fold mucronate--5
   Scales on sides of neck not very enlarged or prominent; those on neck fold not mucronate----------6

5. Sulphurous yellow bars across back (Fig. 55); fewer than 55 scales around midbody----------zapallarensis
   Two longitudinal pale dorsolateral stripes (Fig. 56); more than 55 scales around midbody----------kuhlmanni

4. Escamas a los lados del cuello ensanchadas y sobresalientes; en el pliegue mucronadas----------5
   Escamas en los lados del cuello no ensanchadas ni sobresalientes; en el pliegue no mucronadas----------6

5. Barras amarillento sulfúreas a través del dorso (Fig. 55); menos de 55 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------zapallarensis
   Dos cintas longitudinales claras a los lados del dorso (Fig. 56); más de 55 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------kuhlmanni

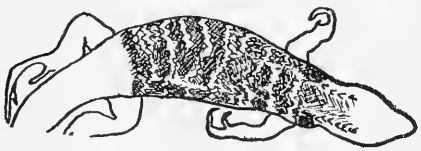

Fig. 55. L. nigromaculatus zapallarensis

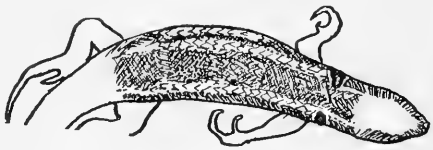

Fig. 56. L. nigromaculatus kuhlmanni

6. Not as below (Figs. 58,59)----------7
   Scales on sides of neck larger than dorsal neck scales; dorsally brown with two mid-dorsal dark lines (Fig. 57)-nigromaculatus

6. No como el siguiente (Figs. 58,59)--------7
   Escamas laterales de los lados de la nuca mayores que las dorsales de la nuca; dorsalmente pardo con dos líneas dorsales oscuras (Fig. 57)----------nigromaculatus

Fig. 57. L. nigromaculatus nigromaculatus

7. Temporal scales smooth; more than 49 scales around midbody----------copiapensis
Temporal scales weakly keeled; fewer than 49 scales around midbody-------atacamensis

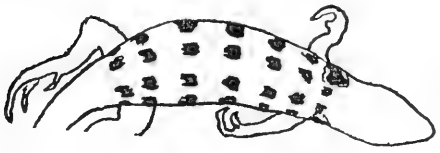

Fig. 58. L. nigromaculatus atacamensis

7. Escamas temporales lisas; más de 49 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------copiapensis
Escamas temporales débilmente quilladas; menos de 49 escamas al medio del cuerpo---
----------atacamensis

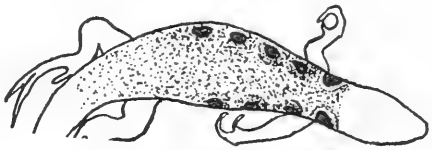

Fig. 59. L. nigromaculatus atacamensis

Liolaemus nigromaculatus nigromaculatus (Wiegmann)

1835 Tropidurus oxycephalus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 232. Type-locality: Chile.
1838 Liolaemus conspersus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 18: 737, pl. 54, fig. 14. Type-locality: Cauquenes, Chile.
1845 Liolaemus inconspicuus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 213. Type-locality: Chile.
1860 Proctotretus pallidus Philippi, Reise durch die Wueste Atacama: 166, pl. 6, fig. 3. Type-locality: Paposo, Chile.
1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus nigromaculatus—Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 101: 127.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus nigromaculatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 242, figs. 20, 34.

Distribution: Huasco Valley and adjacent areas, Chile.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus atacamensis Müller and Hellmich

1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus atacamensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 103: 129, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Atacama, northeastern Copiapó, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus atacamensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 252, fig. 39, col. pl. 16.

Distribution: Desert areas in Coquimbo and Atacama, Chile.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus ater Müller and Hellmich

1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus ater Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 101: 129. Type-locality: Isla de Pájaros, Puerto Coquimbo, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus ater—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 261.

Distribution: Small islands in Bahía, Coquimbo, Chile.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus bisignatus (Philippi)

1860 Proctotretus bisignatus Philippi, Reise durch die Wueste Atacama: 166, pl. 6, fig. 2. Type-locality: Unknown.
1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus bisignatus—Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 103: 132, fig. 3.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus bisignatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 250, fig. 39, col. pl. 16.

Distribution: Coastal areas of Atacama, Chile.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus copiapensis Müller and Hellmich

1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus copiapensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 103: 135. Type-locality: Copiapó, Atacama, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus copiapoensis—Donoso-Barros (in error for copiapensis), Reptiles de Chile: 255.

Distribution: Copiapó and adjacent areas, Chile.

Lioaemus nigromaculatus kuhlmanni Müller and Hellmich

1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus kuhlmanni Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 103: 139, fig. 5. Type-locality: Jalmel, Los Andes, Chile; corrected to Jahuel de los Andes, Chile by Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile, 1966, 247.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus kuhlmani—Donoso-Barros (in error for kuhlmanni), Reptiles de Chile: 245, fig. 34, col. pls. 15, 17.

Distribution: Coastal plateau from Valparaíso to Coquimbo, Chile.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus sieversi Donoso-Barros

1954 Liolaemus nigromaculatus sieversi Donoso-Barros, Zooiatria, 3 (11): 4, fig. 2. Type-locality: Isla de los Locos, Bahía Pichidangui, Provincia de Coquimbo, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus sieversi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 259, fig. 47, col. pl. 17.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Liolaemus nigromaculatus zapallarensis Müller and Hellmich

1933 Liolaemus nigromaculatus zapallarensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 103: 137, fig. 4. Type-locality: Zapallar, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigromaculatus zapallarensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 247, figs. 39, 47; col. pl. 15.

Distribution: Coastal border from Aconcagua to Coquimbo, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS NIGROVIRIDIS Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus nigroviridis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 318. Type-locality: Valle del Río San Francisco, Santiago, Chile, 2400 m.

Distribution: Andes and Cordillera de la Costa, between southern Antofagasta and Santiago provinces, Chile.

Content: Four subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. More than 65 scales around midbody--------2
   Fewer than 65 scales around midbody-------3

2. Neck same width as head; temporal scales smooth; four supraoculars; flanks reddish----------nigroroseus
   Neck more slender than head; temporal scales keeled; fewer than four supraoculars; flanks greenish----------minor

3. Dorsal black bars alternating with yellowish green areas----------nigroviridis
   Dorsal black bars alternating with sky blue interspaces----------campanae

Clave de subespecies

1. Más de 65 escamas al medio del cuerpo-----2
   Menos de 65 escamas al medio del cuerpo---3

2. Cuello del mismo ancho que cabeza; escamas temporales lisas; cuatro supraoculares; flancos rojizos----------nigroroseus
   Cuello más delgado que la cabeza; escamas temporales quilladas; menos de cuatro supraoculares; flancos del cuerpo verdosos----------minor

3. Barras dorsales alternan con áreas verde amarillentas----------nigroviridis
   Barras dorsales negras alternan con espacios celestes----------campanae

Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroviridis Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroviridis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 318, fig. 3.
1966 Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroviridis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 261, fig. 41; col. pl. 14.

Distribution: Cajón del Mapocho, Cordillera de los Andes, Santiago, Chile.

Liolaemus nigroviridis campanae Hellmich

1950 Liolaemus nigroviridis campanae Hellmich, Veröff. Zool. Staatsamml. Munchen, 1: 152, pl. 2, figs. 24-25. Type-locality: Cerro Campana, Valparaíso, Chile, 1800 m.
1966 Liolaemus nigroviridis campanae—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 267, fig. 41, col. pl. 14.

Distribution: Cerro El Roble and Cerro Campana, in Cordillera de la Costa, Chile.

Liolaemus nigroviridis minor Müller and Hellmich

1932 Liolaemus nigroviridis minor Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 97: 326, fig. 4a-b. Type-locality: Valle del Volcán, Provincia de Santiago, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus nigroviridis minor—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 264, fig. 41, col. pl. 15.

Distribution: El Valle del Río Maipo, Provincia de Santiago, Chile, 1800-3000 m.

Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroroseus Donoso-Barros

1966 Liolaemus nigroviridis nigroroseus Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 271, col. pl. 14. Type-locality: San Pedro de Atacama, Cordillera de Purico, Provincia de Antofagasta, Chile.

Distribution: Cordilleras de Antofagasta and Atacama, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS NITIDUS (Wiegmann)

1835 Tropidurus nitidus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 234, pl. 17, fig. 2. Type-locality: Chile.
1838 Liolaemus lineatus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 18: 723, pl. 54, figs. 1-7. Type-locality: Valparaíso, Chile.
1838 Liolaemus unicolor Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 18: 728. Type-locality: Cauquenes, Chile.
1838 Liolaemus marmoratus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop-Carol., 18: 729, pl. 54, fig. 11. Type-locality: Cauquenes, Chile.
1885 Liolaemus nitidus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 140.
1966 Liolaemus nitidus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 173, figs. 32, 53, 60; col. pl. 9.

Distribution: Coquimbo to Maule, in coastal areas near Cordillera de la Costa, also found in Andes and Cordillera de la Costa in central Chile.

LIOLAEMUS OCCIPITALIS Boulenger

1885 Liolaemus occipitalis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 15: 192. Type-locality: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1925 Liolaemus glieschi Ahl, Zool. Anz., 62: 88. Type-locality: Torres, Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Distribution: Coastal area, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

LIOLAEMUS ORNATUS Koslowsky

1898 Liolaemus ornatus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 178, pl. 5. Type-locality: Cordillera de Jujuy, Argentina.
?1898 [Liolaemus signifer] var. multicolor Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 182. Type-locality: Provincia de Jujuy, Argentina.
1909 Liolaemus pulcher Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 325. Type-locality: Créqui and Sénéchal, high plateau of Peru and Bolivia; and Tiahuanacu, Bolivia.
1966 Liolaemus ornatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 323, figs. 44, 51-52; col. pl. 20.

Distribution: Altiplano of Chile, Argentina and Bolivia.

LIOLAEMUS PANTHERINUS Pellegrin

1909 Liolaemus pantherinus Pellegrin, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909: 324. Type-locality: Créqui and Sénéchal, high plateau of Peru and Bolivia.
1966 Liolaemus pantherinus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 327, fig. 52; col. pl. 21.

Distribution: Altiplano of Peru, Bolivia and Chile.

LIOLAEMUS PAULINAE Donoso-Barros

1961 Liolaemus paulinae Donoso-Barros, Copeia, 1961: 387, fig. 1c. Type-locality: Calama, Río Loa, Provincia de Antofagasta, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus paulinae—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 189, fig. 48; col. pl. 10.

Distribution: Vicinity of Calama, Antofagasta, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS PICTUS (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus pictus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 276. Type-locality: Chile.
1845 Leiolaemus pictus—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 213.

Distribution: Southern Chilean forests from Malleco to Chiloé and adjacent islands; Nahuel Huapí, Argentina.

Content: Four subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Fewer than 77 scales around midbody-------2
   More than 77 scales around midbody---------
   ----------argentinus

2. Ground color not melanistic---------------3
   Ground color melanistic----------major

3. Lateral back bands greenish; fewer than 64 scales around midbody----------chiloensis
   Lateral back bands yellowish-white; more than 64 scales around midbody-------pictus

Clave de subespecies

1. Menos de 77 escamas al medio del cuerpo---2
   Más de 77 escamas al medio del cuerpo------
   ----------argentinus

2. Color general no melánico-----------------3
   Color general melánico----------major

3. Bandas laterales del dorso verdosas; menos de 64 escamas alrededor del medio del cuerpo----------chiloensis
   Bandas laterales blanco amarillentas; más de 64 escamas al medio del cuerpo---pictus

Liolaemus pictus pictus (Duméril and Bibron)

1848 Chrysosaurus morio Gay, Historia Física y Política de Chile, 2: 47. Type-locality: Valdivia, Chile.
1868 Proctotretus prasinus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 120. Type-locality: Chile.
1930 Liolaemus pictus pictus—Burt and Burt, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 78 (6): 17.
1966 Liolaemus pictus pictus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 215, figs. 34, 68, col. pl. 11.

Distribution: Concepción to Puerto Montt, Chile.

Liolaemus pictus argentinus Müller and Hellmich

1939 Liolaemus pictus argentinus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 128: 7, fig. 2. Type-locality: Estancia El Cóndor, Lago Nahuel Huapí, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus pictus argentinus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 224.

Distribution: Nahuel Huapí and adjacent areas, Argentina.

Liolaemus pictus chiloeensis Müller and Hellmich

1939 Liolaemus pictus chiloëensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 128: 12. Type-locality: Ancud, Chiloé Island, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus pictus chiloëensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 219, col. pl. 11.

Distribution: Chiloé Island, Chile.

Liolaemus pictus major Boulenger

1885 [Liolaemus pictus] var. major Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 152. Type-locality: Chile.
1931 Liolaemus pictus major—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 278.
1966 Liolaemus pictus major—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 222.

Distribution: Islands adjacent to Chiloé Island, Chile.

LIOLAEMUS PLATEI Werner

1898 Liolaemus platei Werner, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4: 255, pl. 13, fig. 2. Type-locality: Coquimbo, Chile.

Distribution: Distribution discontinuous; Copiapó and Coquimbo; Curicó, Chile.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies	Clave de subespecies
1. Fewer than 60 scales around midbody--platei More than 60 scales around midbody--------- ----------curicensis	1. Menos de 60 escamas al medio cuerpo--platei Más de 60 escamas al medio cuerpo---------- ----------curicensis

Liolaemus platei platei Werner

1938 Liolaemus platei platei—Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 122: 231.
1966 Liolaemus platei platei—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 234, fig. 46; col. pl. 15.

Distribution: Coquimbo and Atacama, Chile.

Liolaemus platei curicensis Müller and Hellmich

1938 Liolaemus platei curicensis Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 122: 231, fig. 2. Type-locality: Los Queñes, Curicó, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus platei curicensis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 237, fig. 46.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LIOLAEMUS ROBERTMERTENSI Hellmich

1964 Liolaemus robertmertensi Hellmich, Senckenbergiana Biol., 45: 505, fig. 1. Type-locality: Mountains in region of Belém, Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina.

Distribution: Cordillera de Catamarca, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS ROTHI Koslowsky

1898 Liolaemus Rothi Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 177, pl. 4. Type-locality: Territorio de Neuquén, Argentina.

Distribution: Patagonia, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS RUIBALI Donoso-Barros

1961 Liolaemus ruibali Donoso-Barros, Copeia, 1961: 390, fig. 1a. Type-locality: Between Villavicencio and Uspallata, Mendoza, Argentina, 3000 m.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

LIOLAEMUS SCHROEDERI Müller and Hellmich

1938 Liolaemus schröderi Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 122: 225, fig. 1. Type-locality: Los Queñes, Curicó, Chile, 1600 m.
1966 Liolaemus schröderi—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 177, fig. 46; col. pl. 8.

Distribution: Coastal Cordillera and Andes between Talca and Santiago, central Chile.

LIOLAEMUS SIGNIFER (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus Signifer Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 288. Type-locality: Chile.
1882 Liolaemus signifer var. zonatus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 181, pl. 6, fig. 3. Type-locality: Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina.
1966 Liolaemus signifer—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 329, col. pl. 21.

Distribution: Altiplano of Chile, Bolivia and Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS TENUIS (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus tenuis Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 279. Type-locality: Chile.
1885 Liolaemus tenuis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 152.

Distribution: Southern Coquimbo province to Puerto Montt, Chile.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsal spots not reduced (Fig. 60); females without lateral black blotches (Fig. 61)----------tenuis
Dorsal spotting reduced to tiny punctulations (Fig. 62); females with lateral black blotches (Fig. 63)----punctatissimus

Clave de subespecies

1. Diseño dorsal formado por manchitas de regular tamaño (Fig. 60); hembras sin depósitos melánicos en los flancos (Fig. 61)----------tenuis
Diseño dorsal con manchitas puntiformes (Fig. 62); hembras con depósitos melánicos en los flancos (Fig. 63)----punctatissimus

Fig. 60. L. tenuis tenuis, male

Fig. 61. L. tenuis tenuis, female

Fig. 62. L. tenuis punctatissimus, male

Fig. 63. L. tenuis punctatissimus, female

Liolaemus tenuis tenuis (Duméril and Bibron)

1856 Tropidurus ptychopleurus Lichtenstein, Nomenclator Reptilium et Amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis: 9. Type-locality: None given.
1932 [Liolaemus] tenuis tenuis—Goetsch and Hellmich, Zeits. für Induktive Abstammungs-und Vererbungslehre, 62: 70.
1966 Liolaemus tenuis tenuis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 207, figs. 30, 70; col. pl. 12.

Distribution: Southern Coquimbo to Puerto Montt, Chile.

Liolaemus tenuis punctatissimus Müller and Hellmich

?1856 Proctotretus niger Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 233. Type-locality: Isla Quinquina, Chile; in error for Isla Quiriguina, Chile.
1932 Liolaemus tenuis micropunctatus Goetsch and Hellmich (nomen nudum), Zeits. für Induktive Abstammungs-und Vererbungslehre, 62: 70.
1933 Liolaemus tenuis punctatissimus Müller and Hellmich, Zool. Anz., 104: 307, fig. 2. Type-locality: Parque Lota, Lota, Concepción, Chile.
1966 Liolaemus tenuis punctatissimus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 212, figs. 43, 70; col. pl. 12.

Distribution: Coastal border, Concepción to southern Chile.

LIOLAEMUS WIEGMANNII (Duméril and Bibron)

1837 Proctotretus Wiegmannii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 284. Type-locality: Chile.
1857 Ortholaemus Fitzroii Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-locality: Maldonado, Bahía Blanca, and Río Negro, Argentina; taken from Girard, U.S. Exploring Expedition, Herp., 1858, 373.
1885 Liolaemus wiegmannii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 156.

Distribution: Region of southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

LYGODACTYLUS Gray

1864 Lygodactylus Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864: 59. Type-species: Lygodactylus strigatus Gray (= Lygodactylus capensis Smith).
1880 Scalabotes Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1880: 795. Type-species: Scalabotes thomensis Peters.
1883 Microscalabotes Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 11: 174. Type-species: Microscalabotes Cowanii Boulenger.

Distribution: Tropical Africa and Malagasy Republic; Brazil.

Content: About 30 species, of which only one occurs within limits of this work.

Comment: Vanzolini, Arq. Zool. São Paulo, 17, 1968, 63, includes this genus in the South American fauna on the basis of an unnamed species from Bahia and Mato Grosso, Brazil.

MABUYA Fitzinger

1826 Mabuya Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 23. Type-species: Mabuya dominicensis Fitzinger, = Mabuya mabouya (Lacépède).
1826 Spondylurus Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 23. Type-species: Scincus sloani Daudin.
1830 Euprepis Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 162. Type-species: Lacerta punctata Linnaeus.
1834 Euprepes Wiegmann (substitute name for Euprepis Wagler), Herpetologia Mexicana: 11.
1839 Mabouya Duméril and Bibron (substitute name for Mabuya Fitzinger), Erp. Gén., 5: 579 (first page on which emendation is used; repeated throughout Scincid synonymies).
1839 Herinia Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 332. Type-species: Herinia capensis Gray.
1843 Trachylepis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Euprepes savignyi Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Eutropis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Euprepes Sebae Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Oxytropis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 22. Type-species: Euprepes Merremii Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Heremites Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 113. Type-species: Scincus vittatus Oliver.
1845 Copeoglossum Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 162. Type-species: Copeoglossum cinctum Tschudi.
1845 Xystrolepis Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 162. Type-species: Trachylepis (Xystrolepis) punctata Tschudi.
1845 Chioninia Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 116. Type-species: Euprepes Delalandii Duméril and Bibron.
1848 Elabites Gistl (substitute name for Euprepis Wagler), Naturgeschichte des Thierreichs: IX.
1862 Mabuia Cope (emendation of Mabuya Fitzinger), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 185.
1925 Mabuiopsis Angel, Rept. et Batr., Voyage de Ch. Allaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale, 1911-1912, Vertebrata, 2: 21. Type-species: Mabuia Jeanneli Angel.

Distribution: Africa, Madagascar and southern Asia; Mexico through South America excluding only Chile; Antilles.

Content: About 85 species, only nine of which occur within limits of this work.

Key to the species

1. Auditory denticles absent; dorsal scales not keeled; stripes present or absent on ~~body~~ ---2
Auditory denticles present; dorsal scales keeled; all stripes absent----------maculata

2. One frontoparietal----------3
Two frontoparietals----------4

3. Prefrontals separated----------frenata
Prefrontals in contact----------nigropalmata

4. Distance from snout to eye less than half of head length----------5
Distance from snout to eye as long as, or longer than, half of head length----------macrorhyncha

5. Adpressed limbs not overlapping----------6
At least digits of adpressed limbs overlapping----------8

6. Dorsum with longitudinal stripes----------7
Dorsum without longitudinal stripes, present only on sides----------brachypoda

7. Dorsal scales grooved; six dark body stripes----------heathi
Dorsal scales not grooved; nine or ten dark body stripes----------guaporicola

Clave de especies

1. Dentículos auditorios ausentes; escamas dorsales no quilladas; cintas longitudinales presentes o ausentes----------2
Dentículos auditorios presente; escamas dorsales quilladas; cintas ausentes------maculata

2. Un frontoparietal----------3
Dos frontoparietales----------4

3. Prefrontales separados----------frenata
Prefrontales en contacto----------nigropalmata

4. Distancia ojo-hocico menos que la mitad del largo de la cabeza----------5
Distancia ojo-hocico de igual o mayor longitud que la mitad del largo de la cabeza----------macrorhyncha

5. Extremidades en oposición no se cruzan a los lados del cuerpo----------6
Extremidades en oposición, al menos los digitos se cruzan----------8

6. Dorso con cintas longitudinales----------7
Dorso medianamente sin cintas longitudinales, sólo presentes en los lados---------brachypoda

7. Escamas dorsales surcadas; seis cintas oscuras corporales----------heathi
Escamas dorsales no surcadas; nueve a diez cintas oscuras corporales----------guaporicola

8. Frequently four supraoculars; vertebral dark stripe absent----------mabouya
Frequently three supraoculars; vertebral dark stripe present----------dorsovittata

8. Frecuentemente cuatro supraoculares; cinta vertebral oscura ausente----------mabouya
Frecuentemente tres supraoculares; cinta vertebral oscura presente----------dorsovittata

MABUYA BRACHYPODA Taylor

1956 Mabuya brachypodus Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 308, fig. 76. Type-locality: Four km ESE of Los Angeles de Tilarán, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.
1958 Mabuya brachypoda—Webb, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38 (2): 1303.

Distribution: Pacific slopes from Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico to Costa Rica.

MABUYA DORSIVITTATA Cope

1862 Mabuia dorsivittata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 350. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1874 Euprepes (Mabuia) virgatus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874: 621. Type-locality: Unknown, possibly from Australian Islands.
1884 Mabuya Jobertii Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) 8: 148. Type-locality: Itatiaha, Brazil.
1885 Mabuia tetrataenia Boettger, Zeitsch. für Naturwiss., 58: 227. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1968 Mabuya dorsovittata—Gallardo, Rev. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Zool., 9: 180, figs. 1-2.

Distribution: Uruguay, Paraguay, northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

MABUYA FRENATA (Cope)

1862 Emoea frenata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 187. Type-locality: Río Paraguay valley, Paraguay.
1879 Mabuya frenata—Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 404.
1968 Mabouya frenata—Gallardo, Rev. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Zool., 9: 187, fig. 3.

Distribution: Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Usually with dark vertebral stripe; pronounced dark dorsal stripes; three supraoculars----------cochabambae
Usually without dark vertebral stripe; dark dorsal stripes faintly marked; usually four supraoculars----------frenata

Clave de subespecies

1. Usualmente una cinta vertebral oscura; cintas dorsales marcadas; tres supraoculares----------cochabambae
Usualmente sin cinta vertebral oscura; cintas dorsales poco marcadas; usualmente cuatro supraoculares----------frenata

Mabuya frenata frenata (Cope)

1870 Eumeces (Mabouya) Nattereri Steindachner, Sitz. Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Vienna, 62: 339, pl. 3, fig. 4. Type-locality: Brazil.
1935 Mabouya frenata frenata—Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 551.

Distribution: Amazonian Bolivia; Mato Grosso, Brazil; Paraguay; Misiones to Mendoza, Argentina.

