

Опис нового виду ящірки з околиць Владикавказу.  
(*Lacerta boemica* sp. nov.).

Г. Ф. Сухов.

Доповів 18. I. 29. В. Караваєв, директор Зоол. Музею.

Description of a new species of lizards from the environs  
of Vladicaucasus (*Lacerta boemica* sp. nov.).

By G. F. Sookhov (G. F. Suchow).

Presented 18-th I. 29. by W. Karavajev, Direktor of the Zool. Museum.

When collecting in the summer of the year 1928 herpetological materials in the environs of Vladicaucasus I paid attention to the fact, that the lizards of the genus *Lacerta* met there in the near lying fields, kitchen-gardens and churchyards in enormous number greatly differ by many signs both from *Lacerta agilis exigua* Eichw. and from *Lacerta viridis strigata* Eichw.

I caught 57♂♂ and 36♀♀ of those Vladicaucasian lizards and, after having carefully investigated and compared them with the above mentioned species, I came to the conclusion that these specimens belong to an independent species for this reason: greatly differing from all the Caucasian lizards they seem to have no transitional forms neither to *L. agilis exigua* nor to *L. viridis strigata*. I named this species by the name of *Lacerta boemica* in the honour of the zoologist L. B. Boeme, who had kindly put to my disposal the rich collection of materials of his study for my comparing this lizard with other Causasian species.

Description of *Lacerta boemica*. Habitus as in *Lacerta agilis exigua* Eichw. Head very large and tall with strongly swollen temples in males and less in females. The length of the head as  $1\frac{1}{3}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to the breadth in males, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{2}{3}$  in females. The length of the forewrist of the hind leg (without claw) is smaller than that of the head or just as long in the grown up specimens or sometimes slightly larger in young or half grown. The length of the pileus in the length of the body to vent less than 4 times (about  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) in males and more than 4 times in females. The hind limb reaches the wrist in males and the elbow in females. The tail approximately from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as head and body.

The rostral usually does not reach the nostril or touches it only in one point. The occipital much shorter than the interparietal and usually, a little narrower than it or equal to its breadth. Between the supraoculars and the superciliaries there is usually an incomplete series of granules with the number from 2 to 11, the most often with three, very seldom with one.

Postnasals two. Anterior loreal single. Anterior upperlabiales four, seldom five or three. Tympanic absent or very slightly marked. Masseteric usually very large and but seldom slightly distinct, generally touching the first uppertemporalis or separated from it by a little scale. The first uppertemporalis longer and distinctly broader than the second. The gular fold slightly marked; the collar formed of 8—12, usually of 9—11 plates. The number of scales across the body varies from 40 to 50. From 27 to 30 transverse series of ventral plates in males, and from 28 to 34 in females. Femoral pores 13—16—21<sup>1)</sup>.

The anal plate not large, surrounded by two semicircles of little preanal scales among which in the inner circle in the males is distinct usually. (in 80%) one large preanal plate, often as large as the anal; in females a large preanal plate is met seldom; usually two middle larger than others as in *L. agilis exigua* Eichw. Preanal scales from 4 to 7, usually 5 in males and 6 in females.

Young lizards dusty-brown coloured, very alike in their drawing and colouring to *L. agilis exigua* Eichw. Present light *linea occipitalis* and *lineae supraciliares* and two series of light lateral ocelli from each side. In the adult specimens all the light parts of the drawing vanish completely in males and get green in females. The fundamental shade of the colouring varies from bright-green to greenish-black in males and from brown-fawn to greenish-fawn in females. In males the gular, breast and sometimes the whole belly lilac (in July and August), in females light-brown or fawnish, sometimes of dirty white colour.

Here I place a compared table of the most striking signs in *Lacerta agilis exigua*, *L. boemica* and *L. viridis strigata*:

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><i>L. agilis exigua</i> Eichw.<br/>Postnasals 2, anterior loreals 2 or none, sometimes 1, then the upper postnasal covers it.<br/>Femoral pores 12—14—18.<br/>Granules between the supraoculars and the superciliaries absent.<br/>Masseteric often distinctly marked. Other temporal scales rather big.<br/>Tympanic absent.</p> | <p><i>L. boemica</i> sp. nov.<br/>Postnasals 2, anterior loreal always 1, the upper postnasal never covers it.<br/>Femoral pores 13—16—21.<br/>Granules between the supraoculars and the superciliaries 2—4—11.<br/>Masseteric usually very large, other temporal scales of middle size.<br/>Tympanic absent.</p> | <p><i>L. viridis strigata</i> Eichw.<br/>Postnasals 2, anterior loreal always 1 the upper postnasal never covers it.<br/>Femoral pores 15—18—22.<br/>Granules between the supraoculars and the superciliaries 2—6—12.<br/>Masseteric absent or slightly marked, other temporal scales rather small.<br/>Tympanic distinctly marked.</p> |
|--|---|---|

<sup>1)</sup> The italic cipher denotes the middle size, as well as in the following tables.

Preanals usually 6, seldom 4, 5 or 7, from which 2 middle larger than others.

Light lineae suboculares absent; instead of them series of light ocelli.

In males gular green.

Preanals 4-5-7 in males and 4-6-7 in females: in males usually the middle larger than others, forming a separate preanal plate, often as large as the anal; in females usually 2 middle larger than others.

Light lineae suboculares absent; instead of them series of light ocelli.

In males gular lilac.

Preanals usually 8, seldom 7, 9 or 10, all nearly of the same size.

Lineae suboculares more or less distinctly marked.

In males gular green or yellowish-green.