Lacerta bilineata - Western Green Lizard

The Green Lizards are somehow European flagship species - at least in Central Europe with its rather poor Lacertid fauna. These conspicuous green, big-sized lizards appear rather "exotic" in the temperate zones of Europe.

The Green Lizard has been split into a western and an eastern taxon: Lacerta bilineata and Lacerta viridis. The Western Green Lizard (Lacerta bilineata) occurs in Italy and Switzerland, France, northern Spain and western Germany, where it is restricted to some areas with viticultural climate in the Rhine River system.

At its eastern distribution limit in Northern Italy, Lacerta bilineata has contact zones with Lacerta viridis - and this turned out to be quite problematic. Genetic analysis revealed that the southwestern populations of Lacerta viridis (the so-called \"Adria Clade\") actually are closely related to Lacerta bilineata. And even worse: the two species can hardly be distinguished by external characters. Accordingly, the location of the contact zone of the two species - somewhere in Northern Italy / Slovenia - is still unknown. Maybe the species split was somehow premature...!

Lacerta bilineata lives in warm but not too dry habitats with sufficient hiding places (bushes) and sunny areas.

Besides the nominate subspecies, subspecies chloronota has been recognized for southern Italy and Sicily.

In Northern Spain, adults of Lacerta bilineata can be distinguished from Lacerta schreiberi by their green tails. Juveniles of Lacerta schreiberi have characteristic light stripes crossing the flanks which lack in juveniles of Lacerta bilineata.

Distinguishing between adults of Lacerta bilineata and Lacerta viridis by external characters may be impossible (see above). Juveniles of Lacerta bilineata often have greenish throats, whereas juveniles of Lacerta viridis show whitish throats.

Timon lepidus shows blue ocelli on flanks but no blue heads.
Male: E / La Poveda de Soria. 01.09.2013 - The populations of Castilla y León mark the western distribution limits of this species.

Subsp. bilineata. Female: D / Rhineland-Palatium. 11.05.2018 - Note the two light dorso-lateral lines which gave this species its name.