Mabuya frenata cochabambae Dunn

1935 Mabuya frenata cochabambae Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 553. Type-locality: Pocona, Departamento Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Distribution: Known from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

MABUYA GUAPORICOLA Dunn

1935 Mabuya guaporicola Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 549. Type-locality: Bastos Farm on Río Alegre, Headwaters of Río Guaporé, western Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Brazil and Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

MABUYA HEATHI Schmidt and Inger

1951 Mabuya heathi Schmidt and Inger, Fieldiana, Zool., 31: 455. Type-locality: Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil.

Distribution: Ceara, Parahyba, and Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

MABUYA MABOUYA (Lacépède)

1788 Lacertus Mabouya Lacépède, Synopsis Methodica Quadrupedum Oviparorum, in Hist. Nat. Quadrup. Ovipares, 1: unpaged; description in Hist. Nat. Quad. Ovip., 1: 376, pl. 24. Type-locality: America and Antilles; restricted to the Antilles by Latreille, 1802 (fide Dunn); further restricted to the Lesser Antilles by Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87, 1936, 544; still further restricted to St. Vincent Island by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 156.

1826 Mabuya [mabouya]—Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 52.

Distribution: Mexico to South America, Lesser Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago.

Content: Three subspecies, one (sloani Daudin) extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsolateral light stripe prominent, always present on sides between legs----------2

   Dorsolateral light stripe vague, usually only on neck to arm insertion----pergravis

2. Dorsolateral dark stripe one and one-half to two scale rows wide; fifth supralabial under eye----------alliacea

   Dorsolateral dark stripe two and one-half to three scale rows wide; usually sixth labial under eye, sometimes fifth on one side, sixth on other----------mabouya

Clave de subespecies

1. Línea clara dorsolateral prominente, siempre presente en los lados, entre los miembros----------2

   Línea clara dorsolateral poco conspícua, usualmente sólo presente entre nuca e inserción del miembro anterior---pergravis

2. Bandas oscuras dorsolaterales del ancho de una y media a dos filas de escamas; quinta supralabial bajo el ojo----------alliacea

   Bandas dorsolaterales del ancho de dos y media a tres filas de escamas; usualmente sexta supralabial bajo el ojo; a veces quinta de un lado y sexta del otro-mabouya

Mabuya mabouya mabouya (Lacépède)

1820 Scincus cepedii Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 71. Type-locality: Unknown.

1823 Scincus agilis Raddi, Mem. Soc. Italiana Sci. Modena, 19: 62. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1825 Scincus bistriatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 23, pl. 26, fig. 1. Type-locality: Pará, Brazil.

1825 Scincus nigropunctatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 24, pl. 26, fig. 2. Type-locality: Ecgá, Brazil.

1826 Mabuya dominicensis Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 52. Type-locality: Dominica Island, Lesser Antilles.

1831 Scincus (Tiliqua) aenea Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 70. Type-locality: Brazil.

1838 Tiliqua albolabris Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 292. Type-locality: Unknown.

1839 [Gongylus] (Eumeces) Spixii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 642. Type-locality: Cayenne, French Guiana and Brazil.

1845 Copeoglossum cinctum Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 162. Type-locality: Forested region of Peru.

Mabuya mabouya mabouya (Lacépède), continued

1845 Trachylepis (Xystrolepis) punctata Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 162. Type-locality: Peru.
1857 Euprepis surinamensis Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 154. Type-locality: Surinam.
1862 Mabuia unimarginata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 187. Type-locality: Panama.
1862 Mabuia lanceolata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 187. Type-locality: Barbados.
1879 Mabuya metallica Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 400, pl. 22B, fig. 1. Type-locality: Martinique.
1887 Mabuia luciae Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 51. Type-locality: Santa Lucia Island.
1887 Mabuia dominicana Garman, Bull. Essex Inst., 19: 51. Type-locality: Dominica Island, Lesser Antilles.
1935 Mabuya mabouya mabouya—Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 544.
1935 Mabuya deserticola Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87: 554. Type-locality: Mollendo, Peru.

Distribution: Panama; Pacific Colombia and Ecuador; entire Amazonian region; Caribbean Islands including Pato, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados and Lesser Antilles.

Mabuya mabouya alliacea Cope

1875 Mabuia alliacea Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 115, pl. 28, fig. 1. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1952 Mabuya mabouya alliacea—Burger, Copeia, 1952: 186.

Distribution: Veracruz and Sinaloa, Mexico to Costa Rica.

Mabuya mabouya pergravis Barbour

1921 Mabuya pergravis Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 7: 85. Type-locality: Colombia.
1950 Mabuya mabouya pergravis—Dunn and Saxe, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 102: 154.

Distribution: Providence Island, Colombia, and presumably nearby mainland of Colombia.

MABUYA MACRORHYNCHA Hoge

1946 Mabuya macrorhyncha Hoge, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 19: 241, pls. 1-4. Type-locality: Ilha Queimada Grande, Brazil.

Distribution: Ilha Queimada Grande, Brazil.

MABUYA MACULATA (Gray)

1839 Tiliqua punctata Gray (preoccupied by Lacerta punctata Linnaeus = Mabuya punctata), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 289. Type-locality: Fernando de Noronha, Brazil.
1839 Tiliqua maculata Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 2: 289. Type-locality: Surinam (in error).
1874 Mabouya punctatissima O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 13: 300. Type-locality: Cape of Good Hope?
1945 Mabuya atlantica Schmidt (replacement name for Mabuya punctata), Copeia, 1945: 45, fig. 1.
1946 Mabuya punctata—Travassos, Bol. Mus. Nac. Brasil, 60: 3, pls. 1-11.

Distribution: Ilha Fernando de Noronha, Brazil.

MABUYA NIGROPALMATA Andersson

1918 Mabuia nigropalmata Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 11 (16): 8. Type-locality: Rio Curucá, Brazil and San Fermin, Bolivia.

Distribution: Known from type localities; material from Monte Turumiquire, Venezuela, is included under this name by Dunn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 87, ~~1955~~, 554.
1935

MACROPHOLIDUS Noble

1921 Macropholidus Noble, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 29: 137. Type-species: Macropholidus ruthveni Noble.

Distribution: Ecuador and northern Peru.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales smooth----------ruthveni
   Dorsal scales striated and keeled-----annectens

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales lisas----------ruthveni
   Escamas dorsales estriadas o quilladas----------annectens

MACROPHOLIDUS ANNECTENS Parker

1930 Macropholidus annectens Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 5: 569. Type-locality: Vicinity of Loja City, Ecuador.

Distribution: Upper drainage of Río Zamora, Ecuador.

MACROPHOLIDUS RUTHVENI Noble

1921 Macropholidus ruthveni Noble, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 29: 138. Type-locality: Cordillera between Departments of Piura and Cajamarca, Peru.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

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MESOBAENA Mertens

1925 Mesobaena Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 170. Type-species: Mesobaena huebneri Mertens.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

MESOBAENA HUEBNERI Mertens

1925 Mesobaena huebneri Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 170, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: Inirida, south Venezuela; corrected to Colombia by Gans, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 135, 1967, 84.

Distribution: Amazonian Venezuela and Colombia.

MICRABLEPHARUS Boettger

1885 Micrablepharus Boettger, Zeitsch. für Naturwiss., 58: 217. Type-species: Micrablepharus glaucurus Boettger.

Distribution: Brazil and Paraguay.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Anterior supraciliary scale in contact with frontonasal; first finger absent---maximiliani
   Anterior supraciliary scale not in contact with frontonasal; first finger present--------dunni

Clave de especies

1. Supraciliar anterior contacta con el frontonasal; dedo interno ausente--------maximiliani
   Supraciliar anterior no contacta con el frontonasal; dedo interno presente----------dunni

MICRABLEPHARUS MAXIMILIANI (Reinhardt and Lütken)

1862 Gymnophthalmus Maximiliani Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 3 (1861): 211, pl. 5, fig. 6. Type-locality: Brazil.
1885 Micrablepharus glaucurus Boettger, Zeitsch. für Naturwiss., 58: 218. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Micrablepharus maximiliani—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 426.

Distribution: Brazil and Paraguay.

MICRABLEPHARUS DUNNI Laurent

1949 Micrablepharus dunni Laurent, Bull. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belgique, 25 (9): 3, figs. 4-6. Type-locality: "Santa Marta", with country unknown; Laurent suggested either Colombia or Brazil, but the name occurs commonly throughout South America.

Distribution: Unknown.

MORUNASAURUS Dunn

1933 Morunasaurus Dunn, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 75. Type-species: Morunasaurus groi Dunn.

Distribution: Disjunct; known from Amazonian Ecuador and one locality in Panama.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsonuchal crest present; tail compressed; annuli of spines on tail separated by three scale rows dorsally and two ventrally---------annularis
Dorsonuchal crest absent; tail circular; annuli of spines on tail separated by four scale rows dorsally and three ventrally----------groi

Clave de especies

1. Cresta dorsonucal presente; cola comprimida; anillos espinosos caudales separados por tres hileras dorsales y dos hileras ventrales de escamas----------annularis
Cresta dorsonucal ausente; cola circular; anillos espinosos separados por cuatro hileras dorsales y tres hileras ventrales de escamas----------groi

MORUNASAURUS ANNULARIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Hoplocercus annularis O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 244, pl. 25, fig. 2. Type-locality: Canelos, Ecuador.
1933 Morunasaurus annularis—Dunn, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 76.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador.

MORUNASAURUS GROI Dunn

1933 Morunasaurus groi Dunn, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 76. Type-locality: Valle de San Antón, Panama.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

NEUSTICURUS Duméril and Bibron

1839 Neusticurus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 61. Type-species: Lacerta bicarinata Linnaeus.

Distribution: Mountain areas of Costa Rica to Amazonian region, east of Andes.

Content: Seven species, according to most recent revision, by Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 32, 1966, plus an eighth (racenisi) recently revived from synonymy.

Key to the species

1. Dorsum covered by regular scales, not granules----------2
   Dorsum covered with fine, granular scales----------racenisi

2. Tympanum deeply recessed within an external auditory meatus (except in holotype of tatei); tail strongly compressed in adults, less so in juveniles----------3
   Tympanum not or but slightly recessed; tail slightly or moderately compressed----------4

3. Body with several longitudinal rows of tuberculate scales; temporal scales keeled, keels parallel and longitudinal; frontonasal-frontal area usually with regular scales; two scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales (Fig. 1)----------bicarinatus
   Body with at most one posterior dorsolateral series of enlarged scales; temporal scales conical; frontonasal-frontal area usually with irregular scales; three to five scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales (Fig. 2)----------tatei

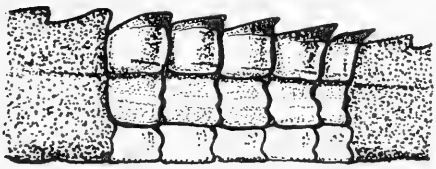

Fig. 1. Lateral view of tail, showing two lateral scales for each two median ventral caudal scales.

4. Tympanum slightly recessed; body with irregular rows of dorsal tubercles; disc in lower eyelid divided into sections by vertical grooves; three to five scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales----rudis
   Tympanum slightly or not recessed; body with regular or irregular rows of tubercles, or no tubercles present; disc in lower eyelid divided or not; two or three scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales----------5

Clave de especies

1. Dorso no cubierto con escamas finamente granulares----------2
   Dorso cubierto con escamas finamente granulares----------racenisi

2. Tímpano profundamente deprimido dentro del meato auditivo (excepto en el holotipo de tatei); cola fuertemente comprimida en adultos; menos en juveniles----------3
   Tímpano no deprimido o ligeramente; cola moderadamente comprimida----------4

3. Cuerpo con varias hileras longitudinales de tubérculos; escamas temporales quilladas, quillas longitudinales y paralelas; área frontonasal y frontal frecuentemente con escamas regulares; dos escamas a lo largo de los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas caudales medio ventrales (Fig. 1)--bicarinatus
   Cuerpo con la serie más posterior de escamas dorsolaterales ensanchadas; escamas temporales cónicas; área frontonasal y frontal frecuentemente con escamas irregulares; tres a cinco escamas a lo largo de los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas caudales medio ventrales (Fig. 2)----------tatei

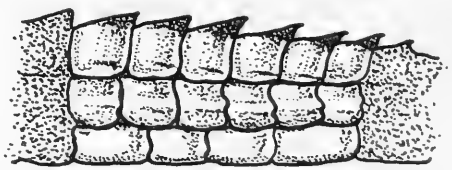

Fig. 2. Lateral view of tail, showing three to five lateral scales for each two median ventral caudal scales.

4. Tímpano ligeramente hundido; cuerpo con hileras irregulares de tubérculos dorsales; disco del párpado inferior dividido por surcos verticales; tres a cinco escamas a los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas medioventrales----------rudis
   Tímpano hundido (ligeramente o no); cuerpo con hileras regulares o irregulares de tubérculos o bien sin tubérculos; disco en el párpado inferior dividido o no; dos o tres escamas a lo largo de los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas caudales medioventrales----------5

5. Tympanum not recessed; tubercles, if present, in regular or irregular rows; if tubercles present, lateral scales heterogeneous; tail 1.4 to 2.1 times body length----------6
Tympanum slightly recessed; enlarged dorsal scales on body in four regular rows; lateral scales uniform, small; no tubercles on head or sides; tail short, 1.1 to 1.5 times body length; nostril surrounded by brown or black spot----------cochranae

6. Upper lateral nuchal scales conical, forming one or more longitudinal rows of tubercles; two to five posterior preanals----------7
Upper lateral nuchal scales small, uniform, not forming longitudinal rows; two large posterior preanals; no conspicuous light areas on upper forelimbs----------strangulatus

7. Frontonasal-frontal area with irregular scales; two series of supraoculars; three scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales; translucent disc in lower eyelid divided into sections by vertical grooves----------apodemus
Frontonasal-frontal area with regular scales; one series of supraoculars; usually two scales along side of tail for each two median ventral caudal scales; translucent disc in lower eyelid rarely divided----------ecpleopus

5. Tímpano no hundido; tubérculos si están presentes en hileras regulares o irregulares; si los tubérculos están presentes las escamas laterales son heterogéneas; cola 1,4 to 2,1 veces la longitud del cuerpo----------6
Tímpano ligeramente hundido; escamas dorsales ensanchadas en el cuerpo en cuatro hileras regulares; escamas laterales uniformes, pequeñas; no hay tubérculos a los lados de la cabeza; cola corta, 1,1 to 1,5 veces la longitud del cuerpo; orificio nasal rodeado de manchas negras o castañas----------cochranae

6. Escamas nucales supralaterales cónicas formando una o más hileras longitudinales de tubérculos; dos a cinco preanales posteriores-----7
Escamas nucales supralaterales pequeñas, uniformes no forman hileras longitudinales; dos preanales posteriores anchas; ausencia de áreas claras conspícuas en las extremidades anteriores----------strangulatus

7. Area frontonasal y frontal con escamas irregulares; dos series de supraoculares; tres escamas a lo largo de los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas caudales medioventrales; disco transparente ocular dividido en secciones por surcos verticales-------apodemus
Area frontonasal y frontal con escamas regulares; una serie de supraoculares; usualmente dos escamas a lo largo de los lados de la cola por cada dos escamas caudales medioventrales; disco transparente ocular raramente dividido----------ecpleopus

NEUSTICURUS APODEMUS Uzzell

1966 Neusticurus apodemus Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 298, figs. 3-4. Type-locality: San Isidro del General, San José, Costa Rica, 865 m.

Distribution: Known only from type-locality.

NEUSTICURUS BICARINATUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta bicarinata Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 201. Type-locality: "Indiis."
1839 Neusticurus bicarinatus—Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 64.
1966 Neusticurus bicarinatus—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 281.

Distribution: Guyana; eastern Venezuela; Estado do Pará and Estado de Rondônia, Brazil.

NEUSTICURUS COCHRANAE Burt and Burt

1931 Neusticurus ecpleopus cochranae Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 350. Type-locality: San José de Sumaco, Ecuador.
1966 Neusticurus cochranae—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 32: 307.

Distribution: Amazonian lowlands of northern Ecuador.

NEUSTICURUS ECPLEOPUS Cope

1876 Neusticurus ecpleopus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 161. Type-locality: Peru; according to Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132, 1966, 290, probably in drainage of Río Huallaga, between Rioja, Moyobamba, Balsaspuerto, and exit of Huallaga into Amazon Basin.
1930 Neusticurus ocellatus Sinitsin, Amer. Mus. Novitates, 408: 1. Type-locality: Rurrenabaque, Bolivia.
1935 Neusticurus tuberculatus Shreve, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 209. Type-locality: Sarayacu, Ecuador.
1966 Neusticurus ecpleopus—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 290.

Distribution: Eastern slopes of Andes from southern Colombia to central Bolivia; Territorio do Acre and Estado do Amazonas, Brazil.

NEUSTICURUS RACENISI Roze

1958 Neusticurus racenisi Roze, Acta Biol. Venezuelica, 2: 252. Type-locality: Auyantepuí, Estado Bolivar, Venezuela.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

NEUSTICURUS RUDIS Boulenger

1900 Neusticurus rudis Boulenger, Trans. Linnaean Soc. London, (2) 8: 53. Type-locality: Foot of Mount Roraima, Guyana, 1050 m.
1923 Neusticurus surinamensis Müller, Zool. Anz., 58: 295. Type-locality: Albina, near mouth of Maroni River, Surinam.
1927 Neusticurus dejongi Brongersma, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 20: 543. Type-locality: Surinam.
1966 Neusticurus rudis—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 286.

Distribution: Guyana, Surinam, and extreme eastern Venezuela.

NEUSTICURUS STRANGULATUS (Cope)

1868 Euspondylus strangulatus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 99. Type-locality: Ecuador; according to Uzzell (below) probably either between Papallacta and Napo, or along Río Napo, before it joins Río Marañón, in Ecuador or Peru.
1966 Neusticurus strangulatus—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 302.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Andes, Ecuador and Peru.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies		Clave de subespecies	
1. Tubercles absent	strangulatus	1. Tubérculos ausentes	strangulatus
Tubercles present	trachodus	Tubérculos presentes	trachodus

Neusticurus strangulatus strangulatus (Cope)

1897 Euspondilus Festae Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 12 (300): 10. Type-locality: Valley of Río Zamora and Río Santiago, Ecuador.
1966 Neusticurus strangulatus strangulatus—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 302.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes in Ecuador and northern Peru.

Neusticurus strangulatus trachodus Uzzell

1966 Neusticurus strangulatus trachodus Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 32: 305. Type-locality: Divisoria (=Cordillera Azul), Huánuco, Peru, 1300-1600 m.

Distribution: Departamento de Huánuco, in Andes of Central Peru, between 750 and 1600 m.

NEUSTICURUS TATEI (Burt and Burt)

1931 Arthrosaura tatei Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 313. Type-locality: Vegas Falls, 15 mi north of Esmeraldas, Venezuela, 1400 m.
1966 Neusticurus tatei—Uzzell, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 132: 283.

Distribution: Highlands of Estado Bolívar and Territorio Federal de Amazonas, Venezuela, as well as neighboring Brazil, 400 to 1400 m.

OPHIODES Wagler

1828 Ophiodes Wagler, Isis von Oken, 21: 740. Type-species: Pygopus striatus Spix.

Distribution: Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species

1. Supralabials with black bars----------2
   Supralabials immaculate----------vertebralis

2. Fewer than 21 dorsal scales in head length; fewer than 147 scales between nape and anus; nasal scale not smaller than second supralabial; nostril in posterior border of nasal scale; fewer than four postmentals in contact with infralabials----------3
   Head length includes 21 dorsal scales; 147 scales between nape and anus; nasal scale smaller than second supralabial; nostril in middle of nasal scale; four postmentals in contact with infralabials----------intermedius

3. Head length includes 14-15 dorsal scales; hind leg shorter than or equal to eye-snout distance; dorsal longitudinal lines distinct----------striatus
   Head length includes 18 dorsal scales; hind leg longer than eye-snout distance; dorsal longitudinal lines indistinct----------yacupoi

Clave de especies

1. Supralabiales con barritas negras----------2
   Supralabiales inmaculados----------vertebralis

2. Longitud cefálica menos que 21 escamas dorsales; menos de 147 escamas entre nuca y ano; escama nasal no menor que segunda supralabial; narina en el borde posterior del nasal; menos de cuatro posmentales contactando con los infralabiales----------3
   Longitud cefálica igual a 21 escamas dorsales; 147 escamas entre nuca y ano; nasal menor que segunda supralabial; narina al medio del nasal; cuatro posmentales contactan con los infralabiales----------intermedius

3. Longitude cefálica igual a 14-15 escamas dorsales; extremidad posterior más corta o igual que la distancia ojo-hocico; líneas longitudinales dorsales distintas------striatus
   Longitud cefálica igual a 18 escamas dorsales; extremidad posterior más larga que la distancia ojo-hocico; líneas longitudinales dorsales indistintas----------yacupoi

OPHIODES INTERMEDIUS Boulenger

1894 Ophiodes intermedius Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 13: 343. Type-locality: Near Asunción, Paraguay.

1966 Ophiodes intermedius—Gallardo, Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat. "Bernardino Rivadavia", 9: 134, fig. 5.

Distribution: Bolivia and Paraguay to Chubut, western Argentina.

OPHIODES STRIATUS (Spix)

1824 Pygopus striatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 25, pl. 28, fig. 1. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1824 Pygopus cariococca Spix, Spec. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 26, pl. 28, fig. 2. Type-locality: Cariococca, Corcovado Mountain, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1828 Ophiodes striatus—Wagler, Isis von Oken, 21: 740.
1913 Ophiodes grilli Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3) 6: 49. Type-locality: Curityba, Parana, Brazil.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

OPHIODES VERTEBRALIS Bocourt

1881 Ophiodes vertebralis Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 459, pl. 22, figs. 3-3e. Type locality: southern Brazil and Uruguay.
1966 Ophiodes vertebralis—Gallardo, Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat. "Bernardino Rivadavia", 9: 128, fig. 3.

Distribution: Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil.

OPHIODES YACUPOI Gallardo

1966 Ophiodes yacupoi Gallardo, Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat. "Bernardino Rivadavia", 9: 139, fig. 6.
Type-locality: Yerbal San Martín, Puerto Libertad, Misiones, Argentina.

Distribution: From Misiones, Argentina to Mato Grosso, Brazil.

OPHIOGNOMON Cope

1868 Ophiognomon Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 100. Type-species: Ophiognomon trisanale Cope.
1871 Hapalolepis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871: 399. Type-species: Chalcides (Hapalolepis) Abendrothii Peters.
1874 Propus Cope (preoccupied by Propus Oken, 1816), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874: 70. Type-species: Propus vermiformis Cope.

Distribution: Western part of Amazonian basin in Ecuador and Peru.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. Forelegs present----------2
Forelegs absent----------vermiformis

2. Fewer than 38 body annuli between axilla and groin; hind leg same length as preanal scale----------trisanale
More than 40 body annuli between axilla and groin; hind leg reduced to minute tubercle----------abendrothii

1. Extremidad anterior presente----------2
Extremidad anterior ausente----------vermiformis

2. Menos de 38 anillos corporales entre extremidad anterior y posterior; extremidad posterior de longitud igual al escudo preanal----------trisanale
Más de 40 anillos corporales entre extremidad anterior y posterior; extremidad posterior reducida a un tubérculo----------abendrothii

OPHIOGNOMON ABENDROTHII (Peters)

1871 Chalcides (Hapalolepis) Abendrothii Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871: 399. Type-locality: Sarayacu, Peru.
1885 Ophiognomon abendrothii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 421.
1961 Ophiognomon abendrothii—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Dept. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 249, figs.

Distribution: Amazonian lowlands of Ecuador and Peru.

OPHIOGNOMON TRISANALE Cope

1868 Ophiognomon trisanale Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868: 100. Type-locality: Napo or Alto Marañon, Ecuador.
1961 Ophiognomon trisanale—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Dept. Zool. São Paulo, 14: 250.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador.

OPHIOGNOMON VERMIFORMIS (Cope)

1874 Propus vermiformis Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874: 70. Type-locality: Nauta, Amazonian Peru.
1885 Ophiognomon vermiforme—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 421.

Distribution: Amazonian Peru.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

OPHRYOESSOIDES Duméril

1845 Eulophus Tschudi (preoccupied by Eulophus Geoffrey, 1762), Arch. für Naturg., 11: 154. Type-species: Steironotus (Eulophus) arenarius Tschudi.
1851 Ophryoessoides Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 66. Type-species: Ophryoessoides tricristatus Duméril.
1856 Brachysaurus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 232. Type-species: Brachysaurus erythrogaster Hallowell.
1862 Scartiscus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 182. Type-species: Scartiscus caducus Cope.

Distribution: Andes region of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia; also known from Brazil and Paraguay.

Content: Fourteen species.

Key to the species

1. Ventral scales sharply keeled, equal to or even more sharply keeled than dorsal scales-------2
Ventral scales smooth or weakly keeled; if keeled, much less strongly keeled than dorsal scales----------5

2. No very large scales in occipital region; all head scales keeled----------3
Two or three very large, smooth scales in occipital region posterior to orbits-aculeatus

3. Fewer than 55 paravertebral scales; fewer than 50 midbody scales----------4
More than 55 paravertebral scales from occiput to anterior margin of thigh; more than 50 scales around midbody----------scapularis

4. No projecting superciliaries; tail more than twice as long as head and body---------caducus
Superciliaries projecting at posterolateral corner of orbit; tail less than twice length of head and body----------tricristatus

5. Supraoculars broadly dilated----------6
Supraoculars not broadly dilated----------7

6. Four broadly dilated supraoculars------formosus
Six broadly dilated supraoculars-------haenschi

7. Fewer than 80 paravertebral scales----------8
More than 80 paravertebral scales-----arenarius

8. No very large scales in occipital region, scales on top of head keeled----------9
Two or three very large, smooth scales in occipital region----------iridescens

9. Ventrals weakly keeled----------10
Ventrals smooth----------11

10. More than 40 scales around midbody----------trachycephalus
Fewer than 40 scales around midbody----------erythrogaster

11. Fewer than 60 scales around middle of body--12
More than 60 scales around middle of body-----guentheri

Clave de especies

1. Escamas ventrales agudamente quilladas, iguales o más quilladas que las dorsales----------2
Escamas ventrales lisas o débilmente quilladas, si son quilladas lo son mucho menos que las dorsales----------5

2. Sin escamas grandes en la región occipital; todas las escamas de la cabeza son quilladas-3
Dos o tres escamas grandes lisas en la región occipital posterior a la órbita------aculeatus

3. Menos de 55 escamas paravertebrales; menos de 50 escamas alrededor del cuerpo----------4
Más de 55 escamas paravertebrales desde el occipucio al margen anterior del muslo; más de 50 escamas alrededor del cuerpo-----scapularis

4. Superciliares no se proyectan; cola más del doble del largo de la cabeza y el cuerpo------caducus
Superciliares se proyectan al ángulo posterolateral de la órbita; cola menos del doble del largo de la cabeza y el cuerpo----tricristatus

5. Supraoculares dilatadas anchamente----------6
Supraoculares no dilatadas----------7

6. Cuatro supraoculares dilatadas---------formosus
Seis supraoculares dilatadas----------haenschi

7. Menos de 80 escamas paravertebrales----------8
Más de 80 escamas paravertebrales-----arenarius

8. Región occipital sin escamas grandes; escamas de la parte superior de la cabeza quilladas--9
Dos o tres escamas lisas muy grandes en la región occipital----------iridescens

9. Ventrales débilmente quilladas----------10
Ventrales lisas----------11

10. Más de 40 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo---trachycephalus
Menos de 40 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo---erythrogaster

11. Menos de 60 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----------12
Más de 60 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo---guentheri

12.Sides of belly black; small postfemoral and postaxillary dermal pouches----------13
Sides of belly red or pink; large postfemoral and postaxillary dermal pouches-----rhodomelas

13.More than 46 scales around body----------festae
Fewer than 47 scales around body--------ornatus

12.Lados del abdomen negros; bolsas dermales postfemorales y postaxilares pequeñas----------13
Lados del abdomen rojos o rosados; bolsas dermales postfemorales y postaxilares grandes----rhodomelas

13.Más de 46 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----festae
Menos de 47 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----ornatus

OPHRYOESSOIDES ACULEATUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1879 Leiocephalus aculeatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 303. Type-locality: Moyobamba, Peru.
1901 Liocephalus angulifer Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 51: 595. Type-locality: Ecuador.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] aculeatus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador and Peru.

OPHRYOESSOIDES ARENARIUS (Tschudi)

1845 Steironotus (Eulophus) arenarius Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 154. Type-locality: Peru; given as Huacho, north of Lima, Peru, by Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., 1846, 26.
1901 Liocephalus rhodogaster Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.., (7) 7: 547. Type-locality: Merced, Río Perené, Peru, 3250 ft.
1901 Liocephalus lineogularis Werner, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthro.-Ethn. Mus. Dresden, 9 (2): 3. Type-locality: Chanchamayo, Peru.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] arenarius—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Peru.

OPHRYOESSOIDES CADUCUS (Cope)

1862 Scartiscus caducus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 182. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1890 Liocephalus bolivianus Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 82, pl. 9. Type-locality: Bolivia.
1910 Scartiscus liocephaloides Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 23. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] caducus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Bolivia, Paraguay, and Mato Grosso, Brazil.

OPHRYOESSOIDES ERYTHROGASTER Hallowell

1856 Brachysaurus erythrogaster Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856: 232. Type-locality: New Grenada.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] erythrogaster—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Sierra do Santa Marta and northern Andean highlands of Colombia.

OPHRYOESSOIDES FESTAE (Peracca)

1897 Leiocephalus Festae Peracca, Bol. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 12 (300): 6, fig. Type-locality: Cuenca, Ecuador.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] festae—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Inter-Andean plateau in Cuenca valley, Ecuador.

OPHRYOESSOIDES FORMOSUS (Boulenger)

1880 Liocephalus formosus Boulenger, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1880: 43. Type-locality: Andes of Ecuador.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] formosus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Still known only from type specimen.

OPHRYOESSOIDES GUENTHERI (Boulenger)

1885 Liocephalus guentheri Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 169, pl. 13. Type-locality: Guayaquil and Sarayacu, Ecuador, and a questioned specimen from Colombia.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] guentheri—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Apparently confined to inter-Andean plateau in Ecuador.

OPHRYOESSOIDES HAENSCHI (Werner)

1901 Liocephalus haenschi Werner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 51: 595. Type-locality: Balzapamba, Ecuador.
1933 Leiocephalus haenchi—Burt and Burt (in error for haenschi), Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 27.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] haenschi—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

OPHRYOESSOIDES IRIDESCENS (Günther)

1859 Liocephalus iridescens Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 409, pl. 20, fig. B. Type-locality: Andes of Ecuador.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] iridescens—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Guayaquil to El Oro Province, in drier coastal areas of Ecuador.

OPHRYOESSOIDES ORNATUS (Gray)

1845 Leiocephalus ornatus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 219. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] ornatus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: West coast of Ecuador; northern coast of Peru.

OPHRYOESSOIDES RHODOMELAS (Boulenger)

1899 Liocephalus rhodomelas Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 4: 455. Type-locality: Oña, Ecuador, 6500 ft.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] rhodomelas—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Inter-Andean plateaus of southern Ecuador.

OPHRYOESSOIDES SCAPULARIS (Boulenger)

1901 Liocephalus scapularis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 7: 548. Type-locality: Perené, Peru, 2600 ft.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] scapularis—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 89.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Peru.

OPHRYOESSOIDES TRACHYCEPHALUS (Duméril)

1851 [Holotropis] Trachycephalus Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 70. Type-locality: Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.
1966 [Ophryoessoides] trachycephalus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 89.

Distribution: Highlands of eastern Andes of Colombia.

OPHRYOESSOIDES TRICRISTATUS Duméril

1851 Ophryoessoides Tricristatus Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 66. Type-locality: Brazil.
1869 Ophryoessoides Dumerilii Steindachner, Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara, Zool., Rept.: 33, pl. 2, fig. 5. Type-locality: Pará, Brazil.
1966 Ophryoessoides tricristatus—Etheridge, Copeia, 1966: 88.

Distribution: Western Brazil.

Prepared by Thomas Uzzell, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

OPIPEUTER Uzzell

1969 Opipeuter Uzzell, Postilla, 129: 3. Type-species: Opipeuter xestus Uzzell.

Distribution: As for only known species.

Content: One species.

OPIPEUTER XESTUS Uzzell

1969 Opipeuter xestus Uzzell, Postilla, 129: 4. Type-locality: Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia 2200 m.

Distribution: Eastern Andean slopes of central Bolivia, headwaters of Río Chapare between 1000 and 3000 m.

PANTODACTYLUS Duméril and Bibron

1839 Pantodactylus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 428. Type-species: Pantodactylus d'Orbignyi Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: South America east of Andes and below 10° S.

Content: Two species, according to most recent revision by Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1952.

Key to the species

1. Males with fewer than 8/8 femoral pores; two preanal scales----------schreibersi
Males with 8/8 femoral pores or more; three preanal scales----------quadrilineatus

Clave de especies

1. Machos con menos de 8/8 poros femorales; dos escamas preanales----------schreibersi
Machos con 8/8 poros femorales o más; tres escamas preanales----------quadrilineatus

PANTODACTYLUS QUADRILINEATUS (Boettger)

1876 Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) quadrilineatus Boettger, Ber. Senckenbergischen Naturforsch. Ges., 1876: 141. Type-locality: São Paulo, Brazil.
1948 Pantodactylus femoralis Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool., São Paulo, 8: 337, fig. Type-locality: Mariana, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil.
1952 Pantodactylus quadrilineatus—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 513.

Distribution: São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PANTODACTYLUS SCHREIBERSII Wiegmann

1834 Cercosaurus Schreibersii Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 10. Type-locality: Brazil.
1885 Pantodactylus schreibersii—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 358.

Distribution: Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, southern Brazil, and southeastern Peru.

Content: Three subspecies, according to revision by Ruibal, 1952.

Key to the subspecies

1. Lateral white stripe originating below eye, passing through lower half of ear and above forelimb----------2
No lateral white stripe; overall color gray or black; usually with dorsolateral white stripe----------schreibersii

2. Some dorsal scales black-tipped and arranged to form irregular vertebral and paravertebral longitudinal stripes; females with 0/0 or 1/1 femoral pores----------albostrigatus
Color pattern not as above; females with 2/2 or 3/3 femoral pores----------parkeri

Clave de subespecies

1. Cinta lateral blanca, originada bajo el ojo, que pasa por debajo del medio del oído y encima de la extremidad anterior--2
Sin cinta lateral; dorsal color gris o negruzco; usualmente con una cinta blanca dorso lateral----------schreibersii

2. Algunas manchas del punteado negro dorsal se disponen formando líneas longitudinales irregulares que corren vertebral y paravertebralmente; hembras con 0/0 a 1/1 poros femorales----------albostrigatus
Diseño no como el anterior; hembras con 2/2 o 3/3 poros femorales----------parkeri

Pantodactylus schreibersii schreibersii (Wiegmann)

1839 Pantodactylus d'Orbignyi Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 431. Type-locality: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
1863 Pantodactylus bivittatus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863: 103. Type-locality: Paysandú, Uruguay.
1894 Pantodactylus Borellii Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 9 (176): 1. Type-locality: Colonia Apa, alto río Paraguay, Paraguay.
1952 Pantodactylus schreibersii schreibersii—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 515.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and southern Brazil.

Pantodactylus schreibersii albostrigatus (Griffin)

1917 Prionodactylus albostrigatus Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 314, pl. 34. Type-locality: Sete Lagoas, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil.
1952 Prionodactylus schreibersii albostrigatus—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 517.

Distribution: Estado de Minas Gerais to Estado de Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Pantodactylus schreibersii parkeri Ruibal

1952 Pantodactylus schreibersii parkeri Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 518. Type-locality: Buenavista, Departamento de Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Distribution: Amazonian Bolivia, southeastern lowlands of Peru, and Mato Grosso, Brazil.

PHENACOSAURUS Barbour

1920 Phenacosaurus Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 7: 62. Type-species: Anolis heterodermus Duméril.

Distribution: Mountainous areas of Colombia.

Content: Three species.

Comment: A revision soon to be published by James Lazell will change this genus considerably.

Key to the species

1. Single row of scales in dorsal crest, best developed on nape of neck----------2
Two rows of pointed scales in dorsal crest----------heterodermus

2. No granules in dorsal scalation, some scales larger than others but never as much as twice as large----------nicefori
Large, flat scales in dorsal scalation completely separated from one another by much smaller scales, granules, and even naked skin----------richteri

Clave de especies

1. Una sola hilera de escamas en la cresta dorsal, con máximo desarrollo en la nuca----------2
Dos hileras de escamas puntudas en la cresta dorsal----------heterodermus

2. Escamas dorsales sin gránulos, algunas escamas mayores que otras pero nunca el doble de tamaño----------nicefori
Escamas dorsales grandes planas completamente separadas entre sí por escamas mucho más chicas, gránulos y aun piel desnuda----------richteri

PHENACOSAURUS HETERODERMUS (Duméril)

1851 A.[nolis] heterodermus Duméril, Cat. Meth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris: 59. Type-locality: Colombia.
1920 [Phenacosaurus] heterodermus—Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 7: 62.
1949 Phenacosaurus paramoensis Hellmich, Deutsche Aquar.-Zeits., 2: 105, fig. Type-locality: Paramo de Sumapaz, Colombia, 3750 m.
1969 Phenacosaurus heterodermus—Marinkelle, Lacerta, 27: 37, figs.

Distribution: Cundinamarca and Boyaca, Colombia.

PHENACOSAURUS NICEFORI Dunn

1944 Phenacosaurus nicefori Dunn, Caldasia, 3 (11): 59, fig. Type-locality: Vicinity of Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia, 2340 m.

Distribution: Norte de Santander, Colombia and Sierra de Perija, Venezuela.

PHENACOSAURUS RICHTERI Dunn

1944 Phenacosaurus richteri Dunn, Caldasia, 3 (11): 60, fig. Type-locality: Tabio, Cundinamarca, Colombia, 2645 m.

Distribution: Cundinamarca, Caldas, and possibly Antioquia, Colombia.

PHOLIDOBOLUS Peters

1862 Pholidobolus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 195. Type-species: Ecpleopus (Pholidobolus) montium Peters.

Distribution: Interandean Peru and Ecuador.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Prefrontal absent----------montium
   Prefrontal rudimentary----------anomalus

Clave de especies

1. Prefrontal ausente----------montium
   Prefrontal rudimentario----------anomalus

PHOLIDOBOLUS ANOMALUS Müller

1923 Pholidobolus anomalus Müller, Zool. Anz., 57: 52. Type-locality: Cuzco, Peru.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

PHOLIDOBOLUS MONTIUM (Peters)

1862 Ecpleopus (Pholidobolus) montium Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 196, pl. 2, fig. 3. Type-locality: Quito, Ecuador.
1885 Pholidobolus montium—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 403.

Distribution: Interandean Ecuador.

PHRYNOSAURA Werner

1907 Phrynosaura Werner, in Bürger, An. Univ. Chile, 121: 151. Type-species: Phrynosaura reichei Werner.

Distribution: Northern Chile and western Argentina, possibly desert areas of southern Peru.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. One row of scales between subocular and supralabials----------2
   Two rows of scales between subocular and supralabials----------werneri

2. Ventral scales on tail keeled; eleven supralabials----------marmoratus
   Ventral scales on tail smooth; six supralabials----------reichei

Clave de especies

1. Una fila de escamas entre subocular y supralabiales----------2
   Dos filas de escamas entre subocular y supralabiales----------werneri

2. Escamas ventrales de la cola quilladas; once supralabiales----------marmoratus
   Escamas ventrales de la cola lisas; seis supralabiales----------reichei

PHRYNOSAURA MARMORATA (Burmeister)

1861 Leiosaurus marmoratus Burmeister, Reise durch die La Plata-Staaten, 2: 524. Type-locality: Quebrada de la Troya, north of Anillaco; also Alpaquinche and Anapa, west of Catamarca; all in Provincia Catamarca, Argentina.
1928 Phrynosaura marmorata—Müller, Zool. Anz., 77: 62.

Distribution: Desert and arid areas of Catamarca, Argentina.

PHRYNOSAURA REICHEI Werner

1907 Phrynosaura reichei Werner, in Bürger, An. Univ. Chile, 121: 151, pl. 1, figs. 2a-b. Type-locality: Iquique, Chile.

Distribution: Desert of Antofagasta and Tarapaca, Chile; probably deserts of southern Peru.

PHRYNOSAURA WERNERI Müller

1928 Phrynosaura werneri Müller, Zool. Anz., 77: 64. Type-locality: Unknown.
1966 Liolaemus lentus Gallardo, Neotropica, 12 (37): 17, fig. 1. Type-locality: Altos de Cochico, Puelen, La Pampa, Argentina.

Distribution: Salitral de Cochica, La Pampa, Argentina.

PHYLLODACTYLUS Gray

1828 Phyllodactylus Gray, Spicileg. Zool.: 3. Type-species: Phyllodactylus pulcher Gray.
1843 Euleptes Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 95. Type-species: Euleptes wagleri Fitzinger = Phyllodactylus europaeus Gené.
1843 Discodactylus Fitzinger (preoccupied by Discodactylus Wagler, 1833), Systema Reptilium: 95. Type-species: Phyllodactylus tuberculosus Wiegmann.
1845 Gerrhopygus Gray, Cat. Spec. Liz. Coll. Brit. Mus.: 150. Type-species: Diplodactylus gerrhopygus Wiegmann.
1879 Paroedura Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 3: 217. Type-species: Paroedura sancti johannis (sic) Günther.

Distribution: Southern Europe, southwestern Asia, Africa, Madagascar, Australia, Oceania and North, Central, and South America.

Content: About 60 species, all but fourteen of which are extralimital. Phyllodactylus albogutattus Boulenger, as listed in Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965, 133, is an erroneous reference to Phyllobates alboguttatus Boulenger, 1903, a frog species.

Key to the species

1. Preanal plate enlarged, clearly distinguishable; all dorsal scales equal in size, no tubercles on dorsum----------2
Preanal scales same size as surrounding scales; dorsal scales alternate with tubercles-------3

2. A double row of lateral, enlarged tubercles on tail----------heterurus
No tubercles on tail----------gerrhopygus

3. Dorsal tubercles well-defined, trihedral and keeled----------4
Dorsal tubercles flat and smooth, but clearly differentiated from smaller scales----------13

4. Dorsal surface of tibia with enlarged tubercles----------5
Dorsal surface of tibia without enlarged tubercles----------lepidopygus

5. More than ten rows of dorsal tubercles---------6
Dorsal tubercles in ten parallel rows, clearly delimited, with area between them covered by small scales; ear opening bordered by denticulate scales----------reissii

6. Individual dorsal tubercles not in contact with each other, area between them relatively large and occupied by small scales----------7
Individual tubercles large, in contact with each other; small area between angles of tubercles occupied by small scales-----ventralis

7. With 13-18 rows of dorsal tubercles----------8
With more than 18 rows of dorsal tubercles----9

8. With denticles bordering ear opening---------11
No denticles bordering ear opening----------tuberculosus

9. Two postmentals; more than two rows of caudal tubercles----------10
Three postmentals; two rows of tubercles on proximal quarter of tail----------julieni

Clave de especies

1. Con placa preanal bien desarrollada; escamas dorsales iguales, sin tubérculos dorsales----2
Sin placa preanal; escamas dorsales alternan con tubérculos----------3

2. Cola con una doble hilera de tubérculos laterales agrandados----------heterurus
Cola sin tubérculos laterales-------gerrhopygus

3. Tubérculos muy definidos y diferentes de la lepidosis básica; trihedrales y carenados----4
Tubérculos de diferente tamaño, aplanados lisos contrastando con escamas pequeñas----------13

4. Superficie dorsal de la tibia con tubérculos agrandados----------5
Superficie dorsal de la tibia sin tubérculos agrandados----------lepidopygus

5. Más de diez hileras de tubérculos dorsales----6
Tubérculos dispuestos en diez hileras paralelas, claramente delimitadas, entre ellos quedan espacios cubiertos por escamas pequeñas; escamas denticulares en el oído----------reissii

6. Tubérculos dorsales no apegados entre sí, dejan espacios relativamente amplios ocupados por escamas pequeñas----------7
Tubérculos dorsales grandes, numerosos, apegados entre sí, dejando en los ángulos pequeños espacios ocupados por escamas pequeñas----------ventralis

7. Con 13-18 hileras de tubérculos dorsales------8
Con más de 18 hileras de tubérculos dorsales--9

8. Con dentículos auditivos----------11
Sin dentículos auditivos----------tuberculosus

9. Dos posmentales; más de dos hileras de tubérculos caudales----------10
Tres posmentales; dos hileras de tubérculos en el cuarto proximal de la cola-------julieni

10. Eight to ten rows of tubercles at base of tail; 28 rows of tubercles across dorsum of body----rutteni
Six to eight rows of tubercles at base of tail; 18 rows of tubercles across dorsum-----martini

11. With 16-18 rows of dorsal tubercles----------12
With 13-16 rows of dorsal tubercles------dixoni

12. With 48-60 transverse ventral scales from throat to anus; 39-47 tubercles in single paravertebral row from rear of head to base of tail----------palmeus
With 60-66 transverse ventral scales; 46-52 tubercles in single paravertebral row----------insularis

13. Terminal lamellae of digits much enlarged, most of claw hidden when viewed from above; nostril not swollen----------inaequalis
Terminal lamellae of digits very small, most of claw exposed when viewed from above; nostril greatly swollen----------microphyllus

10. Ocho a diez hileras de tubérculos en la base de la cola; 28 hileras de tubérculos a través del dorso----------rutteni
Seis a ocho hileras de tubérculos en la base de la cola; 18 hileras de tubérculos a través del dorso----------martini

11. Con 16-18 hileras de tubérculos dorsales-----12
Con 13-16 hileras de tubérculos dorsales-dixoni

12. Con 48-60 escamas ventrales transversas desde garganta hasta ano; 39-47 tubérculos en cada hilera paravertebral desde posterior de la cabeza hasta base de la cola----------palmeus
Con 60-66 escamas ventrales transversales; 46-52 tubérculos en cada hilera paravertebral----insularis

13. Lamelas terminales de dedos muy agrandadas, la mayor parte de la uña oculta en vista dorsal; narina no hinchada----------inaequalis
Lamelas terminales de dedos muy chicas, la mayor parte de la uña expuesta en vista dorsal; narina muy hinchada----------microphyllus

PHYLLODACTYLUS DIXONI Rivero and Lancini

1968 Phyllodactylus dixoni Rivero and Lancini, Mem. Soc. Cien. Nat. La Salle, Caracas, No. 78: 168, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: Mouth of Río Parguaza, tributary of Río Orinoco, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela.

Distribution: Region of Río Orinoco, Estado Bolívar, south-central Venezuela.

PHYLLODACTYLUS GERRHOPYGUS (Wiegmann)

1835 Diplodactylus gerrhopygus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol., 17: 242. Type-locality: Tacna, Peru.
1836 Phyllodactylus gymnopygus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 3: 394. Type-locality: Chile.
1885 Phyllodactylus gerrhopygus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 95.

Distribution: From Arequipa, southern Peru, to Tarapaca, northern Chile.

PHYLLODACTYLUS HETERURUS Werner

1907 Phyllodactylus heterurus Werner, in Bürger, An. Univ. Santiago, Chile, 121 (2): 149, pl. 1, fig. 3a-b. Type-locality: Oasis de Pica, Tarapaca, Chile.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

PHYLLODACTYLUS INAEQUALIS Cope

1876 Phyllodactylus inaequalis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 174. Type-locality: Pacasmayo, Peru.

Distribution: Extreme northwestern Peru and probably southwestern Ecuador.

PHYLLODACTYLUS INSULARIS Dixon

1960 Phyllodactylus insularis Dixon, Herpetologica, 16: 9. Type-locality: Half Moon Cay, Roatan Islands, British Honduras.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

PHYLLODACTYLUS JULIENI Cope

1885 Phyllodactylus julieni Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 180. Type-locality: Aruba Island.
1962 Phyllodactylus julieni—Dixon, Southwestern Naturalist, 7: 212.

Distribution: Aruba Island, Dutch West Indies.

