McDiarmid, Roy W. (University of South Florida) and John W. Wright (Natural History Museum, L.A. Co.). Chromosomes and the Relationship of the Scincid Lizard *Neoseps reynoldsi* Stejneger.

The meager chromosomal data available for the scincid lizard are sufficient to indicate a high level of chromosomal conservatism in the family. Using this apparent conservatism as a basis for a phylogenetic hypothesis, we examined the karyotypes of *Neoseps reynoldsi* and 19 species of *Eumeces*, the group from which *N. reynoldsi* is thought to have been derived. These 19 species are representative of 11 of the 15 species groups of *Eumeces* as proposed by Taylor. *N. reynoldsi* and all but one species of *Eumeces* share essentially the same karyotype: 2N = 26 with six pairs of biarmed macrochromosomes and seven pairs of uni- and biarmed microchromosomes. The unique karyotype is that of *E. schniederi*. This karyotype consists of 2N = 32 with no macro-micro dichotomy, and is apparently identical to the karyotype of *Scincus officinalis*, a representative of a group thought to be closely related to the relatively primitive *E. schniederi*. Evolutionary and zoogeographic implications of these findings are discussed.