OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

University of Michigan Press

A NEW LIZARD FROM THE DUTCH LEEWARD ISLANDS (CNEMIDOPHORUS MURINUS RUTHVENI)

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In my recent revision of the teiid lizards of the genus Cnemidophorus (1931), the species murinus was restricted to the Dutch Leeward Islands, north of Venezuela. The subspecies arubensis (Van Lidth de Jeude, 1887) inhabits the island of Aruba, while the remaining representatives of murinus occur to the east on the islands of Curaçao and Bonaire. The present study indicates that the name murinus should be applied solely to the population on Curaçao. The lizard on Bonaire may be called

Cnemidophorus murinus ruthveni,1 new subspecies

Type Specimen.—Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, No. 57270. Seroe Grandi, Bonaire; collected by Dr. H. B. Baker on August 23, 1922; an adult female.

Paratypes.—Specimens from Bonaire reported by Burt (1931:50), including M.Z.U.M. Nos. 57264-69, 57272, 57274, 57280-1, M.C.Z. No. 27551 and F.M.N.H. Nos. 2643-44; and from Klein-Bonaire, M.Z.U.M. Nos. 57275-79.

¹ Named for Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, in appreciation of his extensive contributions to American herpetology.

Diagnosis.—Ventral plates 10 to 12, not 8 as in arubensis; femoral pores usually more than 35 on each thigh, not less as in murinus; body somewhat darker in color in ruthveni than in murinus.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Head flat, above and below: rostral prominent, rounded, largely visible from above; nasal scute divided, with nostril placed near anterior end; loreal present. in contact with first supraocular and first superciliary on each side: 4 large suboculars between eve and upper labials; orbit normal, eyelids prominent; supraoculars 4; nasals separated by internasals and the frontonasal; 2 prefrontals and 1 frontal, these plates somewhat deformed, with irregular sutures; 2 large fronto-parietals; granules separating the posterior supraoculars from the large dorsal head plates; 6 parietals, the median abnormally divided longitudinally; 5 upper and 4 lower labials to below center of eye; ear opening large, tympanum exposed: 2 single mentals followed by a pair of chin shields in contact medially and several pairs not in contact; gulars granular; 2 collar folds, separated by 2 transverse series of enlarged, flat scales; scales at posterior edge of collar fold scarcely granular.

Body moderately slender; dorsal and lateral scales finely granular, smooth, very slightly enlarged along the vertebral area; ventral plates smooth, wider than long, arranged in 12 longitudinal (the outer reduced in size) and 37 transverse series; 5 large pre-anal plates, 4 of these in a posterior row; caudal scales in transverse rings, enlarged, smooth below and weakly keeled above. Limbs well developed, slender, pentadactyl; claws strong; scales on upper surfaces of limbs granular; scales on lower surfaces of limbs more or less enlarged, plated, except at edges; femoral pores 37 to 39; about 42 subdigital lamellae.

Body blue-gray, lighter below; sides with conspicuous transverse series of light blue spots; upper surface of limbs and sides of tail with conspicuous light flecks.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm.).—Body 126; tail 227; head width 19; arm 46; leg 88.

Variation.—The following data apply to the M.Z.U.M. paratypes listed above: femoral pores 36–45; body 42–132; tail 120–229; total length 162–354; head width 6.5–19; arm 17–48; leg 35–91. One F.M.N.H. paratype is atypical in having only 33 femoral pores on each side, being like *murinus* in this regard.

Variation in *Murinus*.—The following data apply to 23 M.Z.U.M. specimens from Curaçao: femoral pores 25–34, body 44–137 mm.; tail 120–308; total length 168–145; head width 8–22; arm 16–60; leg 38–94. The color variation covers about the same range in *murinus* as in *ruthveni*. Duméril and Bibron (1839) described a specimen of *murinus* that had about 30 femoral pores. This was no doubt from Curaçao, to which locality the earlier name is hereby restricted.

Acknowledgments.—Facilities were provided at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, through the kindness of Mrs. Helen T. Gaige and Dr. Norman Hartweg. This is one of a series of studies made possible through a grant-in-aid from the National Research Council (1935).

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