

Proceedings of  
the United States  
National Museum



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 119

1967

Number 3545

THE LIZARDS OF ECUADOR,  
A CHECK LIST AND KEY

By JAMES A. PETERS  
*Curator, Division of Reptiles*

This paper constitutes the second of a series devoted to the establishment of a framework upon which additional studies on the ecology and zoogeography of the Ecuadorian herpetofauna can be based. The first paper dealt with the snakes (J. Peters, 1960), and later studies will be concerned with the amphibians. The principle established in the earlier list has been abrogated, at least in part, since I have been forced to revise the genus *Ameiva* strictly on the basis of the Ecuadorian political unit. But I repeat my earlier opinion that such analyses are dangerous and can easily result in perpetuation of difficulties.

Methods

The method of organization in this check list is the same as that of the list of Ecuadorian snakes (J. Peters, 1960). The genera are presented alphabetically, and the species are alphabetical within their genus. It is, I think, true that the average user of the list will be interested in ease and speed of use, not in my contribution to the intricacies of the higher categories

of lizard classification (the basic phylogenetic position of the genera concerned is presented on p. 3). For each taxon I have presented a very brief synonymy, beginning with a citation to the original description of that taxon and its type locality, plus the holotype and its location in parentheses. Similar citations and information are included for all taxa described from Ecuador that have been synonymized with other species. I have attempted to include all erroneous records in the literature based upon Ecuadorian specimens, listing them within the synonymy of the species to which they properly belong under the name used by the author, and separated from the citation by a period and dash. Obviously, this is impossible where the specimens have not yet been reexamined, either by myself or by someone discussing them in print, and without question some erroneous identifications have served as the basis for inclusion of some taxa within this list.

An asterisk following either a generic or specific name indicates that that taxon has not yet been collected in Ecuador. In all cases there is reason to anticipate the occurrence of these taxa in Ecuador, but it should never be assumed that all likely members of the fauna have been anticipated. The failings attendant upon all keys exist here as well. Keys must be written on the basis of the known or expected variation, and it is impossible to include all of the individual divergencies from type of which the genome is capable. Merely to reach a name does not put the final stamp of adequate identification on the specimen, but only provides the basis for a thorough check against the available descriptions and comparative material. Two species may share all of the characters utilized in the dichotomies and still be strikingly different from one another.

The catalog number assigned to the type specimen or series is given in parentheses following the citation. The abbreviations used refer to the following museums:

- AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- ANSP Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
- BerM Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany.
- BM British Museum (Natural History), London.
- GottM Göttingen Museum, Göttingen, Germany.
- HM Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany.
- IRB Institut Royale d'Histoire Naturelle de Belge, Brussels.
- LeyM Museum, Leyden, Netherlands.
- MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- MunM Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich, Germany.
- PM Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
- RMS Royal Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.
- TurM Turin Museum, Italy.
- UMMZ University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.
- USNM United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.
- VM Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria.

## Classification

Since the check list is arranged entirely on an alphabetical basis to facilitate quick and effective use, it tells nothing about the relationships and phylogenetic position of the genera and species. The list below will fill this gap, placing the genera in their familial positions. It will be noted that I have not indicated position of the families within the higher categories. This is a consequence of the dilemma posed by the two most recent reviews of lizard classification, published by Romer (1956) and by Underwood (1957). In an analysis of the Ecuadorian lizards alone I find that these authors differ either in the level of category or in the name used (or both) in 28 of 32 instances. To accept either would indicate a completely unjustified negation of the other, unless done on the basis of adequate and thorough review, which I have not undertaken. I follow Underwood (1954) in recognizing the Sphaerodactylidae as a family distinct from the Gekkonidae.

## IGUANIDAE

*Anolis*, *Basiliscus*, *Enyalioides*, *Enyalius*, *Iguana*, *Morunasaurus*, *Ophryoscoptes*,  
*Plica*, *Polychrus*, *Proctotretus*, *Stenocercus*, *Tropidurus*, *Uracentron*

## GEKKONIDAE: GEKKONINAE

*Phyllodactylus*, *Thecadactylus*

## SPHAERODACTYLIDAE

*Gonatodes*, *Lepidoblepharis*, *Sphaerodactylus*

## TEIIDAE

*Alopoglossus*, *Amelania*, *Anadia*, *Arthrosaura*, *Callopistes*, *Dicrodon*, *Echinosaura*,  
*Ecleopopus*, *Euspondylus*, *Iphisa*, *Kentropyx*, *Leposoma*, *Macropholidus*,  
*Monoplocus*, *Neusticurus*, *Ophiognomon*, *Pholidobolus*, *Prionodactylus*,  
*Proctoporus*, *Ptychoglossus*, *Tupinambis*

## SCINCIDAE

*Ablepharus*, *Mabuya*

## ANGUIDAE: DIPLOGLOSSINAE

*Diploglossus*

## AMPHISBAENIDAE

*Amphisbaena*

## Omissions

There are many species that have been recorded as members of the Ecuadorian fauna on the basis of erroneous identification of individual specimens. Where possible, these errors have been placed in their proper species in this check list and can be found in the index. This is based either upon a reidentification appearing in the literature, or upon my own reexamination of the specimens. In addition, however, I have presumed to omit several things, even though a recheck has not been possible. Thus, I have omitted *Ecleopopus gaudichaudii* Duméril and Bibron, which was recorded from Ecuador by F. Müller (1882, p. 157), since it is quite

unlikely, although not impossible, that it actually occurs in Ecuador. The same statement applies to *Anolis pulchellus* Duméril and Bibron, which Cornalia (1849, p. 308), recorded from Guayaquil, based with little question upon a misidentification. A discussion on the occurrence of *Polychrus liogaster* Boulenger has been published earlier (J. Peters, 1959).

#### Acknowledgments

Again I must record my debt to friends, colleagues, and institutions whose assistance facilitates my efforts. It becomes increasingly obvious to me that completion of a work of this type is totally subject to the continued good will and cooperation of many people, and I am pleased that I continue to work without incurring their disfavor.

Dr. Gustavo Orcés-Villagomez, of the Escuela Polytechnica Nacional, in Quito, continues to provide facilities, materials, specimens, knowledge, and friendship. His constant tolerance of my faults, both while I shared his laboratory during my visits to Ecuador and while I bombard him with impossible requests during my stays at home, has never ceased to amaze me. The late Robert Copping, of the British Embassy staff in Quito, was more than congenial as a fellow collector, host, and intermediary in problems, political and otherwise. Robert Mullen and Peter Spoecker, students at Valley State College, and Manuel Olalla, an Ecuadorian citizen, spent the summer of 1962 in the field with me, enduring mule kicks, fungus infections, cold mountain passes, and occasional beer shortages, all in my behalf. Spoecker and Stephen Austin have spent many hours checking the key against Ecuadorian specimens.

M. Boesman, Doris Cochran, J. A. Cochrane, J. Eiselt, Norman Hartweg, Werner Ladiges, Edmond V. Malnate, George Myers, Thomas Uzzell, Charles Walker, and Ernest E. Williams have loaned specimens, provided information, or made work space available at their respective institutions.

I have now made three trips to Ecuador for collecting purposes; the first, in 1954, supported by the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society, the second, in 1958-59, under tenureship of a Fulbright Professorship, and the third, in 1962, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, Grant No. G-21010. To the authorities in charge of each, my sincere thanks.

#### Key to Genera of Lizards Known or Expected in Ecuador

(Asterisk indicates genus or species has not yet been collected in Ecuador)

1. Feet (at least the forefeet) present; eye definite . . . . . 2
- Without feet; eye reduced to an indefinite point covered by the skin.

*Amphisbaena*

- 2. Eyelids absent, dorsal scales small and numerous, usually granular and not imbricate . . . . . 3  
 Eyelids present (or, when lacking, the scales of the body are arranged in 13-15 rows and are broad, smooth, and imbricate) . . . . . 9
- 3. No adhesive pads on toes . . . . . 4  
 Toes with adhesive pads below . . . . . 7
- 4. Nails covered by a sheath of scales . . . . . 5  
 Nails uncovered, without a sheath . . . . . *Gonatodes*
- 5. Sheath of nail symmetrical, as seen from above (fig. 1*b*) . . . . . 6  
 Sheath of nail asymmetrical, as seen from above (fig. 1*a*) . . . . . *Sphaerodactylus*
- 6. Five scales in nail sheath (fig. 1*b*) . . . . . *Pseudogonatodes*\*  
 Six scales in nail sheath (fig. 1*c*) . . . . . *Lepidoblepharis*

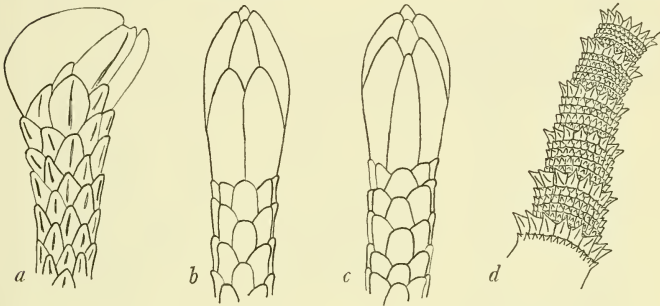


FIGURE 1.—Nail sheaths: *a*, *Sphaerodactylus*, dorsal view; *b*, *Pseudogonatodes*, five scales; *c*, *Lepidoblepharis*, six scales. Tail with rings of spiny scales: *d*, *Moruna aaurus annularis*.

- 7. Digits with two rows of transverse lamellae below throughout length . . . 8  
 Digits with single row of lamellae or tubercles below, two large plates under expanded tip of digit . . . . . *Phyllodactylus*
- 8. Digits only partially dilated, ultimate phalanx compressed, arising from dorsum or dilated part of digit . . . . . *Hemidactylus*\*<sup>1</sup>  
 Digits totally dilated, ultimate phalanx not compressed but part of dilation. *Thecadactylus*
- 9. Top of head with granular or irregular flat scales, the largest usually arranged in semicircles over each eye; lacking a median frontal between the eyes; tongue usually fleshy and not extensible . . . . . 10  
 Top of head with regular flat plates; a median frontal between the eyes; tongue not fleshy although extensible and bifurcate . . . . . 30
- 10. Tail provided with spines arranged in rings . . . . . 11  
 Tail without spiny rings . . . . . 14
- 11. Tail cylindrical or compressed vertically, rings of spiny scales separated (fig. 1*d*) . . . . . 12  
 Tail flattened in a horizontal plane, all caudal scales spiny . . . . . *Uracentron*

<sup>1</sup> Known from both Colombia and Peru.

- 12. A strong transverse gular fold . . . . . 13  
     No transverse gular fold . . . . . *Stenocercus*
- 13. Dorsal crest present . . . . . *Enyalioides*  
     Dorsal crest absent . . . . . *Morunasaurus*
- 14. Scales below ear subequal in size . . . . . 15  
     A large, round, flat scale below ear . . . . . *Iguana*
- 15. Head produced posteriorly forming a vertical fin (in female, especially young ones, sometimes very inconspicuous) . . . . . 16  
     Head not produced posteriorly . . . . . 17
- 16. Toes of hindfoot with fringe of flat scales (fig. 2a) . . . . . *Basiliscus*  
     Toes of hindfoot without fringe (fig. 2b) . . . . . *Corythophanes\**

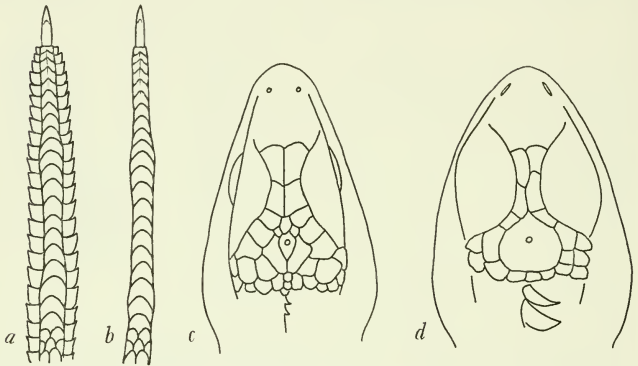


FIGURE 2.—Toe of hindfoot: a, *Basiliscus*; b, *Corythophanes*. Occipital: c, *Liocephalus* species; d, *Tropidurus holotropis*.

- 17. Toes not dilated but quite cylindrical or compressed . . . . . 18  
     Toes dilated and flattened . . . . . *Anolis*
- 18. A raised dorsal crest or slightly enlarged row of vertebral scales . . . . . 19  
     Dorsal crest absent . . . . . 26
- 19. No femoral pores . . . . . 20  
     Femoral pores present . . . . . *Enyalioides*
- 20. A transverse gular fold extending completely across throat . . . . . 21  
     No transverse gular fold extending completely across throat . . . . . 23
- 21. Infradigital lamellae distinctly keeled . . . . . 22  
     Infradigital lamellae smooth or vaguely keeled . . . . . *Enyalius*
- 22. Anterior maxillary teeth longest . . . . . *Plica*<sup>2</sup>  
     Maxillary teeth subequal . . . . . *Tropidurus*
- 23. Occipital small (fig. 2c) . . . . . 24  
     Occipital greatly enlarged (fig. 2d) . . . . . *Tropidurus*

<sup>2</sup> When this key is used for generic identification of non-Ecuadorian forms, *Uranoscodon* will key to *Plica*, since they are identical in external characters used. *Uranoscodon* lacks a sternal fontanelle, *Plica* has one. It is unlikely that *Uranoscodon* occurs in Ecuador.

- 24. A fold in front of shoulder . . . . . 25  
     No fold in front of shoulder . . . . . *Ophryoesoides*
- 25. Upper head scales keeled . . . . . *Proctotretus*  
     Upper head scales smooth . . . . . *Stenocercus*
- 26. Femoral pores absent . . . . . 28  
     Femoral pores present . . . . . 27
- 27. Ventrals large, square, in transverse and longitudinal rows and distinct from  
     very small, granular dorsals . . . . . *Ameiva*  
     Ventrals not as above . . . . . *Polychrus*
- 28. A transverse gular fold, complete across throat . . . . . 29  
     No complete gular fold, although a fold in front of shoulder may extend part  
     way onto throat . . . . . 63
- 29. Dorsals keeled and imbricate . . . . . *Tropidurus (torquatus only)*  
     Dorsals smooth and granular . . . . . *Callopiastes*
- 30. Body scales not semicircular, not very imbricate (although sometimes they are  
     arranged in 16 or fewer rows); lack bony plates underlying the scales . . . 31  
     Body scales semicircular, usually smooth or slightly keeled and striated (fig.  
     3a), and very imbricate, with underlying bony plates (fig. 3b) . . . . 60

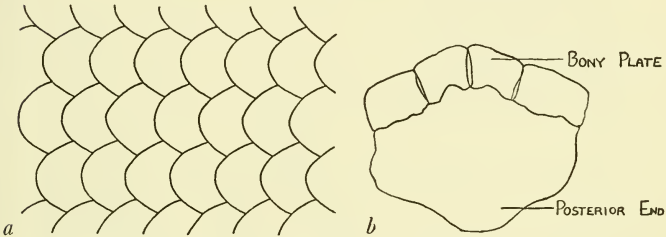


FIGURE 3.—Body scales of *Diploglossus monotropis*: a, dorsal view; b, cross section.

- 31. Dorsal scales heterogeneous; large keeled scales mixed in with smaller granular  
     ones . . . . . 32  
     Dorsal scales homogeneous . . . . . 34
- 32. Males with 10 or fewer femoral pores; inner ventrals at least slightly  
     keeled . . . . . 33  
     Males with 12 or more femoral pores; inner ventrals smooth . . . . . *Neusticurus*
- 33. Nostril in suture between two nasals; ventrals small, elongate, subquadrangular;  
     double collar fold . . . . . *Dracaena\**  
     Nostril in single nasal; ventrals large, squarish; single collar fold . . . . . *Echinosaura*
- 34. Dorsal scales usually granular, always much smaller than ventrals . . . . . 35  
     Dorsal scales as large as, or only slightly smaller than, ventrals, not gran-  
     ular . . . . . 41
- 35. More than 20 rows of ventral scales . . . . . 36  
     Six to 16 rows of ventral scales . . . . . 37
- 36. Tail strongly bicarinate dorsally . . . . . *Crocodilurus\**  
     Tail rounded, no raised ridges dorsally . . . . . *Tupinambis*



37. Ventral scales keeled . . . . .	38
Ventral scales smooth . . . . .	39
38. Femoral pores present . . . . .	<i>Kentropyx</i>
Femoral pores absent. . . . .	<i>Monoplocus</i>
39. Ventral surfaces of limbs and tail pale, contrasting strongly with the dark belly . . . . .	40
Ventral surfaces of limbs and tail dark, not contrasting strongly with venter of body . . . . .	<i>Ameiva</i>
40. Patch of enlarged scales medially on throat between the angles of jaw (fig. 4a); all supraoculars in contact with central head shields; males with heavy spines on sides of anus . . . . .	<i>Ameiva</i>
No enlarged patch of scales medially on throat between angles of jaw (fig. 4b); last two supraoculars separated from frontal and frontoparietal by row of granules; males with no heavy anal spines . . . . .	<i>Dicrodon</i>
41. Five toes on forefoot . . . . .	42
Fewer than five toes, if any, on forefoot . . . . .	57
42. No greatly enlarged dorsal and ventral scale rows . . . . .	43
Dorsum and venter with two rows of extremely broad scales, separated laterally by four rows of scales . . . . .	<i>Iphis</i>
43. A claw on every finger . . . . .	44
Innermost finger lacks a claw . . . . .	<i>Callisцинopus*</i>
44. No prefrontals (fig. 4c) . . . . .	45
Prefrontals present (fig. 4d) . . . . .	47

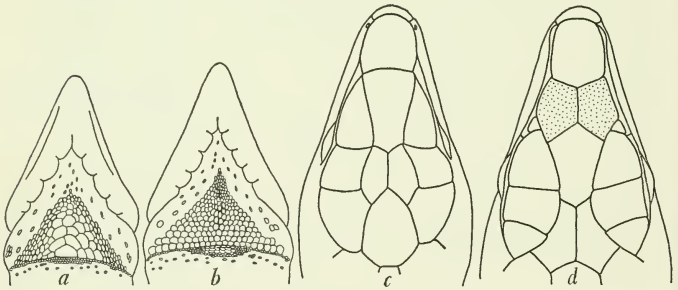


FIGURE 4.—Scales medially on throat between angle of jaws: a, *Ameiva edracantha*; b, *Dicrodon guttulatam*. Dorsal view of head: c, *Pholidobolus montium*; d, *Neusticurus strangulatus*.

45. Dorsals hexagonal or subhexagonal . . . . .	46
Dorsals rectangular . . . . .	<i>Proctoporus</i>
46. No clear separation between ventrals and dorsals . . . . .	<i>Macropholidus</i>
Dorsals and ventrals separated by two or more rows of granular scales . . . . .	<i>Pholidobolus</i>
47. Dorsal and ventral scales similar, quadrangular; dorsals in transverse and longitudinal rows . . . . .	48
Dorsal scales not arranged in longitudinal rows . . . . .	49



- 48. Dorsal scales strongly keeled . . . . . *Cercosaura*\*
- Dorsal scales smooth or weakly keeled . . . . . *Anadia*
- 49. Dorsal scales considerably narrower than ventrals; in transverse rows (fig. 5a) . . . . . 50
- Dorsal scales in oblique rows, (fig. 5b) notably imbricate and keeled . . . 56

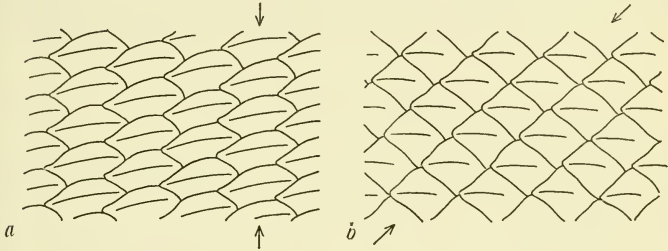


FIGURE 5.—Dorsal scales: a, *Alopoglossus festae*; b, *A. copii*.

- 50. Dorsal scales keeled or with the center of each scale distinctly raised along midline . . . . . 51
- Dorsal scales smooth or weakly keeled. . . . . 53
- 51. Lateral and dorsal scales subequal in size; laterals hexagonal, flat . . . . 52
- Lateral scales much smaller than dorsals, tubercular or granular. *Prionodactylus*
- 52. Ventral plates rounded posteriorly, overlapping next row; dorsal caudal scales sharply pointed, overlapping . . . . . *Arthrosaura*
- Ventral plates square or truncate posteriorly, not overlapping next row; caudal scales truncate, not overlapping, not pointed . . . . . *Ptychoglossus*
- 53. Lateral scales much smaller than dorsals. . . . . 54
- Lateral scales and dorsal scales subequal, ventrals and dorsals not separated by zone of smaller scales . . . . . *Anadia*
- 54. Strong collar fold; male with femoral pores . . . . . 55
- Slight or weak collar fold; male without femoral pores . . . . . *Eclepopus*
- 55. Head only slightly larger than neck; 5-7 posterior pre-anals; few large flat temporals . . . . . *Euspondylus*
- Head clearly larger than neck; less than 5 posterior pre-anals; many small granular temporals. . . . . *Neusticurus*
- 56. Head scales with many longitudinal striations; interparietal longer than parietals . . . . . *Leposoma*
- Head scales smooth, may have some striae or keels on the interparietal and parietals; interparietal equal in length to parietals . . . . . *Alopoglossus*
- 57. Dorsum with more than two rows of scales. . . . . 58
- Dorsum with two greatly enlarged rows of scales . . . . . *Iphisa*
- 58. Rear limb rudimentary or absent. . . . . 59
- Rear limb well developed, pentadactyl . . . . . *Gymnophthalmus*\*
- 59. An unpaired frontonasal separates nasals. . . . . *Bachia*\*
- Nasals forming a suture on dorsal midline of head. . . . . *Ophiognomon*
- 60. At least two internasals . . . . . 61
- Internasal single . . . . . *Gymnophthalmus*\*

61. One pair of internasals present; body usually striped . . . . . 62  
 Two pairs of internasals present; body large and not striped . . . *Diploglossus*
62. Frontoparietals and interparietal fused into a single shield . . . . *Ablepharus*  
 Frontoparietals and interparietal separate, distinct (although latter may fuse  
 with parietals) . . . . . *Mabuaya*
63. Scales on tail arranged in concentric, vertical rings . . . . . *Stenocercus*  
 Scales on tail not arranged in vertical rings but in diagonal series . *Proctotretus*

### Genus ABLEPHARUS Fitzinger

#### *Ablepharus boutonii poecilopleurus* Wiegmann

*Ablepharus poecilopleurus* Wiegmann, 1835, Nov. Act. Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., vol. 17, pt. 1, p. 202. Pisacoma Is., Peru (type unknown).

RANGE: Islands off west coast of Peru and Ecuador; Sandwich Is., Savage Is.

### Genus ALOPOGLOSSUS Boulenger

1. Gulars not arranged in two longitudinal rows; four pre-anal scales . . . . 2  
 Gulars transversely enlarged and arranged in two longitudinal rows; usually  
 3 pre-anal scales . . . . . *festae*
2. Scales on the side of the neck large and conical; scales on the posterior half  
 of the dorsum in longitudinal rows . . . . . *copii*  
 Scales not as above . . . . . 3
3. Scales on the side of the neck small, almost granular . . . . . *buckleyi*  
 Scales on the side of the neck keeled, imbricate, not granular . . *carinicaudatus*

#### *Alopoglossus buckleyi* (O'Shaughnessy)

*Leposoma buckleyi* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 233, pl. 22, fig. 2. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.66, male).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru; has also been recorded from Pacific slope of Ecuador (Babahoyo, by Werner, 1910, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 27, p. 30).

#### *Alopoglossus carinicaudatus* (Cope)

*Leposoma carinicaudatum* Cope, 1876, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, p. 160. Valley of Río Marañon, Peru (type unknown).

RANGE: Periphery of Amazon Basin, in British Guiana, Ecuador, and Peru.

#### *Alopoglossus copii* Boulenger

*Leposoma carinicaudatum*.—O'Shaughnessy, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881, p. 233.

*Alopoglossus copii* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2,

p. 383, pl. 20, fig. 1. Pallatanga and Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.-58-59; 1946.9.8.17-18).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador.

### *Alopoglossus festae* Peracca

*Alopoglossus festae* Peracca, 1904, Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 19, no. 465, p. 7. Vinces, Ecuador (TurM 2875).

RANGE: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

## Genus AMEIVA Meyer

1. Frontal plate divided into smaller scales, usually both longitudinally and transversely; prefrontals absent, or if present, not in contact. . . . . 2  
Frontal plate entire; prefrontal scales in contact. . . . . 4
2. Mesopterygium with enlarged scales; humerus with row of very large, flat, smooth scales on anterior aspect . . . . . 3  
Mesopterygium with subequal scales; humerus with 1-2 rows of slightly enlarged, strongly keeled scales . . . . . *bridgesii*
3. Eight rows of ventrals on much of venter; single scale separating prefrontals; dorsal head scales not ridged and pitted . . . . . *orcesi*  
Six rows of ventrals on all of venter; several small scales separating prefrontals; dorsal head scales heavily ridged and usually pitted . . . . . *septemlineata*
4. Eight rows of ventral plates; males with group of spines on each side of pre-anal region . . . . . *edracantha*  
Ten to twelve rows of ventral plates; no spines in the pre-anal region . . . . . 5
5. Last two or three supraoculars bordered entirely by granules, not in contact with frontal and frontoparietals . . . . . *bifrontata divisa*\*  
No supraoculars except tiny fourth bordered entirely by granules, in contact with frontal and frontoparietals . . . . . *ameiva petersi*

### *Ameiva ameiva petersi* Cope

*Ameiva petersi* Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 99. Napo or Marañon, Ecuador (USNM 6639, now lost).

RANGE: Upper Amazonian Basin.

### *Ameiva bridgesii* (Cope)

*Holcosus bridgesii* Cope, 1869, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 20, 1868 (1869), p. 306. Ecuador? (ANSP 9651).

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

### *Ameiva edracantha* Bocourt

*Ameiva edracantha* Bocourt, 1874b, Mission sci. Mexique, p. 263. Mexico (PM 4202).

RANGE: All records of the species, with the exception of the type, are from the coastal area of Ecuador and Peru, from Playas southward.

***Ameiva orcesi* J. Peters**

*Ameiva orcesi* J. Peters, 1964, Bull. So. California Acad. Sci., vol. 63, p. 123. ½ km. NE of Abdon Calderon, Azuay Prov., Ecuador (USNM149655, male).

RANGE: Valley of the Río Jubones, Azuay Prov., Ecuador.

***Ameiva septemlineata* A. Duméril**

*Ameiva septemlineata* A. Duméril, 1851, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, p. 114. "Amerique meridionale" (PM 4198).

*Ameiva sexscutata* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 402. Andes of Western Ecuador (BM 1946.8.28.35).

RANGE: Moister areas of coastal area of Ecuador, from Guayaquil northward.

**Genus AMPHISBAENA Linnaeus**

1. A single annulus at midbody contains less than 60 segments; median ventral segments not longer than broad . . . . . 2  
A single annulus at midbody contains more than 60 segments; median ventral segments longer than broad . . . . . *alba*
2. Abdomen as densely colored as dorsum; 190–205 body annuli; 23–27 tail annuli. *fuliginosa varia*  
Abdomen usually nearly immaculate, much lighter than dorsum; 204–215 body annuli; 26–30 tail annuli . . . . . *fuliginosa bassleri*

***Amphisbaena alba* Linnaeus**

*Amphisbaena alba* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 229. "America" (RMS).

RANGE: Tropical South America. (No good Ecuadorian records are known.)

***Amphisbaena fuliginosa bassleri* Vanzolini**

*Amphisbaena fuliginosa bassleri* Vanzolini, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 106, no. 1, p. 61. Roabaya, Loreto, Peru (AMNH 56606, male).

RANGE: Upper Amazonian basin of Peru and Ecuador.

***Amphisbaena fuliginosa varia* Laurenti**

*Amphisbaena varia* Laurenti, 1768, Synopsin Reptilium, p. 66. Barro Colorado Is., Panama (MCZ 22070, neotype, Vanzolini, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 106, no. 1, p. 61).

RANGE: Pacific Coast of Ecuador and Colombia; Panama to Villavencio, Colombia, in Amazonian South America; east to near Trinidad in Venezuela.

## Genus ANADIA Gray

1. Series of black, blue-centered ocelli on sides; 52-58 scales from occipital to tail;  
 30-32 scales about body . . . . . *ocellata*  
 No black, blue-centered ocelli on sides; 48 scales from occipital to base of tail;  
 33 scales about body . . . . . *rhombifera*

**Anadia ocellata** Gray

*Anadia ocellata* Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards British Mus., p. 74. "Tropical America" (BM 1946.8.2.2, male).

RANGE: Known from Jerico, Colombia, and Loja, Ecuador.

**Anadia rhombifera** (Günther)

*Cercosaura rhombifera* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 405, pl. 20, fig. A. Western Ecuador (BM 60.6.16.11, female).

RANGE: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

Genus ANOLIS Daudin<sup>3</sup>

1. End of snout raised, elongated, or with prominent bulge. . . . . 2  
 End of snout normal, not swollen or elongated . . . . . 3  
 2. End of snout produced into an elongate, leaflike structure about as long as  
 the head . . . . . *proboscis*  
 End of snout swollen, raised, often produced a slight distance beyond tip of  
 maxillary . . . . . *punctatus boulengeri*  
 3. Ventral scales smooth. . . . . 4  
 Ventral scales keeled . . . . . 21  
 4. At least two rows of middorsal scales clearly larger than other dorsal and  
 lateral scales . . . . . 5  
 All dorsal scales subequal, granular . . . . . 15  
 5. Enlarged dorsal scales smooth . . . . . 6  
 Enlarged dorsal scales keeled. . . . . 8  
 6. Enlarged dorsal scales comparatively small, in a few rows which rapidly grade  
 into laterals . . . . . 7  
 Enlarged dorsal scales considerably larger than laterals, in about 12 regular  
 rows . . . . . *lionotus\**  
 7. 5-6 enlarged supraoculars, bordered by granules, consisting of one hexagonal  
 smooth plate surrounded by five similar or smaller ones . . . . . *bocourti\**  
 11-12 small supraoculars, which are only slightly larger than scales on the  
 muzzle . . . . . *festae*  
 8. Head scales enlarged . . . . . 9  
 Head scales granular . . . . . *fraseri*  
 9. Head scales keeled . . . . . 10  
 Head scales smooth. . . . . *aequatorialis*

<sup>3</sup> Two new taxa, *A. biporcatus parvauritus* Williams and *A. nigrolineatus* Williams, have been added to the list of species but are not included in the key to the genus *Anolis*.

10. No supraoculars larger than the scales on snout. . . . . 11  
 Some or many supraoculars enlarged, larger than snout scales. . . . . 13
11. 6-8 upper labials to center of eye . . . . . 12  
 10-12 upper labials to center of eye . . . . . *latifrons*
12. White beneath, dotted and vermiculated with black; four rows of scales  
 between supraorbital semicircles. . . . . *ventrimaculatus\**  
 Uniform white beneath, two rows of scales between supraorbital semicircles.  
*culaemus*
13. Supraorbital semicircles separated by one or two rows of scales . . . . . 14  
 Supraorbital semicircles separated by two to four rows of scales . . . . . *fuscoauratus*
14. Interparietal (occipital) larger than ear opening and in contact with the  
 supraorbital semicircles . . . . . *macrolepis\**  
 Interparietal (occipital) equal to or smaller than the ear opening, and separated  
 from the supraorbital semicircles by three or four rows of scales . . . . . *peraccae*
15. Head scales smooth. . . . . 16  
 Head scales not smooth . . . . . 18
16. Supraocular scales large, about seven in number . . . . . 17  
 Supraocular scales small, about size of scales on rest of head, very numerous.  
*chloris*
17. Occipital larger than ear opening . . . . . *ortoni*  
 Occipital not larger than ear opening . . . . . *transversalis*
18. Head scales rugose . . . . . 19  
 Head scales keeled . . . . . 20
19. Supraocular scales smooth . . . . . *fraseri*  
 Supraocular scales carinate . . . . . *gemmosus*
20. Eight labials to below center of eye; 16 lamellae under second and third  
 phalanges of fourth toe. . . . . *maculiventris*  
 10-12 labials to below center of eye; 20-22 lamellae under second and third  
 phalanges of fourth toe. . . . . *princeps*
21. At least two rows of enlarged dorsal scales . . . . . 24  
 All dorsal scales granular . . . . . 22
22. Legs long, hindlimb reaches end of snout; digits feebly dilated . . . . . 23  
 Legs short, hindlimb reaches ear opening; digital expansions strongly developed.  
*fraseri*
23. Dorsum uniform brown or olive; may have few small dark spots, distinct dark  
 lateral band from eye to side of body . . . . . *granuliceps*  
 Dorsum with series of large angular spots or rhombs, often confluent into  
 zigzag band; females may have broad, light, dark-edged vertebral band.  
*scypheus*
24. Enlarged supraocular scales keeled . . . . . 25  
 Enlarged supraocular scales smooth . . . . . *binotatus*
25. Dorsal scales small, rhomboidal, subimbricate. . . . . 26  
 Dorsal scales large, hexagonal, juxtaposed, in longitudinal series. . . . . 27
26. Supraorbital semicircles separated by two rows of scales . . . . . *tropidogaster*  
 Supraorbital semicircles in contact or separated by one row of scales *gracilipes*
27. Ventral scales larger than dorsals . . . . . 28  
 Dorsal scales very large, largest twice as large as ventrals. . . . . *notopholis\**
28. Five labials to point below center of eye . . . . . *auratus*  
 Eight or more labials to below center of eye . . . . . *bitectus*

**Anolis aequatorialis** Werner

*Anolis aequatorialis* Werner, 1894b, Zool. Anz., vol. 17, p. 157. "Ecuador" (VM 16233).

RANGE: Middle altitudes of western slopes in Ecuador.

**Anolis auratus** Daudin

*Anolis auratus* Daudin, 1802, Hist. Nat. Reptiles, vol. 4, p. 89. Unknown (type also unknown).

RANGE: Northern South America into Central America.

**Anolis binotatus** W. Peters

*Anolis binotatus* W. Peters, 1863, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, p. 140. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BM 4685).

RANGE: Pacific Ecuador and Colombia; southern Central America.

**Anolis biporcatus parvauritus** Williams

*Anolis biporcatus parvauritus* Williams, 1966, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 239, p. 7, illustr. Gorgona Is., Cauca, Colombia, 5-45 m. (MCZ 78935).

RANGE: Lowlands west of the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador.

**Anolis bitectus** Cope

*Anolis bitectus* Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 16, p. 171. West Ecuador (BM 60.6.16.33).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

**Anolis chloris** Boulenger

*Anolis chloris* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 110, pl. 10, fig. 3. Paramba, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.10).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador; Darien of Panama.

**Anolis eulaemus** Boulenger

*Anolis eulaemus* Boulenger, 1908, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 2, p. 516, fig. 1. Pavas, Colombia (BM 1909.4.30.61).

RANGE: Southwestern Colombia; also reported from Ecuador on basis of specimens that differed in several respects from Boulenger's type description, by Despax, 1911, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 9.

**Anolis festae** Peracca

*Anolis festae* Peracca, 1904, Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 19, no. 465, p. 4. Balzar, Ecuador (TurM 2872).

RANGE: Lowlands of western Ecuador.



***Anolis fraseri* Günther**

*Anolis cristatellus*.—Günther, 1859a, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89.

*Anolis fraseri* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 407. Andes of Western Ecuador (BM 1946.8.8.47, lectotype, per Williams, 1966, p. 12).

*Anolis devillei* Boulenger, 1880, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, p. 42. Andes of Ecuador (IRB 2006).

RANGE: Higher western slopes of the Andes in Ecuador and Colombia.

***Anolis fuscoauratus fuscoauratus* Duméril and Bibron**

*Anolis fusco-auratus* Duméril and Bibron, 1837, Erp. Gén., vol. 4, p. 110.

"Chile," corrected to Río Mamore, between Loreto and "le confluent du Río Sara," Prov. of Moxas, Bolivia, by Bocourt, 1870, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vol. 6, p. 15 (PM 798).

*Anolis viridiaeneus* W. Peters, 1863, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, p. 147. Quito, Ecuador (BerM 3889).

*Anolis apollinaris*.—Burt and Burt, 1930, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 78, art. 6, p. 8.

RANGE: Amazonian slopes of Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia.

***Anolis gemmosus* O'Shaughnessy**

*Anolis gemmosus* O'Shaughnessy, 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. 15, p. 280. Type locality unknown (BM 71.4.16.27).

*Anolis squamulatus*.—Boulenger, 1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 9, p. 458.

*Anolis andianus* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 60. Milligalli, Ecuador, 6200 feet (BM 82.7.26.7).

*Anolis fasciatus* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 59, pl. 3, fig. 1. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BM 60.6.16.35).

*Anolis elegans* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 109, pl. 10, fig. 2. Chimbo, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.9).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

***Anolis gracilipes* Boulenger**

*Anolis gracilipes* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 112, pl. 11, fig. 3. Paramba, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.22-25).

RANGE: Known only from type locality.

***Anolis granuliceps* Boulenger**

*Anolis granuliceps* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111, pl. 11, fig. 2. Paramba, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.15-20; TurM 2357; UMMZ 59002).

*Anolis breviceps* Boulenger, 1913, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1031, pl. 107, fig. 1. Peña Lisa, Condoto, Colombia (BM 1913.11.12.12-14).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Colombia and Ecuador, in Chocó region.

**Anolis latifrons** Berthold

*Anolis latifrons* Berthold, 1846, Nachr. Univ. und Königl. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen, nos. 8–10, p. 11. Popayan, Colombia (GottM).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador through the Chocó of Colombia to southern Central America.

**Anolis maculiventris** Boulenger

*Anolis maculiventris* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 111, pl. 11, fig. 1. Paramba, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.11–12).

RANGE: Lowlands of northwestern Ecuador.

**Anolis nigrolineatus** Williams

*Anolis nigrolineatus* Williams, 1965, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 233, p. 4, illustr. Machala, El Oro Prov., Ecuador (MCZ 38940).

RANGE: Known only from Machala and Guayaquil, in Ecuador. There is reason to doubt the validity of both localities, according to Williams, loc. cit.

**Anolis ortoni** Cope

*Anolis ortoni* Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 97. Napo or Upper Marañón, Ecuador-Peru (present location of type unknown).

*Anolis bowieri*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 243. RANGE: Amazonian Basin.

**Anolis peraccae** Boulenger

*Anolis peraccae* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 108, pl. 10, fig. 1. Chimbo, Ecuador and Río Peripa, Ecuador (BM 98.4.-28.4-8; TurM 2358).

*Anolis irregularis* Werner, 1901, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, vol. 51, p. 594. Ecuador (BerM 16592).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador.

**Anolis princeps** Boulenger

*Anolis princeps* Boulenger, 1902, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 9, p. 54. Carondolet (BM 1901.6.27.2), Río Lita (BM 1901.3.29.83); Paramba (BM 1901.3.29.95–96). Specimens from St. Javier and Salidero are not marked as types in the BM, although these places were mentioned in the type description.

RANGE: Lowlands of Northwestern Ecuador.

**Anolis proboscis** J. Peters and Orcés-V.

*Anolis proboscis* J. Peters and Orcés-V., 1956, Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 62, p. 2, illustr. Cunuco, 5 km. northwest of Mindo, 1200 m., Pichincha Prov., Ecuador (MCZ 54300).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador.

**Anolis punctatus boulengeri** O'Shaughnessy

*Anolis nasicus*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 491.

*Anolis boulengeri* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 242, pl. 24. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 80.12.8.43).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Anolis scypheus** Cope

*Anolis scypheus* Cope, 1864, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 16, p. 172. Caracas, Venezuela, according to Barbour (BM 1946.-8.8.55, also XXII.5.3.F).

*Anolis chrysolepis*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 491.

RANGE: Amazonian drainage of Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador.

**Anolis transversalis** A. Duméril

*Anolis transversalis* A. Duméril, 1851, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, p. 57. South America (actually Sarayacu, Peru, according to E. E. Williams) (PM).

*Anolis buckleyi* O'Shaughnessy, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 492, pl. 49. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 80.12.8.45-46).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

**Anolis tropidogaster** Hallowell

*Anolis tropidogaster* Hallowell, 1857, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 8, 1856 (publ. 1857), p. 224. Colombia (ANSP 7618).

*Anolis stigmus* Bocourt, 1869, Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vol. 5, p. 43. Magdalena River, Colombia (PM 2427).

*Anolis chrysolepis*.—Boulenger, 1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 9, p. 458.

*Anolis lemniscatus* Boulenger, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 113, pl. 10, fig. 4. Chimbo, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.27-31; TurM one syntype; MCZ 16783).

RANGE: Western slopes of Colombia and Ecuador.

**Genus ARTHROSAURA** Boulenger**Arthrosaura reticulata reticulata** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) reticulata* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 230, pl. 22, fig. 1. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.-9.1.5).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Genus BASILISCUS** Laurenti

- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ventral scales smooth. . . . . | 2               |
| Ventral scales keeled . . . . .   | <i>vittatus</i> |

2. A high dorsal crest and a high caudal crest, both crests with the upper edges serrate but not scalloped, both covered with thin, somewhat enlarged scales.

*basiliscus*

No high dorsal crest but a serrate series of compressed trihedral tubercles, touching or separated by smaller scales; a low, serrate ridge on tail. *galeritus*

***Basiliscus basiliscus* (Linnaeus)**

*Lacerta basiliscus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 206.

"America australi" (type unknown).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador and Colombia; southern Central America.

***Basiliscus galeritus* A. Duméril**

*Basiliscus galeritus* A. Duméril, 1851, Cat. Méth. Coll. Reptiles, p. 61.

"N.-Grenade," which is Colombia (PM 2130-31).

*Ptenosaura seemani* Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. 10, p. 438. "Quibo, on West coast of America" (BM).

RANGE: Pacific slopes of Colombia and Ecuador to Panama and Costa Rica.

***Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann**

*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann, 1828, Isis von Oken, vol. 21, p. 373.

Mexico, restricted by Smith and Taylor, 1950, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., no. 199, p. 72, to Veracruz, Veracruz (BerM 549-551).

RANGE: Mexico through Central America on both coasts as far as Colombia. Recorded from Ecuador by Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 109.

**Genus CALLOPISTES Gravenhorst**

***Callopiastes flavipunctatus* (Duméril and Bibron)**

*Aporomera flavipunctata* Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, p. 72. South America (PM 8298, 2 specimens).

RANGE: Inter-Andean valleys of Peru and southern Ecuador.

**Genus DICRODON Duméril and Bibron**

***Dicrodon guttulatum* Duméril and Bibron**

*Dicrodon guttulatum* Duméril and Bibron, 1839, Erp. Gén., vol. 5, p. 138. Peru (PM 1116).

*Cnemidophorus lentiginosus* Garman, 1892b, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 24, p. 92. San Francisco de Posorja, Ecuador (MCZ 10775-76).

*Ameiva leucostigma* Boulenger, 1899a, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 517. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.8.69-70).

RANGE: Dry coastal Ecuador, north to southern limits of Esmeraldas Prov.; coastal Peru.

*Genus* DIPLOGLOSSUS Wiegmann

**Diploglossus monotropis** (Kuhl)

*Scincus monotropis* Kuhl, 1820, Beitr. Zool. und Vergl. Anat., p. 128.

"Jamaica," probably erroneous (type unknown).

*Tiliqua jamaicensis* Gray, 1839, Ann. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 293. Jamaica (Mus. Chatham).

RANGE: Pacific coast of Ecuador and presumably Colombia; Central America to Costa Rica.

*Genus* ECHINOSAURA Boulenger

**Echinosaura horrida horrida** Boulenger

*Echinosaura horrida* Boulenger, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 82, pl. 8, fig. 1. Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.60-61).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

*Genus* ECPLEOPUS Duméril and Bibron

**Eupleopus affinis** W. Peters

*Eupleopus affinis* W. Peters, 1862b, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 199, pl. 3, fig. 1. Unknown (MunM).

*Cercosaura gaudichaudi*.—Günther, 1859a, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89.

RANGE: Higher Pacific slopes and inter-Andean valleys, from Ambato south, in Ecuador.

*Genus* ENYALIOIDES Boulenger

- |    |  |                      |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Dorsal crest distinct . . . . .  | 2                    |
|    | Dorsal crest indistinct . . . . .  | <i>leechi</i> *      |
| 2. | Spines on nuchal crest not isolated from spines on dorsal crest . . . . .  | 3                    |
|    | Spines of nuchal crest prominent and completely isolated from spines on dorsal crest . . . . .                                 | <i>palpebralis</i> * |
| 3. | One or two femoral pores on each side . . . . .  | 4                    |
|    | Three or four femoral pores on each side . . . . .   | 6                    |
| 4. | Ventrals keeled . . . . .  | 5                    |
|    | Ventrals smooth or indistinctly keeled . . . . .   | <i>praestabilis</i>  |
| 5. | Dorsal granules very fine, more than sixteen between lateral denticulation and dorsal crest . . . . .                          | <i>microlepis</i>    |
|    | Dorsal granules larger, fewer than sixteen between lateral denticulation and dorsal crest . . . . .                            | <i>oshaughnessyi</i> |
| 6. | Dorsal scales heterogeneous in size . . . . .  | 7                    |
|    | Dorsal scales homogeneous . . . . .  | 8                    |
| 7. | Larger scales forming two irregular longitudinal series on each side of back and irregular vertical series on flanks . . . . . | <i>heterolepis</i>   |
|    | A single series of enlarged scales on each side of dorsum . . . . .  | <i>microlepis</i>    |

8. Ventral scales smooth or indistinctly keeled . . . . . *laticeps laticeps*  
 Ventral scales usually strongly keeled . . . . . *laticeps festae*

**Enyalioides heterolepis** (Bocourt)

*Enyalius heterolepis* Bocourt, 1874, Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 5, vol. 19, art. 4, p. 1. Veragua, Panama (PM 4067).

*Enyalioides mocquardi* Despax, 1911, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 10. "Ecuador" (PM 06-226 to 06-228).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador into Panama.

**Enyalioides laticeps laticeps** (Guichenot)

*Enyalius laticeps* Guichenot, 1855, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Mérid., Reptiles, p. 20. Fonteboa, Upper Amazon, Brazil (PM 6821-22).

RANGE: Upper Amazon?

**Enyalioides laticeps festae** Peracca

*Enyalioides festae* Peracca, 1897, Bo. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, p. 3. Valley of the Río Santiago, Ecuador (TurM 2169, 2 syntypes).

RANGE: Amazonian Colombia and Ecuador.

**Enyalioides microlepis** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Enyalius microlepis* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 238, pl. 24, fig. 2. Sarayacu, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.5.70).

RANGE: Pacific lowlands of Ecuador.

**Enyalioides oshaughnessyi** (Boulenger)

*Enyalius oshaughnessyi* Boulenger, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 246, pl. 26. Ecuador (IRB 2009).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador and Colombia.

**Enyalioides praestabilis** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Enyalius praestabilis* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 240, pl. 25, fig. 1. Pallatanga and Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.-8.9.15).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

*Genus* **ENYALIUS** Wagler

**Enyalius zonatus** Wettstein

*Enyalius zonatus* Wettstein, 1926, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, vol. 63, p. 1. "Ecuador" (VM 17188-89).

RANGE: Known only from types.

*Genus* **EUSPONDYLUS** Tschudi

1. Largest infraorbital about equal in size to smaller labials . . . . . *guentheri*  
 Largest infraorbital much smaller than any labial. . . . . *maculatus*

**Euspondylus guentheri** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Eupleopus (Euspondylus) guentheri* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 235, pl. 23, fig. 1. Sarayacu, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.8.99).  
RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Euspondylus maculatus** Tschudi

*Euspondylus maculatus* Tschudi, 1845, Archiv für Naturg., vol. 11, p. 161. Vicinity of Moyabamba, Peru (type unknown, not in VM).  
*Eupleopus fraseri* O'Shaughnessy, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 296. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BM 58.7.25.14).  
RANGE: Coastal areas of northern Peru and southern Ecuador.

**Genus GONATODES** Fitzinger

1. Basal phalanges of digits cylindrical (fig. 6a). . . . . *caudiscutatus*  
Basal phalanges of digits slightly but distinctly depressed (fig. 6b). . . . . *concinatus*

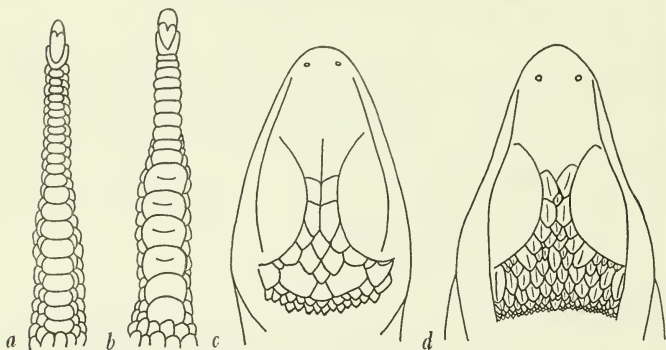


FIGURE 6.—Basal phalanges of digits: a, *Gonatodes caudiscutatus*; b, *G. concinnatus*. Scales in occipital region: c, *Ophryoesoides iridescens*; d, *O. guentheri*.

**Gonatodes caudiscutatus caudiscutatus** (Günther)

*Gymnodactylus caudiscutatus* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 410. W. Ecuador (BM 1946.9.7.6-9).

*Gonatodes collaris* Garman, 1892, Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 24, p. 83. Wreck Bay, Chatham Is., Galapagos (MCZ 9432).

RANGE: Chocó of Colombia and Ecuador; Galapagos Is.

**Gonatodes concinnatus** O'Shaughnessy

*Goniodactylus ferrugineus*.—Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 97.



*Goniodactylus concinnatus* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 237, pl. 23, fig. 2. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.9.7.10-12).

*Goniodactylus buckleyi* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 238, pl. 23, fig. 3. Pallatanga and Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.9.7.13-15).

RANGE: Lower Amazonian slopes of Ecuador.

### Genus GYMNOPHTHALMUS Merrem\*

#### Gymnophthalmus speciosus speciosus (Hallowell)\*

*Blepharactisis speciosus* Hallowell, 1861, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1860 (publ. 1861), p. 484. Nicaragua (type lost).

RANGE: Uncertain. Presumably Central America and part of northern South America, with a questionable record from Chile. Existence in Ecuador not verified by any specimens known to me.

### Genus IGUANA Laurenti

#### Iguana iguana iguana (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta iguana* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 206. "Indiis" (type unknown).

*Iguana tuberculata* Laurenti, 1768, Syn. Reptilium, p. 49 (type and type locality unknown to me).

RANGE: Northern South America to Costa Rica; on both Pacific and Amazonian slopes in Ecuador.

### Genus IPHISA Gray

#### Iphisa elegans Gray

*Iphisa elegans* Gray, 1851, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 19, p. 39. Para, northern Brazil (BM 1946.9.1.1).

RANGE: Known from type locality, which may be erroneous, the Guianas, and from Santiago-Zamora Prov., Ecuador.

### Genus KENTROPYX Spix

1. Dorsal scales keeled, at least in part . . . . . 2  
Dorsal scales smooth. . . . . *altamazonicus*
2. Femoral scales which touch the row of femoral pores anteriorly hardly as large as the median gulars. . . . . *calcaratus*  
Same scales larger than the median gulars . . . . . *pelviceps*

**Kentropyx altamazonicus** Cope

*Kentropyx altamazonicus* Cope, 1876, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, pt. 2, p. 162. Moyobamba, Peru (ANSP 13105).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

**Kentropyx calcaratus** Spix

*Kentropyx calcaratus* Spix, 1825, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasil, p. 21, pl. 22, fig. 2. Itapicurú, in Provincia Maranhão, Brazil (Leipzig?).

RANGE: Northern Amazonian Basin of South America.

**Kentropyx pelviceps** Cope

*Kentropyx pelviceps* Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 98. Napo or Upper Amazon of Ecuador (formerly USNM 6638, now ANSP 9556).

*Kentropyx dorsalis*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 228.

RANGE: Amazonian lowlands of Ecuador.

**Genus LEPIDOBLEPHARIS** Peracca

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Dorsal scales homogeneous . . . . .                                       | 2                  |
| Dorsal scales granular with enlarged scales scattered irregularly over back. |                    |
|  | <i>ruthveni</i>    |
| 2. Scales on snout larger than those on rest of head . . . . .               | 3                  |
| No enlarged scales on snout . . . . .  | <i>festae</i>      |
| 3. No enlarged anterior gulars . . . . .                                     | 4                  |
| Scales immediately behind mental larger than rest of gulars . . . . .        | <i>buchwaldi</i>   |
| 4. Mental without clefts . . . . .   | <i>oxycephalus</i> |
| Two clefts in rear part of mental . . . . .                                  | <i>intermedius</i> |

**Lepidoblepharis buchwaldi** Werner

*Lepidoblepharis buchwaldi* Werner, 1910, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 27, p. 8. Hacienda Clementina, Babahoyo, Ecuador (HM 808).

RANGE: Known only from types.

**Lepidoblepharis festae** Peracca

*Lepidoblepharis festae* Peracca, 1897, Bol. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, p. 2 with fig. San José de Cuchipamba, Ecuador (TurM 2163).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador and Río Jurua region of Brazil.

**Lepidoblepharis intermedius** Boulenger

*Lepidoblepharis intermedius* Boulenger, 1914, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 814, pl. 1, fig. 2. Peña Lisa, Condoto, Colombia (BM 1914.5.21.5).

RANGE: Chocó of Colombia and Ecuador.

**Lepidoblepharis oxycephalus** (Werner)

*Gonatodes oxycephalus* Werner, 1894a, Zool. Anz., vol. 17, p. 413.

Ecuador (type unknown; not in VM).

RANGE: Unknown.

**Lepidoblepharis ruthveni** Parker

*Lepidoblepharis ruthveni* Parker, 1926, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 17, p. 295. Chimbo, Ecuador (BM 98.4.28.3, female; TurM 2645).

RANGE: Pacific slope of Ecuador.

**Genus LEPOSOMA** Spix**Leposoma parietale** (Cope)

*Mionyx parietalis* Cope, 1885, Proc. American Philos. Soc., vol. 23, p. 96. Pebas, Peru (probably ANSP).

RANGE: Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

**Genus MABUYA** Fitzinger**Mabuya mabouya** (Lacépède)

*Lacerta mabouya* Lacépède, 1788, Hist. Nat. Quad. Ovip. Serpents, vol. 1, p. 378, pl. 24. Type and type locality unknown; restricted to the Antilles by Latreille, 1802 (*vide* Dunn); further restricted to the Lesser Antilles by Dunn, 1936, vol. 87, p. 544; still further restricted to St. Vincent Is. by Smith and Taylor, 1950, p. 156.

*Mabuia cepedei*.—Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 100.

*Mabuia aenea*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 236.

*Mabuya agilis*.—Peracca, 1897, Bol. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, p. 13; Boulenger, 1887, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 3, p. 190; Parker, 1934, Ann Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 14, p. 271.

RANGE: Low and moderate elevations from central Mexico to Brazil.

REMARKS: The proper name for the species of *Mabuya* from Ecuador is very much in doubt. I follow Stuart (1963, Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 122, p. 76), in using this combination, although Taylor (1956, U. Kans. Sci. Bull., vol. 38, pt. 1, p. 297) said that "it must be regarded as doubtful whether the species *Mabuya mabouya* is represented on the mainland of Central America." A thorough review, both biological and taxonomic, is very much in order for this species in order to permit accurate definition of subspecies and, perhaps, species masquerading under this name.

*Genus* MACROPHOLIDUS Noble**Macropholidus annectens** Parker

*Macropholidus annectens* Parker, 1930, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 5, p. 569. Loja City, Ecuador (BM 1930.1.30.2, female).

RANGE: Upper drainage of Río Zamora, Ecuador.

*Genus* MONOPLOCUS Günther**Monoplocus dorsalis** Günther

*Monoplocus dorsalis* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 404. "Andes of Western Ecuador" (originally BM, now lost).

RANGE: Uncertain; this has not been taken since the type was collected. The type is no longer extant.

*Genus* MORUNASAURUS Dunn**Morunasaurus annularis** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Hoplocercus annularis* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 244, pl. 25, fig. 2. Canelos, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.10.35).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

*Genus* NEUSTICURUS Duméril and Bibron <sup>4</sup>

1. Pronounced tubercles on limbs . . . . . 2  
No tubercles on limbs . . . . . *strangulatus strangulatus*
2. Granular scales of sides interspersed with fairly regular rows of enlarged, keeled scales . . . . . *eupleopus*  
Granular scales of sides uniform in size; no keeled, enlarged scales. . . *cochranae*

**Neusticurus cochraeae** Burt and Burt

*Neusticurus eupleopus cochraeae* Burt and Burt, 1931, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 61, p. 350. San José de Sumaco, Ecuador (AMNH 28891, male).

RANGE: Amazonian lowlands of Northern Ecuador.

**Neusticurus eupleopus** Cope

*Neusticurus eupleopus* Cope, 1876, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, ser. 2, vol. 8, pt. 2, p. 161. Peru (probably ANSP).

*Neusticurus tuberculatus* Shreve, 1935, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 8, p. 209. Sarayacu, Ecuador (MCZ 37711, male).

*Custa bicarinata*.—Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 404.

RANGE: Amazonian lowland in Ecuador and northern Peru.

<sup>4</sup> Arrangement following Uzzell, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., in press.

**Neusticurus strangulatus strangulatus (Cope)**

*Euspondylus strangulatus* Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 99. Ecuador (ANSP 7538).

*Euspondilus festae* Peracca, 1897, Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, p. 10. Valleys of the Río Zamora (TurM 2157) and the Río Santiago (TurM 2156), Ecuador.

RANGE: Eastern slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes, and a dubious record from Pallatanga, on the western slopes of Ecuador.

**Genus OPHIOGNOMON Cope**

- Hindlimb half as long as pre-anal plates; 20 scales around the body . . . *trisanale*  
Hindlimb reduced to tiny stub; 26–28 scales around the body . . . *abendrothii*

**Ophiognomon abendrothii (W. Peters)**

*Chalcides (Hapalolepis) Abendrothii* W. Peters, 1871, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, p. 399. Sarayacu, Peru (BerM 7132–7134 and BM 73-4.30.9).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes in Ecuador and Peru.

**Ophiognomon trisanale Cope**

*Ophiognomon trisanale* Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 100. "Napo or Upper Marañon, Ecuador" (formerly USNM 6637, now ANSP 9637).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Genus OPHRYOESSOIDES Duméril**

- Scales in occipital region large (fig. 6c, p. 22) . . . . . 2  
Scales in occipital region small (fig. 6d) . . . . . 3
- Head scales quite rugose; pair of dorsolateral crests present . . . . . *aculeatus*  
Head scales not rugose; no dorsolateral crests . . . . . *iridescens*
- Supraoculars transversely dilated . . . . . 4  
No large, dilated supraoculars . . . . . 5
- Four broadly dilated supraoculars . . . . . *formosus*  
Six broadly dilated supraoculars . . . . . *haenschi*
- Less than 55 scales around body . . . . . 6  
More than 56 scales around body . . . . . *guentheri*
- Sides of belly black; small postfemoral and postaxillary dermal pouches. . . 7  
Sides of belly red or pink; large postaxillary and postfemoral dermal pouches.  
*rhodomelas*
- 47 or more scales around body . . . . . *festae*  
Less than 47 scales around body . . . . . *ornatus*

**Ophryoessoides aculeatus** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Liocephalus aculeatus* O'Shaughnessy, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 303. Moyobamba, Peru (BM 1946.8.12.33-36).

*Liocephalus angulifer* Werner, 1901, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, vol. 51, p. 595. Ecuador (BerM 16594).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador and Peru.

**Ophryoessoides festae** (Peracca)

*Liocephalus festae* Peracca, 1897, Bol. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, p. 6. Cuenca, Ecuador (TurM 2619).

RANGE: Inter-Andean plateau in Cuenca Hoya, Ecuador.

**Ophryoessoides formosus** (Boulenger)

*Liocephalus formosus* Boulenger, 1880, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, p. 43. Andes of Ecuador (IRB 2007).

RANGE: Known only from the type.

**Ophryoessoides guentheri** (Boulenger)

*Liocephalus ornatus*.—Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 408.

*Liocephalus trachycephalus*.—Boulenger, 1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 9, p. 458.

*Liocephalus guentheri* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 169, pl. 13. Guayaquil and Sarayacu, Ecuador and a questioned report from Colombia (BM 58.7.25.16-18; 59.9.26.6; 60.6.16.18-21; 71.2.7.7-10; 71.4.16.53; 80.12.8.53).

RANGE: Apparently confined to the Inter-Andean plateau in Ecuador.

**Ophryoessoides haenschi** (Werner)

*Liocephalus haenschi* Werner, 1901, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, vol. 51, p. 595. Balzapamba, Ecuador (BerM 16595).

RANGE: Known only from the type.

**Ophryoessoides iridescens** (Günther)

*Liocephalus iridescens* Günther, 1859b, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 409, pl. 20, fig. B. Andes of Ecuador (BM 60.6.12.2-7).

RANGE: From Guayaquil to El Oro Prov., in drier coastal areas.

**Ophryoessoides ornatus ornatus** (Gray)

*Liocephalus ornatus* Gray, 1845, Cat. Lizards British Mus., p. 219. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.29.72).

RANGE: West Coast of Ecuador.

**Ophryoessoides rhodomelas** (Boulenger)

*Liocephalus rhodomelas* Boulenger, 1899b, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 4, p. 455. Oña, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.29.77-80).

RANGE: Inter-Andean plateaus of southern Ecuador.

*Genus PHOLIDOBOLUS* Peters**Pholidobolus montium** W. Peters

*Eupleopus (Pholidobolus) montium* W. Peters, 1862b, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 196, pl. 2, fig. 3. Quito, Ecuador (BerM 900, LeyM 3401).

*Cercosaura gaudichaudi*.—Boulenger, 1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 9, p. 459.

RANGE: Inter-Andean Ecuador.

*Genus PHYLLODACTYLUS* Gray**Phyllodactylus reissii** W. Peters

*Phyllodactylus reissii* W. Peters, 1862a, Monatsb. Berlin Akad., p. 626. Guayaquil, Ecuador (BerM 3734).

*Phyllodactylus guayaquilensis* Werner, 1910, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 27, p. 4. Guayaquil, Ecuador (HM 989).

*Phyllodactylus abruptiseriatus* Werner, 1913, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 30, p. 4. "wahrscheinlich Brasilien" (formerly HM, now destroyed).

RANGE: Coastal Ecuador up to 1250 meters, perhaps also coastal Peru.

REMARKS: These three species are regarded as synonymous by James R. Dixon (1962, personal communication), and his scheme is being followed in anticipation of publication of his results. *P. tuberculosus* is not Ecuadorian, and references to it in the literature are probably this species.

*Genus PLICA* Gray

1. Side of neck with tufts of small, erect, spinelike scales . . . . . *plica*  
 Side of neck without spines . . . . . *umbra*

**Plica plica** (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta plica* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 208. "Indiis" (type not located).

*Hypsibates agamoides*.—Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 97.

RANGE: Northern South America to Bolivia, east of the Andes.

**Plica umbra** (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 207. "Meridionalibus" (type unknown).

RANGE: Northern South America, east of the Andes.



*Genus* POLYCHRUS Cuvier

1. Scales of sides same size or smaller than dorsals and not separated by tiny granules . . . . . 2  
Scales of sides slightly larger than dorsals and separated from each other by tiny granular scales . . . . . *femoralis*
2. Canthus rostralis at least somewhat rounded; scales on pectoral region smooth or very weakly keeled . . . . . 3  
Canthus rostralis distinctly angular; scales on pectoral region strongly keeled, may be bi- or tricarinate, usually unicarinate. . . . . *gutturosus guttuerosus*
3. Low series of raised scales forming midventral crest from mental to gular appendage . . . . . *marmoratus*  
No low series of raised scales forming midventral crest on chin. . . . . *gutturosus spurrellii*

**Polychrus femoralis** Werner

*Polychrus femoralis* Werner, 1910, Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg, vol. 27, p. 21. Guayaquil, Ecuador (formerly HM, apparently destroyed).  
RANGE: Lowlands in southwestern Ecuador.

**Polychrus guttuerosus guttuerosus** Berthold

*Polychrus guttuerosus* Berthold, 1846, Nachr. Univ. und Königl. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen, nos. 8-10, p. 11. Popayan, Colombia (GottM).  
RANGE: Higher western Andean slopes of Ecuador and Colombia and northward to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

**Polychrus guttuerosus spurrellii** Boulenger

*Polychrus spurrellii* Boulenger, 1914, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 814. Peña Lisa, Condoto, Colombia (BM 1946.8.8.33-34).  
RANGE: Chocó of northwestern Ecuador and Colombia.

**Polychrus marmoratus** (Linnaeus)

*Lacerta marmorata* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., vol. 1, p. 208. "Hispania" (type unknown).  
RANGE: Amazonian basin of South America.

*Genus* PRIONODACTYLUS O'Shaughnessy

1. Fewer than 25 transverse rows of ventral plates from the edge of the collar to pre-anal shields . . . . . 2  
25 or more transverse ventral rows . . . . . *ocellifer*
2. 35 or more scales from occiput to base of tail . . . . . 3  
Fewer than 35 scales from occiput to base of tail . . . . . *vertebralis*
3. Fewer than 40 scales about middle of body . . . . . *oshaughnessyi*  
40 or more scales about middle of body . . . . . *manicatus*

**Prionodactylus manicatus** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Cercosaura* (*Prionodactylus*) *manicata* O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 231, pl. 22, fig. 3. Canelos and Pallatanga, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.2.1).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Prionodactylus ocellifer** Werner

*Prionodactylus ocellifer* Werner, 1901, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien, vol. 51, p. 596. Ecuador (BerM 16593).

RANGE: Known only from type, which lacks specific data.

**Prionodactylus oshaughnessyi** Boulenger

*Cercosaura* (*Pantodactylus*) *argulus*.—O'Shaughnessy, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 229.

*Prionodactylus oshaughnessyi* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 392, pl. 21, fig. 1. Canelos and Pallatanga, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.18-20).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador.

**Prionodactylus vertebralis** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Cercosaura* (*Pantodactylus*) *vertebralis* O'Shaughnessy, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 298. Intac, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.35).

RANGE: Higher Pacific slopes of Ecuador; also reported from Zamora, Ecuador, by Parker, 1934, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 14, p. 270. Darien, Panama.

**Genus PROCTOPORUS** Tschudi

1. Pores present in pre-anal area; at least one supraocular in contact with upper palpebrals; adpressed limbs do not touch. . . . . 2  
 No pores in pre-anal area; superciliary series usually complete except in *columbianus*; adpressed limbs usually meet. . . . . 3
2. Supraoculars four; two, three, and four usually in contact with upper palpebrals; no sexual dimorphism in femoral pore number . . . . . *meleagris*  
 Supraoculars three; usually only two in contact with palpebrals; sexual dimorphism in femoral pore number . . . . . *unicolor*
3. Fewer than 50 scales from occiput to base of tail . . . . . 4  
 More than 50 scales from occiput to base of tail; disc in lower eyelid not divided by vertical grooves into two or three sections. . . . . *pachyurus*\*
4. Superciliary series incomplete, second or second and third supraoculars in contact with upper palpebrals; adpressed limbs separated or barely touching. *columbianus*  
 Superciliary series usually complete (occasionally not in *striatus*); limbs usually broadly overlapping when adpressed. . . . . 5

5. Dorsal scales smooth. . . . . *simoterus*  
 Dorsal scales striated or keeled . . . . . 6
6. Males with ocelli in pattern; a dorsolateral light stripe present; dorsal scales keeled . . . . . *oculatus*  
 Males without ocelli in pattern; dorsals keeled or striate . . . . . 7
7. Dorsal pattern of longitudinal dark brown stripes on light brown, or uniform light brown; scales striate . . . . . *striatus*  
 Dorsal pattern not linear, consisting of small black spots on a dark brown background; dorsals feebly but distinctly keeled. . . . . *hypostictus*

### **Proctoporus columbianus** Andersson

*Proctoporus columbianus* Andersson, 1914, Arkiv für Zool., vol. 9, no. 3, p. 3, fig. 1. Colombia (RMS).

*Proctoporus oculatus* (part).—Burt and Burt, 1931, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 61, p. 369.

RANGE: Eastern slopes of Andes in Colombia and Ecuador.

REMARKS: The record from Abitagua, by Burt and Burt (ibid.), probably belongs to an undescribed subspecies of this species, according to Uzzell, 1958, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. U. Mich., no. 597, p. 7.

### **Proctoporus hypostictus** Boulenger

*Proctoporus hypostictus* Boulenger, 1902, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 9, p. 55. Paramba, Ecuador (BM 1901.3.29.105).

RANGE: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

### **Proctoporus meleagris** Boulenger

*Proctoporus meleagris* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 415, pl. 22, fig. 2. Western Ecuador (BM 60.6.16.18).

RANGE: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador, up to 3000 meters.

### **Proctoporus oculatus** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Eupleopus oculatus* O'Shaughnessy, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 297. Intac, Ecuador (BM 78.1.25.5).

RANGE: Higher western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

### **Proctoporus simoterus** (O'Shaughnessy)

*Emphrassotis simoterus* O'Shaughnessy, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, p. 296. Intac, Ecuador (BM 1946.9.1.6).

RANGE: Western slopes of Andes in Ecuador.

### **Proctoporus striatus** (W. Peters)

*Eupleopus (Oreosaurus) striatus* W. Peters, 1862b, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 201. Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia (BerM).

*Proctoporus oculatus* (part).—Burt and Burt, 1931, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 61, p. 369.

RANGE: Upper eastern slopes of the Andes in Colombia; El Chiral, El Oro Prov., Ecuador(?).

REMARKS: Uzzell, 1958, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. U. Mich., no. 597, p. 7, indicates that the specimen Burt and Burt listed as *Proctoporus oculatus* from El Chiral may belong to *P. striatus* Peters, but that it is not clearly so, showing several distinct differences. The record certainly makes no zoogeographic sense at all, and it is likely that the El Chiral specimen represents a new species.

**Proctoporus unicolor** (Gray)

*Riama unicolor* Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 446, pl. 15, fig. 2. Western Ecuador (BM 53.7.25.44).

*Proctoporus pachyurus*.—Günther, 1859a, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 89, and 1859b, *ibid.*, p. 407.

*Proctoporus lividus* Thomiot, 1889, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 8, vol. 1, p. 25. Ecuador (PM 5812, 2 specimens).

RANGE: Western slopes and inter-Andean valleys of northern Ecuador.

*Genus* PROCTOTRETUS Duméril and Bibron

**Proctotretus ornatissimus** (Girard)

*Saccodeira ornatissima* Girard, 1858, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1857 (1858), p. 198. Obrajillo and Yanga, Peru (USNM 5655).

RANGE: Interior highlands of Ecuador and Peru; southern Ecuadorian hoyas only.

*Genus* PTYCHOGLOSSUS Boulenger

1. Eight rows of ventral plates; three pairs of chinshields, two in contact on midline; frontal not longer than broad; four supraoculars . . . . . *brevifrontalis*  
Ten rows of ventral plates; four pairs of chinshields, one pair in contact on midline; frontal longer than broad; three supraoculars. . . . . *picticeps*

**Ptychoglossus brevifrontalis** Boulenger

*Ptychoglossus brevifrontalis* Boulenger, 1912, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, p. 421. El Topo, Río Pastaza, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.31.63).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes of Ecuador.

**Ptychoglossus picticeps** (Cope)

*Leposoma picticeps* Cope, 1885, Proc. American Philos. Soc., vol. 23, p. 99. Pebas, Peru (type not located).

*Ptychoglossus bilineatus* Boulenger, 1890, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 84, pl. 10, fig. 2. Ecuador (BM 1946.8.2.38).

RANGE: Amazonian Ecuador and Peru.

*Genus* **SPHAERODACTYLUS** Wagler

1. No median row of enlarged subcaudals; no black lines on dorsum of head; a dark band across the scapular region. . . . . *scapularis*  
 A median row of enlarged subcaudals; five to seven dim longitudinal dark lines on head; no dark band across the scapular region . . . . . *lineolatus*

**Sphaerodactylus lineolatus** Lichtenstein

*Sphaerodactylus lineolatus* Lichtenstein, 1856, Nomencl. Mus. Zool. Berlin, p. 6. Veragoa, Panamá, which is Veragua (BerM 417).

RANGE: Central America from British Honduras south to Panama; Colombia; reported in Ecuador on the basis of USNM 65451, from Macas.

**Sphaerodactylus scapularis** Boulenger

*Sphaerodactylus scapularis* Boulenger, 1902, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 9, p. 54. St. Javier, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.30.70).

RANGE: Northwestern Ecuador.

*Genus* **STENOCERCUS** Duméril and Bibron

1. Caudal scales without spines . . . . . 2  
 Caudal scales strongly spinose . . . . . 5
2. Vertebral scales raised and pointed, forming a denticulate ridge. . . . . 3  
 No raised and pointed vertebral scales . . . . . *varius*
3. Ventral scales approximately same size as largest dorsals . . . . . 4  
 Ventral scales considerably larger than largest dorsals . . . . . *humeralis*
4. Dorsal scales mucronate; caudal scales mucronate. . . . . *nigromaculatus*  
 Dorsal scales not mucronate; caudal scales not or but very shortly mucronate. . . . . *boettgeri*
5. Caudal whorls subequal . . . . . *simonsii*  
 Caudal whorls alternately larger and smaller. . . . . *carrioni*

**Stenocercus boettgeri** Boulenger

*Stenocercus boettgeri* Boulenger, 1911, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 7, p. 22. Huancabamba, Peru (BM 1946.8.11.92-99).

RANGE: Highland areas of Peru and Ecuador.

**Stenocercus carrioni** Parker

*Stenocercus carrioni* Parker, 1934, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 14, p. 264. Zamora, Ecuador (BM 1933.6.24.75, male).

RANGE: KNOWN only from type locality.

**Stenocercus humeralis** (Günther)

*Microphractus humeralis* Günther, 1859a, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 90. Andes of Western Ecuador (BM 1946.8.11.76-77).

RANGE: Interandean Plateau of Ecuador, from Cuenca Valley southward.

REMARKS: Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 134, notes two specimens from Guayaquil and indicates that they are the types. However, all records of the species have come from mountainous areas.

### **Stenocercus nigromaculatus** Noble

*Stenocercus nigromaculatus* Noble, 1924, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 112. Huancabamba, Peru (MCZ 17975).

RANGE: Highlands of Northern Peru.

### **Stenocercus simonsii** Boulenger

*Stenocercus simonsii* Boulenger, 1899b, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, vol. 4, p. 454. Oña, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.11.73-74).

RANGE: Highlands of Ecuador.

### **Stenocercus varius** Boulenger

*Stenocercus varius* Boulenger, 1885, Cat. Lizards British Mus., vol. 2, p. 134, pl. 8, fig. 3. Unknown (BM 71.4.16.53).

RANGE: Highlands of Ecuador.

## *Genus* THECADACTYLUS Oken

### **Thecadactylus rapicaudus** (Houttuyn)

*Gekko rapicaudus* Houttuyn, 1782, Verh. Zeeuw. Genootsch. Wet. Vlissingen, vol. 9, p. 323, pl. 3, fig. 1. "American Islands," restricted to Chichen Itza, Yucatán, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor, 1950, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., no. 199, p. 49 (type unknown).

RANGE: Lesser Antilles, Mexico, Central America, northwestern South America. Known from lowlands on both sides of the Andes in Ecuador.

## *Genus* TROPIDURUS Wied

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. At least a few dorsal scales keeled . . . . . | 2                              |
| Dorsal scales smooth . . . . .                   | <i>peruvianus</i>              |
| 2. Ventral scales smooth . . . . .               | 3                              |
| Ventral scales keeled . . . . .                  | <i>holotropis</i>              |
| 3. A dorsal denticulation or crest . . . . .     | <i>occipitalis occipitalis</i> |
| No dorsal denticulation or crest . . . . .       | <i>torquatus*</i>              |

### **Tropidurus holotropis** Boulenger

*Tropidurus holotropis* Boulenger, 1912, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 10, p. 420. Alpayacu, Río Pastaza, Ecuador (BM 1946.8.29.64).

RANGE: Amazonian slopes in Ecuador and Peru.

**Tropidurus occipitalis occipitalis** W. Peters

*Tropidurus (Laemopristus) occipitalis* W. Peters, 1871b, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 645. Peru (BerM 6446).

*Tropidurus continentalis* Müller, 1924, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 82. Machalilla, Ecuador (BerM 26397).

RANGE: Coastal areas of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

**Tropidurus peruvianus peruvianus** (Lesson)

*Stellio peruvianus* Lesson, 1826, in Duperrey, Voy. "Coquille," Reptiles, vol. 5, pl. 2, fig. 2; vol. 2, pt. 1, 1830, p. 40. Callao and Payta, Peru (PM 6873).

RANGE: Coastal southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

**Genus TUPINAMBIS** Daudin

1. About 30 ventral scales across middle of belly; one loreal . . . . . *nigropunctatus*  
36 to 40 ventral scales across middle of belly; two loreals . . . . . *teguixin*\*

**Tupinambis nigropunctatus** Spix

*Tupinambis nigropunctatus* Spix, 1825, Spec. Nov. Lacert. Brasiliam, p. 18, pl. 20. Brazil (Leipzig?).

RANGE: Amazon Basin.

REMARKS: *Tupinambis teguixin* (Linnaeus) was recorded from "Napo or the Upper Marañón" by Cope, 1868, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 30, p. 99. It is very likely that the species is Ecuadorian, but I know of no other records.

**Genus URACENTRON** Kaup**Uracentron flaviceps** (Guichenot)

*Doryphorus flaviceps* Guichenot, 1855, in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Mérid., Reptiles, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 2. Sarayacu, Peru (PM 6882).

RANGE: Upper Amazonian areas of Ecuador and Peru.

REMARKS: Guibé, 1954, Cat. Types Lézards Paris Mus., p. 41, indicates that *flaviceps* is a synonym of *Uracentron azureum* (Linnaeus). I have seen no documentation of this synonymy and retain *flaviceps* until such documentation is published. *Uracentron castor* (Cope), 1870, was described from Pebas, "Ecuador," but this locality is actually in Peru. No Ecuadorian specimens are known to me, but the species is to be expected in Ecuador, if it is validly distinct from *flaviceps*.



## Literature Cited

ANDERSSON, LARS G.

1914. A new *Telmatobius* and new teiidoid lizards from South America. *Arkiv Zool.*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1-12, figs. 1-3.

BARBOUR, THOMAS, and LOVERIDGE, ARTHUR

1929. Typical reptiles and amphibians. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. 69, no. 10, pp. 205-360.

BERTHOLD, A. A.

1846. Mittheilungen über das zoologische Museum zu Göttingen, 1: Verzeichniss der aufgestellten reptilien. *Nachr. Univ. Königl. Gesell. Wiss. Göttingen*, nos. 8-10, pp. 1-28.

BOCOURT, MARIE-FERMIN

1869. Description d'un *Anolis* nouveau provenant de la Colombie. *Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris*, vol. 5, pp. 43-45.

1870. Description de quelques sauriens nouveaux originaires de l'Amérique méridionale. *Bull. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris*, vol. 6, pp. 11-18.

- 1874a. Deux notes sur quelques sauriens de l'Amérique tropicale. *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 5, vol. 19, art. 4, pp. 1-5.

- 1874b. In A. Duméril, M.-F. Bocourt and F. Mocquard, *Études sur les reptiles*. *Miss. Sci. Mex. Paris, 1870-1909*, pp. 1-1012, pls. 1-77.

BOULENGER, GEORGE A.

1880. Reptiles et batraciens recueillis par M. Emile de Ville dans les Andes de l'Equateur. *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, pp. 41-48.

1881. Description of a new species of *Enyalius* in the Brussels Museum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 246-247, pl. 26.

1882. Account of the reptiles and batrachians collected by Mr. Edward Whymper in Ecuador, in 1879-1880. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. 9, pp. 457-468.

- 1885-87. Catalogue of the lizards in the collection of the British Museum, 3 vols.: I, 1885, xii + 436 pp., 32 pls.; II, 1885, xiii + 497 pp., 24 pls.; III, 1887, xiii + 575 pp., 40 pls.

1890. First report on additions to the lizard collection in the British Museum (Natural History). *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 77-86, pls. 8-11.

1898. An account of the reptiles and batrachians collected by Mr. W. F. H. Rosenberg in western Ecuador. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 107-126, pls. 10-18.

- 1899a. Description of a new lizard of the genus *Ameiva* from Ecuador. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 517-518, pl. 28.

- 1899b. Descriptions of new reptiles and batrachians collected by Mr. P. O. Simons in the Andes of Ecuador. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, vol. 4, pp. 454-457.

1902. Descriptions of new batrachians and reptiles from northwestern Ecuador. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, vol. 9, pp. 51-57.

1908. Descriptions of new batrachians and reptiles discovered by Mr. M. G. Palmer in southwestern Colombia. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 2, pp. 515-522.
1911. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Andes of South America, preserved in the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 7, pp. 19-25.
1912. Descriptions of new reptiles from the Andes of South America preserved in the British Museum. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 10, pp. 420-424.
1913. A collection of batrachians and reptiles made by Dr. H.G.F. Spurrell, F.Z.S., in the Choco, Colombia. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 1019-38, figs. 174-178, pls. 102-108.
1914. On a second collection of batrachians and reptiles made by Dr. H.G.F. Spurrell, F.Z.S., in the Choco, Colombia. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 814-817, pls. 1-2.
- BURT, C. E., AND BURT, M. D.
1930. The South American lizards in the collection of the United States National Museum. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 78, art. 6, pp. 1-52.
1931. South American lizards in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History. *Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 61, pp. 227-395.
- COPE, E. D.
1864. Contributions to the herpetology of Tropical America. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 16, pp. 166-181.
1868. An examination of the Reptilia and Batrachia obtained by the Orton Expedition to Equador and the Upper Amazon, with notes on other species. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 30, pp. 96-119.
1869. Sixth contribution to the herpetology of Tropical America. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 20, 1868 (1869), pp. 305-313.
1870. Eighth contribution to the herpetology of Tropical America. *Proc. American Philos. Soc.*, pp. 553-559.
1876. Report on the reptiles brought by Professor James Orton from the Middle and Upper Amazon, and western Peru. *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, ser. 2, vol. 8, pt. 2, pp. 159-188.
1885. Catalogue of the species of batrachians and reptiles contained in a collection made at Pebas, Upper Amazon, by John Hauxwell. *Proc. American Philos. Soc.*, vol. 23, pp. 94-103.
- CORNALIA, AEMILIO
1849. *Vertebratorum synopsis in Museo Mediolanense . . . In Osculati, Esplorazione delle regioni equatoriali lungo il Napo ed il fiume delle Amazoni*, 1849, pp. 302-320, 1 pl.
- DAUDIN, F. M.
1802. *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des reptiles*, vol. 4, 397 pp.
- DESPAX, R.
1911. Note préliminaire relative aux Lézards rapportés de l'Equateur par M. le Dr. Rivet. *Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 9-12.
- DUMÉRIL, ANDRÉ M. C., and BIBRON, G.
- 1837-1839. *Erpétologie générale ou histoire naturelle complète des reptiles*, vol. 4, 1837, pp. ii + 571; vol. 5, 1839, pp. viii + 854.

## DUMÉRIL, AUGUSTE H. A.

1851. In A. M. C. Duméril and A. H. A. Duméril, Catalogue méthodique de la collection des reptiles, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, iv + 224 pp.

## DUNN, E. R.

1936. Notes on American Mabuyas. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 87, 1935 (1936), pp. 533-557.

## GARMAN, S.

- 1892a. The reptiles of the Galapagos Islands. Bull. Essex Inst., vol. pp. 24, 73-87.  
 1892b. On reptiles collected by Dr. George Baur near Guayaquil, Ecuador. Bull. Essex Inst., vol. 24, pp. 88-95.

## GIRARD, CHARLES

1858. Descriptions of some new reptiles, collected by the U.S. Exploring Expedition under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., fourth part, including the species of saurians exotic to North America. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1857 (1858), pp. 195-199.

## GRAY, JOHN EDWARD

1839. Catalogue of the slender-tongued saurians, with descriptions of many new genera and species. Ann. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, pp. 287-293.  
 1845. Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, pp. xxviii + 289.  
 1851. Description of a new genus and family of cyclosaurian lizard, from Para. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 19, pp. 38-39.  
 1852. Description of several new genera of reptiles, principally from the collection of H. M. S. Herald. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. 10, pp. 437-440.  
 1858. Description of *Riama*, a new genus of lizards, forming a distinct family. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 444-446, pl. 15, fig. 2.

## GUIBÉ, JEAN

1954. Catalogue des types de lézards du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, pp. 1-119.

## GUICHENOT, ALPHONSE

1855. Reptiles. In Castelnau, Francis de, Animaux nouveaux ou rares recueillis pendant l'expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud . . . pendant les années 1843 à 1847, pp. 1-95, 18 pls.

## GÜNTHER, ALBERT

- 1859a. List of the cold-blooded vertebrata collected by Mr. Fraser in the Andes of western Ecuador. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 89-93.  
 1859b. Second list of cold-blooded vertebrata collected by Mr. Fraser in the Andes of western Ecuador. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 402-427, pl. 20.

## HALLOWELL, EDWARD

1857. Notes on the reptiles in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 8, 1856 (publ. 1857), pp. 221-238.

1861. Report on the reptilia of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, under command of Capt. John Rogers, U.S.N. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1860 (publ. 1861), pp. 480-509.
- HOUTTUYN, M.  
1782. Het onderscheid der Salamanderen van de Haagdissen in 't algemeen, en van de Gekkos in 't byzonder, aangetoond. Verh. Zeeuw. Genootsch. Wetensch. Vlissingen, vol. 9, pp. 305-336, pl. 3, figs. 1-4.
- KUHL, HEINRICH  
1820. Beiträge zur zoologie und vergleichenden anatomie. Frankfurt-am-Main, 1820, 363 pp.
- LACÉPÈDE, BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE DE LA VILLE  
1788-1789. Histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents, vol. 1: 1788, pp. 1-651, 41 pls.; vol. 2: 1789, pp. 1-527, 19 pls.
- LAURENTI, JOSEPH NICHIAI  
1768. Specimen medicum, exhibens synopsis reptilium emendatum cum experimentis circa venena et antidota reptilium Austracorum, 214 pp., 5 pls.
- LESSON, R. P.  
1826-1830. Description de quelques reptiles nouveaux ou peu connus. In Duperrey, Voyage autour du monde, exécuté par ordre du roi, sur la Corvette de Sa Majesté, La Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1823, 1824, et 1825 . . ., vol. 5, atlas, 1826, 157 pls.; vol. 2, pt. 1, 1830, pp. 34-65.
- LICHTENSTEIN, MARTIN H. C.  
1856. Nomenclator reptilium et amphibiorum Musei Zoologici Berolinensis, pp. iv + 48.
- LINNAEUS, CAROLUS  
1758. Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis, 10th ed., vol. 1, ii + 824 pp.
- MÜLLER, F.  
1882. Zweiter Nachtrag zum Katalog der herpetologischen Sammlung des Basler Museums. Verhandl. Natur. Gesell. Basel, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 166-174.
- MÜLLER, L.  
1924. Ueber neue oder selten Mittel — und sudamerikanische Amphibien und Reptilien. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 75-93.
- NOBLE, G. KINGSLEY  
1924. New lizards from northwestern Peru. Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, pp. 107-113.
- O'SHAUGHNESSY, A. W. E.  
1875. List and revision of the species of Anolidae in the British Museum collection, with descriptions of new species. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. 15, pp. 270-281.  
1879. Descriptions of new species of lizards in the collection of the British Museum. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. 4, pp. 295-303.

1880. Description of a new species of *Anolis*, with notice of some other species of that genus from Ecuador. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 491-493, pl. 49.
1881. An account of the collection of lizards made by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 227-245, pls. 22-25.
- PARKER, H. W.
1926. The neotropical lizards of the genera *Lepidoblepharis*, *Pseudogonatodes*, *Lathrogecko* and *Sphaerodactylus*, with the description of a new genus. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 17, pp. 291-301, figs. 1-9.
1930. Two new reptiles from southern Ecuador. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 5, pp. 568-571.
1934. Reptiles and amphibians from southern Ecuador. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 14, pp. 264-273.
- PERACCA, M. G.
1897. Viaggio del Dr. Enrico Festa nell' Ecuador e rigioni vicine: Rettili. Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 12, no. 300, pp. 1-20 with figs.
1904. Viaggio del Dr. Enrico Festa nell' Ecuador e regioni vicine: Rettili ed Anfibi. Boll. Mus. Zool. Univ. Torino, vol. 19, no. 465, pp. 1-41.
- PETERS, JAMES A.
1959. Notas miscelaneas sobre Saurios del Ecuador. Cienc. Nat., vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 118-124.
1960. The snakes of Ecuador: A check list and key. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 122, no. 9, pp. 491-541.
1964. The lizard genus *Ameiva* in Ecuador. Bull. Southern California Acad. Sci., vol. 63, pp. 113-127.
- PETERS, J. A., and ORCÉS-V., GUSTAVO
1956. A third leaf-nosed species of the lizard genus *Anolis* from South America. Breviora Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 62, pp. 1-8, figure on p. 8.
- PETERS, W. C. H.
- 1862a. Mittheilung über einen neuen *Phyllodactylus* aus Guayaquil. Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, pp. 626-627.
- 1862b. Über *Cercosaura* und die mit dieser Gattung verwandten Eidechsen aus Sudamerica. Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, pp. 165-225, pls. 1-3.
1863. Eine Mittheilung über einige neue Arten der Saurier-Gattung *Anolis*. Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, pp. 135-149.
- 1871a. Mittheilung über eine von Hrn. Dr. Robert Abendroth in dem Hochlande von Peru gemachte Sammlung von Amphibien. Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, pp. 398-404.
- 1871b. Über einige Arten der herpetologische Sammlung des Berliner zoologischen Museums. Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, pp. 644-652.
- ROMER, ALFRED S.
1956. The osteology of the reptiles, xxi + 772 pp.
- SHREVE, B. J.
1935. On a new teiid and amphibia from Panama, Ecuador, and Paraguay. Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 8, pp. 209-218.
- SMITH, HOBART M., and TAYLOR, EDWARD H.
1950. An annotated checklist and key to the reptiles of Mexico exclusive of the snakes. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., no. 199, v + 253 pp.

## SPIX, JOHANN BAPTIST VON

1825. *Animalia Nova; sive, species novae Lacertarum, quas in itinere per Brasiliam annis 1817-20 collegit et descripsit*, 2 + 26 pp., 28 pls.

## STUART, L. C.

1963. A checklist of the herpetofauna of Guatemala. *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan*, no. 122, pp. 1-150.

## TAYLOR, EDWARD H.

1956. A review of the lizards of Costa Rica. *U. Kansas Sci. Bull.*, vol. 38, pt. 1, pp. 3-322.

## THOMINOT, ALEXANDRE

1889. Observations sur quelques reptiles et batraciens de la collection du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris*, ser. 8, vol. 1, pp. 21-30.

## TSCHUDI, J. J.

1845. *Reptilium conspectus quae in Republica Peruana reperiunter et pleraque observata vel collecta sunt in itinere*. *Archiv Naturg.*, vol. 11, pp. 150-170.

## UNDERWOOD, GARTH

1954. On the classification and evolution of geckos. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, vol. 124, pp. 469-472.

1957. On lizards of the family Pygopodidae: A contribution to the morphology and phylogeny of the Squamata. *Journ. Morph.*, vol. 100, pp. 207-268.

## UZZELL, THOMAS M.

1958. Teiid lizards related to *Proctoporus luctuosus*, with the description of a new species from Venezuela. *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan*, no. 597, pp. 1-15.

1961. Status of the teiid lizards *Euspondylus strangulatus* Cope and *Euspondylus festae* Peracca. *Copeia*, no. 2, pp. 139-144.

## VANZOLINI, PAULO

1951. *Amphisbaena fuliginosa*: Contributions to the knowledge of the family Amphisbaenidae Gray, 1825, 6: On the geographical distribution and differentiation of *Amphisbaena fuliginosa* Linné. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. 106, no. 1, pp. 1-67.

## WERNER, FRANZ

- 1894a. *Herpetologische Nova*. *Zool. Anz.*, vol. 17, pp. 410-415.

- 1894b. Über einige Novitäten der herpetologischen Sammlung des Wiener zoolog. vergl. anatom. Institut. *Zool. Anz.*, vol. 17, pp. 155-157.

1901. Ueber Reptilien und Batrachier aus Ecuador und Neu Guinea. *Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien*, vol. 51, pp. 594-614.

1910. Über neue oder seltene Reptilien des Naturhistorischen Museums in Hamburg, 2: Eidechsen. *Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg*, vol. 27, pp. 1-46.

1913. Neue oder seltene Reptilien und Frösche des Naturhistorischen Museums in Hamburg. *Mitt. Nat. Mus. Hamburg*, vol. 30, pp. 1-39.

## WETTSTEIN, O.

1926. Eine neue Eidechse der Gattung *Enyalius* aus Ecuador. *Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, vol. 63, pp. 1-3.

## WIEGMANN, A. F.

1828. Beitrage zur Amphibienkunde. Isis von Oken, vol. 21, pp. 364-383.

1835. Beitrage sur Zoologie, gesammelt auf einer reise um die Erde, con Dr. F. J. F. Meyen. Siebente Abhandlung. Amphibien. Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., vol. 17, pt. 1, pp. 183-268.

## WILLIAMS, ERNEST E.

1965. South American *Anolis* (Sauria, Iguanidae): Two new species of the *punctatus* group. Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 233, pp. 1-15, 3 figs.

1966. South American Anoles: *Anolis biporcatus* and *Anolis fraseri* (Sauria, Iguanidae) compared. Breviora, Mus. Comp. Zool., no. 239, pp. 1-14, 5 figs.



## Index

- abendrothii, Chalcides (Hapalolepis), 27  
     Ophiognomon, 27  
 Ablepharus, 3, 10  
     boutonii poecilopleurus, 10  
     poecilopleurus, 10  
 abruptiseriatus, Phyllodactylus, 29  
 aculeatus, Lеоcephalus, 28  
     Ophryoessoides, 28  
 aenea, Mabuia, 25  
 aequatorialis, Anolis, 15  
 affinis, Epleopus, 20  
 agamoides, Hysibates, 29  
 agilis, Mabuia, 25  
 alba, Amphisbaena, 12  
 Alopoglossus, 3, 10  
     buckleyi, 10  
     carinicaudatus, 10  
     copii, 10  
     festae, 11  
 altamazonicus, Centropyx, 24  
     Kentropyx, 24  
 Ameiva, 3, 11  
     ameiva petersi, 11  
     bifrontata divisa, 11  
     bridgesii, 11  
     edracantha, 11  
     leucostigma, 19  
     orcesi, 12  
     petersi, 11  
     septemlineata, 12  
     sexscutata, 12  
 Amphisbaena, 3, 12  
     alba, 12  
     fuliginosa bassleri, 12  
     fuliginosa varia, 12  
     varia, 12  
 Amphisbaenidae, 3  
 Anadia, 3, 13  
     ocellata, 13  
     rhombifera, 13  
 andianus, Anolis, 16  
 Anguidae, 3  
 angulifer, Lеоcephalus, 28  
 annectens, Macropholidus, 26  
 annularis, Hoplocercus, 26  
     Morunasaurus, 26  
 Anolis, 3, 13  
     aequatorialis, 15  
     andianus, 16  
     apollinaris, 16  
     auratus, 15  
     binotatus, 15  
     biporcatus parvautilus, 15  
     bitectus, 15  
     bocourti, 13  
     boulengeri, 18  
     bouvieri, 17  
     breviceps, 16  
     buckleyi, 18  
     chloris, 15  
     chrysolepis, 18  
     cristatellus, 16  
     devillei, 16  
     elegans, 16  
     eulaemus, 15  
     fasciatus, 16  
     festae, 15  
     fraseri, 16  
     fusco-auratus, 16  
     fuscoauratus fuscoauratus, 16  
     gemmosus, 16  
     gracilipes, 16  
     granuliceps, 16  
     irregularis, 17  
     latifrons, 17  
     lemniscatus, 18  
     lionotus, 13  
     macrolepis, 14  
     maculiventris, 17  
     nasicus, 18  
     nigrolineatus, 17  
     notopholis, 14  
     ortoni, 17  
     peraceae, 17  
     princeps, 17  
     proboscis, 17  
     pulchellus, 4  
     punctatus boulengeri, 18  
     scypheus, 18  
     squamulatus, 16  
     stigmossus, 18  
     transversalis, 18

- Anolis*—Continued  
*tropidogaster*, 18  
*ventrimaculatus*, 14  
*viridiaeneus*, 16  
*apollinaris*, *Anolis*, 16  
*Aporomera flavipunctata*, 19  
*argulus*, *Cercosaura* (*Pantodactylus*), 31  
*Arthrosaura*, 3, 18  
*reticulata reticulata*, 18  
*auratus*, *Anolis*, 15  
*azureum*, *Uracentron*, 36  
*Bachia*, 9  
*Basiliscus*, 3, 18  
*basiliscus*, 19  
*galeritus*, 19  
*vittatus*, 19  
*basiliscus*, *Basiliscus*, 19  
*Lacerta*, 19  
*bassleri*, *Amphisbaena fuliginosa*, 12  
*bicarinata*, *Custa*, 26  
*bilineatus*, *Ptychoglossus*, 33  
*binotatus*, *Anolis*, 15  
*bitectus*, *Anolis*, 15  
*Blepharactis speciosus*, 23  
*bocourti*, *Anolis*, 13  
*boettgeri*, *Stenocercus*, 34  
*boulengeri*, *Anolis*, 18  
*Anolis punctatus*, 18  
*bouvieri*, *Anolis*, 17  
*breviceps*, *Anolis*, 16  
*brevifrontalis*, *Ptychoglossus*, 33  
*bridgesii*, *Ameiva*, 11  
*Holcosus*, 11  
*buchwaldi*, *Lepidoblepharis*, 24  
*buckleyi*, *Alopoglossus*, 10  
*Anolis*, 18  
*Goniodactylus*, 23  
*Leposoma*, 10  
*calcaratus*, *Kentropyx*, 24  
*Calliscincopus*, 8  
*Callopistes*, 3, 19  
*flavipunctatus*, 19  
*carinicaudatum*, *Leposoma*, 10  
*carinicaudatus*, *Alopoglossus*, 10  
*carrioni*, *Stenocercus*, 34  
*castor*, *Uracentron*, 36  
*caudiscutatus*, *Gonatodes caudiscuta-*  
*tus*, 22  
*Gymnodactylus*, 22  
*Centropyx altamazonicus*, 24  
*dorsalis*, 24  
*pelviceps*, 24  
*cepedei*, *Mabuia*, 25  
*Cercosaura*, 9  
*gaudichaudi*, 20, 29  
(*Pantodactylus*) *argulus*, 31  
*reticulata*, 18  
*vertebralis*, 31  
(*Prionodactylus*) *manicata*, 31  
*rhombifera*, 13  
*Chalcides* (*Hapalolepis*) *Abendrothii*, 27  
*chloris*, *Anolis*, 15  
*chrysolepis*, *Anolis*, 18  
*Cnemidophorus lentiginosus*, 19  
*cochranae*, *Neusticurus*, 26  
*Neusticurus ecpleopus*, 26  
*collaris*, *Gonatodes*, 22  
*columbianus*, *Proctoporus*, 32  
*concinatus*, *Goniodactylus*, 23  
*Gonatodes*, 22  
*continentalis*, *Tropidurus*, 36  
*copii*, *Alopoglossus*, 10  
*Corythophanes*, 6  
*crystalinus*, *Anolis*, 16  
*Crocodylus*, 7  
*Custa bicarinata*, 26  
  
*devillei*, *Anolis*, 16  
*Dicrodon*, 3, 19  
*guttulatum*, 19  
*Diploglossinae*, 3  
*Diploglossus*, 3, 20  
*monotropis*, 20  
*divisa*, *Ameiva bifrontata*, 11  
*dorsalis*, *Centropyx*, 24  
*Monoplocus*, 26  
*Doryphorus flaviceps*, 36  
*Dracaena*, 7  
  
*Echinosaura*, 3, 20  
*horrida*, 20  
*horrida horrida*, 20  
*Ecpleopus*, 3, 20  
*affinis*, 20  
(*Euspondylus*) *guentheri*, 22  
*fraseri*, 22  
*gaudichaudii*, 3  
*oculatus*, 32  
(*Oreosaurus*) *striatus*, 32  
(*Pholidobolus*) *montium*, 29  
*ecpleopus*, *Neusticurus*, 26  
*edracantha*, *Ameiva*, 11  
*elegans*, *Anolis*, 16  
*Iphisa*, 23  
*Emphrassotis simoterus*, 32

- Enyalioides, 3, 20  
   festae, 21  
   heterolepis, 21  
   laticeps festae, 21  
   laticeps laticeps, 21  
   leechi, 20  
   microlepis, 21  
   mocquardi, 21  
   oshaughnessyi, 21  
   palpebralis, 20  
   praestabilis, 21  
 Enyalius, 3, 21  
   heterolepis, 21  
   laticeps, 21  
   microlepis, 21  
   oshaughnessyi, 21  
   praestabilis, 21  
   zonatus, 21  
 eulaemus, Anolis, 15  
 Euspondilus festae, 27  
 Euspondylus, 3, 21  
   guentheri, 22  
   maculatus, 22  
   strangulatus, 27  
 Euspondylus, subg., 22  
  
 fasciatus, Anolis, 16  
 femoralis, Polychrus, 30  
 ferrugineus, Goniodactylus, 22  
 festae, Alopoglossus, 11  
   Anolis, 15  
   Enyalioides, 21  
   Enyalioides laticeps, 21  
   Euspondilus, 27  
   Liocephalus, 28  
   Lepidoblepharis, 24  
   Ophryoessoides, 28  
 flaviceps, Doryphorus, 36  
   Uracentron, 36  
 flavipunctata, Apromera, 19  
 flavipunctatus, Callopietes, 19  
 formosus, Liocephalus, 28  
   Ophryoessoides, 28  
 fraseri, Anolis, 16  
   Ecleopus, 22  
 fusco-auratus, Anolis, 16  
 fuscoauratus, Anolis fuscoauratus, 16  
  
 galeritus, Basiliscus, 19  
 gaudichaudi, Cercosaura, 20, 29  
 gaudichaudii, Ecleopus, 3  
 Gekko rapicaudus, 35  
 Gekkonidae, 3  
  
 Gekkoninae, 3  
 gemmosus, Anolis, 16  
 Gonatodes, 3, 22  
   caudiscutatus caudiscutatus, 22  
   collaris, 22  
   concinatus, 22  
   oxycephalus, 25  
 Goniodactylus buckleyi, 23  
   concinatus, 23  
   ferrugineus, 22  
 gracilipes, Anolis, 16  
 granuliceps, Anolis, 16  
 guayaquilensis, Phyllodactylus, 29  
 guentheri, Ecleopus (Euspondylus), 22  
   Euspondylus, 22  
   Liocephalus, 28  
   Ophryoessoides, 28  
 guttatum, Dierodon, 19  
 gutturosus, Polychrus, 30  
   Polychrus gutturosus, 30  
 Gymnodactylus caudiscutatus, 22  
 Gymnophthalmus, 9, 23  
   speciosus speciosus, 23  
  
 haenschi, Liocephalus, 28  
   Ophryoessoides, 28  
 Hapalolepis, subg., 27  
 Hemidactylus, 5  
 heterolepis, Enyalioides, 21  
   Enyalius, 21  
 Holcosus bridgesii, 11  
 holotropis, Tropidurus, 35  
 Hoplocercus annularis, 26  
 horrida, Echinosaurs, 20  
   Echinosaurs horrida, 20  
 humeralis, Microphraetus, 34  
   Stenocercus, 34  
 hypostictus, Proctoporus, 32  
 Hypsibates agamoides, 29  
  
 Iguana, 3, 23  
   iguana iguana, 23  
   tuberculata, 23  
 iguana, Iguana iguana, 23  
   Lacerta, 23  
 Iguanidae, 3  
 intermedius, Lepidoblepharis, 24  
 Iphisa, 3, 23  
   elegans, 23  
 iridescens, Ophryoessoides, 28  
   Liocephalus, 28  
 irregularis, Anolis, 17  
  
 jamaicensis, Tiliqua, 20

- Kentropyx, 3, 23  
   altamazonicus, 24  
   calcaratus, 24  
   pelviceps, 24
- Lacerta basiliscus, 19  
   iguana, 23  
   mabouya, 25  
   marmorata, 30  
   plica, 29  
   umbra, 29
- Laemopristus, subg., 36  
 laticeps, Enyalioides laticeps, 21  
   Enyalius, 21  
 latifrons, Anolis, 17  
 leechi, Enyalioides, 20  
 Leiocephalus aculeatus, 28  
   angulifer, 28  
   festae, 28  
   ornatus, 28  
 lemniscatus, Anolis, 18  
 lentiginosus, Cnemidophorus, 19  
 Lepidoblepharis, 3, 24  
   buchwaldi, 24  
   festae, 24  
   intermedius, 24  
   oxycephalus, 25  
   ruthveni, 25
- Leposoma, 3, 25  
   buckleyi, 10  
   carinicaudatum, 10  
   parietale, 25  
   picticeps, 33
- leucostigma, Ameiva, 19  
 lineolatus, Sphaerodactylus, 34  
 Liocephalus formosus, 28  
   guentheri, 28  
   haenschi, 28  
   iridescens, 28  
   ornatus, 28  
   rhodomelas, 28  
   trachycephalus, 28
- liogaster, Polychrus, 4  
 lionotus, Anolis, 13  
 lividus, Proctoporus, 33
- mabouya, Lacerta, 25  
   Mabuya, 25
- Mabuia aenea, 25  
   cepedei, 25
- Mabuya, 3, 25  
   agilis, 25  
   mabouya, 25  
 macrolepis, Anolis, 14
- Macropholidus, 3, 26  
   annectens, 26  
 maculatus, Euspondylus, 22  
 maculiventris, Anolis, 17  
 manicata, Cercosaura (Prionodactylus),  
   31  
 manicatus, Prionodactylus, 31  
 marmorata, Lacerta, 30  
 marmoratus, Polychrus, 30  
 meleagris, Proctoporus, 32  
 microlepis, Enyalioides, 21  
   Enyalius, 21  
 Microphraetus humeralis, 34  
 Mionyx parietalis, 25  
 moequardi, Enyalioides, 21  
 Monoploecus, 3, 26  
   dorsalis, 26  
 monotropis, Diploglossus, 20  
   Seincus, 20  
 montium, Eupleopus (Pholidobolus), 29  
   Pholidobolus, 29  
 Morunasaurus, 3, 26  
   annularis, 26
- nasicus, Anolis, 18  
 Neusticurus, 3, 26  
   cochranae, 26  
   eupleopus, 26  
   eupleopus cochranae, 26  
   strangulatus strangulatus, 27  
   tuberculatus, 26  
 nigrolineatus, Anolis, 17  
 nigromaculatus, Stenocercus, 35  
 nigropunctatus, Tupinambis, 36  
 notopholis, Anolis, 14
- occipitalis, Tropicurus (Laemopristus),  
   36  
   Tropicurus occipitalis, 36  
 ocellata, Anadia, 13  
 ocellifer, Prionodactylus, 31  
 oculatus, Eupleopus, 32  
   Proctoporus, 32
- Ophiognomon, 3, 27  
   abendrothii, 27  
   trisanale, 27
- Ophryoessoides, 3, 27  
   aculeatus, 28  
   festae, 28  
   formosus, 28  
   guentheri, 28  
   haenschi, 28  
   iridescens, 28  
   ornatus ornatus, 28

- Ophryoessoides—Continued  
 rhodomelas, 28  
 orcesi, Ameiva, 12  
 Oreosaurus, subg., 32  
 ornatissima, Saccodeira, 33  
 ornatissimus, Proctotretus, 33  
 ornatus, Liocephalus, 28  
   Liocephalus, 28  
   Ophryoessoides ornatus, 28  
 ortonii, Anolis, 17  
 oshaughnessyi, Enyalioides, 21  
   Enyalius, 21  
   Prionodactylus, 31  
 oxycephalus, Gonatodes, 25  
   Lepidoblepharis, 25
- pachyurus, Proctoporus, 31, 33  
 palpebralis, Enyalioides, 20  
 Pantodaetylus, subg., 18, 31  
 parietale, Leposoma, 25  
 parietalis, Mionyx, 25  
 parvauritus, Anolis biporcatus, 15  
 pelviceps, Centropyx, 24  
   Kentropyx, 24  
 peraccae, Anolis, 17  
 peruvianus, Stelio, 36  
   Tropidurus peruvianus, 36  
 petersi, Ameiva, 11  
   Ameiva ameiva, 11  
 Pholidobolus, 3, 29  
   montium, 29  
 Pholidobolus, subg., 29  
 Phyllodaetylus, 3, 29  
   abruptiseriatus, 29  
   guayaquilensis, 29  
   reissii, 29  
 picticeps, Leposoma, 33  
   Ptychoglossus, 33  
 Plica, 3, 29  
   plica, 29  
   umbra, 29  
 plica, Lacerta, 29  
   Plica, 29  
 poecilopleurus, Ablepharus, 10  
   Ablepharus boutonii, 10  
 Polychrus, 3, 30  
   femoralis, 30  
   gutturosus, 30  
   gutturosus gutturosus, 30  
   gutturosus spurrellii, 30  
   liogaster, 4  
   marmoratus, 30  
   spurrellii, 30
- praestabilis, Enyalioides, 21  
   Enyalius, 21  
 princeps, Anolis, 17  
 Prionodactylus, 3, 30  
   manicatus, 31  
   ocellifer, 31  
   oshaughnessyi, 31  
   vertebralis, 31  
 Prionodactylus, subg., 31  
 proboscis, Anolis, 17  
 Proctoporus, 3, 31  
   columbianus, 32  
   hypostictus, 32  
   lividus, 33  
   meleagris, 32  
   oculatus, 32  
   pachyurus, 31, 33  
   simoterus, 32  
   striatus, 32  
   unicolor, 33  
 Proctotretus, 3, 33  
   ornatissimus, 33  
 Pseudogonatodes, 5  
 Ptenosaura seemani, 19  
 Ptychoglossus, 3, 33  
   bilineatus, 33  
   brevifrontalis, 33  
   picticeps, 33  
 pulchellus, Anolis, 4
- rapicaudus, Gekko, 35  
   Thecadaetylus, 35  
 reissii, Phyllodaetylus, 29  
 reticulata, Arthrosaura reticulata, 18  
   Cercosaura (Pantodaetylus), 18  
 rhodomelas, Liocephalus, 28  
   Ophryoessoides, 28  
 rhombifera, Anadia, 13  
   Cercosaura, 13  
 Riama unicolor, 33  
 ruthveni, Lepidoblepharis, 25
- Saccodeira ornatissima, 33  
 scapularis, Sphaerodaetylus, 34  
 Scincidae, 3  
 Scincus monotropis, 20  
 scyphus, Anolis, 18  
 seemani, Ptenosaura, 19  
 septemlineata, Ameiva, 12  
 sexscutata, Ameiva, 12  
 simonsii, Stenocercus, 35  
 simoterus, Emprassotis, 32  
 Proctoporus, 32

- speciosus*, *Blepharactis*, 23  
*Gymnophthalmus speciosus*, 23  
*Sphaerodactylidae*, 3  
*Sphaerodactylus*, 3, 34  
*lineolatus*, 34  
*scapularis*, 34  
*spurrellii*, *Polychrus*, 30  
*Polychrus gutturosus*, 30  
*squamulatus*, *Anolis*, 16  
*Stellio peruvianus*, 36  
*Stenocercus*, 3, 34  
*boettgeri*, 34  
*carrioni*, 34  
*humeralis*, 34  
*nigromaculatus*, 35  
*simonsii*, 35  
*varius*, 35  
*stigmaeus*, *Anolis*, 18  
*strangulatus*, *Euspondylus*, 27  
*Neusticurus strangulatus*, 27  
*striatus*, *Eupleopus* (*Oreosaurus*), 32  
*Proctoporus*, 32  
*teguixin*, *Tupinambis*, 36  
*Teiidae*, 3  
*Thecadactylus*, 3, 35  
*rapicaudus*, 35  
*Tiliqua jamaicensis*, 20  
*torquatus*, *Tropidurus*, 35  
*trachycephalus*, *Liocephalus*, 28  
*transversalis*, *Anolis*, 18  
*trisanale*, *Ophiognomon*, 27  
*tropidogaster*, *Anolis*, 18  
*Tropidurus*, 3, 35  
*continentalis*, 36  
*holotropis*, 35  
*(Laemopristus) occipitalis*, 36  
*occipitalis*, 36  
*peruvianus peruvianus*, 36  
*torquatus*, 35  
*tuberculata*, *Iguana*, 23  
*tuberculatus*, *Neusticurus*, 26  
*Tupinambis*, 3, 36  
*nigropunctatus*, 36  
*teguixin*, 36  
*umbra*, *Lacerta*, 29  
*Plica*, 29  
*unicolor*, *Proctoporus*, 33  
*Riama*, 33  
*Uracentron*, 3, 36  
*azureum*, 36  
*castor*, 36  
*flaviceps*, 36  
*Uranoscodon*, 6  
*varia*, *Amphisbaena*, 12  
*Amphisbaena fuliginosa*, 12  
*varius*, *Stenocercus*, 35  
*ventrimaculatus*, *Anolis*, 14  
*vertebralis*, *Cercosaura* (*Pantodactylus*), 31  
*Prionodactylus*, 31  
*viridiaeneus*, *Anolis*, 16  
*vittatus*, *Basiliscus*, 19  
*zonatus*, *Enyalius*, 21