PHYLLODACTYLUS LEPIDOPYGUS (Tschudi)

1845 Diplodactylus lepidopygus Tschudi, Ark. für Naturg., 11: 159. Type-locality: Peru.
1845 Discodactylus phacophorus Tschudi, Ark. für Naturg., 11: 159. Type-locality: Peru.
1878 Phyllodactylus nigrofasciatus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 17: 36. Type-locality: Chimbote Valley, Peru, 2000 ft.
1900 Phyllodactylus variegatus Werner, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthro.-Ethno. Mus. Dresden, 9 (2): 2. Type-locality: Lima and Chanchamayo, Peru.
1907 Phyllodactylus lepidopygus—Roux, Rev. Suisse Zool., 15: 294.

Distribution: Western coast of Peru.

PHYLLODACTYLUS MARTINI Van Lidth

1887 Phyllodactylus martini Van Lidth, Notes Leyden Mus., 9: 130, pl. 2, figs. 2-3. Type-locality: Curaçao.
1962 Phyllodactyius (sic) martini—Dixon, Southwestern Naturalist, 7: 214.

Distribution: Dutch Leeward Islands.

PHYLLODACTYLUS MICROPHYLLUS Cope

1876 Phyllodactylus microphyllus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 175. Type-locality: Valley of Río Tequetepeque, Peru.
1910 Phyllodactylus lobensis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 6. Type-locality: Isla Lobos, Peru.

Distribution: Extreme northwestern to central Peru.

PHYLLODACTYLUS PALMEUS Dixon

1968 Phyllodactylus palmeus Dixon, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 81: 419, fig. 1. Type-locality: 0.5 km north of Roatan, Isla de Roatan, Bay Islands, Honduras, 25 m.

Distribution: Bay Islands, Honduras.

PHYLLODACTYLUS REISSII Peters

1862 Phyllodactylus reissii Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 626. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1900 Phyllodactylus baessleri Werner, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthro.-Ethno. Mus. Dresden, 9 (2): 2. Type-locality: Chanchamayo, Peru.
1910 Phyllodactylus guayaquilensis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 4. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.
1913 Phyllodactylus abrupteseriatus Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 30: 4. Type-locality: "wahrscheinlich Brasilien".
1924 Phyllodactylus magister Noble, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 110. Type-locality: Perico, Valley of Río Chinchipe, Peru.

Distribution: Coastal Ecuador and Peru to 1250 m.

PHYLLODACTYLUS RUTTENI Hummelinck

1947 Phyllodactylus rutteni Hummelinck, Studies Fauna Curaçao, 1: 77. Type-locality: Isla Blanquilla, Venezuela.
1962 Phyllodactylus rutteni—Dixon, Southwestern Naturalist, 7: 217.

Distribution: Islands on Venezuelan coast; La Tortuga, Los Hermanos, Blanquilla, Orchila, Archipielago de los Roques.

PHYLLODACTYLUS TUBERCULOSUS Wiegmann

1835 Phyllodactylus tuberculosus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol., 17 (1): 241, pl. 18, figs. 2-2a. Type-locality: California; restricted by Dixon, Herpetologica, 16, 1960, 4, to the village of California, Nicaragua.
1960 Phyllodactylus tuberculosus—Dixon, Herpetologica, 16: 4.

Distribution: West coast of Mexico through Central America to Costa Rica.

Content: Four subspecies, one (saxatilis Dixon) extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Fewer than 21 interorbital scales---------2
   With 24 interorbital scales----------ingeri

2. Fewer than 28 scale rows across belly; 37 or more paravertebral tubercles; venter bright ochre----------magnus
   More than 30 scale rows across belly; fewer than 35 paravertebral tubercles; venter lemon yellow----------tuberculosus

Clave de subespecies

1. Con menos de 21 escamas interorbitales----2
   Con 24 escamas interorbitales--------ingeri

2. Con menos de 28 escamas a través de vientre; 37 o más tubérculos paravertebrales; vientre ocre brillante----------magnus
   Más de 30 escamas a través del vientre; tubérculos dorsales menos de 35; vientre amarillo limón----------tuberculosus

Phyllodactylus tuberculosus tuberculosus (Wiegmann)

1952 Phyllodactylus eduardofischeri Mertens, Zool. Anz., 148: 88. Type-locality: Río Chilama, La Libertad, El Salvador.
1964 Phyllodactylus tuberculosus tuberculosus—Dixon, New Mexico St. Univ. Sci. Bull., 64 (1): 22, figs. 1-4.

Distribution: Pacific coastal areas, Guatemala to Costa Rica.

Phyllodactylus tuberculosus ingeri Dixon

1964 Phyllodactylus tuberculosus ingeri Dixon, New Mexico St. Univ. Sci. Bull., 64 (1): 36. Type-locality: Stann Creek, British Honduras.

Distribution: Coastal region of British Honduras.

Phyllodactylus tuberculosus magnus Taylor

1942 Phyllodactylus magnus Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 28: 99, fig. 3. Type-locality: Tierra Colorado, Guerrero, Mexico.
1964 Phyllodactylus tuberculosus magnus—Dixon, New Mexico St. Univ. Sci. Bull., 64 (1): 27.

Distribution: Michoacán, Mexico to Guatemala.

PHYLLODACTYLUS VENTRALIS O'Shaughnessy

1875 Phyllodactylus ventralis O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 16: 263. Type-locality: "Jamaica"; suggested that it might be Colombia or Venezuela by Dixon, Southwestern Naturalist, 7, 1962, 222.
1935 Phyllodactylus mülleri Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 15: 483. Type-locality: Patos Island, Venezuela.
1962 Phyllodactylus ventralis—Dixon, Southwestern Naturalist, 7: 220, fig. 2.

Distribution: Northern Colombia and Venezuela, Margarita and Patos Islands.

PHYLLOPEZUS Peters

1877 Phyllopezus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1877: 414, fig. 1. Type-species: Phyllopezus goyazensis Peters.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

PHYLLOPEZUS POLLICARIS (Spix)

1825 Thecadactylus pollicaris Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 17, pl. 18, fig. 2. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1885 Phyllopezus pollicaris—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 1: 145.

Distribution: South America, south of equator and east of Andes.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Lamellae under fourth toe 9-13; ventrals counted along midline 28-32; tubercles present lateral to anus---------pollicaris
Lamellae under fourth toe 8-11; ventrals 26-29; adanal tubercles not constant in adults-------------------------przewalskii

Clave de subespecies

1. Lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo 9-13; ventrales a lo largo de la línea media 28-32; tubérculos presentes lateralmente al ano-------
----------pollicaris
Lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo 8-11; ventrales 26-29; tubérculos laterales al ano no constantes en adultos----------przewalskii

Phyllopezus pollicaris pollicaris (Spix)

1887 Phyllopezus goyazensis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1887: 415, fig. 1. Type-locality: Goiás, Brazil.
1933 Platydactylus Spixii Schlegel, in Müller and Brongersma, Zool. Meded., 15: 161, fig. 1. Type-locality: Brazil.
1937 Phyllopezus pollicaris pollicaris—Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 11: 171.
1953 Phyllopezus pollicaris pollicaris—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 354, pls. 1-2.

Distribution: Bahia, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Maranhão, and Paraíba, Brazil.

Phyllopezus pollicaris przewalskii Koslowsky

1895 Phyllopezus przewalskii Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6: 371, pl. 1. Type-locality: Descalvado, Distrito Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brazil.
1953 Phyllopezus pollicaris przewalskii—Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 11: 357.

Distribution: Provincia La Pampa, Argentina, through Paraguay and Bolivia to Mato Grosso, Brazil.

PHYMATURUS Gravenhorst

1838 Phymaturus Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 18: 740. Type-species: Lacerta palluma Molina.
1843 Centrura Bell, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Rept., 5: 25. Type-species: Centrura flagellifer Bell.

Distribution: Both sides of Andean Cordillera from Coquimbo-Catamarca to Patagonia.

Content: One species.

PHYMATURUS PALLUMA (Molina)

1782 Lacerta palluma Molina, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chile: 345. Type-locality: Central Chile.
1838 Phymaturus palluma—Gravenhorst, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 18: 750, pl. 55, fig. 2. Type-locality: Higher Cordillera of Chile.

Distribution: Both sides of Andean Cordillera from Coquimbo-Catamarca to Patagonia.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Median dorsal granules much larger than lateral granules; caudal scales strongly mucronate----------palluma
Median dorsal granules only slightly larger than lateral granules; caudal scales slightly mucronate----------patagonicus

Clave de subespecies

1. Gránulos medio dorsales mucho mayores que los laterales; caudales fuertemente mucronadas----------palluma
Gránulos medio dorsales apenas mayores que los laterales; caudales ligeramente mucronadas----------patagonicus

Phymaturus palluma palluma (Molina)

1843 Centrura flagellifer Bell, Zool. Voy. Beagle, Rept., 5: 25, pl. 14, fig. 2. Type-locality: Chile.
1848 Oplurus Bibronii Guichenot, in Gay, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile; Zool. 2: 53, Atlas pl. 14, fig. 2. Type-locality: High Cordillera of Ovalle, Province of Coquimbo, Chile.
1931 Phymaturus palluma palluma Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 281.

Distribution: Chilean and Argentinian Andes, from Coquimbo to region north of Río Negro.

Phymaturus palluma patagonicus Koslowsky

1896 Phymaturus patagonicus Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 8: 184, pl. 17. Type-locality: Territorio del Chubut (Patagonia), Argentina.
1921 Phymaturus spurcus Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34: 139. Type-locality: Huanuluan, Río Negro, Argentina.
1931 Phymaturus palluma patagonicus—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 281.

Distribution: Patagonian cordillera south of Río Negro, Argentina.

PLACOSOMA Tschudi

1847 Placosoma Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 13: 50. Type-species: Placosoma cordylinum Tschudi.
1870 Urosaura Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1870: 641. Type-species: Cercosaura (Urosaura) glabella Peters.
1933 Elaphrosaura Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 67. Type-species: Elaphrosaura spitzi Amaral.

Distribution: Estado de São Paúlo to Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Content: Three species, two according to most recent revision by Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 606, 1959, with third added recently by Cunha.

Key to the species

1. More than 19 total femoral pores (except in females of cordylinum); dorsal pattern not as below----------2
Fewer than 18 femoral pores in total; dorsal part of head yellow extending on back as dorsal band; rest of body dark brown; two darker lateral bands and third band dorsoventrally----------cipoense

2. Total femoral pores 27-32 on males, 0-6 on on females; 28-30 scales around middle of body; ventral scales with angular posterior borders; anterior margin of tympanum not depressed----------cordylinum
Total femoral pores 19-22 in both sexes; 21-25 dorsal scales around middle of body; posterior border of ventral scales rounded; anterior margin of tympanum slightly depressed----------glabellum

Clave de especies

1. Más de 19 poros femorales (excepto en las hembras de cordylinum); distribución del diseño y color dorsal no como el que sigue----------2
Menos de 18 poros femorales totales; parte dorsal de la cabeza amarillenta se continúa sobre el dorso como faja clara mediana; resto pardo oscuro, más acentuado a los lados; dos fajas laterales oscuras y una tercera faja separando dorso de vientre----------cipoense

2. Poros femorales totales en el macho 27-32; 0-6 en las hembras; 28-30 escamas dorsales en el medio del cuerpo; escamas ventrales angulares en los bordes posteriores; margen anterior del tímpano no deprimido----------cordylinum
Poros femorales totales 19-22 en el macho y hembra; 21-25 escamas dorsales en el medio del cuerpo; escamas ventrales redondeadas en los bordes; margen anterior del tímpano ligeramente deprimido----------glabellum

PLACOSOMA CIPOENSE Cunha

1966 Placosoma cipoense Cunha, Bol. Mus. Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Zool., 61: 2.
Type-locality: Serra do Cipo (near Belo Horizonte), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type-locality.

PLACOSOMA CORDYLINUM Tschudi

1847 Placosoma cordylinum Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 13: 51. Type-locality: Northern Brazil.

Distribution: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Scales in two median dorsal rows broader than long; fewer than seven enlarged scales between granular areas in axillae; light line between eye and shoulder, separated from tympanum by at least one row of dark granules----------cordylinum
Scales in two median dorsal rows longer than broad; more than seven enlarged scales between granular areas in axillae; light line not separated from tympanum----------champsonotus

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas dorsales en dos hileras medianas más anchas que largas; seis o menos dorsales ensanchadas entre las áreas granulares de la inserción del brazo; una línea clara húmero ocular separada del tímpano a lo menos por una hilera de gránulos oscuros----------cordylinum
Escamas dorsales en dos hileras medianas más largas que anchas; ocho o más dorsales ensanchadas entre las áreas granulares de la inserción del brazo; línea clara húmero ocular no separada del tímpano----------champsonotus

Placosoma cordylinum cordylinum Tschudi

1944 Ecpleopus lutzae Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 57: 97. Type-locality: Rio Beija-Flor, Therezopolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1959 Placosoma cordylinum cordylinum—Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 606: 3.

Distribution: Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Placosoma cordylinum champsonotus (Werner)

1910 Prionodactylus champsonotus Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27: 31. Type-locality: Itapocú, Jaraguá, Santa Catharina, Brazil.
1916 Euspondylus cupreus Andersson, Göteborgs Kungl. Vetens. Vitterhets. Handl., (4) 17 (5): 6. Type-locality: Brazil.
1933 Elaphrosaura spitzi Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 68. Type-locality: Serra de Cubatão, São Paulo, Brazil.
1959 Placosoma cordylinum champsonotus—Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 606: 9.

Distribution: Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso, Brazil.

PLACOSOMA GLABELLUM (Peters)

1870 Cercosaura (Urosaura) glabella Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1870: 641, pl. 1, fig. 1. Type-locality: Santa Catharina, Brazil.
1959 Placosoma glabellum—Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 606: 11.

Distribution: Coastal areas of São Paulo, Paraná, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

PLICA Gray

1831 Plica Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 40. Type-species: Lacerta plica Linnaeus.
1831 Hypsibatus Wagler (preoccupied by Hypsibatus Nitzsch), Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 150. Type-species: Lacerta umbra Linnaeus.
1835 Hypsilophus Wiegmann (replacement name for Hypsibatus Wagler), Arch. für Naturg., 1 (2): 289.
1837 Uperanodon Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 247. Type-species: Lophyrus ochrocollaris Spix.
1843 Ptychopleura Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 59. Type-species: Lacerta plica Linnaeus.
1843 Ptychosaurus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 59. Type-species: Hypsibates punctatus Duméril and Bibron.
1847 Hyperanodon Agassiz (replacement name for Uperanodon Duméril and Bibron), Nomenclator Zoologici Index Universalis: 190.

Distribution: Northern South America east of Andes.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Sides of neck with groups of enlarged, spinose scales----------plica
No enlarged spinose scales on sides of neck----------umbra

Clave de especies

1. Grupos de escamas espinosas a los lados del cuello----------plica
Sin grupos de escamas espinosas a los lados del del cuello----------umbra

PLICA PLICA (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta Plica Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 208. Type-locality: "Indiis".
1768 Iguana chalcidica Laurenti, Synopsin Reptilium: 48. Type-locality: "Gallaecia".
1827 Lophyrus (Ophreyesa) Agamoides Gray, Phil. Mag., (2) 2: 208. Type-locality: None given.
1831 Plica plica—Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 41.
1837 Hypsibatus punctatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 258. Type-locality: None given.

Distribution: Northern South America, east of Andes.

PLICA UMBRA (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta Umbra Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 207. Type-locality: "Meridionalibus".
1881 Plica umbra—O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 245.

Distribution: Northern South America, east of Andes.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Vertebral scale row continuous from occiput to tail, forming denticulate crest on neck; 34-46 vertebral scales from occiput to anterior margin of thigh; 50-66 paravertebral scales from occiput to anterior margin of thigh; 46-56 scales around body; dorsal head scales swollen, with blunt, irregular keels, a pair of pyramidal parietal scales; all scales more sharply keeled and more strongly mucronate---umbra
Vertebral scales usually not distinguishable from adjacent scales on posterior back, forming less distinct crest; 48-58 vertebral scales; 68-81 paravertebral scales; 54-65 scales around body; dorsal head scales smooth or nearly so, parietals flat or slightly convex, not pyramidal; all scales less sharply keeled and mucronate----------ochrocollaris

Clave de subespecies

1. Fila de escamas vertebrales continua desde el occipucio a la cola, formando una cresta denticulada en el cuello, 34-46 escamas vertebrales desde el occipucio hasta el borde anterior del muslo; 50-66 escamas paravertebrales desde el occipucio al borde anterior del muslo; 46-56 escamas alrededor del cuerpo; escamas dorsales de la cabeza ensanchadas, con quillas irregulares, obtusas; un par de escamas parietales piramidales; todas las escamas más fuertemente quilladas y mucronadas----------umbra
Escamas vertebrales generalmente no diferenciadas de las escamas adyacentes en la parte posterior de la espalda, que forman una cresta no tan distinta; 48-58 escamas vertebrales; 68-81 escamas paravertebrales; 54-65 escamas alrededor del cuerpo; escamas dorsales de la cabeza lisas o casi lisas, parietales planas o ligeramente convexas, no piramidales; todas las escamas no tan quilladas ni mucronadas-------ochrocollaris

Plica umbra umbra (Linnaeus), new combination

1899 Tropidurus unicarinatus Werner, Zool. Anz., 22: 480. Type-locality: Surinam.

Distribution: Eastern Amazonian region of South America; southern Venezuela, Guianas, and northeastern Brazil.

Plica umbra ochrocollaris (Spix), new combination

1825 Lophyrus ochrocollaris Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 10, pl. 12, figs. 2. Type-locality: Amazon River.
1825 Lophyrus Panthera Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 11, pl. 13, fig. 1. Type-locality: "In sylvis ad pagum Ecgá".
1876 Hyperanodon peltigerus Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 170. Type-locality: Middle and upper Amazon and western Peru.
1912 Tropidurus holotropis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 10: 420. Type-locality: Alpayacú, Río Pastaza, Ecuador, 3600 ft.
1918 Uraniscodon tuberculatum Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 11 (16): 2, figs. 1-2. Type-locality: San Fermin, northwest Bolivia.

Distribution: Western Amazonian Basin of South America; southern Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, northern Bolivia, and western Brazil.

POLYCHROIDES Noble

1924 Polychroides Noble, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 109. Type-species: Polychroides peruvianus Noble.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

POLYCHROIDES PERUVIANUS Noble

1924 Polychroides peruvianus Noble, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 109. Type-locality: Near Querocotilla, Cajamarca, Peru.

Distribution: Wooded valleys of Andes in northern Peru; known from Cajamarca and Piura Provinces.

POLYCHRUS Cuvier

1817 Polychrus Cuvier, Règne Animal, 2: 40. Type-species: Lacerta marmorata Linnaeus.
1827 Polycrus Gray (emendation of Polychrus Cuvier), Phil. Mag., 2: 57.
1827 Polychnus Berthold (in error for Polychrus Cuvier), in Latreille's Natürliche Familien des Thierreichs: 94.
1843 Ecphymatotes Ftizinger, Systema Reptilium: 62. Type-species: Polychrus acutirostris Spix.
1845 Sphaerops Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 183. Type-species: Polychrus anomalus Wiegmann.
1870 Chaunolaemus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869: 786. Type-species: Polychrus (Chaunolaemus) multicarinatus Peters.

Distribution: South America.

Content: Five species.

Key to the species

1. Scales of sides larger than middorsal scales, and separated by much smaller granules-------2
   Scales of flanks not larger than middorsals and in contact with each other, not separated by granules----------3

2. Femoral pores fewer than 12, dorsals distinctly keeled----------acutirostris
   Femoral pores more than 15, dorsals smooth or weakly keeled----------femoralis

3. Low series of raised scales forming midventral crest from mental to gular appendage---------4
   No low series of raised scales on midventral line between chin and throat--------gutturosus

4. Pectoral and ventral scales keeled---marmoratus
   Pectoral and ventral scales smooth----liogaster

Clave de especies

1. Escamas de los lados mayores que escamas del medio dorso y separadas por gránulos mucho más chicos----------2
   Escamas de los flancos no mayores que las del medio dorso y en contacto, no separadas por gránulos----------3

2. Menos de 12 poros femorales, dorsales distintamente quilladas----------acutirostris
   Más de 15 poros femorales, dorsales lisas o ligeramente quilladas----------femoralis

3. Serie baja de escamas levantadas que forman una cresta ventral media desde el mental al apéndice gular----------4
   Serie de escamas levantadas en la línea media ventral entre mentón y garganta ausente----------gutturosus

4. Escamas pectorales y ventrales quilladas----------marmoratus
   Escamas pectorales y ventrales lisas--liogaster

POLYCHRUS ACUTIROSTRIS Spix

1825 Polychrus acutirostris Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 15, pl. 14a. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1834 Polychrus anomalus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 16. Type-locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Southern Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, and eastern Bolivia.

POLYCHRUS FEMORALIS Werner

1910 Polychrus femoralis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 21. Type-locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Distribution: Lowlands in southwestern Ecuador.

POLYCHRUS GUTTUROSUS Berthold

1846 Polychrus gutturosus Berthold, Nachr. Univ. Königl. Gesell, Wiss. Gottingen, 8-10: 11. Type-locality: Popayán, Colombia.

Distribution: Pacific Ecuador north into Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Canthus rostralis somewhat rounded; scales on pectoral region smooth or very weakly keeled----------spurrellii
Canthus rostralis distinctly angular; scales on pectoral region strongly keeled, may be bi- or tricarinate, usually unicarinate----------gutturosus

Clave de subespecies

1. Canto rostral algo redondeado; escamas de la región pectoral lisas o ligeramente quilladas----------spurrellii
Canto rostral distintamente angular; escamas de la región pectoral fuertemente quilladas, pueden ser bi- o tricarenadas, generalmente unicarenadas-------gutturosus

Polychrus gutturosus gutturosus Berthold

1870 Polychrus (Chaunolaemus) multicarinatus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869: 786. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1935 Polychrus gutturosus gutturosus—Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1935: 576.

Distribution: Higher western Andean slopes of Ecuador and Colombia north to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Polychrus gutturosus spurrellii Boulenger

1914 Polychrus spurrelli Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1914: 814, pl. 1, fig. 2. Type-locality: Peña Lisa, Condoto, Colombia.
1935 Polychrus gutturosus spurrellii—Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1935: 516.

Distribution: Lowland rain forests of northwestern Ecuador and Colombia.

POLYCHRUS LIOGASTER Boulenger

1908 Polychrus liogaster Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 1: 113. Type-locality: Provincia Sara, Bolivia, 750 m, and Chanchamayo, eastern Peru.

Distribution: Lowlands of Amazonian Bolivia and Peru; Acré, Brazil.

POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta marmorata Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 208. Type-locality: "Hispania".
1820 Polychrus marmoratus—Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 48.
1821 [Polychrus] strigiventris Wagler, Descriptiones et Icones Amphibiorum: pl. 12, and third page of unnumbered text. Type-locality: None given.
1822 Polych.[rus] virescens Schinz, in Cuvier's Das Thierreich, 2: 65. Type-locality: None given.
1833 Polychrus Neovidanus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 26: 897. Type-locality: None given.

Distribution: Amazonian basin of South America; Venezuela.

Prepared by Thomas Uzzell, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

PRIONODACTYLUS O'Shaughnessy ·

1881 Prionodactylus O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 231. Type-species: Cercosaura (Prionodactylus) manicata O'Shaughnessy.

Distribution: Panama to Bolivia.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species

1. Frontonasal single----------2
   Frontonasal divided----------argulus

2. Loreal in contact with supralabials----------3
   Loreal separated from supralabials--vertebralis

3. With 32-35 scales around middle of body; 14-15 subdigital lamellae under fourth toe; subdigital lamellae denticulate, some lamellae bearing one, others, two denticles------eigenmanni
   With 35-52 scales around middle of body; 14-23 subdigital lamellae under fourth toe; subdigital lamellae, if denticulate, with single denticle per lamella----------manicatus

Clave de especies

1. Con una frontonasal----------2
   Con dos frontonasales----------argulus

2. Loreal en contacto con supralabiales----------3
   Loreal separada de supralabiales----vertebralis

3. Con 32-35 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; 14-15 lamelas subdigitales bajo el cuarto dedo; lamelas subdigitales denticuladas, algunas con uno y otras con dos dentículos------eigenmanni
   Con 35-52 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; 14-23 lamelas subdigitales bajo el cuarto dedo; si las escamas subdigitales son denticuladas poseen un solo dentículo-----manicatus

PRIONODACTYLUS ARGULUS (Peters)

1862 Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) argulus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 184. Type-locality: Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.
1885 Prionodactylus oshaughnessyi Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 392, pl. 21, fig. 1. Type-locality: Canelos and Pallatanga, Ecuador.
1914 Prionodactylus holmgreni Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 9 (3): 9, fig. 3. Type-locality: San Fermin, northwestern Bolivia.
1916 Prionodactylus columbiensis Werner, Zool. Anz., 47: 306. Type-locality: Cañon del Tolima, Colombia.
1917 P.[rionodactylus] argulus—Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 428.

Distribution: Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

PRIONODACTYLUS EIGENMANNI Griffin

1917 Prionodactylus eigenmanni Griffin, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 11: 316. Type-locality: Provincia del Sara, Bolivia.

Distribution: Known only from type material.

PRIONODACTYLUS MANICATUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1881 Cercosaura (Prionodactylus) manicata O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881: 231, pl. 22, fig. 3. Type-locality: Canelos and Pallatanga, Ecuador.
1885 Prionodactylus manicatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 393.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Subdigital lamellae denticulate; eye disc divided into two scales----------manicatus
   Subdigital lamellae not denticulate; eye disc not divided into two or more scales----------bolivianus

Clave de subespecies

1. Lamelas subdigitales denticuladas; disco ocular dividido, formando dos escamas----------manicatus
   Lamelas subdigitales no denticuladas; disco ocular no dividido----------bolivianus

Prionodactylus manicatus manicatus (O'Shaughnessy), new combination

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador.

Prionodactylus manicatus bolivianus Werner, new combination

1899 Prionodactylus bolivianus Werner, Zool. Anz., 22: 481. Type-locality: Chaco, Bolivia.
1907 Prionodactylus Ockendeni Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 19: 486. Type-locality: Carabaya, eastern Peru, 6000 - 7000 ft.

Distribution: Amazonian Peru and Bolivia.

PRIONODACTYLUS VERTEBRALIS (O'Shaughnessy)

1879 Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) vertebralis O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 298. Type-locality: Intac, Ecuador.
1885 Prionodactylus vertebralis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 394, pl. 21, fig. 2.
1908 Prionodactylus palmeri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 2: 518, figs. 3a-d. Type-locality: San Antonio, Colombia.
1921 Prionodactylus marianus Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 103: 1. Type-locality: San Pedro, Antioquia, Colombia.

Distribution: Darién, Panama; Pacific slopes of Ecuador and Colombia; also reported from Zamora, Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS Tschudi

1845 Proctoporus Tschudi, Ark. für Naturg., 11: 161. Type-species: Proctoporus pachyurus Tschudi.
1858 Riama Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858: 445. Type-species: Riama unicolor Gray.
1862 Oreosaurus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 201. Type-species: Ecpleopus (Oreosaurus) striatus Peters.
1879 Emphrassotis O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 295. Type-species: Emphrassotis simoterus O'Shaughnessy.

Distribution: Tropical South America, including northern Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad.

Content: Fifteen species.

Comment: The data presented below reflect the arrangement to be found in a manuscript submitted for publication in Postilla by Thomas Uzzell, and generously made available to us for inclusion here.

Key to the species

1. Supranasals, if present, not in contact on median dorsal line----------2
Supranasals in contact on median dorsal line----------guentheri

2. No area of granular scales between axilla and groin----------3
With a band of granules between axilla and groin----------7

3. With light dorsolateral lines, at least on shoulder----------4
Without light dorsolateral lines----------6

4. Loreal present; venter spotted with black; no preanal pores in males----------5
Loreal absent; venter immaculate; males with preanal pores----------shrevei

5. Dorsal scales smooth; no light lines across lip; approximately 34 scales around middle of body----------laevis
Dorsal scales keeled; light lines across lip extending from eye; about 46 scales around middle of body----------luctuosus

6. Fewer than nine longitudinal rows of ventrals; more than twelve femoral pores in females; more than 25 in males----------achlyens
Ten longitudinal rows of ventrales; total number of femoral pores in males fewer than twelve----------oculatus

7. Preanal pores present----------8
Preanal pores absent----------9

8. Three supraoculars, only two of which contact palpebrals; sexual dimorphism in number of preanal pores----------unicolor
Four supraoculars; second, third and fourth in contact with palpebrals; no sexual dimorphism in number of preanal pores----------meleagris

9. Fewer than 50 scales from occipital to base of tail----------10
More than 50 scales from occipital to base of tail----------pachyurus

Clave de especies

1. Supranasales, si existen, no contactan en la línea media----------2
Supranasales contactan en la línea media dorsal----------guentheri

2. Sin banda granular contínua entre axila e ingle----------3
Con una banda granular contínua entre axila e ingle----------7

3. Con líneas dorso laterales claras a lo menos en el hombro----------4
Sin líneas dorso laterales claras----------6

4. Loreal presente, vientre manchado de negro; sin poros preanales en los machos----------5
Loreal ausente, vientre inmaculado; poros en las escamas preanales de los machos----shrevei

5. Escamas dorsales lisas; labio sin líneas claras; aproximadamente 34 escamas al medio del cuerpo----------laevis
Escamas dorsales quilladas; labio con líneas claras extendidas desde el ojo; aproximadamente 46 escamas al medio del cuerpo-luctuosus

6. Ocho o menos hileras longitudinales de ventrales; más de doce poros femorales en las hembras y vienticinco en los machos---achlyens
Diez hileras longitudinales de ventrales; número total de poros femorales en los machos once----------oculatus

7. Poros presentes en el area preanal----------8
Poros ausente en el area preanal----------9

8. Tres supraoculares, solamente dos de ellas en contacto con las palpebrales; dimorfismo sexual en número de poros preanales---unicolor
Cuatro supraoculares; segunda, tercera y cuarta en contacto con las palpebrales; no hay dimorfismo sexual en el número de poros preanales----------meleagris

9. Menos de 50 escamas desde el occipital a la base de la cola----------10
Más de 50 escamas del occipital a la base de la cola----------pachyurus

10. Superciliary series of scales complete (occasionally not true in striatus); fore and hind limbs overlap when stretched along body-----11
Superciliary series of scales incomplete; second or second and third supraocular in contact with palpebrals; limbs do not overlap or do so very slightly, when stretched along body----------columbianus

11. Dorsals smooth----------12
Dorsals not smooth----------14

12. Median occipital present----------13
Median occipital absent; two large lateral occipitals----------simoterus

13. Three subequal occipitals; venter spotted----------ventrimaculatus
Three occipitals, median much smaller than others; venter uniform yellowish----bolivianus

14. Loreal present----------15
Loreal absent----------16

15. With 40 scales around midbody; three pairs of postmentals----------hypostictus
With 30 scales around midbody; four pairs of postmentals----------guentheri

16. With four supraoculars----------17
With three supraoculars----------bolivianus

17. Dorsal pattern unicolor or with longitudinal brown stripes; striated scales--------striatus
Dorsal pattern brown with darker sides; light line on sides of anterior part of body; row of seven or eight light ocelli on each side of body; keeled scales----------guentheri

10. Series superciliares completas (ocasionalmente puede faltar en striatus); extremidades usualmente se entrecruzan----------11
Series superciliares incompletas; segunda, o segunda y tercera supraocular en contacto con la palpebral; extremidades opuestas proyectadas entre si no se tocan o a lo menos ligeramente----------columbianus

11. Dorsales lisas----------12
Dorsales no lisas----------14

12. Occipital mediano presente----------13
Dos occipitales laterales grandes; no hay occipital mediano----------simoterus

13. Tres occipitales subiguales; vientre manchado----------ventrimaculatus
Tres occipitales, el mediano mucho menor; vientre amarillento homogéneo-------bolivianus

14. Loreal presente----------15
Loreal ausente----------16

15. Con 40 escamas al medio cuerpo; tres pares de posmentales----------hypostictus
Con 30 escamas al medio cuerpo, cuatro pares de posmentales----------guentheri

16. Con cuatro supraoculares----------17
Con tres supraoculares----------bolivianus

17. Diseño dorsal formado por cintas longitudinales pardas, también puede ser uniforme; escamas estriadas----------striatus
Diseño dorsal castaño oscuro con los lados más oscuros; una línea clara a los lados del cuerpo al comienzo de la mitad anterior; series de siete u ocho ocelos negros con centros blancos a cada lado del cuerpo; escamas quilladas----------guentheri

PROCTOPORUS ACHLYENS Uzzell

1958 Proctoporus achlyens Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 597: 8. Type-locality: Maracay-Rancho Grande Road, Estado Aragua, Venezuela, 1150 m.

Distribution: Montane forest of Rancho Grande, Parque Nacional Henri Pittier, Estado Aragua, Venezuela.

PROCTOPORUS BOLIVIANUS Werner

1910 Proctoporus bolivianus Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 30. Type-locality: Sorata, Bolivia.
1913 Oreosaurus lacertus Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 45: 546. Type-locality: Tincochchaca, Peru, 2300 m.; corrected to Tinccochaca by Cochran, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 220, 1961, 127.
1914 Proctoporus longicaudatus Andersson, Ark. für Zool., 9 (3): 6, figs. 2a-d. Type-locality: Pelechuco, western Bolivia.
1920 Proctoporus obesus Barbour and Noble, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 58: 616. Type-locality: Ñusta Hispana, Peru.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Andes in Bolivia and Peru.

Comment: The use of this taxon is based on Uzzell, Postilla, in press.

PROCTOPORUS COLUMBIANUS Andersson

1914 Proctoporus columbianus Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 9 (3): 3, fig. 1a-d. Type-locality: Colombia.

Distribution: Eastern slopes of Andes in Colombia and Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS GUENTHERI (Boettger)

1891 Oreosaurus Guentheri Boettger, Zool. Anz., 14: 345. Type-locality: Sorata, Bolivia.
1902 Oreosaurus ocellifer Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 10: 400. Type-locality: Marcapata Valley, Peru.
1920 Oreosaurus anomalus Barbour and Noble, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 58: 614. Type-locality: San Fernando, valley of Río San Miguel, Peru.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Bolivia and Peru.

Comment: This arrangement of synonyms follows Uzzell, Postilla, in press.

PROCTOPORUS HYPOSTICTUS Boulenger

1902 Proctoporus hypostictus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 9: 55. Type-locality: Paramba, Ecuador, 1160 m.

Distribution: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS LAEVIS (Boulenger)

1908 Oreosaurus laevis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 2: 521, figs. 5a-d. Type-locality: San Antonio, Colombia.
1933 Proctoporus laevis—Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 73.

Distribution: Southwestern Colombia.

PROCTOPORUS LUCTUOSUS (Peters)

1862 Ecpleopus (Oreosaurus) luctuosus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 203. Type-locality: Venezuela.
1933 Proctoporus luctuosus—Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 73.

Distribution: Rancho Grande, Estado Aragua, Venezuela.

PROCTOPORUS MELEAGRIS Boulenger

1885 Proctoporus meleagris Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 415, pl. 22, fig. 2. Type-locality: Western Ecuador.

Distribution: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador, to 3000 m.

PROCTOPORUS OCULATUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1879 Ecpleopus oculatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 297. Type-locality: Intac, Ecuador.
1933 Proctoporus oculatus—Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28: 73.

Distribution: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS PACHYURUS Tschudi

1845 Proctoporus pachyurus Tschudi, Ark. für Naturg., 11: 161. Type-locality: Valley of Río Chanchamayo, eastern slope of Andes, Peru.

Distribution: Inter-Andean valleys in Chanchamayo region of Peru.

PROCTOPORUS SHREVEI Parker

1935 Proctoporus (Oreosaurus) shrevei Parker, Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, 12: 283. Type-locality: Heaths of Aripo Mountain Range, Trinidad.

Distribution: Trinidad.

PROCTOPORUS SIMOTERUS (O'Shaughnessy)

1879 Emphrassotis simoterus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 296. Type-locality: Intac, Ecuador.
1885 Proctoporus simoterus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 414.

Distribution: Western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS STRIATUS (Peters)

1862 Ecpleopus (Oreosaurus) striatus Peters, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862: 201, pl. 3, fig. 2. Type-locality: Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.
1885 Proctoporus striatus—Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23: 98.

Distribution: Upper eastern slopes of Andes in Colombia; questionable record from El Chiral, El Oro Province, Ecuador (see Peters, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 3545, 1967, 33).

PROCTOPORUS UNICOLOR (Gray)

1858 Riama unicolor Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858: 446, pl. 15, fig. 2. Type-locality: Ecuador.
1878 Ecpleopus (Oreosaurus) Petersi Boettger, Ber. Offen. Ver. für Natur., 17-18: 9. Type-locality: Province of Pará, Brazil; considered to be erroneous by Burt and Burt, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 28, 1933, 74.
1885 Proctoporus unicolor—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 413.
1889 Proctoporus lividus Thominot, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (8) 1: 25. Type-locality: unknown.

Distribution: Higher western slopes and inter-Andean valleys of northern Ecuador.

PROCTOPORUS VENTRIMACULATUS Boulenger

1900 Proctoporus ventrimaculatus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 6: 185. Type-locality: Cajamarca, Peru, 3300 m.

Distribution: Inter-Andean valleys of northern Peru.

PROCTOTRETUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Proctotretus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 266. Type-species: Proctotretus pectinatus Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Ptyoderus Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 216. Type-species: Proctotretus pectinatus Duméril and Bibron.
1882 Tropidocephalus Müller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 7: 162. Type-species: Tropidocephalus azureus Müller.

Distribution: Southern South America east of Andes; Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, extreme southern Brazil.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. Vertebral and dorsolateral crests distinct; triple row of semicircular spots; lateral light stripes not broken; throat immaculate----2
Vertebral crest indistinct; dorsolateral crests absent; double row of semicircular spots; lateral light stripes broken; throat with brown markings----doellojuradoi

2. Lamellae on fourth digit of forelimb 9-12; postfemoral scales granular; ventral scales smooth----pectinatus
Lamellae on fourth digit of forelimb 14-15; postfemoral scales not granular; ventral scales keeled----azureus

Clave de especies

1. Crestas vertebral y dorsolateral distintas; diseño con triple hilera de manchas semicirculares; cintas laterales claras no quebradas; cuello inmaculado----2
Cresta vertebral indistinta; crestas dorsolaterales faltan; diseño con doble fila de manchas semicirculares; cintas laterales claras quebradas; cuello con marcas pardas----doellojuradoi

2. Lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo de la extremidad anterior 9-12; escamas posfemorales granulares; escamas ventrales lisas----pectinatus
Lamelas bajo el cuarto dedo de la extremidad anterior 14-15; escamas posfemorales no granulares; escamas ventrales quilladas----azureus

PROCTOTRETUS AZUREUS (Müller)

1882 Tropidocephalus azureus Muller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 7: 162. Type-locality: Uruguay.
1930 Proctotretus azureus—Burt and Burt, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 78: 21.

Distribution: Uruguay and extreme southern Brazil.

PROCTOTRETUS DOELLOJURADOI Freiberg

1944 Proctotretus doellojuradoi Freiberg, Physis, 19: 473, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: La Rioja, Argentina.

Distribution: Provincias de Córdoba, Cajamarca, La Rioja, San Luis and Santiago del Estero, Argentina.

PROCTOTRETUS PECTINATUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Proctotretus pectinatus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 292. Type-locality: Chile (in error).
1857 Proctotretus splendidus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-locality: Río Negro, Patagonia, Argentina.

Distribution: Río Negro to La Pampa and Buenos Aires, Argentina; Uruguay.

PSEUDOGONATODES Ruthven

1915 Pseudogonatodes Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 19: 1. Type-species: Pseudogonatodes furvus Ruthven.

Distribution: Northern South America.

Content: Five species (plus a sixth, described but not named by Mechler, Rev. Suisse Zool., 75, 1968, 352).

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales granular----------2
   Dorsal scales imbricate----------barbouri

2. Length of head[1] contained four and one half times in snout-vent distance; rostral bordered by three scales----------3
   Length of head contained five times in the snout-vent distance; rostral bordered by two scales----------guianensis

3. Posterior margin of first lower labial reaches anterior border of eye; fewer than 41 scales from level of arm insertion to vent; fewer than 25 scales across belly at midbody----------4
   Posterior margin of first lower labial below loreal; more than 41 longitudinal rows of scales on belly; more than 26 rows across belly----------furvus

4. Posterior margin of mental transverse; 37-38 longitudinal rows of ventrals--------lunulatus
   Posterior end of mental forms a "V" with open end towards rear; 40-41 longitudinal rows of ventrals----------amazonicus

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales granulares----------2
   Escamas dorsales imbricadas----------barbouri

2. Longitud de la cabeza[2] contenida cuatro veces y media en la distancia hocico-ano; rostral bordeado por tres escamas----------3
   Longitud de la cabeza contenida cinco veces en la distancia hocico-ano; rostral bordeado por dos escamas----------guianensis

3. Margen posterior de la primera infralabial llega al borde anterior del ojo; menos de 41 escamas desde la inserción braquial al ano; menos de 25 escamas a través del medio vientre----------4
   Margen posterior de la primera infralabial llega a la loreal; más de 41 escamas ventrales, más de 26 escamas a través del medio vientre----------furvus

4. Margen mental posterior, transverso; 37-38 hileras longitudinales de ventrales--lunulatus
   Margen mental posterior en forma de "V" abierto hacia atrás; 40-41 hileras longitudinales de ventrales----------amazonicus

PSEUDOGONATODES AMAZONICUS Vanzolini

1967 Pseudogonatodes amazonicus Vanzolini, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 21 (1): 2, fig. 1-2. Type-locality: Igarapé Belém, Rio Solimões, Amazonas, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

PSEUDOGONATODES BARBOURI (Noble)

1921 Lepidoblepharis barbouri Noble, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 29: 133. Type-locality: Perico, Peru.
1926 Pseudogonatodes barbouri—Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17: 298.

Distribution: Arid valleys of Río Chinchipe and Río Marañón, Peru.

PSEUDOGONATODES FURVUS Ruthven

1915 Pseudogonatodes furvus Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 19: 2. Type-locality: San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia, 5000 ft.

Distribution: Villavicencio region of Colombia.

[1] Measured from tip of snout to anterior edge of ear.

[2] Medida desde la punta del hocico al borde anterior del oido.

PSEUDOGONATODES GUIANENSIS Parker

1935 Pseudogonatodes guianensis Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1935: 514. Type-locality: Upper Cuyuni River, Guyana.

Distribution: Guyana.

PSEUDOGONATODES LUNULATUS (Roux)

1927 Lepidoblepharis lunulatus Roux, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 38: 252. Type-locality: El Mene, Falcón, Venezuela.
1949 Pseudogonatodes lunulatus—Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard, 99: 522.

Distribution: Known only from Estados de Falcón and Aragua, Venezuela.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS Boulenger

1890 Ptychoglossus Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 83. Type-species: Ptychoglossus bilineatus Boulenger.
1896 Diastemalepis Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 11 (235): 1. Type-species: Diastemalepis festae Peracca.
1916 Gonioptychus Werner, Zool. Anz., 47: 304. Type-species: Gonioptychus bicolor Werner.

Distribution: Costa Rica to Ecuador and Venezuela.

Content: Seven species.

Key to the species

1. Prefrontals present----------2
   Prefrontals absent----------bicolor

2. More than five longitudinal rows of ventral scales----------3
   Four longitudinal rows of ventral scales----------plicatus

3. Ten rows of longitudinal ventral scales-------4
   Six or eight rows of longitudinal ventral scales----------5

4. Four supraoculars; prefrontals forming suture----------festae
   Three supraoculars; prefrontals not in contact----------picticeps

5. Four supraoculars; prefrontals in contact-----6
   Three supraoculars; prefrontals not in contact----------kugleri

6. Scales between occipital and sacrum 32; uniform brown----------nicefori
   Scales between occipital and sacrum 24; two lateral light stripes----------brevifrontalis

Clave de especies

1. Prefrontales presentes----------2
   Prefrontales ausentes----------bicolor

2. Escamas ventrales en más de cinco hileras longitudinales----------3
   Escamas ventrales en cuatro hileras longitudinales----------plicatus

3. Ventrales en diez hileras longitudinales------4
   Ventrales en seis a ocho hileras longitudinales----------5

4. Cuatro supraoculares; prefrontales forman sutura----------festae
   Tres supraoculares; prefrontales apenas se tocan----------picticeps

5. Cuatro supraoculares; prefrontales contactan entre si----------6
   Tres supraoculares; prefrontales no contactan----------kugleri

6. Del occipital al sacro 32 escamas; castaño sin diseños----------nicefori
   Del occipital al sacro 24 escamas; dos cintas claras laterales----------brevifrontalis

PTYCHOGLOSSUS BICOLOR (Werner)

1916 Gonioptychus bicolor Werner, Zool. Anz., 47: 305. Type-locality: Cañon del Tolima, Colombia.
1958 Ptychoglossus bicolor—Uzzell, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 592: 1.

Distribution: Mountain area of Tolima, Colombia.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS BREVIFRONTALIS Boulenger

1912 Ptychoglossus brevifrontalis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 10: 421. Type-locality: El Topo, Río Pastaza, Ecuador.

Distribution: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS FESTAE (Peracca)

1896 Diastemalepis festae Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Comp. Anat. Univ. Torino, 11 (235): 2. Type-locality: Río Cianati, Darién, Panama.
1931 Ptychoglossus festae—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 51: 373.

Distribution: Colombia and Panama.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS KUGLERI Roux

1927 Ptychoglossus kugleri Roux, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 38: 256. Type-locality: El Mene, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.

Distribution: Mountains of coastal Cordillera in Falcón and Aragua, Venezuela.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS NICEFORI (Loveridge)

1929 Anadia nicefori Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 42: 99. Type-locality: Río Garagoa at Macanal, eastern Andes, Colombia.
1944 Ptychoglossus nicefori—Dunn, Caldasia, 3 (11): 67.

Distribution: Eastern slopes of Andes in Colombia.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS PICTICEPS

1885 Leposoma picticeps Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 23: 99. Type-locality: Pebas, Peru.
1890 Ptychoglossus bilineatus Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890: 84, pl. 10, fig. 2. Type-locality: Ecuador.
1931 P[tychoglossus] picticeps—Burt and Burt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61: 372.

Distribution: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

PTYCHOGLOSSUS PLICATUS (Taylor)

1949 Alopoglossus plicatus Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 33: 272. Type-locality: Morehouse Finca, 5 mi southwest of Turrialba, Cartago, Costa Rica.
1952 Ptychoglossus plicatus—Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 479.

Distribution: Known from type-locality and La Lola Provincia, Limón, Costa Rica.

SCELOPORUS Wiegmann

1828 Sceloporus Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, 21: 369. Type-species: Sceloporus torquatus Wiegmann.

Distribution: Throughout temperate North America, Mexico, and Central America to and including Panama.

Content: About 95 species, according to last major revision by Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26, 1939, of which twelve are found within limits of this work. Sceloporus salvinii Günther, based in part on Guatemalan specimens, has been restricted to a Mexican population of Sceloporus malachiticus through lectotype designation by Smith, loc. cit., p. 40.

Key to the species

1. Postfemoral dermal pocket present----------2
   No postfemoral dermal pocket----------3

2. Dorsal scales (occiput to above posterior margins of thighs) usually fewer than 48----------teapensis
   Dorsal scales usually more than 48----------variabilis

3. Dorsal pattern gives impression of dorsolateral light stripe----------4
   Dorsal pattern extremely variable but never giving impression of dorsolateral light stripe----------7

4. Total femoral pores fewer than 25----------5
   Femoral pores more than 25--------chrysostictus

5. Single canthal scale----------6
   Two canthal scales----------siniferus

6. Total femoral pores more than 12------carinatus
   Femoral pores fewer than 12----------squamosus

7. Dark collar on sides of neck and in some instances complete across shoulders and unbroken middorsally----------8
   No dark collar; conspicuous dark nape patch----------melanorhinus

8. Single canthal----------9
   Two canthals----------10

9. Supraorbitals in two rows---------malachiticus
   Supraorbitals in a single row--------acanthinus

10. More than 35 dorsal scales between interparietal and posterior level of thighs----------11
    Fewer than 35 dorsal scales between interparietal and posterior level of thighs----------12

11. Supraorbitals in a single row--------acanthinus
    Supraorbitals in two rows---------malachiticus

12. Parietals and frequently frontoparietals separated from posterior supraorbital by row of small scales----------13
    Parietals in contact with posterior supraorbitals----------lundelli

13. Lower row of labiomentals extending forward to contact second postmental----------prezygus
    Lower row of labiomentals extending forward only to third postmental----------serrifer

Clave de especies

1. Bolsillo posfemoral presente----------2
   Bolsillo posfemoral ausente----------3

2. Escamas dorsales (desde el occipucio hasta encima del margen posterior del fémur) usualmente menos de 48----------teapensis
   Escamas dorsales usualmente más de 48----------variabilis

3. Diseño dorsal da la impresión de una línea dorsolateral clara----------4
   Diseño dorsal extremadamente variable que nunca da la impresión de una línea dorsolateral clara----------7

4. Poros femorales en total menos de 25----------5
   Poros femorales más de 25---------chrysostictus

5. Una sola cantal----------6
   Dos escamas cantales----------siniferus

6. Poros femorales en total más de 12----carinatus
   Poros femorales menos de 12----------squamosus

7. Con collar oscuro a los lados del cuello, en algunos casos completo a través de los hombros; no quebrado mediodorsalmente----------8
   Sin collar oscuro; con conspícuo parche oscuro en la nuca----------melanorhinus

8. Una sola cantal----------9
   Dos cantales----------10

9. Supraorbitales en dos filas--------malachiticus
   Supraorbitales en una fila----------acanthinus

10. Más de 35 escamas dorsales entre la interparietal y el nivel posterior del fémur----------11
    Menos de 35 escamas dorsales entre la interparietal y nivel posterior del fémur--------12

11. Supraorbitales en una fila----------acanthinus
    Supraorbitales en dos filas--------malachiticus

12. Parietales y frecuentemente frontoparietales separadas del supraorbital posterior por una fila de pequeñas escamas----------13
    Parietales en contacto con supraorbitales posteriores----------lundelli

13. Fila inferior de labiomentales extendiéndose hasta contactar con segunda posmental-prezygus
    Fila inferior de labiomentales extendiéndose sólo hasta tercera posmental----------serrifer

SCELOPORUS ACANTHINUS Bocourt

1873 Sceleporus acathhinus Bocourt (erroneous spelling), Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17, art. 6 bis: 24. Type-locality: San Agustin, Volcan Atitlán, Guatemala, 610 m.
1874 Sceloporus acanthinus—Bocourt (corrected spelling), Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 180, pl. 18, figs. 10-10b, pl. 19, figs. 4-4a.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations from eastern Chiapas, Mexico to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies	Clave de subespecies
1. Two canthal scales----------acanthinus Single canthal scale----------lunaei	1. Dos escamas cantales----------acanthinus Una sola escama cantal----------lunaei

Sceloporus acanthinus acanthinus Bocourt

1918 Sceloporus quentheri Stejneger, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 31: 92. Type-locality: Mexico.
1930 Sceloporus acanthinurus Gadow (erroneous spelling of acanthinus), Jorullo: 66.
1939 Sceloporus acanthinus Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 74, pls. 6-7.
1963 Sceloporus acanthinus acanthinus—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122: 70.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Pacific slope from eastern Chiapas, Mexico to El Salvador.

Sceloporus acanthinus lunaei Bocourt

1873 Sceloporus lunaei Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17, art. 10: 1. Plateau of Guatemala, 1500 m.
1939 Sceloporus lunaei—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 63, pl. 5.
1963 Sceloporus acanthinus lunaei—Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122: 70.

Distribution: Moderate elevations from central through eastern Guatemala, to El Salvador.

SCELOPORUS CARINATUS Smith

1936 Sceloporus carinatus Smith, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 49: 89, pl. 2, figs. 2-3. Type-locality: Near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico.

Distribution: Headwaters of Río Grijalva, from Chiapas, Mexico to headwaters of Río Negro, Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS CHRYSOSTICTUS Cope

1866 Sceloporus chrysostictus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866: 125. Type-locality: Yucatán, Mexico.
1939 Sceloporus chrysostictus—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 295, pl. 24.

Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula south to central El Petén, Guatemala and northern British Honduras.

SCELOPORUS LUNDELLI Smith

1939 Sceloporus lundelli Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 66, pl. 4. Type-locality: Cohune Ridge, 20 mi SE of Benque Viejo, British Honduras.

Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula to British Honduras and El Petén, Guatemala.

Content: Two subspecies, one of which (gaigeae Smith) is extralimital.

Sceloporus lundelli lundelli Smith

1939 Sceloporus lundelli lundelli Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 66, pl. 4.

Distribution: Southern parts of Yucatán Peninsula to British Honduras and El Petén, Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS MALACHITICUS Cope

1864 Sceloporus malachiticus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 178. Type-locality: Near Arriba, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Veracruz and Chiapas, Mexico, to Panama.

Content: Five subspecies, of which two (internasalis Smith and Bumzahen and salvini Günther) are extralimital.

Key to the subspecies

1. Dorsal scales usually more than 37--------2
   Dorsal scales usually less than 38---------
   ----------malachiticus

2. Two canthal scales----------taeniocnemis
   Single canthal scale----------smaragdinus

Clave de subespecies

1. Normalmente más de 37 dorsales----------2
   Normalmente menos de 38 dorsales----------
   ----------malachiticus

2. Dos escamas cantales----------taeniocnemis
   Una sola escama cantal----------smaragdinus

Sceloporus malachiticus malachiticus Cope

1890 Sceloporus irazuensis Günther, Biol. Cent. Amer., Rept.: 67. Type-locality: Irazú, Costa Rica.
1942 [Sceloporus] malachiticus malachiticus—Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 92: 356.

Distribution: Guatemala to Panama.

Sceloporus malachiticus smaragdinus Bocourt

1873 Sceloporus smaragdinus Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, (5) 17, art. 10: 1. Type-locality: Solola, Totonicapan, and Quezaltenango, Guatemala, 2000 m.
1927 Sceloporus schmidti Jones, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 186: 4. Type-locality: Mountain camp west of San Pedro, Honduras, 4500 ft.
1939 Sceloporus formosus smaragdinus—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 41.
1942 Sceloporus malachiticus smaragdinus—Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 92: 356.

Distribution: Intermediate and high elevations of plateaus of Guatemala, excluding Alta Verapaz and Caribbean slope of Sierra de los Cuchumatanes.

Sceloporus malachiticus taeniocnemis Cope

1885 Sceloporus taeniocnemis Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 22: 399. Type-locality: Guatemala; restricted to Cobán, Guatemala, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat Mus., 199, 1950, 108.
1949 Sceloporus malachiticus taeniocnemis—Smith, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 39: 39.

Distribution: Moderate and high elevations of Alta Verapaz and Caribbean slope of Sierra de los Cuchumatanes in Guatemala; Mesa Central and Sierra Madre in Chiapas, Mexico; encircling Sceloporus malachiticus smaragdinus on east, north, and northwest.

SCELOPORUS MELANORHINUS Bocourt

1876 Sceloporus melanorhinus Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., Paris, (6) 3, art. 12: 2. Type-locality: Isthmus of Tehuantepec, restricted to Cuidad de Tehuantepec, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 112.

Distribution: Nayarit to Oaxaca, Mexico; apparently discontinuous in Chiapas; in Río Grijalva drainage of Guatemala.

Content: Three subspecies, two of which (melanorhinus Bocourt and calligaster Smith) are extralimital.

Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti Smith

1948 Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti Smith, Nat. Hist. Misc., Chicago Acad. Sci., 20: 1. Type-locality: Finca Canibal, Huehuetenango, Guatemala, about 3000 ft.

Distribution: Moderate elevations of valley of Río Grijalva in Chiapas, Mexico, and headwater valleys in adjacent Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS PREZYGUS Smith

1942 Sceloporus prezygus Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 92: 354. Type-locality: Conjab (between San Bartolomé and Comitán), Chiapas, Mexico; 5300 ft.

Distribution: Moderate and intermediate elevations on Mesa Central of Chiapas, Mexico, through drier parts of headwater valleys of Río Grijalva and upper Río Negro of Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS SERRIFER Cope

1866 Sceloporus serrifer Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866: 124. Type-locality: Yucatán, Mexico; restricted by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 124, to Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution: Tamaulipas, Mexico, to El Petén, Guatemala.

Content: Three subspecies, two (plioporus Smith and cariniceps Martin) extralimital.

Comment: Specimens from Guatemala called Sceloporus serrifer plioporus Smith are all Sceloporus prezygus, according to Stuart, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 122, 1963, 72.

Sceloporus serrifer serrifer Cope

1939 Sceloporus serrifer serrifer—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 212.

Distribution: Yucatán Peninsula south to central El Petén, Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS SINIFERUS Cope

1869 Sceloporus siniferus Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 11: 159. Type-locality: Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.
1939 Sceloporus siniferus—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 313, pl. 25.

Distribution: Guerrero to western Guatemala; highlands of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Content: Two subspecies, one (cupreus Bocourt) extralimital.

Sceloporus siniferus siniferus Cope

1873 Sceloporus humeralis Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. Paris, (5) 17, art. 10: 2. Type-locality: Oaxaca, Mexico.
1950 Sceloporus siniferus siniferus—Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199: 134.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations of Pacific slope; Guerrero, Mexico to Pacific coastal plain of western Guatemala.

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SCELOPORUS SQUAMOSUS Bocourt

1874 Sceloporus squamosus Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 212, pl. 18 bis, figs. 7-7c and pl. 19, fig. 3. Type-locality: Guatemala [? city]; Antigua, 1500 m; and embayment of Río Nagualate; Guatemala.
1874 Sceloporus fulvus Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 214, pl. 18 bis, figs. 8-8c. Type-locality: La Union, Salvador.
1939 Sceloporus squamosus—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 319, pl. 24.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations from eastern Chiapas, Mexico, along Pacific slope to Costa Rica; dry valleys on Caribbean slope of Guatemala and Honduras, also on southeastern highlands of Guatemala.

SCELOPORUS TEAPENSIS Günther

1890 Sceloporus teapensis Günther, Biol. Cent. Amer., Rept.: 75. Type-locality: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.
1939 Sceloporus teapensis—Smith, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 26: 256, pl. 21.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations along Caribbean slope; southern Veracruz, Mexico to eastern Guatemala, excluding outer end of Yucatán Peninsula.

SCELOPORUS VARIABILIS Wiegmann

1834 Sc[eloporus] variabilis Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 51. Type-locality: Mexico; restricted to Veracruz, Mexico by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 199, 1950, 130.

Distribution: Mexico to Costa Rica.

Content: Four subspecies, two of which (marmoratus Hallowell and smithi Hartweg and Oliver) are extralimital.

Key to the subspecies	Clave de subespecies
1. Total femoral pores more than 20----------variabilis Femoral pores fewer than 20--------olloporus	1. Poros femorales en total más de 20---------variabilis Poros femorales menos de 20-------olloporus

Sceloporus variabilis variabilis

1934 Sceloporus variabilis variabilis—Smith, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 47: 128.

Distribution: Low, moderate and intermediate elevations from Tamaulipas and Queretaro, Mexico, south on plateau and on Caribbean slope to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, thence through valley of Río Grijalva, Chiapas, Mexico, through headwater valleys of same river in Guatemala.

Sceloporus variabilis olloporus Smith

1937 Sceloporus variabilis olloporus Smith, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 358: 11. Type-locality: San Juanillo, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Low and moderate elevations from dry basins of central Guatemala into northern and central Honduras and south along Pacific slope to Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS Wagler

1830 Sphaerodactylus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 143. Type-species: Lacerta sputator Sparrman.
1831 Sphaeriodactylus Gray (substitute name for Sphaerodactylus Wagler, 1830), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 52.

Distribution: Antilles, Central America, northern South America; introduced in Florida and Florida keys.

Content: 61 species, of which 50 are extralimital, according to Wermuth, Das Tierreich, 80, 1965. One species, fantasticus Duméril and Bibron, has been erroneously recorded from Venezuela.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales keeled----------2
   Dorsal scales smooth----------6

2. Dorsal scales flat, very small, weakly keeled; snout rounded; scales on ventral surface of tail widened----------3
   Dorsal scales may or may not be flat; snout pointed; scales on ventral surface of tail may or may not be widened----------4

3. Ventral scales weakly imbricate; juveniles with transverse bands on shoulder, dorsum, lumbar region and tail; ground color in adults pale brown with chestnut spotting--------lineolatus
   Ventral scales distinctly imbricate; black streaks on head (nasal-auricular and interocular-occipital); finely spotted with black dorsally----------continentalis

4. Dorsal scales imbricate----------5
   Dorsal scales juxtaposed; dorsal pattern with two light bands length of body----------molei

5. Middorsal scales smaller than other dorsals; head with irregular black and white stripes; dorsum without transverse light lines----------mertensi
   Middorsal scales same as other dorsals; head without irregular black and white stripes; dorsal pattern with transverse light lines----------dunni

6. Dorsal scales imbricate; snout rounded--------7
   Dorsal scales juxtaposed; snout pointed-------8

7. Subcaudal scales widened; dorsum finely spotted----------millepunctatus
   Subcaudal scales not widened; dorsum heavily spotted----------pacificus

8. Dorsal scales granular, dorsal pattern generally spotted----------9
   Dorsal scales not granular but flat; dorsal pattern generally without spots----------10

9. Ocular spine present; dorsal granular scales tuberculate, trihedral, strongly differentiated----------rosaurae
   Ocular spine absent; dorsal scales flat, neither tuberculate nor trihedral----------scapularis

10. Snout pointed; subcaudal scales not widened----------homolepis
    Snout rounded; subcaudal scales widened----------glaucus

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales quilladas----------2
   Escamas dorsales lisas----------6

2. Escamas dorsales planas, muy pequeñas, debilmente carenadas; hocico redondeado; escamas inferiores de la cola ensanchadas----------3
   Escamas dorsales planas o no; hocico puntiagudo; escamas inferiores de la cola ensanchadas o no----------4

3. Escamas ventrales ligeramente imbricadas; bandas transversales en los juveniles en cuello, dorso, región lumbar y cola; adultos manchados de castaño oscuro sobre pardo claro----------lineolatus
   Escamas ventrales claramente imbricadas; sobre la cabeza líneas negras (nasal-auricular e interocular-occipital); manchados finamente de negro----------continentalis

4. Escamas dorsales imbricadas----------5
   Escamas dorsales yuxtapuestas; dos bandas claras a lo largo del dorso----------molei

5. Escamas dorsales medianas más pequeñas; cabeza con líneas negras y blancas irregulares; dorso sin líneas claras transversales-------mertensi
   Escamas dorsales del mismo tamaño que las otras escamas; cabeza sin líneas negras y blancas irregulares; diseño dorsal sin líneas claras transversales----------dunni

6. Escamas dorsales imbricadas; hocico redondeado----------7
   Escamas dorsales yuxtapuestas; hocico agudo---8

7. Subcaudales ensanchadas, dorso finamente manchado----------millepunctatus
   Subcaudales no ensanchadas; dorso con manchas densas e irregulares----------pacificus

8. Escamas dorsales granulares; diseño dorsal generalmente manchado----------9
   Escamas dorsales no granulares, planas; diseño generalmente no manchado----------10

9. Espina ocular presente; gránulos dorsales tuberculares, trihedrales, fuertemente diferenciados----------rosaurae
   Espina ocular ausente; gránulos dorsales no tuberculares ni trihedrales---------scapularis

10. Hocico agudo; escamas subcaudales no ensanchadas----------homolepis
    Hocico redondeado; escamas subcaudales ensanchadas----------glaucus

SPHAERODACTYLUS CONTINENTALIS Werner

1896 Sphaerodactylus argus var. continentalis Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 46: 345. Type-locality: "Honduras".
1962 Sphaerodactylus continentalis—Smith and Del Toro, Herpetologica, 18: 102.

Distribution: Mexico south to Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS DUNNI Schmidt

1936 Sphaerodactylus dunni Schmidt, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 49: 46. Type-locality: Río Naco, near Cofradia, Honduras.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GLAUCUS Cope

1865 Sphaerodactylus glaucus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865: 192. Type-locality: near Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution: Mexico and Guatemala.

Content: Two subspecies, one (inornatus Peters) extralimital.

Sphaerodactylus glaucus glaucus Cope

1949 Sphaerodactylus glaucus glaucus—Smith, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 39: 34.

Distribution: Caribbean slope from Veracruz, Mexico, including Yucatán, to eastern Guatemala.

SPHAERODACTYLUS HOMOLEPIS Cope

1886 Sphaerodactylus homolepis Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 23: 277. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1916 Sphaerodactylus homolepis var. carinatus Andersson, Meddel. Göteborg. Mus. Zool., 9: 5. Type-locality: Costa Rica.

Distribution: Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS LINEOLATUS (Lichtenstein)

1856 Sphaeriodactylus lineolatus Lichtenstein, Nomencl. Rept. Amph. Mus. Zool. Berlin: 6. Type-locality: Veragua, Panama.
1862 S.[phaerodactylus] lineolatus—Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 497.
1862 Sphaerodactylus casicolus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 499. Type-locality: Truando Region, Colombia.

Distribution: British Honduras south to Panama and northwestern Colombia; a doubtful record in Ecuador on basis of USNM 65451, from Macas.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MERTENSI Wermuth

1916 Sphaerodactylus lineolatus var. imbricatus Andersson (preoccupied by Sphaerodactylus imbricatus Fischer, 1881), Meddel. Göteborg. Mus. Zool., 9: 5. Type-locality: Costa Rica.
1956 Sphaerodactylus imbricatus—Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38: 45, figs. 10-11.
1965 Sphaerodactylus mertensi Wermuth (substitute name for imbricatus Andersson), Das Tierreich, 80: 170. Type-locality: Costa Rica.

Distribution: Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MILLEPUNCTATUS (Hallowell)

1861 Sphaeriodactylus millepunctatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860: 480. Type-locality: Nicaragua.
1862 Sphaerodactylus millepunctatus—Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861: 499.

Distribution: Central America: Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS MOLEI Boettger

1894 Sphaerodactylus molei Boettger, J. Field Natural. Club, Trinidad, 2: 80. Type-locality: Caparo, Trinidad.
1900 Sphaerodactylus buergeri Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 50: 264. Type-locality: Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1927 Sphaerodactylus venezuelanus Roux, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 38: 254. Type-locality: El Mene, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.

Distribution: Northern Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago.

SPHAERODACTYLUS PACIFICUS Stejneger

1903 Sphaerodactylus pacificus Stejneger, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16: 3. Type-locality: Cocos Island, west coast of Costa Rica.

Distribution: Cocos Island, on Pacific Coast of Costa Rica.

SPHAERODACTYLUS ROSAURAE Parker

1940 Sphaerodactylus rosaurae Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (17) 5: 264. Type-locality: Helene Island, Bay Islands, Honduras.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

SPHAERODACTYLUS SCAPULARIS Boulenger

1902 Sphaerodactylus scapularis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 9: 54. Type-locality: San Javier, Esmeraldas Province, Ecuador.

Distribution: Northwestern Ecuador and Colombia.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

STENOCERCUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Stenocercus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 349. Type-species: Stenocercus rosei-ventris Duméril and Bibron.
1837 Trachycyclus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 355. Type-species: Trachycyclus marmoratus Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Steironotus (Stenocercus) Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 71. Type-species: Stenocercus rosei-ventris Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Heterotropis (Trachycyclus) Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 71. Type-species: Trachycyclus marmoratus Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Scelotrema Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11 (1): 154. Type-species: Scelotrema crassicaudatum Tschudi.
1859 Microphractus Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 90. Type-species: Microphractus humeralis Günther.

Distribution: Andean South America.

Content: Fourteen species.

Key to the species[1]

1. Caudal scales not much larger than ventral scales of body, their mucrons not forming stout, projecting spines; each autotomy segment of tail with three rows of scales (except cupreus with two)----------2
Caudal scales much larger than ventral scales of body, their mucrons forming stout, projecting spines; each autotomy segment of tail with two rows of scales----------10

2. Vertebral scale row absent, or, if present, scales identical to adjacent scales----------3
Vertebral scale row present, scales distinctly larger than adjacent scales, at least on neck and anterior part of body----------7

3. Lateral neck scales not much smaller than dorsal neck scales (except for granular pocket), and imbricate----------4
Lateral neck scales abruptly smaller than dorsal neck scales, barely imbricate or granular----------6

4. Tail at least twice length of head and body; no postfemoral dermal pocket present; anal region of males not black----------5
Tail not more than twice length of head and body; postfemoral dermal pocket present; anal region of adult male black---------melanopygus

5. Tail longer, 2.8 to 3.0 times head and body length; midbody scales 30-39----------moestus
Tail shorter, 2.0 to 2.4 times longer than head and body; midbody scales 37-62----ornatissimus

[1]Vertebral and paravertebral scales counted from occiput to anterior margin of thigh when hind leg is at right angles to body; midbody scales around the body at point half way between limb insertions.

Clave de especies[1]

1. Escamas caudales no mayores que las ventrales del cuerpo; sus mucrones no forman gruesas espinas proyectadas; cada segmento autotómico de la cola tiene tres filas de escamas (excepto cupreus con dos)----------2
Escamas caudales mayores que las ventrales del cuerpo, sus mucrones forman gruesas espinas proyectadas; cada segmento autotómico de la cola tiene dos filas de escamas----------10

2. Fila vertebral de escamas ausente, o si está presente las escamas son idénticas a las de las filas adyacentes----------3
Fila vertebral de escamas presente, escamas distintamente mayores que las adyacentes, por lo menos en la nuca y anteriormente en el cuerpo----------7

3. Escamas laterales de la nuca no más pequeñas que las dorso nucales (excepto por el bolsillo granular), e imbricadas----------4
Escamas laterales de la nuca abruptamente menores que las dorso nucales apenas imbricadas o granulares----------6

4. Cola por lo menos el doble que la longitud de la cabeza y el cuerpo; con bolsillo dérmico postfemoral; escamas de la región anal no negras----------5
Cola no más que el doble de la longitud de la cabeza y el cuerpo; con bolsillo dérmico postfemoral; escamas de la región anal, en machos adultos, negras----------melanopygus

5. Cola larga, 2.8 a 3.0 veces el largo de la cabeza y el cuerpo; 30-39 filas de escamas en el medio del cuerpo----------moestus
Cola corta, 2.0 a 2.4 veces el largo de la cabeza y el cuerpo; 37-62 filas de escamas en el medio cuerpo----------ornatissimus

[1]Escamas vertebrales y paravertebrales contadas desde el occipucio al margen anterior del muslo, con el miembro posterior en ángulo recto con el cuerpo; las escamas alrededor del cuerpo, son contadas en el punto medio entre las dos inserciones de los pares de miembros.

6. Scales of body and tail more sharply keeled; autotomy segments of tail distinct with two scale rows per segment; antehumeral folds more closely approximate midventrally, separated by about six pectoral scales----------cupreus
Scales of body and tail less sharply keeled, less strongly mucronate; autotomy segments of tail barely apparent, with three rows per segment; antehumeral folds widely separated by about ten pectoral scales----------chrysopygus

7. More than 70 scales around middle of body-----8
Fewer than 70 scales around middle of body----------variabilis

8. Fewer than 115 paravertebral scales----------9
More than 115 paravertebral scales----humeralis

9. Midbody scales 74-88; paravertebral scales 73-92----------varius
Midbody scales 80-101; paravertebral scales 90-110----------boettgeri

10. Lateral nuchal scales elongate and distinctly imbricate----------2
Lateral nuchal scales granular or subimbricate and convex----------11

11. Ventral scales smooth; scales on posterior surface of thighs granular or nearly so-----12
Ventral body scales weakly keeled, at least on throat and chest; scales on posterior surface of thigh small but distinctly imbricate----------roseiventris

12. More than 60 scales around middle of body; postfemoral dermal pocket usually present---13
Fewer than 60 scales around body; no postfemoral dermal pocket----------marmoratus

13. Lateral scales on posterior part of body larger, subimbricate; fewer than 105 scales around midbody----------14
All scales on sides of body very small and granular; more than 105 scales around midbody----------crassicaudatus

14. Caudal whorls subequal----------simonsii
Caudal whorls alternating large and small, latter 1/3 to 2/3 length of former----carrioni

6. Escamas del cuerpo y cola más fuertemente quilladas; segmentos autotómicos de la cola distintos con dos filas de escamas por segmento; pliegues antehumerales cercanos aproximadamente en el mediovientre, separados por alrededor de seis escamas pectorales---cupreus
Escamas del cuerpo y la cola menos quilladas y mucronadas menos fuertemente; segmentos autotómicos de la cola poco aparentes con tres filas por segmento, pliegues antehumerales anchamente separados por diez escamas pectorales----------chrysopygus

7. Más de 70 escamas alrededor del cuerpo--------8
Menos de 70 escamas alrededor del cuerpo----------variabilis

8. Menos de 115 escamas paravertebrales----------9
Más de 115 escamas paravertebrales----humeralis

9. Escamas al medio cuerpo 74-88; escamas paravertebrales 73-92----------varius
Escamas al medio cuerpo 80-101; escamas paravertebrales 90-110----------boettgeri

10. Escamas nucales laterales, alargadas y distintamente imbricadas----------2
Escamas nucales laterales, granulares o subimbricadas y convexas----------11

11. Escamas ventrales lisas; escamas de superficie posterior del muslo granulares o casi granulares----------12
Escamas ventrales del cuerpo débilmente quilladas, por lo menos en la garganta y mejilla; escamas de superficie posterior del muslo pequeñas pero distintamente imbricadas----------roseiventris

12. Más de 60 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; bolsillo dérmico postfemoral usualmente presente----------13
Menos de 60 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo; sin bolsillo postfemoral dérmico----marmoratus

13. Escamas laterales de la parte posterior del cuerpo grandes, subimbricadas; menos de 105 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----------14
Todas las escamas de los lados del cuerpo muy pequeñas y granulares; más de 105 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo------crassicaudatus

14. Anillos de espinas subiguales----------simonsii
Anillos de espinas alternas de grandes y pequeñas, los últimos 1/3 a 2/3 el tamaño de los primeros----------carrioni

STENOCERCUS BOETTGERI Boulenger
humeralis group

1911 Stenocercus boettgeri Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 7: 22. Type-locality: Huancabamba, Peru.
1941 Stenocercus juninensis Shreve, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 18: 75. Type-locality: Huasqui, near Tarma, Departmento de Junin, Peru.

Distribution: Highlands of southern Ecuador and northern and central Peru.

STENOCERCUS CARRIONI Parker
crassicaudatus group

1934 Stenocercus carrioni Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 14: 268. Type-locality: Zamora, Ecuador, 3250 ft.

Distribution: Southern highlands of Ecuador.

STENOCERCUS CHRYSOPYGUS Boulenger
chrysopygus group

1900 Stenocercus chrysopygus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 6: 183. Type-locality: Carao, 8000 ft, Huaras, 10,000 ft, and Recuay, 11,000 ft, Peru.

Distribution: Cordillera Blanca of western Peru to about 3400 m.

STENOCERCUS CRASSICAUDATUS (Tschudi)
crassicaudatus group

1845 Sc.[elotrema] crassicaudatum Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11 (1): 155. Type-locality: Peru; further specified by Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Rept., 1846, 28, as Urubamba, Peru.
1885 Stenocercus torquatus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 133, pl. 8, fig. 1. Type-locality: Peru.
1900 Urocentrum meyeri Werner, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Anthro.-Ethn. Mus. Dresden, 9: 4. Type-locality: Lima, Peru.
1907 Stenocercus crassicaudatus—Roux, Rev. Suisse Zool., 15: 299.
1913 Stenocercus ervingi Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45: 545. Type-locality: Huadquinia, Peru, 5000 ft.

Distribution: Amazonian side of Andes in central and southern Peru to about 2000 m.

STENOCERCUS CUPREUS Boulenger
chrysopygus group

1885 Stenocercus cupreus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 135, pl. 9, fig. 1. Type-locality: Huánuco, Peru.

Distribution: Known only from state of Huánuco, in central Peru.

STENOCERCUS HUMERALIS (Günther)
humeralis group

1859 Microphractus humeralis Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859: 90. Type-locality: Andes of western Ecuador.
1885 Stenocercus humeralis—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 134, pl. 8, fig. 2.

Distribution: Inter-Andean plateau of Ecuador, from valley of Cuenca south.

STENOCERCUS MARMORATUS (Duméril and Bibron)
crassicaudatus group

1837 Trachycyclus marmoratus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 356. Type-locality: Rio-Grande, Brazil; according to Guibé, Cat. Types Lézards Paris Mus., 1954, 50.
1885 Stenocercus marmoratus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 132.
1910 Stenocercus difficilis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 27 (2): 23. Type-locality: Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Distribution: Andes of central Bolivia to about 3500 m.

STENOCERCUS MELANOPYGUS Boulenger
chrysopygus group

1900 Stenocercus melanopygus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 6: 182. Type-locality: Baños, Cajamarca, Peru, 9000 ft.

Distribution: Estado de Cajamarca in northern Peru.

STENOCERCUS MOESTUS Boulenger
chrysopygus group

1885 Stenocercus moestus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 136, pl. 9, fig. 2. Type-locality: Lima, Peru.

Distribution: Valley of Río Rimac, from Callao on coast to Chosica at 2500 ft, western central Peru.

STENOCERCUS ORNATISSIMUS (Girard), new combination
chrysopygus group

1857 Saccodeira ornatissima Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857: 198. Type-locality: Obrajillo, and Yanga, Peru.

Distribution: Pacific slopes of Andes and adjacent coastal lowlands of Peru.

STENOCERCUS ROSEIVENTRIS Duméril and Bibron
crassicaudatus group

1837 Stenocercus rosei-ventris Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 350. Type-locality: Bolivia.
1913 Stenocercus atriqularis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 30 (2): 11. Type-locality: Provincia Beni, Bolivia (southern drainage of Amazon).

Distribution: Eastern slopes of Andes and adjacent lowlands of Peru, Bolivia; northern Argentina south to Estado de Salta; Acré, Brazil.

STENOCERCUS SIMONSII Boulenger
crassicaudatus group

1899 Stenocercus Simonsii Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 4: 454. Type-locality: Oña, Ecuador, 6500 ft.

Distribution: Highlands of Ecuador.

STENOCERCUS VARIABILIS Boulenger
humeralis group

1901 Stenocercus variabilis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 7: 546. Type-locality: Palca, Bolivia, 10,000 ft.

Distribution: Uncertain, highlands of northwestern Bolivia and possibly southern and central Peru.

STENOCERCUS VARIUS Boulenger
humeralis group

1885 Stenocercus varius Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 134, pl. 8, fig. 3. Type-locality: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from Chiriboga, Ecuador, at 5000 ft on western slopes.

STENOLEPIS Boulenger

1887 Stenolepis Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887: 640. Type-species: Stenolepis ridleyi Boulenger.

Distribution: As for only known species.

Content: One species.

STENOLEPIS RIDLEYI Boulenger

1887 Stenolepis ridleyi Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887: 640, figs. a-d. Type-locality: Iguarassu forest, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

STROBILURUS Wiegmann

1834 Strobilurus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 18. Type-species: Strobilurus torquatus Wiegmann.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species, according to most recent revision by Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17; 1968, 60-62.

STROBILURUS TORQUATUS Wiegmann

1834 Strobilurus torquatus Wiegmann, Herpetologia Mexicana: 18. Type-locality: Brazil.
1855 Doryphorus spinosus Guichenot, Reptiles, in Castelnau, Animaux Nouveaux...de l'Amérique du Sud: 27, pl. 7, fig. 1, 1a. Type-locality: Bahia, Brasil.
1968 Strobilurus torquatus—Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17: 61.

Distribution: Eastern Brazil.

TEIUS Merrem

1820 Tejus Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 60. Type-species: Teius viridis Merrem.
1826 Tejus Fitzinger, Neue Classification der Reptilien: 21. Type-species: Lacerta Teyou Daudin.
1830 Acrantus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 154. Type-species: Lacerta Teyou Daudin.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

TEIUS TEYOU (Daudin)

1802 Lacerta Teyou Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 195. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1885 Teius teyou—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 379.

Distribution: Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay to Provincia Río Negro, Argentina.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies		Clave de subespecies	
1. Belly blue----------	cyanogaster	1. Vientre azul----------	cyanogaster
Belly not blue----------	teyou	Vientre no azul----------	teyou

Teius teyou teyou (Daudin)

1820 Teius viridis Merrem, Tentamen Systematis Amphibiorum: 60. Type-locality: South America.
1823 Am.[eiva] Teju Lichtenstein (emendation of teyou Daudin), Verzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums, Berlin: 91.
1847 Ameiva coelestis Bibron, in D'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amerique meridionale, Reptiles: 2, pl. 5, figs. 1-5.
1928 Teius teyou teyou—Müller, Zool. Anz., 77: 69.
1960 Teius teyou teyou—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerische Akad. Wiss., Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., new ser., 101: 79.

Distribution: Eastern Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay to southern Brazil.

Teius teyou cyanogaster Müller

1928 Teius teyou cyanogaster Müller, Zool. Anz., 77: 69. Type-locality: San José de Chiquitos, Bolivia.
1960 Teius teyou cyanogaster—Hellmich, Abh. Bayerische Akad. Wiss., Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., new ser., 101: 75, pl. 2, figs. 5-6.

Distribution: Southeastern Bolivia and adjacent Brazil, northwestern Argentina and northern part of Paraguay.

THECADACTYLUS Oken

1820 Thecadactylus Goldfuss, Handbuch der Zoologie, 2: 157. Type-species: Gecko laevis Daudin.
1830 Thecodactylus Wagler (emendation of Thecadactylus Goldfuss), Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 142.

Distribution: Mexico; Central and South America, West Indies.

Content: One species.

THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDUS (Houttuyn)

1782 Gekko Rapicauda Houttuyn, Verh. Zeeuw. Genootsch. Wet. Vlissingen, 9: 323, pl., fig. 1. Type-locality: West Indies; restricted to Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.., 199, 1950, 49.
1793 Stellio perfoliatus Schneider (substitute name for Gekko rapicauda Houttuyn), Amphibiorum Physiologiae, 2: 26.
1802 Gecko laevis Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 112. Type-locality: South America.
1802 Gecko surinamensis Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 4: 126. Type-locality: Surinam.
1836 Platydactylus Theconyx Duméril and Bibron (substitute name for Gekko rapicauda Houttuyn 1782), Erp. Gén., 3: 306, pl. 33, figs. 2-2a.
1845 Thecadactylus rapicaudus—Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 146.
?1856 Pachydactylus tristis Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854: 98. Type-locality: Liberia, west coast of Africa.

Distribution: Lesser Antilles, Mexico, Central America, northwestern South America, to Guianas and Trinidad. Known from lowlands on both sides of the Andes in Ecuador.

TRETIOSCINCUS Cope

1862 Tretioscincus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 184. Type-species: Tretioscincus castanicterus Cope.
1916 Calliscincopus Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 22: 1. Type-species: Calliscincopus agilis Ruthven.

Distribution: Northern South America; Colombia to Amazonian Brazil including Venezuela and Guianas; offshore islands along northern coast.

Content: Two species.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales keeled----------bifasciatus
   Dorsal scales smooth----------agilis

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales carenadas----------bifasciatus
   Escamas dorsales lisas----------agilis

TRETIOSCINCUS AGILIS (Ruthven)

1916 Calliscincopus agilis Ruthven, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., 22: 2. Type-locality: Sand ridges on Demerara River near Dunoon, Guyana.
1918 Tretioscincus romani Andersson, Ark. för Zool., 11 (16): 5. Type-locality: Bosque Municipal, Manáus, Amazonas, Brazil.
1923 Tretioscincus brasiliensis Müller, Zool. Anz., 57: 49. Type-locality: Lower Rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil.
1969 Tretioscincus agilis—Vanzolini and Rebouças-Spieker, Pap. Avul. Depto. Zool. São Paulo, 22 (13): 124, figs.

Distribution: Guyana, Amazonian Brazil.

TRETIOSCINCUS BIFASCIATUS (Duméril)

1851 Heteropus Bifasciatus Duméril, Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris: 182. Type-locality: Río Magdalena valley, Colombia.
1864 Tretioscincus bifasciatus—Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864: 229.

Distribution: Northern South America, Dutch Leeward Islands and Margarita Island, Venezuela.

Key to the subspecies

1. Light lateral stripes with distinct black border----------kugleri
   Light lateral stripes lack distinct black border----------bifasciatus

Clave de subespecies

1. Cintas laterales claras con un borde negro distinto----------kugleri
   Cintas laterales clara sin borde negro distinto----------bifasciatus

Tretioscincus bifasciatus bifasciatus (Duméril)

1862 Tretioscincus castanicterus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 184. Type-locality: Colombia.
1947 Tretioscincus bifasciatus [bifasciatus]—Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99: 527.

Distribution: Caribbean Colombia.

Tretioscincus bifasciatus kugleri Shreve

1947 Tretioscincus bifasciatus kugleri Shreve, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 99: 527. Type-locality: Paují, Acosta, Estado Falcón, Venezuela.

Distribution: Northern Venezuela, including Isla Margarita; Dutch Leeward Islands.

TROPIDODACTYLUS Boulenger

1885 Tropidodactylus Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 97. Type-species: Norops onca O'Shaughnessy.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

TROPIDODACTYLUS ONCA (O'Shaughnessy)

1875 Norops onca O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 15: 280. Type-locality: Venezuela, and Island of Dominica.
1885 Tropidodactylus onca—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 97, pl. 6, fig. 2.

Distribution: Northern Venezuela, Margarita Island.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

TROPIDURUS Wied

1824 Tropidurus Wied, Abb. Nat. Brasil: 6. Type-species: Stellio torquatus Wied.
1831 Platynotus Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 146. Type-species: Agama semitaeniata Spix.
1837 Microlophus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 334. Type-species: Microlophus Lessonii Duméril and Bibron.
1843 Steirolepis Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 72. Type-species: Tropidurus microlophus Wiegmann.
1845 Taraguira Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 219. Type-species: None designated.
1847 Stirolepis Agassiz (replacement name for Steirolepis Fitzinger), Nomenclatoris Zoologici Index Universalis: 353.
1871 Craniopeltis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin: 645. Type-species: Tropidurus (Craniopeltis) bivittata Peters.
1871 Laemopristus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin: 645. Type-species: Tropidurus (Laemopristus) occipitalis Peters.
1874 Aneuporus Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 215. Type-species: Aneuporus occipitalis Bocourt.
1933 Tapinurus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7: 65. Type-species: Tapinurus scutipunctatus Amaral.

Distribution: The Galápagos Islands and South America except for western Colombia, southern Chile and southern Argentina.

Content: About 20 species, all but twelve of which are extralimital, on the Galápagos.

Key to the species[1]

1. No trace of median, longitudinal, vertebral scale row----------2
Scales along middle of back form longitudinal row, which may or may not form denticulate crest, and which may or may not be continuous from occiput to tail----------5

2. No isolated groups of spinose scales on sides of neck----------3
Isolated groups of enlarged, spinose scales on sides of neck----------bogerti

3. Fewer than 90 midbody scales----------4
More than 90 scales around middle of body----10

4. Supraoculars band-like; ventrals equal to or larger than dorsals; maximum adult size 70 mm----------hygomi
Supraoculars not band-like; ventrals smaller than dorsals; maximum adult size at least 100 mm----------hispidus

5. No spinose scales on side of neck----------6
Patches or groups of spinose scales on neck----------spinulosus

6. Dorsal scales of body small, smooth or faintly keeled; more than 115 midbody scales---------7
Dorsal scales of body large, strongly keeled and imbricate; fewer than 115 midbody scales----------occipitalis

[1]Note: Vertebral and paravertebral scales are counted from occiput to pointeven with anterior margin of thigh when hind leg is at right angles to body; midbody scales are counted around body half way between limb insertions.
Two species are omitted from the key—theresioides and tarapacensis.

Clave de especies[1]

1. Ausencia de hilera de escamas vertebral, longitudinal, media----------2
Escamas a lo largo de la mitad del dorso forman una hilera longitudinal, que puede o no formar una cresta denticulada, y que puede o no ser contínua del occipucio a la cola----------5

2. Ausencia de grupos aislados de escamas espinosas a los lados del cuello----------3
Grupos aislados de escamas espinosas, ensanchadas a los lados del cuello----------bogerti

3. Menos de 90 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo----------4
Más de 90 escamas alrededor del medio cuerpo-10

4. Supraoculares acintados; ventrales iguales o más grandes que los dorsales; tamaño máximo del adulto 70 mm----------hygomi
Supraoculares no acintados; ventrales menores que los dorsales; tamaño máximo del adulto por lo menos 100 mm----------hispidus

5. Sin escamas espinosas a los lados del cuello--6
Con grupos de escamas espinosas y ensanchadas a los lados del cuello----------spinulosus

6. Escamas dorsales del cuerpo chicas, lisas o ligeramente quilladas; más de 115 escamas del medio cuerpo----------7
Escamas dorsales del cuerpo grandes, fuertemente quilladas e imbricadas; menos de 115 escamas del medio cuerpo----------occipitalis

[1]Nota: Las escamas vertebrales y paravertebrales se cuentan desde el occipucio hasta un punto parejo con el borde anterior del muslo cuando la pata posterior forma un ángulo recto con el cuerpo; las escamas del medio cuerpo se cuentan alrededor del cuerpo a mitad de camino entre las inserciones de los miembros.
En la clave se omiten dos especies—theresioides and tarapacensis.

7. Lateral body scales very small, almost granular, grading abruptly into much larger ventrals---8
Lateral body scales small but imbricate, grading gradually into somewhat larger ventrals---melanopleurus

8. Vertebral scale row conspicuous, uninterrupted from occiput to tail, forming a low, denticulate crest on neck, at least in adults; paravertebral scales fewer than 150---9
Vertebral scale row inconspicuous, interrupted over shoulders, not at all arched or keeled on body; scales adjacent to vertebral row more than 170---theresiae

9. Frontal scales paired between orbits; interparietal width not greater than 1 1/2 times its length; fourth toe of adpressed hind limb reaches to front of eye---peruvianus
Frontal scales single, median between orbits; interparietal scale about wice as wide as long; fourth toe of adpressed hind limb reaches to tympanum---thoracicus

10. Dorsal scales smooth---semitaeniatus
Dorsal scales keeled---torquatus

7. Escamas de los lados del cuerpo muy chicas, casi granulares, pasando abruptamente a escamas ventrales mucho más grandes---8
Escamas laterales del cuerpo chicas pero imbricadas, pasando gradualmente a ventrales algo más grandes---melanopleurus

8. Hilera vertebral de escamas conspícua, ininterrumpida desde el occipucio a la cola, formando una cresta baja, denticulada, al menos en adultos; menos de 150 escamas paravertebrales---9
Hilera vertebral de escamas inconspícua, interrumpida sobre los hombros, escamas del cuerpo no quilladas o arqueadas; más de 170 escamas adyacentes a la hilera vertebral---theresiae

9. Escamas frontales pares entre las órbitas; ancho del interparietal no mayor que 1 1/2 veces su longitud; cuarto dedo de la extremidad posterior hacia adelante llega hasta el frente del ojo---peruvianus
Escamas frontales de a una, en el medio entre las órbitas; escama interparietal aproximadamente dos veces tan ancha como larga; cuarto dedo de la extremidad posterior extendida hacia adelante llega hasta el tímpano---thoracicus

10. Escamas dorsales lisas---semitaeniatus
Escamas dorsales quilladas---torquatus

TROPIDURUS BOGERTI Roze

1958 Tropidurus bogerti Roze, Acta Biol. Venezuelica, 2: 247, figs. 1-4. Type-locality: Auyantepui, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

TROPIDURUS HISPIDUS (Spix)

1825 Agama hispida Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 12, pl. 15, fig. 2. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Brazil.
1825 Agama nigrocollaris Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 13, pl. 16, fig. 2. Type-locality: Interior of Bahia, Brazil.
1825 Agama cyclurus Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 14, pl. 17, fig. 1. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1845 Taraguira Smithii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 221. Type-locality: Pernambuco, Brazil.
1859 Proctotretus Toelsneri Berthold, Nach. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 17: 179. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1861 Trachycyclus superciliaris Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861: 16. Type-locality: Bahia, Brazil.
1861 T.[ropidurus] macrolepis Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 1861: 227, pl. 5, fig. 8. Type-locality: Cotinquiba and Maruim, Estado de Sergipe, Brazil.
1885 Tropidurus hispidus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 177.

Distribution: Venezuela, Guianas, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

TROPIDURUS HYGOMI Reinhardt and Lütken

1861 Tropidurus hygomi Reinhardt and Lütken, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren. Kjöbenhavn, 1861: 228, pl. 5, fig. 9. Type-locality: Cotinquiba and Maruim, Estado de Sergipe, Brazil.

Distribution: Estado de Sergipe near coast, eastern Brazil.

TROPIDURUS MELANOPLEURUS Boulenger

1902 Tropidurus melanopleurus Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 10: 399. Type-locality: Tamampoya, Bolivia, 1200 m.
1924 Tropidurus praeornatus Müller, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 11 (1923): 83. Type-locality: Río Pilcomayo, between Tarija and San Francisco, Bolivia.
1924 Tropidurus pictus Müller, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 11 (1923): 86. Type-locality: Río Pilcomayo, between Tarija and San Francisco, Bolivia.

Distribution: Eastern foothills of Andes, in southern Peru and Bolivia.

TROPIDURUS OCCIPITALIS Peters

1871 Tropidurus (Laemopristus) occipitalis Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871: 645. Type-locality: Peru.

Distribution: Coastal areas and western foothills of Andes in southwestern Ecuador and northern and central Peru.

Content: Three subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Vertebral scales at least 35; paravertebral scales at least 50; midbody scales at least 60; throat of adult male with brown markings; dorsal neck and anterior body with narrow brown transverse marks-------2
Vertebral scales not more than 40, paravertebral scales not more than 55; midbody scales not more than 65; male throat gray with light bluish spots; dorsal neck and anterior body with wide dark brown transverse spots----------occipitalis

2. Fewer than 80 paravertebral scales; fewer than 80 midbody scales; adult male throat with bold, dark brown spots-----koepkeorum
More than 80 paravertebral scales; more than 80 midbody scales; adult male throat with light brown spots and dark brown transverse gular band----------stolzmanni

Clave de subespecies

1. Escamas vertebrales por lo menos 35; escamas paravertebrales por lo menos 50; escamas del medio cuerpo por lo menos 60; garganta del macho adulto con marcas pardas; parte dorsal del cuello y cuerpo anterior con marcas transversales pardas angostas-2
Escamas vertebrales no más de 40, escamas paravertebrales no más de 55; escamas del medio cuerpo no más de 65; garganta del macho gris con manchas azuladas claras; parte dorsal del cuello y cuerpo anterior con manchas transversales pardas oscuras anchas----------occipitalis

2. Menos de 80 escamas paravertebrales; menos de 80 escamas del medio cuerpo; garganta del macho adulto con manchas pardas oscuras conspícuas----------koepkeorum
Más de 80 escamas paravertebrales; más de 80 escamas del medio cuerpo; garganta del macho adulto con manchas pardas claras y una banda gular transversal parda oscura----------stolzmanni

Tropidurus occipitalis occipitalis Peters

1874 Aneuporus occipitalis Bocourt (preoccupied by Tropidurus occipitalis Peters, 1871), Miss. Sci. Mex., Rept.: 215, pl. 18, fig. 1, 1a-b. Type-locality: Peru.
1885 Tropidurus bocourtii Boulenger (replacement name for Aneuporus occipitalis Bocourt, 1874), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 173.
1907 Tropidurus tschudii Roux, Rev. Suisse Zool., 15: 296. Type-locality: Peru.
1924 Tropidurus continentalis Müller, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 11 (1923): 82. Type-locality: Machalilla, Ecuador.
1956 Tropidurus occipitalis occipitalis—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 115, pl. 16, fig. 26-28; pl. 17, fig. 31.

Distribution: Coastal areas of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern and western central Peru.

Tropidurus occipitalis koepkeorum Mertens

1956 Tropidurus occipitalis koepkeorum Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 117, pl. 16, figs. 27-30; pl. 17, fig. 32. Type-locality: Pariakoto, Departamento Ancash, Peru, 1600 m.

Distribution: Olmos to Pariakoto, northwestern Peru.

Tropidurus occipitalis stolzmanni Steindachner

1891 Tropidurus Stolzmanni Steindachner, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 6: 376. Type-locality: Chota, Peru.
1956 Tropidurus occipitalis stolzmanni—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 119, pl. 17, figs. 33-34.

Distribution: Northwestern Peru and possibly southwestern Ecuador.

TROPIDURUS PERUVIANUS (Lesson)

1826 Stellio peruvianus Lesson, in Duperrey, Voy. "Coquille", Reptiles, 5: pl. 2, fig. 2; 2 (1) 1830: 40. Type-locality: Callao and Payta, Peru.
1885 Tropidurus peruvianus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 174.

Distribution: South America west of Andes from southern Ecuador to northern Chile.

Content: Nine subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Snout rounded----------2
   Snout acutely pointed----------atacamensis

2. With irregular dorsal spotting----------3
   With four black bands dorsally----------quadrivittatus

3. Adpressed hind limb reaches beyond ear----4
   Adpressed hind limb reaches shoulder----------araucanus

4. Gular and pectoral regions lack transverse stripes----------5
   Gular and pectoral regions with transverse stripes----------7

5. Pectoral region not black; body not melanistic----------6
   Pectoral region black; body melanistic----------salinicola

6. With low dorsal crest----------heterolepis
   Lacking dorsal crest----------marianus

7. Gular stripes continuous----------8
   Gular stripes formed by row of small, light bordered spots----------tigris

8. Gular stripes bordered by small, multicolored spots; lacking spot in groin----------maminensis
   Gular stripes not bordered by multicolored spots; with spot in groin----------peruvianus

Clave de subespecies

1. Hocico de extremo redondeado----------2
   Hocico de extremo aguzado----------atacamensis

2. Con manchas dorsales irregulares----------3
   Con cuatro bandas negras dorsales----------quadrivittatus

3. Extremidad posterior hacia delante sobrepasa el oído----------4
   Extremidad posterior hacia delante alcanza el hombro----------araucanus

4. Región gular y pectoral sin cintas transversales----------5
   Región gular y pectoral con cintas transversales----------7

5. Región pectoral no negra; cuerpo no melánico----------6
   Región pectoral negra; cuerpo melánico----------salinicola

6. Con cresta dorsal baja----------heterolepis
   Sin cresta dorsal----------marianus

7. Cintas gulares continuas----------8
   Cintas gulares formadas por hileras de pequeñas manchas bordeadas de claro-tigris

8. Cintas gulares bordeadas por manchitas multicolores; sin mancha inguinal----------maminensis
   Cintas gulares no bordeadas por manchitas multicolores; con mancha inguinal----------peruvianus

Tropidurus peruvianus peruvianus (Lesson)

1835 Tropidurus microlophus Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 223, pl. 16. Type-locality: Peru.
1836 Microlophus Lessonii Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 336. Type-locality: Lima, Callao, and Cobija, Peru.
1845 St.[eirolepis] xanthostigma Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 155. Type-locality: Coastal Peru.
1876 Microlophus inquinalis Cope, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 8 (1875): 172. Type-locality: Valley of Jequetepeque, Peru.
1956 Tropidurus peruvianus peruvianus—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 106, pl. 11, figs. 1-5; pl. 12, figs. 6-7.

Distribution: Western foothills of Andes and coastal areas of southern Ecuador, Peru, and northern Chile.

Tropidurus peruvianus araucanus (Lesson)

1826 Lophyrus araucanus Lesson, in Duperrey, Voy. "Coquille", Reptiles, pl. 2, fig. 1. Type-locality: Biobio River, Arauco, Concepcion, Chile.
1966 Tropidurus peruvianus araucanus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 143.

Distribution: Northwestern Chile.

Tropidurus peruvianus atacamensis Donoso-Barros

1960 [Tropidurus peruvianus] atacamensis Donoso-Barros, Invest. Zool. Chilensis, 6: 69. Type-locality: Atacama Desert, Chile; further specified as Caldera, Atacama, Chile, by Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile, 1966, 153.

Distribution: Atacama Desert in region south of Antofagasta, Chile.

Tropidurus peruvianus heterolepis Wiegmann

1835 Tropidurus heterolepis Wiegmann, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 17: 225, pl. 17, fig. 1. Type-locality: Tacna, Peru.
1966 Tropidurus peruvianus heterolepis—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 134.

Distribution: Extreme northern Chile and southern Peru.

Tropidurus peruvianus maminensis Donoso-Barros

1966 Tropidurus peruvianus mamiñensis Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 150. Type-locality: Mamiña, Tarapacá, Chile.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

Tropidurus peruvianus marianus Donoso-Barros

1966 Tropidurus peruvianus marianus Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 148. Type-locality: Isla Santa María, Antofagasta, Chile.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

Tropidurus peruvianus quadrivittatus (Tschudi)

1845 St.[eirolepis] quadrivittata Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 156. Type-locality: Coastal Peru.
1966 Tropidurus peruvianus quadrivittatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 141.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

Tropidurus peruvianus salinicola Mertens

1956 Tropidurus peruvianus salinicola Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 108, pl. 12, figs. 8-10. Type-locality: Salinas, south of Huacho, Departamento Lima, Peru.

Distribution: Salt flats in vicinity of type locality.

Tropidurus peruvianus tigris (Tschudi)

1845 St.[eirolepis] tigris Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 156. Type-locality: Coastal Peru.
1956 Tropidurus peruvianus tigris—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 109, pl. 13, figs. 13-14.

Distribution: Coastal Peru, replacing nominate race at higher altitudes.

TROPIDURUS SEMITAENIATUS (Spix)

1825 Agama semitaeniata Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 13, pl. 16, fig. 1. Type-locality: "In campis montosis Sincura", Bahia, Brazil.
1885 Tropidurus semitaeniatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 178.
1933 Tapinurus scutipunctatus Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 7 (1932): 65, figs. 22-25. Type-locality: Villa Nova (= Senhor de Bonfim), Bahia, Brazil.

Distribution: Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Bahia, eastern Brazil.

TROPIDURUS SPINULOSUS (Cope)

1862 Microlophus spinulosus Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862: 351. Type-locality: Paraguay.
1879 Leiocephalus (Craniopeltis) variegatus O'Shaughnessy, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 4: 301. Type-locality: Cosquin, Córdoba, Argentina.
1885 Tropidurus spinulosus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 175.
1930 Plica stejnegeri Burt and Burt, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 78 (6): 19. Type-locality: Argentina.

Distribution: Mato Grosso, Brazil, and Grand Chaco of Bolivia, Paraguay, and northern Argentina.

TROPIDURUS TARAPACENSIS Donoso-Barros

1966 Tropidurus tarapacensis Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 158, col. pl. 7. Type-locality: Desierto de Tarapacá, Chile, 10,000 km.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

TROPIDURUS THERESIAE Steindachner

1901 Tropidurus theresiae Steindachner, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 38: 195. Type-locality: Ancón, near Lima, Peru.
1956 Tropidurus theresiae—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 111, pl. 14, figs. 16-19.

Distribution: Between Chancay and Lima, west coast of central Peru.

TROPIDURUS THERESIOIDES Donoso-Barros

1966 Tropidurus theresioides Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 155, col. pl. 7. Type-locality: Oasis de Pica, Tarapacá, Chile.

Distribution: Region of type locality.

TROPIDURUS THORACICUS (Tschudi)

1845 St.[eirolepis] thoracica Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 11: 156. Type-locality: Coastal Peru.
1900 Tropidurus Thomasi Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 6: 184. Type-locality: Eten, coast of Peru.
1959 Tropidurus thoracicus—Mertens, Senckenbergiana Biol., 37: 113, pl. 15, figs. 20-25.

Distribution: West coast of central Peru from Eten in north to Pucusana in south.

TROPIDURUS TORQUATUS (Wied)

1820 Stellio torquatus Wied, Reise nach Brasilien, 1815-1817, 1: 106. Type-locality: none specified.
1823 Agama brasiliensis Raddi, Mem. Math. Fis. Soc. Ital. Sci., 19: 59. Type-locality: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1825 Agama hispida sive tuberculata Spix, Sp. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 12, pl. 15, fig. 1. Type-locality: either Rio de Janeiro or Bahia, Brazil.
1843 Tropidurus microlepidotus Fitzinger, Systema Reptilium: 72. Type-locality: Brazil.
1845 Taraguira Darwinii Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 220. Type-locality: Abrolhos Inlet, Brazil.
1885 Tropidurus torquatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 176.

Distribution: Guianas; Brazil.

TUPINAMBIS Daudin

1803 Tupinambis Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 20. Type-species: Tupinambis monitor Daudin.
1820 Tutor Goldfuss (subgenus novum), Handbuch der Zoologie, Nüremberg, 2: 168. Type-species: Monitor americanus Goldfuss.
1822 Custa Fleming, Philosophy of Zoology, 2: 274. Type-species: Lacerta teguixin Linnaeus, by present designation (see below, in comments).
1826 Exypnestes Kaup, Isis von Oken, 18-19: 88. Type-species: Tupinambis monitor Daudin.
1828 Ctenodus Wagler, Isis von Oken, 21: 860. Type-species: Tupinambis nigropunctatus Spix.
1830 Podinema Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 153. Type-species: Lacerta Teguixin Linnaeus.
1830 Ctenodon Wagler, Nat. Syst Amph.: 153. Type-species: Tupinambis nigropunctatus Spix.
1831 Teguixin Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 29. Type-species: Lacerta teguixin Linnaeus.
1833 Gymnogomphius Wagler, Isis von Oken, 26: 892. Type-species: Lacerta teguixin Linnaeus.
1839 Salvator Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 39. Type-species: Salvator Merianae Duméril and Bibron.

Distribution: South America east of Andes.

Comment: We are here designating Lacerta teguixin Linnaeus as the type species of Custa Fleming, because this firmly fixes the generic name as a junior synonym of Tupinambis. Use of one of the other species assigned by Fleming to Custa could result in replacement of a well-known genus, such as Crocodilurus.

Content: Four species.

Key to the species

1. Loreal plate divided, forming two scales-----2
   Loreal plate undivided, single scale----------nigropunctatus

2. Length of fourth toe much longer than tarsus--3
   Length of fourth toe slightly longer than tarsus----------duseni

3. Ventral scales from collar to anus 46-50------rufescens
   Ventral scales from collar to anus 36-40------teguixin

Clave de especies

1. Placa loreal dividida originando dos escamas--2
   Placa loreal no dividida, una sola escama------nigropunctatus

2. Longitud del cuarto ortejo notablemente mayor que el tarso----------3
   Longitud del cuarto ortejo apenas mayor que el tarso----------duseni

3. Escamas ventrales desde el collar al ano 46-50-rufescens
   Escamas ventrales desde el collar al ano 36-40-teguixin

TUPINAMBIS DUSENI Lönnberg

1910 Tupinambis duseni Lönnberg, Ark. för Zool. 6 (9): 1, fig. 1-5. Type-locality: Paraná, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type-locality.

TUPINAMBIS NIGROPUNCTATUS Spix

1825 Tupinambis nigropunctatus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Bras.: 18, pl. 20. Type-locality: Brazil.

Distribution: Amazon Basin, including Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and perhaps Ecuador; also Island of Trinidad.

TUPINAMBIS RUFESCENS (Günther)

1871 Tejus rufescens Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871: 541. Type-locality: Mendoza, Argentina.
1885 Tupinambis rufescens—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 335.

Distribution: Western Argentina from La Pampa and Mendoza to Jujuy and Salta.

TUPINAMBIS TEGUIXIN (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta teguixin Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 208. Type-locality: Indiis.
1885 Tupinambis teguixin—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 335.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Guianas.

Content: Two subspecies.

Key to the subspecies

1. Heavily melanistic dorsally, dorsal pattern darkened or almost totally obscured------sebastiani
Dorsum with strong contrasts of light and dark areas, not darkened over entire surface----------teguixin

Clave de subespecies

1. Dorsalmente densamente melánica, diseño dorsal oscuro o casi totalmente oscuro----sebastiani
Dorso con fuerte contraste de áreas claras y oscuras, no oscurecido en la totalidad de su superficie----------teguixin

Tupinambis teguixin teguixin (Linnaeus)

1768 Seps marmoratus Laurenti, Synopsis Reptilium: 59. Type-locality: Indiis.
1803 Tupinambis monitor Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 20. Type-locality: None given.
1820 Monitor (Tutor) americanus Goldfuss, Handbuch der Zoologie, Nüremberg, 2: 168. Type-locality: South America.
1839 Salvator merianae Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 5: 85. Type-locality: Cayenne, French Guiana; Brazil; and Montevideo, Uruguay.
1968 Tupinambis teguixin [teguixin]—Müller, Die Herpetofauna der Insel von São Sebastião (Brasilien): 31, fig. 10.

Distribution: Northern Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Guianas.

Tupinambis teguixin sebastiani Müller

1968 Tupinambis teguixin sebastiani Müller, Die Herpetofauna der Insel von São Sebastião (Brasilien): 31, fig. 10. Type-locality: Isla São Sebastião, São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from Isla São Sebastião, Brazil.

Prepared by Richard Etheridge, San Diego State College, San Diego, California

URACENTRON Kaup

1826 Uracentron Kaup, Isis von Oken, 19: 88. Type-species: Lacerta azurea Linnaeus.
1829 Doryphorus Cuvier, Règne Animal, Ed. 2, 2: 34. Type-species: Stellio brevicaudatus Daudin.
1830 Urocentron Wagler (emendation of Uracentron Kaup), Nat. Syst. Amphib.: 145.
1835 Urocentrum Wiegmann (emendation of Uracentron Kaup), Arch. für Naturg., 1 (2): 289.
1845 Uranocentron Gray (substitute name for Uracentron Kaup), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 225.

Distribution: Guianas; Amazonian basin of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and northern Brazil.

Content: Four species, according to most recent revision by Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17, 1968, 47-64.

Key to the species

1. Dorsal scales smooth or weakly and obtusely keeled posteriorly; tail narrower and less strongly depressed, fewer than 17 scales around middle of tail----------2
Dorsal scales distinctly keeled (except in small juveniles); tail wider and more strongly depressed, more than 17 scales around middle of tail----------flaviceps

2. Posterior dorsal scales usually at least faintly keeled; pattern green (bluish in preservative) with black crossbands, at least on neck and anterior body----------3
Posterior dorsals perfectly smooth; dorsum brownish with faint lighter spots; bold yellowish mark on occipital region-----werneri

3. Supraoculars band-like, separated from superciliaries by single row of small scales; pattern of three narrow crossbands on neck followed by one that descends along antihumeral fold; narrow mesh-like network on dorsum of body----------guentheri
Supraoculars variable, seldom band-like, or, if band-like, separated from superciliaries by two rows of small scales; pattern of bold wide crossbands on neck and body, two anterior to antihumeral fold, posteriorly one or more bands may break up into a wide mesh-like reticulum----------azureum

Clave de especies

1. Escamas dorsales lisas o ligera y obtusamente quilladas a posterior; cola más angosta y menos fuertemente deprimida, menos de 17 escamas alrededor del medio de la cola-------2
Escamas dorsales distintamente quilladas (excepto en juveniles pequeños); cola más ancha y más fuertemente deprimida, más de 17 escamas alrededor del medio de la cola----------flaviceps

2. Escamas dorsales posteriores generalmente quilladas, al menos vagamente; diseño verde (azulado en preservativo) con bandas transversales negras, al menos en el cuello y parte anterior del cuerpo----------3
Dorsales posteriores perfectamente lisas; dorso parduzco con manchas ligeramente más claras; marca amarilla conspícua en la región occipital----------werneri

3. Supraoculares alargados, separados de los superciliares por una sola hilera de escamas pequeñas; diseño de tres bandas transversales angostas en el cuello, seguidas de una que desciende a lo largo del pliegue antehumeral; retículo de trama fina en el dorso del cuerpo----------guentheri
Supraoculares variables, raramente alargados, separados de los superciliares por dos hileras de escamas pequeñas; diseño de bandas transversales anchas, conspícuas en cuello y cuerpo, dos bandas anteriores al pliegue antehumeral, a posterior una o más bandas pueden fragmentarse en un retículo de trama amplia----------azureum

URACENTRON AZUREUM (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta azurea Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 202. Type-locality: Africa; in error; restricted to vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam, by Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., 17, 1968, 50.
1802 Stellio brevicaudata Latreille, in Sonnini and Latreille, Hist. Nat. Rept., 2: 29. Type-locality: Interior of Guiana and Surinam.
1820 Uromastyx caeruleus Merrem (substitute name for Lacerta azurea Linnaeus), Tent. Syst. Amphib.: 56.
1826 Uracentron azureum—Kaup, Isis von Oken, 19: 88.
1968 Uracentron azureum—Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17: 50.

Distribution: Guianas; also along or near Rio Amazon in northern Brazil as far west as Manaus.

URACENTRON FLAVICEPS (Guichenot)

1855 Doryphorus flaviceps Guichenot, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Mérid., Rept.: 26, pl. 3, fig. 2. Type-locality: Sarayacu, Peru.
1871 Doryphorus castor Cope, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., 11 (1870): 556. Type-locality: Pebas, Peru.
1925 Uracentron flaviceps—Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 75.
1968 Uracentron flaviceps—Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17: 55.

Distribution: Western part of Amazonian basin in northwestern Brazil, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru.

URACENTRON GUENTHERI (Boulenger)

1894 Urocentrum guentheri Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1894: 729, pl. 47, fig. 3. Type-locality: Iquitos, Peru.
1925 Uracentron guentheri—Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 75.
1968 Uracentron guentheri—Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17: 53.

Distribution: Río Ucayali system in Departamento Loreto, eastern Peru, and western Amazonian basin in northwestern Brazil.

URACENTRON WERNERI Mertens

1925 Uracentron werneri Mertens, Senckenbergiana, 7: 75. Type-locality: Upper Río Orinoco, Venezuela.
1968 Uracentron werneri—Etheridge, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 17: 55.

Distribution: Upper Río Orinoco valley in Venezuela; western tributaries of Orinoco in Colombia.

URANOSCODON Kaup

1811 Lophyrus Oppel (preoccupied by Lophyrus Poli, 1791), Ordnungen, Familien, und Gattungen der Reptilien: 27. Type-species: Lacerta superciliosa Linnaeus.
1825 Uranoscodon Kaup, Isis von Oken, 16: 590. Type-species: Lacerta superciliosa Linnaeus.
1825 Ophryessa Boie, Isis von Oken, 17: 1090. Type-species: Lacerta superciliosa Linnaeus.
1825 Uraniscodon Boie (emendation of Uranoscodon Kaup), Isis von Oken, 17: 1090.
1827 Lophyrus Gray (not Lophyrus Oppel, 1811; substitute name for Uranoscodon Kaup), Phil. Mag., 2: 208.
1827 Uranascodon Gray (in error for Uranoscodon Kaup), Phil. Mag., 2: 208.
1827 Ophryesa Gray (in error for Ophryessa Boie), Phil. Mag., 2: 208.
1830 Ophryoessa Wagler (emendation of Ophryessa Boie), Nat. Syst. Amph.: 149.
1831 Ophyessa Gray (emendation of Ophryessa Boie), Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 39.
1831 Xiphura Gray, Synopsis Species Class Reptilia, in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 9: 39. Type-species: Lacerta superciliosa Linnaeus.

Distribution: As for single known species.

Content: One species.

URANOSCODON SUPERCILIOSA (Linnaeus)

1758 Lacerta superciliosa Linnaeus, Systema Naturae, Ed. 10: 200. Type-locality: "Indiis".
1802 Agama stellaris Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3: 404. Type-locality: "Batavia", from Seba, Thesaurus, 1, 1734-65, pl. 92, fig. 2.
1825 Lophyrus xiphosurus Spix, Spec. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 9, pl. 10. Type-locality: Solimões, Brazil.
1825 Lophyrus auronitens Spix, Spec. Nov. Lac. Bras.: 12, pl. 13a. Type-locality: In humid areas on banks of Rio Amazon, Brazil.
1825 Uranoscodon superciliosa—Kaup, Isis von Oken, 16: 590.
1885 Ophryoessa superciliosa—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 111.

Distribution: Northeastern South America.

UROSTROPHUS Duméril and Bibron

1837 Urostrophus Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 77. Type-species: Urostrophus Vautieri Duméril and Bibron.
1845 Urotrophus Gray (in error for Urostrophus Duméril and Bibron), Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus.: 184.

Distribution: Southern South America, in Chile, Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina.

Content: Three species.

Key to the species

1. No collar on throat and shoulder----------2
Black collar on throat and lower half of shoulder area----------torquatus

2. Adpressed hind limb to shoulder or neck in males, to axilla in females; eight to nine upper labials; seven to eight lower labials----------vautieri
Adpressed hind limb to eye-ear region; ten upper labials; nine lower labials-----valeriae

Clave de especies

1. Sin collar en la garganta y hombros----------2
Collar negro en la garganta y mitad inferior de la zona de los hombros----------torquatus

2. Extremidad posterior extendida hacia adelante llega al hombro o cuello en machos, a la axila en hembras; ocho a nueve labiales superiores; siete a ocho labiales inferiores------vautieri
Extremidad posterior extendida hacia adelante llega a la región ojo-oído; diez labiales superiores; nueve labiales inferiores-valeriae

UROSTROPHUS TORQUATUS (Philippi)

1861 Leiosaurus torquatus Philippi, in Philippi and Landbeck, Arch. für Naturg., 27: 295. Type-locality: Near Concepción, Chile.
1861 Leiosaurus valdivianus Philippi, in Philippi and Landbeck, Arch. für Naturg., 27: 298. Type-locality: Valdivia Province, Chile.
1885 Urostrophus torquatus—Boulenger, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., 2: 124.
1966 Urostrophus torquatus—Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 365, pl. 27 (col.).

Distribution: Chile, from Chillan to Puerto Montt.

UROSTROPHUS VALERIAE Donoso-Barros

1966 Urostrophus valeriae Donoso-Barros, Reptiles de Chile: 369, pl. 27 (col.). Type-locality: Alhué, Chile (from Donoso-Barros, loc. cit., p. 458).

Distribution: Forests of Cordillera de la Costa, central Chile.

UROSTROPHUS VAUTIERI Duméril and Bibron

1837 Urostrophus Vautieri Duméril and Bibron, Erp. Gén., 4: 78. Type-locality: Brazil; given as Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Guibé, Catalogue des Types de Lézards, Paris Mus., 1954, 51.

Distribution: Southern Brazil, northern Argentina, eastern Bolivia.

XENOSAURUS Peters

1861 Xenosaurus Peters, Monats. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861: 453. Type-species: Xenosaurus fasciatus Peters [=Xenosaurus grandis grandis (Gray)].

Distribution: Mexico to Guatemala.

Content: Three species, two of which (arboreus Lynch and Smith and platyceps King and Thompson) are extralimital, according to latest revision by King and Thompson, Bull. Florida St. Mus., 12, 1968, 93-123.

XENOSAURUS GRANDIS (Gray)

1856 Cubina grandis Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) 18: 270. Type-locality: Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Distribution: Mexico to Guatemala.

Content: Five subspecies, four of which (agrenon King and Thompson, grandis Gray, sanmartinensis Werler and Shannon and newmanorum Taylor) are extralimital.

Xenosaurus grandis rackhami Stuart

1941 Xenosaurus rackhami Stuart, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54: 47. Type-locality: Finca Volcán (49 km east of Cobán), Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, 1300 m.
1965 Xenosaurus grandis rackhami—Lynch and Smith, Tran. Kansas Acad. Sci., 68: 171.

Distribution: Atlantic drainage in central Chiapas, Mexico, to east central Guatemala.

ALOPOGLOSSUS GRACILIS Werner

1913 Alopoglossus gracilis Werner, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, 30: 13. Type-locality: Valle del Rio Humboldt, tributario del Rio Itapocú, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Ruibal, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1952, 501, could not allocate this species generically. He suggested it might belong to Ptychoglossus.

CNEMIDOPHORUS AMIVOIDES Cope

1894 Cnemidophorus amivoides Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1894: 198. Type-locality: La Carpintera, Costa Rica.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Comment: Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., 38, 1956, 268, included this taxon in the synonymy of Ameiva undulata parva Barbour and Noble, 1915. If valid, this action would give amivoides priority over parva. On p. 271, Taylor indicated he was uncertain, but that this taxon appeared to belong to Ameiva, perhaps applying to a mountain form in Costa Rica. It cannot be included in this Catalogue without a name change. It cannot be put in Cnemidophorus if Taylor's action of placing it in Ameiva is valid. It appears best for the time being to list it as an unassignable name.

PANTODACTYLUS CONCOLOR Tschudi

1847 P.[antodactylus] concolor Tschudi, Arch. für Naturg., 13 (1): 48. Type-locality: Northern Provinces of Brazil.

Distribution: Unknown.

Comment: This taxon was not mentioned by Ruibal in his revision of the genus Pantodactylus (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106, 1952). We are uncertain as to its proper generic allocation.

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