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New Species of Lizards from Auyantepui and La Escalera in the Venezuelan Guayana, with Notes on “Microteiid” Hemipenes (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae)

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ROBERT C. JADIN³

ABSTRACT

Names are provided for two montane gymnophthalmid lizards that have been long known from the Venezuelan Guayana, but that were not described by other workers because specimens had been lost.

Euspondylus auyanensis, new species (= *Anadia* sp. auctorum), is known only from the summit of Auyantepui, where it was originally discovered by S. Gorzula in 1984; a later specimen, the holotype, was collected by Renaud Boistel in 1998. The monophyly of *Euspondylus* has not been established and the generic assignment is tentative.

Anadia escalerae, new species, is based on a specimen obtained by John Cadle in 1980, in the region of La Escalera, to the east of Auyantepui. It agrees with *Anadia* sensu stricto in being a slender attenuate lizard, but is unusual in having weakly keeled (vs. smooth) dorsal scales and in having the prefrontals separated by an azygous scale. The last condition also occurs in the holotype of *A. pariaensis* from the Península de Paria, about 500 km NNW of La Escalera; although differing in several characters, they may be sister species.

A new specimen of the rare *Anadia blakei* (from Cerro Humo, Península de Paria), is described and illustrated. It is a robust lizard, markedly different in habitus from *Anadia* sensu stricto.

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Commentary is provided on the usefulness of hemipenial data in gymnophthalmid systematics. The hemipenes of *Euspondylus auyanensis*, *Anadia blakei*, and *A. ocellata* are described and illustrated. The Guayana endemic genus *Adercosaurus* is provisionally assigned to the subfamily Alopoglossinae based on hemipenial and other resemblances to *Ptychoglossus*.

RESUMEN

Se describen dos lagartos gymnophthalmidos montanos conocidos por largo tiempo de la Guayana Venezolana, pero los cuales no habían sido descritos formalmente debido a que los primeros ejemplares fueron extraviados.

Euspondylus auyanensis, nueva especie (= *Anadia* sp. auctorum), es conocida únicamente de la cima del Auyantepui, donde fue originalmente descubierta por Stephan Gorzula en 1984; un ejemplar recolectado posteriormente por Renaud Boistel en 1998, es utilizado para describir la especie. La monofilia de *Euspondylus* no ha sido establecida y la asignación de la especie en este género es tentativa.

Anadia escalerae, nueva especie, es descrita con base en un ejemplar obtenido por John Cadle en 1980, en la región de La Escalera, al este del Auyantepui. Esta concuerda con el género *Anadia* sensu stricto en ser un lagarto atenuadamente alargado, pero inusualmente posee escamas dorsales quilladas y las prefrontales separadas por una escama sencilla. Esta última condición también está presente en el holotipo de *A. pariaensis* de la Península de Paría, a unos 500 km NNW de La Escalera; aunque estas dos especies difieren en varios caracteres, podrían tratarse de especies hermanas.

Un nuevo ejemplar de *Anadia blakei* (proveniente de Cerro Humo, Península de Paría), es descrito e ilustrado. Esta es una especie robusta, marcadamente diferente en corpulencia de las demás especies de *Anadia* sensu stricto.

Finalmente, se comenta sobre la importancia de la morfología de los hemipenes en la sistemática de gymnophthalmidos. Los hemipenes de *Euspondylus auyanensis*, *Anadia blakei*, y *Anadia ocellata* son descritos e ilustrados. El género Guayanes, *Adercosaurus*, es provisionalmente asignado a la subfamilia Alopoglossinae basado en su hemipene y otras semejanzas con *Ptychoglossus*.

INTRODUCTION

The small lizards known for many years as “microteiids” were formerly placed in the family Teiidae along with their larger relatives, the “macroteiids.” Most workers considered them monophyletic (see especially Harris, 1985), although one microteiid specialist (Presch, 1983) argued that they were not monophyletic and suggested that microteiids were closer to Old World lacertids. The micro- and macroteiids sometimes were placed in separate subfamilies, a pragmatic approach except that there was no convincing evidence that the microteiids themselves comprise a single monophyletic group. Nonetheless, without challenging a close relationship between macroteiids and microteiids or the synapomorphies identified by Harris (1985), there was a subsequent social trend among systematists to place them in separate families. The situation was reviewed by Myers and Donnelly (2001: 48–49), who rejected uncor-

roborated authoritarianism and who were perhaps the last authors to place newly discovered microteiids in the family Teiidae.

About the same time, however, Pellegrino et al. (2001) published a major reclassification of microteiids based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA from 50 species in 26 genera. This was a breakthrough study that provided reasonably strong support for microteiid monophyly—previously suggested mainly by small size and a single unequivocal morphological character (anterior nasal scales separated by one or two frontonasals; Boulenger, 1885). Castoe et al. (2004) re-evaluated the new classification, providing corrections and new data without weakening the support for monophyly of a family Gymnophthalmidae (or subfamily Gymnophthalminae, a subjective choice).

Despite the advances, however, microteiid (gymnophthalmid) taxonomy remains difficult to approach owing to the large number of genera (some poorly defined) and many rare

species. We add two species to the group in this paper, including one of uncertain generic status. These are not, however, recently discovered lizards; both are known species that have remained unnamed for over a quarter of a century. As indicated by Gorzula (1992: 276; also Gorzula and Señaris, 1999: 115), these species were to have been named by Gorzula and Alfredo Paolillo, but museum specimens on loan were misplaced or lost. A specimen of each species is now available and names and basic descriptions can finally be provided. We also take opportunity to comment on the use of hemipenial data in gymnophthalmid classification.

Euspondylus auyanensis, new species

Figures 1–7

Anadia species: Gorzula (1992: 276). Ayarzagüena et al. (1992: 127). Myers (1997: 4). Mentions of an undescribed species discovered by Gorzula on Auyantepui.

Anadia species b: Gorzula and Señaris (1999: 115–117), brief description of Gorzula's lost specimens from Auyantepui.

Anadia species: Myers and Donnelly (2008: 88–89), discussion of foregoing report and in-press mention of rediscovery of species by Renaud Boistel.

HOLOTYPE: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) 1999.4799, an adult male from the summit of Auyantepui, [near] “El Libertador,”⁴ 2325 m, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela, collected by Renaud Boistel in November or December, 1998.

ETYMOLOGY: From the tepui Auyán + *-ensis* (*-e*), a Latin adjectival suffix indicating origin or place.

DEFINITION AND DIAGNOSIS: A small lizard (adult ♂ 60 mm SVL) of moderate build; tail less than twice body length. Tongue bearing imbricate scalelike papillae; numerous pairs of chevron-shaped infralingual plicae. Hemipenis bilobed, with chevron-shaped folds bearing comblike rows of spinules.

Head scales smooth. Paired prefrontals present. Supraoculars separated from eyelids by a complete superciliary series; anterior superciliary large, sometimes expanded dorsally to fuse with small presupraocular. Interparietal extending farther posteriad than parietals. Nasal scales separated by rostral and undivided frontonasal. Loreal large, in contact with supralabial; frenocular absent(?), seemingly fused with loreal (but see comment under Remarks). Lower eyelid with a row of about six somewhat enlarged, semitranslucent palpebrals. Tympanum recessed, lightly pigmented. Single postmental scale followed by two pairs of genials in contact with labials; genials followed by large medially separated postgenials. No anterior gular crease at ears and no guttural fold across throat; collar fold conspicuous. No enlarged paramedian gulars.

Dorsal scales keeled, rectangular or slightly rounded posteriorly, in transverse rows only. Lateral scales small, smooth; lateral fold absent. Ventrals smooth, rectangular, subimbricate, forming both transverse and longitudinal rows. Preanal scales in two rows. Femoral pores and preanal pores on same line. Limbs pentadactyl, all digits clawed; subdigital lamellae mostly single; base of pollex with a weakly enlarged thenar scale. Dorsal and lateral caudal scales rectangular, keeled only on base of tail, smooth distally. Subcaudals smooth, wider than dorsal caudals, disposed in two rows of large squarish scales distally. Caudal scales in transverse rows one-scale wide all around tail; dorsal caudals in transverse rows only, ventral caudals in both transverse and longitudinal rows.

The generic affinities of “*Euspondylus*” *auyanensis* are uncertain, but the combined characters above and the distinctive coloration (figs. 1, 3) separate it from all other named microteiids. It also is a larger lizard than other Venezuelan species currently assigned to *Euspondylus*. See Comparisons.

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE

The undissected male holotype is about 152 mm in total length (59.6 mm SVL + 92 mm tail length [tip missing]). It is sexually mature as judged by the well-developed hemipenes and swollen femoral pores.

⁴ “El Libertador” refers to a bust of Simón Bolívar, which was placed near the southern edge of the Auyán summit in 1956, by an expedition from the Universidad Central de Venezuela (Lindorf, 2006: nt. 18). It is a well-known place name that is shown on maps in Dunsterville (1965) and Steyermark (1967); see Myers and Donnelly (2008: 27).



Fig. 1. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. The male holotype (MNHN 1999.4799) in life. (Photograph by J.-C. de Massary).

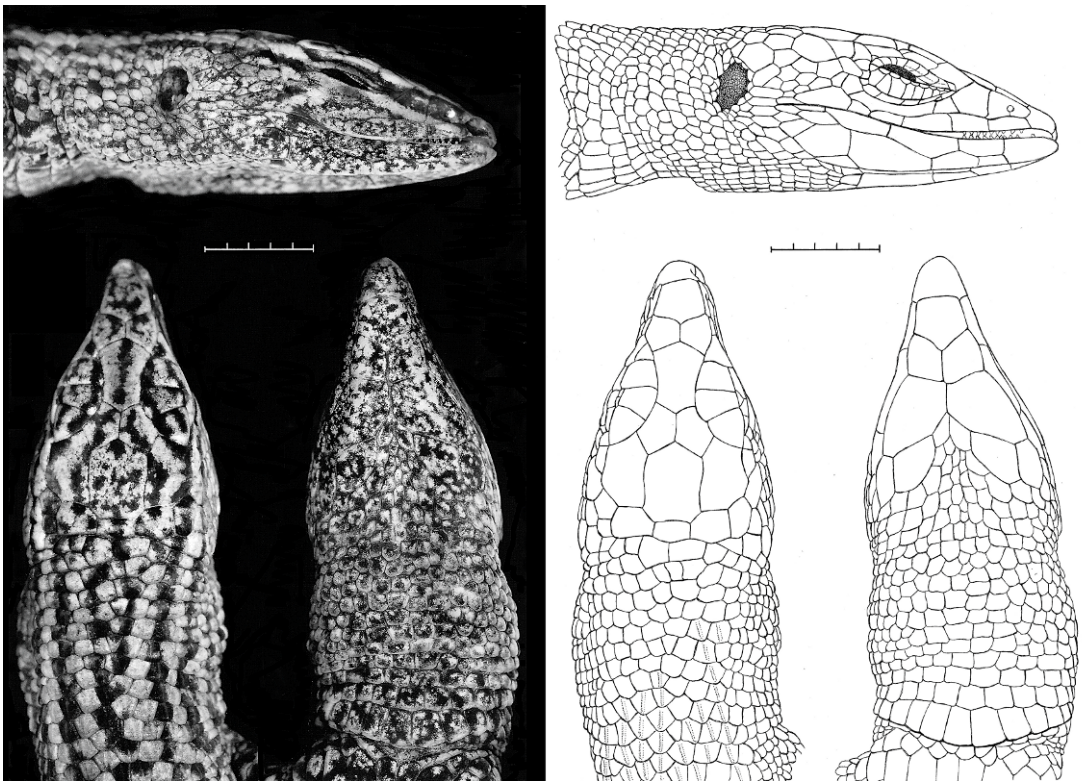


Fig. 2. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. Lateral, dorsal, and ventral views of head of holotype (MNHN 1999.4799). Scale lines = 5 mm.

Measurements, some scale counts, and relevant methodology are provided in table 1.

HABITUS AND PROPORTIONS (FIGS. 1–3): Snout attenuate, not flat on top. Head length 24% of SVL, 1.6 times longer than wide, 1.3 times wider than high; head little wider than neck (which is slightly overinflated with preservative). Neck long, 63% of head length, 33% of trunk length. Snout-axilla length 104% of trunk length, 47% of SVL. Body wider than deep. Tail ventrally flattened proximally, otherwise nearly cylindrical. Limbs pentadactyl, all digits clawed (lacking left forelimb). Forelimb 30% of SVL, 67% of trunk length; hind leg equal to trunk length, 45% of SVL; appressed limbs widely overlapping (toe IV extending past elbow).

TONGUE AND DENTITION: (To avoid damage to the unique specimen, the mouth was gently pried only partly open, allowing minimal description.) Tongue lanceolate; gray over visible dorsal surface well onto fork (tips

unpigmented); except for tips, fork also gray below; rest of visible tongue nearly unpigmented ventrally. Upper surface of tongue behind fork covered with scalelike papillae (proximal part of tongue not examined), which extend onto ventrolateral sides of tongue; papillae not arranged in rows. Raised medioventral side of tongue with median groove, which extends anteriorly through numerous pairs of thin, oblique, anteriorly converging (chevronlike) infralingual plicae; anterior pair of infralingual plicae much larger than those following.

Anterior maxillary and dentary teeth nearly conical in profile; anterior teeth slightly recurved, losing curvature and becoming slightly larger and weakly bicuspid posteriorly (with a very small cusp on anterior face of tooth).

SCUTELLATION: All head scales smooth. Rostral plate much wider than deep, laterally in contact with nasal and first supralabial, dorsally in contact with large frontonasal.

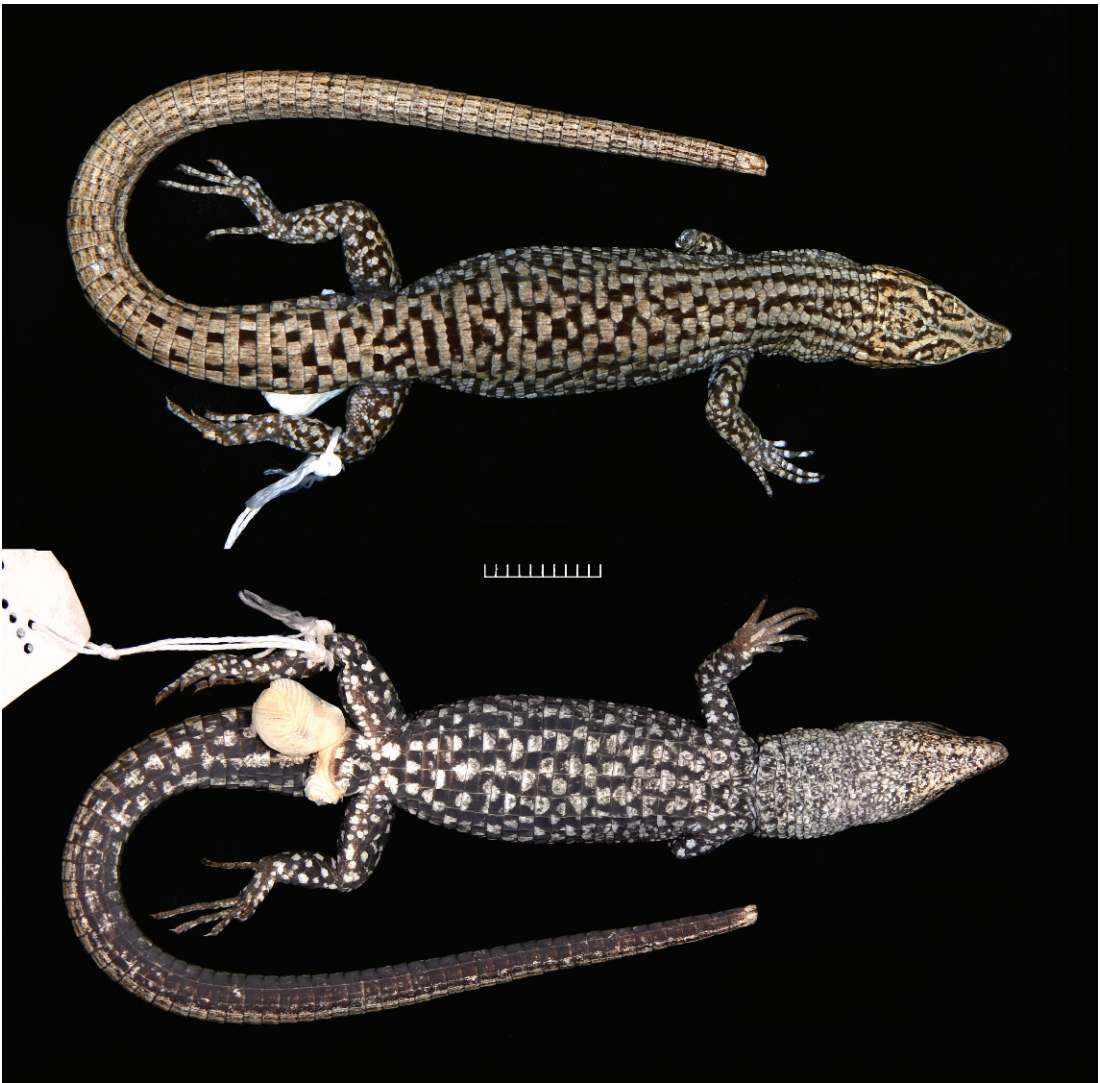


Fig. 3. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. Dorsal, and ventral views of holotype, showing habitus and color pattern in preservative. Scale line = 10 mm.

Frontonasal pentagonal, with nearly straight anterior edge and apex on posterior edge. Paired prefrontals in broad contact medially. Frontal weakly hexagonal, concave laterally. Paired frontoparietals with long medial suture, in contact with interparietal, parietals, and two posterior supraoculars. Three or four large supraoculars: three supraoculars on left side preceded by a small presupraocular; four supraoculars on right side resulting from apparent fusion of presupraocular with the first superciliary (or “presuperciliary”). Interparietal longer

than wide, with anterior apex, weakly concave posteriorly. Parietals not as wide as interparietal, not extending as far posteriad as interparietal. Three dorsal occipitals (postparietals), the medial one smallest. Two postoccipitals larger than other dorsal neck scales.

Nostril slightly anterior of center in nasal scale, which is divided below naris on right side only. Nasal scale in broad contact with rostral anteriorly and with loreal posteriorly. Loreal large, situated between a prefrontal and second supralabial, posterodorsally in

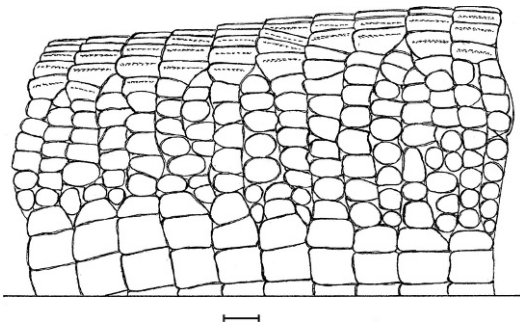


Fig. 4. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. Trunk of holotype in lateral view (head to right), showing scalation at midbody, $\times 4.6$. Small lateral scales are smooth and juxtaposed, contrasted to the larger keeled, weakly imbricate dorsals and still-larger smooth, subimbricate ventrals. Scale line = 1 mm.

broad contact with first superciliary. Frenocular absent (seemingly fused with loreal, but see under Remarks). One preocular and several irregular postoculars. Two (left) or three elongate superciliaries posterior to large first superciliary; one (right) or two small azygous scales inserted between superciliaries and penultimate supraocular. A very elongate subocular, smoothly (without pronounced angularity) approaching lip above suprala-

bials 4–5, which are very low and in little more than point contact. Seven supralabials on each side (posteriormost very small).

Eight large ciliaries along upper eyelid; about 6 smaller ciliaries along edge of lower eyelid. Edges of eyelids darkly pigmented, brown pigmentation on eyelids otherwise sparse. Semitranslucent scales on lower eyelid include a line of 4–7 somewhat enlarged palpebrals below ciliaries; lower palpebral granules concealed by folding.

Temporal scales juxtaposed, smooth, with rounded surfaces, largest above, progressively smaller ventrad. Ear opening a vertical ovoid, edged all around with pebblelike granular scales; tympanum recessed, lightly pigmented.

Underside of head with four infralabials on each side. Large mental followed by large postmental in lateral contact with first infralabials. Two pairs of genials, each pair in median contact, in contact with infralabials 1–3 laterally. Two pairs of side-by-side, large postgenials, each pair in contact with a member of the second pair of genials; lateral member of each pair of postgenials in partial contact with third infralabial. Small to medium-size gular scales with slightly rounded surfaces, subimbricate. Gulars posteriorly becoming larger and arranged in transverse

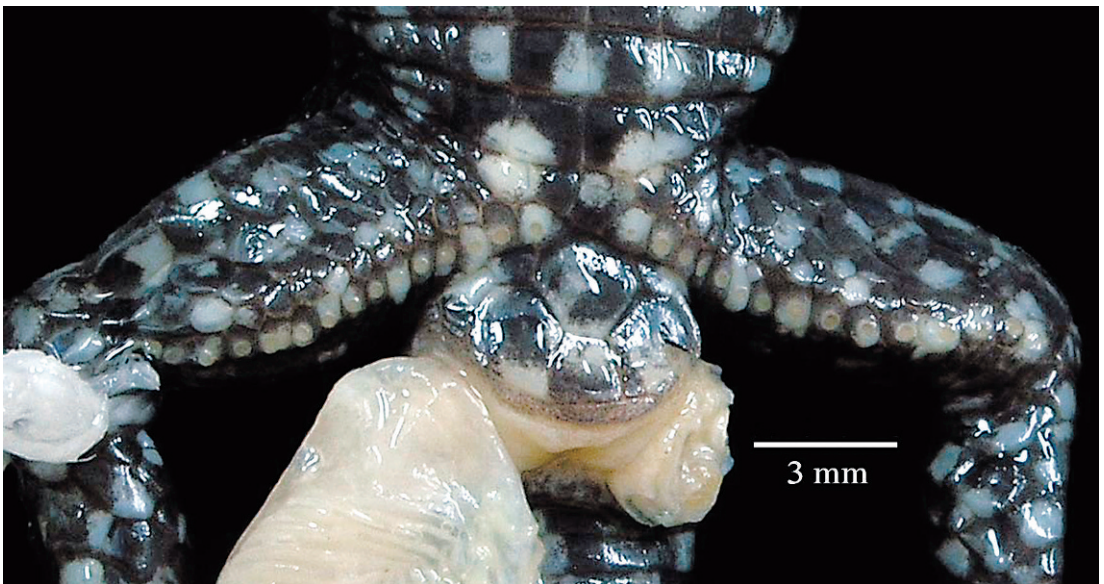


Fig. 5. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. Subpelvic region of holotype, showing preanal scales and large femoral pores. (Photograph by R. C. Jadin).

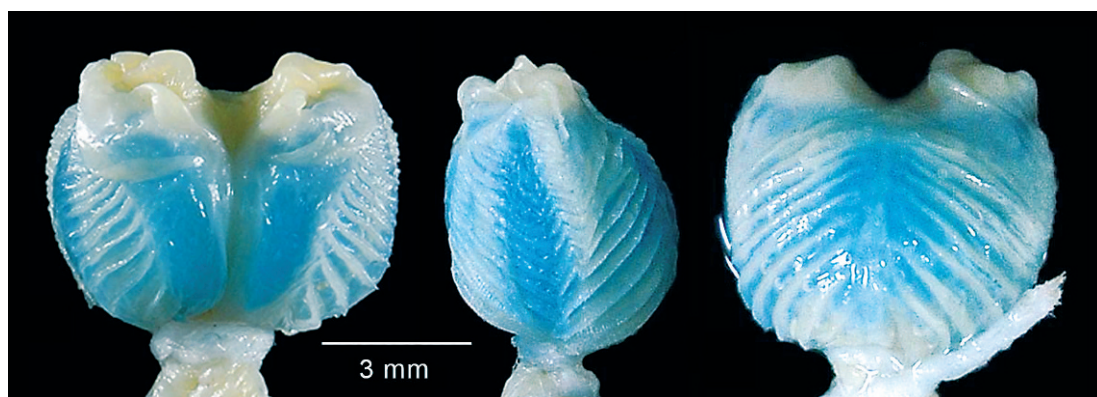


Fig. 6. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. The left everted hemipenis of holotype. **Left:** sulcate side. **Center:** lateral view, turned with sulcate side facing to left. **Right:** asulcate side. (Photographs by R. C. Jadin).

rows, culminating in collar row of about eight scales. Medial collar scales largest, overhanging collar fold of small scales. Side of neck between ear and collar pebbled with subequal, rounded juxtaposed scales.

Dorsal scales on neck subimbricate, irregularly shaped to posteriorly rounded, some become weakly keeled toward forearms. Dorsal body scales keeled, weakly imbricate, longer than wide—rectangular or with slightly rounded posterior ends—in transverse rows only. About 10 large keeled scales across

transverse rows at midbody, each transverse row of dorsals laterally becoming 1–2 rows of much smaller scales (fig. 4); the small lateral scales are smooth and juxtaposed.

Ventral scales smooth, quadrangular, roughly 1.3–1.6 times wider than long, barely subimbricate; in 9–10 longitudinal rows at midbody (including 1–2 small ventrolateral plates) and 24 transverse rows between collar and preanal scales. Ventrals much wider than dorsals.

Three anterior preanal scales, the median one much larger than the lateral ones (fig. 5). Five marginal preanal scales anterior to vent, the three middle ones much larger than the lateral ones. Adult male with 15/18 femoral-preanal pores; pore scales slightly swollen, in contact, forming an uninterrupted series from each leg onto preanal area, where the left and right sides are separated by one poreless scale.

Dorsal and lateral caudal scales rectangularly longer than wide, strongly to weakly keeled on base of tail and smooth distally. Subcaudals smooth, about same length as dorsals but larger, and wider than long on base of tail, becoming disposed in two rows of large squarish scales distally. All caudal scales subimbricate, with straight edges, in transverse rows one-scale wide all around tail, the first few rows ventrally narrowed behind vent.

Dorsal surfaces of arm with large, smooth imbricate scales, obtusely pointed on upper arm, tending to have broadly rounded edges on lower arm. Ventral side of upper arm with small, smooth, rounded subimbricate scales; ventral side of lower arm with large rounded or obtusely pointed, smooth imbricate scales.

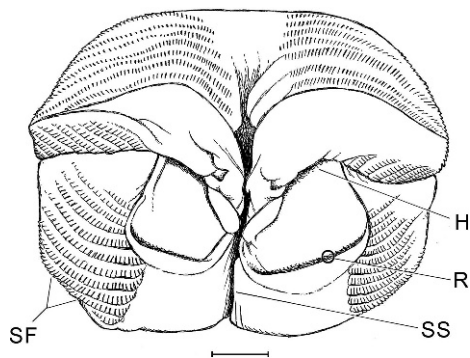


Fig. 7. *Euspondylus auyanensis*, new species. Apical view of the right everted (in situ) hemipenis of the holotype, showing complex folding of tissue. The two lobes are more closely appressed than in the left organ (fig. 6), probably because of maximal inflation pressure coupled with tension in the major retractor muscle. The following structures also are visible in figure 6 (left side): H, "hood;" R, rim of collar around "basin" (for impeding flow of seminal fluid?); SF, spinulate flounces; SS, sulcus spermaticus (distal branches not visible). Scale line = 1 mm.

TABLE 1
Measurements (in mm) and Scale Counts of
Holotype of *Euspondylus auyanensis*, New Species

Specimen	MNHN 1999.4799 ad. ♂
Snout-vent length (SVL)	59.6
Tail length	92+
Head length (oblique, snout-ear)	14.2
Greatest head width	8.8
Greatest head depth	6.6
Snout-axilla Length	28
Neck length ^a	9
Trunk (axilla to groin)	27
Forelimb length ^b	18
Hind limb length ^b	27
Subdigital lamellae finger IV	14
Subdigital lamellae toe IV	19
Middorsal scales ^c	41
Ventrals, longitudinal rows ^d	9
Ventrals, transverse rows ^e	24
Scales around midbody ^f	32
Supralabials	7
Infralabials	4

^aLength of neck from posterior edge of ear to forearm held at right angle to body.

^bLimb length measured from axilla or groin to tip of claw of longest digit.

^cMiddorsal scales counted from postoccipitals to level of posterior edge of thigh held at right angle to body.

^dLongitudinal ventral rows counted at midbody (transverse ventral row 12) and including 1–2 small ventrolaterally positioned plates.

^eTransverse rows of ventrals counted between collar and pair of anterior preanals.

^fScales around midbody counted at level of transverse ventral row 12.

Hind limbs with large, mostly obtusely pointed imbricate scales that are weakly striated or keeled dorsally and smooth ventrally. Posterior and posterodorsal surfaces of thigh pebbled with small, round, and raised juxtaposed scales.

Small to moderately large scales atop hands and feet. Supradigital scales single; upper and lower ungual-sheath scales covering base of claws, leaving tips well exposed. Palms and soles with small juxtaposed scales (possibly raised but too desiccated to verify for certain). A weakly enlarged thenar scale, with slightly produced inner edge, on inner margin of palm at base of pollex. Subdigital lamellae mostly single, but a few divided at bases of digits. Longest (4th) finger with 14 subdigital lamellae, longest (4th) toe with 19 subdigital lamellae.

COLORATION: In life (fig. 1), brown above with irregularly distributed squarish black markings occupying single scales. A black stripe from snout to eye; a pale brown black-edged light stripe from eye to shoulder. Underside of head bluish gray with dark speckling; venter and undersides of limbs mottled black and pale bluish gray, with slight tinges of orange on belly and base of tail; black pigmentation increasing onto base of tail, becoming solid black posteriorly. All pattern elements of the holotype well retained in preservative (figs. 2–3), with ground color a duller light brown above, grayish below.

HEMIPENIS: The genitalia of the holotype had been everted during preservation. The attached, fully everted right hemipenis is 8 mm long and 6 mm across its widest point; the appressed organ extends to the suture between the sixth and seventh transverse rows of caudal scales. The left organ was detached by Jadin and inflated with blue-dyed petroleum jelly to provide contrast (fig. 6). The right organ subsequently was inflated in situ and illustrated in apical view without removal from the specimen (fig. 7).

The broad hemipenis, tapered near the base, is weakly and symmetrically bilobed. The sulcus spermaticus curves halfway around the base of the organ before running a medial course, which is flanked by a broad nude area on each side (fig. 6, left). The sulcus extends into the center of the crotch to a raised wedge of tissue, where the sulcus bifurcates inconspicuously and centripetally, with a broad indefinite “branch” on the medial side of each lobe (the branches are ill defined).

The base of the hemipenis is nude (obscured by knotted thread in fig. 6). About 12–13 chevron-shaped pairs of oblique plicae or flounces occupy most of the asulcate side, the members of a pair failing to meet at the midline (fig. 6, right). The several basal pairs of plicae are very short. The plicae bear comblike rows of minute mineralized spinules that project slightly from the edges of the plicae and increase in size towards proximal ends of the plicae; the spinules are largest in the short basal plicae, where the terminal ones attain approximately 0.25–0.3 mm in length.

There are widely separated pairs of oblique plicae on the sulcate face of the hemipenis

(fig. 6, left), also with comblike rows of spinules. The proximal and middle sulcate-side plicae extend weakly around the sides of the organ to connect with the pronounced plicae on the asulcate sides (fig. 6, center).

The apices of the hemipenial lobes show a complex but symmetrical configuration of folded tissue (fig. 7). A transverse fold from the asulcate face of each lobe gives the appearance of a low hood lying across each head. A circular bare space in front of each “hood” is rimmed below by a collar of thin tissue rising from the upper sulcate side of the organ—possibly a shallow basin for concentrating seminal fluid. A facing pair of flaps extend mediad from the circular bare space, to overlap the lobular cleft. Concealed deep on the medial sides of the lobes, part of each broad “branch” of the sulcus spermaticus disappears distally under a fold of tissue.⁵

COMPARISONS

Euspondylus auyanensis is a distinctive lizard that is assignable to the subfamily Cercosaurinae sensu Castoe et al. (2004); these authors recognized four additional subfamilies in their classification of Gymnophthalmidae. The presence of rows of hemipenial spinules and posteriorly convex parietal-interparietal margin distinguish *E. auyanensis* from the Alopoglossinae; movable eyelids from the Gymnophthalminae; external ear openings from the Rhachisaurinae; and rectangular dorsal scales and heterogeneous lateral scales distinguish it from the Ecpleopinae.

Within the Cercosaurinae, *Euspondylus auyanensis* is not easily placed to genus. In general physiognomy, it bears resemblance to species of *Euspondylus* and *Riama* (formerly *Proctoporus* in part; see Doan and Castoe, 2005). However, *Riama* (as well as *Petracola* and some *Pholidobolus* spp.) is distinguished by absence of prefrontal scales, evidently a

constant character in that genus (Doan and Castoe, 2005: 411). *Euspondylus*, on the other hand is not readily diagnosed, as pointed out by Uzzell (1973: 4):

The genus *Euspondylus*, although one of the earliest names in Group II [=Gymnophthalmidae in part] (Boulenger, 1885) of the family Teiidae, remains one of the most ill defined, largely because the type species of the genus, *Euspondylus maculatus* Tschudi (1845), is essentially devoid of unusual external morphological features on which a generic concept could be founded. As a result *Euspondylus* became a wastebasket.

The above tradition continues with our assignment of the new species to *Euspondylus*, a genus badly in need of revision.

The male holotype of *Euspondylus auyanensis* was compared directly with a larger female specimen of the generic type species, *Euspondylus maculatus* (AMNH R-1704, 75 mm SVL, from “Juliaca, Lake Aracona, 16,600 ft.”⁶ Peru). There are no essential resemblances in color pattern, but tongue

⁶ This locality is cited in both old and recent literature on the basis of AMNH catalogue entries. Because of the high elevation (>5000 m), some authors have speculated that it is an erroneous locality for AMNH amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals collected by H.H. Keays. Former AMNH Research Associate and Peruvian authority Harvey Bassler (1883–1950) suggested to E.R. Dunn that material labeled Juliaca had probably been collected at about 3000 ft. [~900 m] in the vicinity of Inca Mine, near Santo Domingo, Puno. See Dunn (1942: 459); also Uzzell (1970: 26; 1973: 31, 57–58). AMNH ornithologist John Zimmer (1889–1957) was of the same opinion (fide Vaurie, 1972: 19; Stephens and Traylor, 1983: 103).

However, generally forgotten was the fact that Keays himself had cleared up the confusion in a letter to AMNH mammalogist Joel A. Allen (1838–1921): According to Allen (1901: 41) “Mr. Keays’s post-office address was Juliaca ... In a later letter Mr. Keays informs me that the Inca Mines are situated about 200 miles northeast of Juliaca, on the east side of the Andes, on the Inambari River [=Rio Inambari], a tributary of the Amazon, and at much lower altitude than Juliaca. The altitude and geographical position were correctly given in the former paper, but in place of Juliaca ... read Inca Mines”. Keays had earlier given the elevation as 6000 ft. and coordinates 13°30' S, 70° W, in country “very broken, with deep narrow canons ... covered with a dense undergrowth of shrubs and vines, with here or there a palmetto or a cedar rising above the surrounding vegetation” (Allen, 1900: 219). The locality can be properly cited as “Inca Mines, Rio Inambari, 6000 ft. [1829 m], 13°30' S, 70° W, Puno, Peru.

⁵ It seemed possible, but could not be demonstrated by probing or minimal dissection, that there might be a route for seminal fluid to flow under the folding and emerge from under the “hoods” onto the bare spaces confined by collars of tissue. In any case, the facing sides of the bare spaces extend narrowly under the facing flaps to the upper medial surfaces of the lobes. From there, the collared bare spaces seem likely to collect and concentrate seminal fluid on the apices of the everted lobes.

morphology, general physiognomy, and scutellation are similar. Both specimens have the lateral body scales much smaller than the dorsals, with most of the transverse rows of dorsal scales laterally splitting into two rows of small scales. There are, however, differences worth noting: The specimen of *E. maculatus* has, in addition to the collar fold, an anterior gular crease between the ears and a weak gular fold across the throat; the frenocular is clearly present (not fused with loreal); the dorsal scales are striated and lack median keels.

Mijares-Urrutia et al. (2000) reviewed the two Venezuelan species that are still assigned to *Euspondylus*, namely *E. acutirostris* and their new *E. monsfumus*. These are cloud-forest lizards of the Cordillera de la Costa, with the eastern *monsfumus* known only from Cerro El Humo in the Península de Paria. Mijares-Urrutia et al. (2000) gave an LRC (SVL) length of 46.0 mm for the female holotype of *E. monsfumus*; SVL lengths for *E. acutirostris* were given as:

Males: 44.6 ± 2.5 (41.9–49.0 mm), $n = 7$

Females: 48.2 ± 3.89 (43.8–53.5 mm), $n = 5$

Euspondylus acutirostris and *E. monsfumus* are noticeably smaller and more slender lizards than the female specimen of *E. maculatus* (75 mm SVL) or the male holotype of *E. auyanensis* (59.6 mm SVL, 152 mm total length).

The unique specimen of *E. auyanensis* was compared with a small series of *E. acutirostris* from Rancho Grande in northwestern Venezuela (AMNH R-137247, 137254–137259); the series includes an apparently adult female smaller than the range for females given above (AMNH R-137257, 39 mm SVL, about 115 mm total length). The color pattern of *E. acutirostris* is rather variable: a middorsal line of dark pigment, a vivid pale dorsolateral line, and lateral ocelli on the dark flanks are characters that are variably present or absent; the usually pale venter sometimes is suffused with dusky pigment, but it lacks bold black markings.

Size, habitus, and color pattern differences notwithstanding, *E. auyanensis* is conceivably congeneric with Venezuelan *E. acutirostris* and

the similar *E. monsfumus*. Scutellation is generally similar, although *acutirostris* has a pair of large postparietals behind the interparietal, lacks the enlarged postgenials of *auyanensis*, and has a definite frenocular. These Venezuelan species differ from the specimen of *E. maculatus* in lacking both the anterior gular crease between the ears and the weak gular fold anterior to the gular collar (characters of uncertain significance at the moment). Montero et al. (2002) posited that *Euspondylus acutirostris* is closely related to *Anadia* sensu lato, showing *E. acutirostris* in a clade bordered by *Anadia* spp.⁷

Euspondylus auyanensis has been referred to as “*Anadia* sp.,” but the lateral zone of small body scales immediately differentiates *Euspondylus auyanensis* from species of *Anadia*, which lack “a distinct band of much smaller scales along each side” (Oftedal, 1974: 206). Lateral scales in *Anadia* may be smaller than the dorsals, but the transverse rows continue unbroken (except near limb insertions) onto the sides of the body. With rare exception (*A. escalerae* described herein), species of *Anadia* differ from *Euspondylus* in having smooth rather than keeled dorsal scales. Species belonging to *Anadia* sensu stricto (at least including Oftedal’s [1974] *ocellata* group) are elegantly slender and attenuate lizards (fig. 11); these are much different in habitus from any *Euspondylus* except for possibly the rare *E. simonsii*.⁸ The keeled dorsals as well as the zone of small lateral body scales immediately differentiates *E. auyanensis* from the heavier bodied species currently assigned to *Anadia* (e.g., *A. blakei*, figs. 12–13).

⁷ However, of the few specimens of *E. acutirostris* used by Montero et al. (2002), one exchange specimen originally had been part of a series of four specimens at the Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (MHNLS). During his time on the staff there, