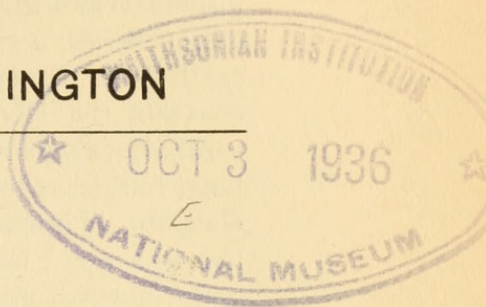


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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF LIZARDS OF  
THE GENUS *SCELOPORUS* FROM MEXICO.

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The following descriptions are based for the most part upon specimens collected by Dr. Edward H. Taylor and myself in Mexico. One species is described from a specimen in the National Museum, and a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History forms a paratype of another species.<sup>1</sup>

*Sceloporus cochranae*, sp. n.

*Holotype*.—Male, U. S. N. M. No. 47605, collected on Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, July 8, 1894, by E. W. Nelson and A. E. Goldman.

*Diagnosis*.—Head scales rugose; lateral scales in oblique series; dorsal scales about 44 from occiput to base of tail; two canthal scales; nasals and internasals separated from rostral; lateral nuchal scales strongly differentiated from dorsal nuchals; no postfemoral dermal pocket; scales on posterior surface of femora very small; femoral pores about 14; postnasals enlarged in males; subcaudals keeled; venter uniform white or cream in males.

*Description of holotype*.—Head scales rugose; supraoculars five, the anterior three in contact with the median head scales; two to three incomplete rows of scales between supraoculars and superciliaries; interparietal three times as large as either parietal, triangular; parietal long; frontoparietals small, rounded, broadly in contact medially; frontal divided both transversely and longitudinally; prefrontals narrowly in contact; frontonasals three, subequal in size, the laterals in contact with canthals; two pairs of internasals, the posterior pair slightly smaller; two large, transversely elongate scales posterior to rostral, separating nasals and internasals from rostral; two canthals, the anterior not touching the

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lorilabials and the posterior forming but a very small portion of the superciliary series; loreal and subnasal present; preocular represented by a small scale segmented from lower anterior edge of subocular; the latter contacts the second canthal above, separating preocular from second canthal; a single row of lorilabials, complete under subocular, composed of long, imbricate scales; upper labials four to a point below middle of eye, elongate, imbricating anteriorly, as do also the lorilabials; lower labials five to a point below middle of eye, imbricating posteriorly; labiomenal scales normal, not lengthened extremely; postmentals normal, the scales of the anterior pair in contact with each other medially and with the first infralabial laterally; the remainder of the postmentals separated medially and gradually decreasing in size posteriorly.

Two auricular lobules on each side, slightly smaller than preceding scales; lateral nuchal fold not surmounted by enlarged scales; scales in temporal region three or four times as large as those between ear and foreleg; scales in the latter region even smaller than or subequal in size to those in axilla; dorsal scales keeled, not or but very weakly mucronate, in about 15 rows across neck, distinctly differentiated from lateral nuchal scales, which are much smaller; lateral scales on body smaller than dorsals or ventrals, more weakly keeled than dorsals; ventrals slightly smaller than dorsals, slightly larger than laterals, not keeled or mucronate, not indentate; no postfemoral dermal pocket; dorsals in ten rows between hind legs; dorsal caudals at base of tail slightly larger than dorsals on body, more strongly keeled; enlarged postanals present; tail strongly constricted behind base, round in cross section; subcaudals strongly keeled posterior to basal constriction.

Scales on dorsal surface of foreleg weakly keeled distally, more strongly keeled proximally, those on humerus somewhat larger than those of lower foreleg, subequal in size to dorsals of body; ventral scales of humerus very small, about equal in size to axillary scales, keeled; ventral scales of lower foreleg subequal in size to dorsals of the same member, smooth; lamellar formula for fingers, 7-?-17-17-10 (8-?-?-17-10); dorsal scales of hind leg subequal in size, strongly keeled, weakly mucronate, slightly larger than dorsals of body; scales on posterior surface of femur very small, much smaller than preanals, keeled; ventral scales of tibia almost as large as dorsals of same member; lamellar formula for toes, ?-13-17-21-14 (7-12-?-21-14).

*Color.*—A broad, lateral, dark brown band extending from temporal region onto base of tail; above this a broad, blue-green band extends from temporal region onto tail, sharply defined from dark lateral band; a broad median brownish band from occiput to tail, about five scale rows wide in middle of back, narrower on tail and not sharply defined from dorsolateral light band; ventral surfaces whitish, without distinctive lateral abdominal coloration; gular region with indistinct, broad, convergent, gray-blue bars, fading completely toward middle of throat; top of head brown.

*Remarks.*—One of the most distinctive characters of this species is the small size of the lateral nuchal scales, which character separates it from any other species of the *chrysostictus-siniferus* group. In this character



it resembles various species of the *variabilis* group, from which *cochranae* is distinguished by lacking a postfemoral dorsal pocket. *Squamosus* and *carinatus* differ in possessing fewer femoral pores and a single canthal; *siniferus* has fewer femoral pores and no enlarged postanals in males; *chrysostictus* has large scales on the posterior surface of the femur, keeled ventral caudals, and lacks a sharp constriction near the base of the tail; *jalapae*, *ochoterenae* and *maculosus* have more numerous femoral pores, closely approximated medially.

MEASUREMENTS AND SCALE COUNTS OF *Sceloporus cochranae*.

Snout to vent.....	43.0 mm.
Snout to occiput.....	9.7 "
Snout to ear.....	12.0 "
Tail.....	.....
Hind leg.....	34.7 "
4th toe.....	14.9 "
5th toe.....	6.4 "
Tibia.....	10.7 "
Lamellae 4th toe.....	20-21
Femoral pores.....	14-14
Dorsals.....	44
Ventrals.....	47
Scales around body.....	54
Scales to head length.....	13

***Sceloporus carinatus* sp. n.**

*Holotype*.—Male, EHT & HMS No. 4866, collected near Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, September 4, 1935, by E. H. Taylor and Hobart M. Smith. *Paratype*.—Male, A. M. N. H. 58053, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

*Diagnosis*.—Head scales strongly keeled, frontal ridges prominent; laterals in oblique rows; femoral pores, 11-12, widely separated medially; one canthal scale; nasal separated from rostral; postanals in males not or but very slightly enlarged; scales on posterior surface of femur very small, but not granular; no dermal pocket at posterior margin of insertion of hind leg; dorsals 38-44 from occiput to base of tail, keeled and mucronate, about twice as large as laterals; labials imbricating; males uniform white below.

*Description of holotype*.—Dorsal head scales keeled or striated; frontal ridges very prominent, enclosing a depression; interparietal large, subtriangular in shape; a parietal on each side, each a little over  $1/3$  as large as interparietals; frontoparietals very broadly in contact medially; posterior section of frontal very small, about  $1/5$  or  $1/6$  as large as anterior section of frontal; latter divided longitudinally, its anterior edge about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  wider than the posterior edge; a small median scale inserted between the prefrontals and frontal, separating the prefrontals but projecting only a short distance posteriorly between the halves of the anterior frontal; median frontonasal quite large, in contact with median scale between prefrontals;



lateral frontonasals subequal in size to median frontonasal; three small scales behind nasal, separating the latter from the posterior internasals and lateral frontonasals; two pairs of large internasals, the scales of the anterior pair in contact medially and separating the posterior pair from the rostral; nasal more or less rectangular, the naris pierced in the extreme posterior end, leaving only a narrow posterior rim; anterior part of nasal about as large as actual opening of naris; a pair of broad scales separating nasals and internasals from rostral.

Supraoculars large, in single series of five scales; row of scales between supraoculars and median head scales reduced, permitting several of the supraoculars to contact the median head scales; a single row of small scales between supraoculars and superciliaries (another incomplete row on one side); one large canthal; subnasal large; loreal single, square, somewhat smaller than subnasal; preocular divided, the lower part twice as large as the upper; a single row of lorilabials, the scales keeled; about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  upper labials to a point below middle of eye; fourth upper labial narrowly in contact with subocular posteriorly; infralabials long, about three to a point below middle of eye; only a single row of labimentals, consisting of a series of very long, narrow scales, becoming increasingly narrow anteriorly, separated from mental by  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  the length of the first infralabial; three pairs of well differentiated postmentals, the scales of the anterior pair in contact, separated in the others.

Several large, irregular scales behind parietals and interparietal; scales in temporal and median gular regions and in area between ear and lateral nuchal fold subequal in size; two very small, median auricular lobules, smaller than the preceding scales; lateral nuchal fold extremely deep; dorsal nuchals above fold in 10 longitudinal rows, not well differentiated from lateral nuchals; scales in axilla and groin squamous, not granular; dorsals 38 from occiput to base of tail, rather strongly keeled, moderately strongly mucronate; eight rows of dorsals between insertions of hind legs; ventrals and laterals subequal in size, about half as large as dorsals; laterals not strongly differentiated from dorsals, and not so strongly keeled; ventral scales pointed, smooth (a slight indication of keels on preanal scale); ventral nuchal scales about half as large as median ventrals of abdomen.

Dorsal scales of forelimb subequal to lateral abdominal scales in size, carination and mucronation; ventral scales of same member keeled and mucronate, those of upper foreleg smaller than those of lower foreleg, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  size of dorsal scales of same member; lamellar formula for fingers 6-11-16-17-9 (7-11-16-17-10).

Dorsal scales of hind leg and back subequal; ventral scales of hind limb smooth, those of tibia almost as large as dorsals of same member, rounded at tips; ventral scales of femur about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  as large as dorsals of same member, mucronate; scales on posterior surface of femur  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  as large as preanals, smooth except in a small median area; no postfemoral dermal pocket; lamellar formula for toes 8-11-16-22-12 (8-11-17-22-13); postanals not noticeably enlarged; ventral caudals keeled almost to anus.

*Color.*—An indistinct slate-colored band passing from posterior margin



of eye above arm to groin and onto tail, very indistinctly broken into spots on sides of body; a narrow light line, slightly tinged with pink, from upper edge of lateral nuchal fold to shoulder; above lateral dark line a narrow, very indistinct lighter line of a greenish cast, passing from region above ear to base of tail; between these lines is a broad, dull brown band, with a series of V-shaped black marks in the middle, their apices caudad; these marks more distinct posteriorly and light bordered, apparently fusing into a median dark band anteriorly, disappearing on neck; head brown, with a slight reddish tinge; legs rather distinctly banded; two small, round, orange-colored spots on posterior surface of femur; ventral surfaces white, with suffusion of slate on sides of abdomen, anteroventral surface of femur and on ventral surface of tail.

*Variation*.—The paratype varies in scalation and coloration but little from the holotype. The gular region is irregularly barred.

MEASUREMENTS AND SCALE COUNTS OF *Sceloporus carinatus*.

Number.....	4866	58053
Snout to vent.....	55.0	46.0
Snout to occiput.....	12.0	10.2
Snout to ear.....	15.0	12.3
Tail.....	-----	-----
Hind Leg.....	40.0	37.0
Tibia.....	12.0	10.5
4th toe.....	16.2	15.7
5th toe.....	5.2	5.3
Lamellae 4th toe.....	22-22	22-23
Femoral pores.....	11-11	11-12
Dorsals.....	38	44
Dorsals to head length.....	10	9.5
Scales around body.....	42	49
Ventrals.....	44	50

*Remarks*.—This species is apparently most closely related to *Sceloporus squamosus*, from which it differs by having a larger number of femoral pores, dorsal scales smaller, postanal scales not distinctly enlarged in males and ten longitudinal rows of dorsal scales on neck and back (eight in *squamosus*). *S. siniferus* differs from this species by having a smaller number of femoral pores, two canthal scales, dorsal scales in 8 longitudinal rows, and less distinctly mucronate ventral scales. *S. chrysostictus* differs from this species in having a different coloration, more numerous femoral pores, more rows of dorsal scales across rump, tail not constricted near base, scales on posterior surface of femur much larger, canthal not so large when single, interorbital region not strongly ridged, and labimentals not so narrow. *Sceloporus cochranæ* differs in having lateral nuchal scales much smaller than and strongly differentiated from dorsal nuchal scales, postanals distinctly enlarged, and two canthal scales.

The type was discovered running about in high grass near a narrow path on the side of a low mountain four or five miles south of Tuxtla Gutierrez.



**Sceloporus lineolateralis** sp. n.

*Holotype*.—EHT & HMS No. 4323, male, collected 6 miles northeast of Pedriceña, Durango, August 27, 1932, by Edward H. Taylor and Hobart M. Smith. *Paratypes*.—25, including 19 topotypes (EHT & HMS Nos. 4321, 4322, 4324–4326, 4322–4340, 4342, 4343, 4363, 4372 a and b); and six collected 14 miles northeast of Pedriceña, Durango, August 29, 1932 (EHT & HMS Nos. 4471–4476). All collected by Edward H. Taylor and Hobart M. Smith.

*Diagnosis*.—A species of moderate size belonging to the *torquatus* group; dorsal head scales smooth; lateral scales about half as large as median dorsals, but not strongly differentiated from them; ventral scales about one third as large as laterals; longitudinal rows of dorsals converging toward median line; 38 to 45 scales from occiput to base of tail; length of tibia about equal to length of shielded part of head; length of fourth toe about equal to distance between snout and posterior margin of ear; hind limb reaches to ear; 14 to 20 femoral pores, not extending onto preanal region; enlarged supraoculars in a single row; two canthals; a narrow, uninterrupted black collar on neck, arising from shoulder, with a light, sometimes medially interrupted, posterior border; sides of belly in males china blue, very slightly darker medially; gular region very pale blue.

*Description of type*.—Dorsal head scales smooth; a single row of enlarged supraoculars, bordered medially by a single row of small scales, and separated from the superciliaries by one complete and another incomplete row of scales; seven superciliaries, the last overlapping the preceding two (the sixth superciliary is entirely overlapped by the fifth); one large, heavily keeled subocular, followed posteriorly by a series of seven scales which curves upward about the orbit, contacting the parietal; lower two postocular scales strongly keeled; the series of scales between supraoculars and frontals continued downward between postoculars and margin of orbit, terminating at the second postocular (from the subocular); preocular scale strongly keeled, in contact with second canthal and with the rows of scales above supralabials; loreal larger than subnasal, smaller than preocular, in contact with both canthals; two rows of low, elongate scales above supralabials, the lower row continuing around snout, passing above rostral, the other terminating anteriorly below the subnasal; two canthals, the second with but a very small portion entering the superciliary series; rostral low, about three times as broad as high; interparietal at least twice as large as parietal, separated from frontal by a pair of frontoparietals in contact medially; a single large parietal on each side; frontal divided transversely, the anterior section about one-half larger than posterior; two prefrontals, broadly in contact on median line, larger than anterior section of frontal; three frontonasals, the median about as large as either prefrontal; the lateral frontonasals somewhat smaller, in contact with both loreals; three irregular pairs of internasals, the posterior pair the largest and in contact with the frontonasals, the anterior pair smallest and in contact with the row of scales behind rostral; a single small scale separates the posterior internasals from anterior loreal, but does not enter series about nasal; latter broadly in contact with subnasal, narrowly in contact



with row of scales above rostral, and surrounded above by four small scales.

Four supra- and five infralabials to a point below the middle of the eye; mental pentagonal, its labial border about two-thirds that of rostral; mental followed by a series of four or five enlarged scales on each side, the anterior in contact with its fellow on the median ventral line; this series of scales separated from infralabials anteriorly by a single row of elongate scales (except anterior, which is narrowly in contact with anterior infralabial), posteriorly by two rows, beginning below the middle of the third infralabial; scales on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head (including temporal region) more or less pitted; scales in temporal region keeled, mucronate in area near ear; four or five rows of scales on neck behind occiput nearly smooth, not or but weakly mucronate; anterior margin of ear with four smooth, pointed scales, the upper largest and larger than preceding scales; lateral neck fold low, relatively shallow, a weak fold from its upper margin to lower margin of ear; the scales surmounting this fold no larger than those adjacent, much smaller than those in the lateral gular region; median anterior gulars smaller than posterior median gulars; lateral gulars in region near angle of jaws much larger than median gulars; scale rows on neck parallel, abruptly differentiated from the scale rows arising near the insertion of the foreleg and passing obliquely upward onto back; median dorsals weakly keeled, mucronate, usually with not over one lateral mucrone, except on neck, where there may be as many as two; median dorsals about twice as large as laterals, gradually differentiated from them; laterals three or four times as large as median ventrals midway between fore and hind limbs; laterals more strongly keeled and mucronate than dorsals, with as many as three lateral mucrones; scales in axilla very small, smooth, rounded; scales following axilla gradually increasing in size and becoming more strongly mucronate, but smooth for about one-third the distance from axilla to groin.

Dorsal scales of upper and lower foreleg keeled and mucronate, the former somewhat smaller than dorsals on upper foreleg; dorsal scales on hand and toes smooth or very weakly keeled, the former slightly mucronate, some of the latter bi- or tricuspoid; one dorsal, two lateral and one ventral row of scales around fingers and toes, all continuous to tip except the two laterals, which terminate behind the last scale of the other series; ventral scales of upper and lower foreleg smooth, the latter about twice as large as former; scales of palm and sole weakly keeled and mucronate; ventral lamellae with three or five mucrones, about equal in size; lamellar formula for fingers 9-13-16-16-14 (9-13-16-15-14).

Dorsals of tibia and femur strongly keeled, mucronate, about the size of median laterals; anterior ventrals of femur and ventrals on tibia subequal in size; ventrals on femur decreasing in size toward femoral pores; lamellar formula for toes 7-12-19-21-18 (8-12-18-?-17); breast scales much larger than median ventral abdominal scales; median ventrals increasing in size laterally, merging with laterals; anterior preanal scales about equal in size to those anterior to series of femoral pores; a pair of enlarged postanals; dorsal scale rows converging on base of tail; scales behind femoral pores,



except one or two rows immediately adjacent to femoral pores, keeled, with three mucrones, of about the same size as those preceding the pore series; dorsal scale rows of tail somewhat larger than median dorsals on body, more strongly keeled and mucronate.

Back, dorsal surface of limbs, and temporal region of head glaucous to pale blue; sides of body tinged with gray; a narrow black collar two or three scale rows wide on neck, arising almost straight from shoulders and not continued onto ventral surfaces; anterior and posterior borders of collar parallel, the latter with a light edge one or two scales wide; a few indistinct light spots on neck; sides of belly from axilla to groin china blue, lighter toward axilla, darker posteriorly; a small black area in groin; median edges of lateral blue areas very slightly darker, with no less than five rows of cream colored scales separating them; gular region and breast very pale blue, the breast suffused with gray; ventral surfaces of limbs and tail cream.

*Variation.*—Enlarged supraoculars invariably in a single series; in three specimens two incomplete as well as one complete row of small scales between supraoculars and superciliaries, latter usually six in number; the row of postoculars from the posterior border of the subocular to the temporal is irregular, but always two rather strongly keeled scales follow the subocular; the series of scales intercalated between the supraoculars and frontal is continued around the posterior border of the orbit in all specimens; the loreal contacts both canthals in all but one specimen (one side only); the preocular invariably touches the second canthal, but in ten specimens the lower portion is broken off to form an extra scute separating the remainder of the preocular from the rows of scales above supralabials; these latter rows of scales irregular, sometimes but a single scale separating medially the subocular from the supralabials; in all but one specimen one of the rows (apparently the upper one as a rule) is continuous around the snout above the rostral; in this one specimen the median scale above the rostral is apparently fused with the latter, the anterior pair of internasals thus contacting the rostral; nineteen specimens have the frontoparietals separated, the frontal and interparietal in contact; the prefrontals and frontonasals are as in the type in all specimens; the internasals and scales about the nasals, however, are too irregular for description of variation, although very frequently (perhaps normally) they are as in the type; character of scales on body and limbs uniform throughout.

The coloration of the males is practically identical with that of the type. A light line, barely visible in the type, passes from the upper labials directly through the ear to the black nuchal collar, passing above the lateral cervical fold; this line is more distinct in the young males, and is bordered above by a narrow black line arising on the posterior margin of the orbit and passing through the extreme upper edge of the ear and thence to the black collar. This line is variable and is most distinct in the young. In ventral coloration there is but little variation. The smallest male (44 mm. snout to vent) has very different lateral abdominal areas of blue, but the gular region and breast are white. In a male 54 mm. from snout to vent the gular region is as in the type, but with small scattered white flecks. The breast and median abdominal regions become grayish with increased size.



The females are markedly different from the males in coloration of the back. A light (whitish) line passes from above the insertion of the foreleg along the side of the body to the groin; above this is an irregular black line formed by the fusion of large black spots, which project upward from the black line; the latter arises from the upper margin of the insertion of the foreleg, separated from the black neck collar by the light posterior border of the latter; below the lateral light line is a narrow, indistinct and incomplete black line; on each side of the back is a row of large black spots, about six on each side; the ventral surfaces of the body, with the exception of the region anterior to the gular fold, is grayish.

Of the other described species of the *torquatus* group, only *jarrovii*, *torquatus*, *ferrariperezi*, *bulleri*, *serrifer* and *guentheri* have the supraoculars large, in a single row. *Guentheri* may be distinguished by having a much longer fourth toe. *Serrifer*, *torquatus* and *ferrariperezi* have much larger dorsal scales, with the lateral dorsals larger than the median dorsals. *Jarrovi* differs not only in having the dorsal scale rows parallel, but in having the lateral scales larger, much shorter hind legs, different coloration, etc. *Bulleri* has shorter hind legs, larger scales on the body, a broad neck band and much different ventral coloration.

It is of interest that in at least five of these species (*jarrovii*, *torquatus*, *ferrariperezi*, *serrifer*, and *lineolateralis*) the normal or very frequently occurring condition is for the frontal to contact the interparietal. This condition may occur in *guentheri* (not stated in descriptions), but in most of the forms with two rows of supraoculars, it occurs rarely (frequently in *dugei*).

In body proportions, the narrow nuchal collar, the shape of the tail, and in various relationships of the head scales, *lineolateralis* suggests *formosus*. The nine species of this group (*formosus* Wiegmann, *irazuensis* Günther, *lunaei* Bocourt, *malachiticus* Cope, *salvini* Günther, *schmidtii* Jones, *smaragdinus* Bocourt, *taeniocnemis* Cope, and *viviparus* Cope) which have been described are not, however, comparable by description to the species here described, nor has direct comparison with many specimens of the *formosus* group from many localities in Central America and Mexico shown any close relationship of these species with *lineolateralis*.

*Remarks.*—In some respects *lineolateralis* resembles *jarrovii*, a species which is closely associated geographically. It is possible that Boulenger's (1897) and Günther's (1890) specimens from Ciudad, Durango, are actually of *lineolateralis* and not of *jarrovii*.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

##### PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Sceloporus cochranae*. Snout to vent measurement, 43 mm.

Figs. 2 and 3. Head plates of *Sceloporus carinatus*. No. 4866. Snout to occiput measurement, 12 mm.

##### PLATE III.

Figs. 1 and 2. Head plates of *Sceloporus cochranae*. Snout to occiput measurement, 9.7 mm.



MEASUREMENTS AND SCALE COUNTS OF *Sceloporus lineolateralis* sp. n.

Number.....	4363	4323	4332	4338	4325	4339	4333	4321	4322	4473	4474	4337	4340	4326	4324
Snout to vent.....	73.0	72.0	71.0	69.5	69.5	67.0	65.0	63.5	63.5	60.5+	58.5	55.0	53.0	51.0	49.0
Tail.....		91. +		89. +	reg.	reg.	111.0	reg.		111.5		83.5+			86.0
Snout to occiput.....	14.0	15.0	14.7	14.0	14.5	14.5	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.5	11.0	12.0	11.5
Snout to ear.....	17.5	19.5	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.5	15.5	17.0	16.5	16.5	15.0	14.0	13.5	14.5	13.8
Hind leg.....	48.5	51.0	49.5	48.0	50.0	48.5	46.0	46.0	44.9	48.5	42.0	40.0	45.0	39.5	36.0
Tibia.....	13.5	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.5	13.5	14.5	13.5	12.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	12.7	10.5
4th toe.....	17.0	19.0	18.5	17.0	19.5	18.5	17.5	16.5	16.7	18.0	16.5	15.5	14.5	15.9	13.0
5th toe.....	9.0	11.0	10.0	9.2	10.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.7	7.5	8.5	7.3
Lamellae 4th toe.....	19.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	19.0	19.0	21.0
Femoral pores.....	17-18	19-19	19-19	16-16	18-19	18-19	20- ?	14-15	17-17	20-20	17-18	19-20	18- ?	18-18	19-?
Dorsals.....	41.0	40.0	38.0	43.0	41.0	38.0	43.0	40.0	42.0	45.0	40.0	44.0	43.0	41.0	45.0
Ventrals.....	61.0	65.0	60.0	61.0	67.0	65.0	62.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	62.0	65.0	62.0	58.0	64.0
Scales around body..	46.0	52.0	49.0	47.0	49.0	56.0	53.0	46.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	53.0	54.0
Scales to head length	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	8.5	10.0	11.5
Ratio hind leg to snout-vent.....	66.4	70.8	69.7	69.0	71.9	72.3	70.7	73.4	70.7		71.7	72.7	84.9	77.4	69.6
Ratio 4th toe to snout-vent.....	23.2	26.3	26.0	24.1	28.0	27.6	26.9	24.4	26.2		28.2	28.1	27.3	31.1	28.5
Sex.....	♀	♂	♂	♀	♂	♂	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♂	♀	♂	♂





Smith, Hobart M. 1936. "Descriptions of new species of lizards of the genus *Sceloporus* from Mexico." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 49, 87–96.

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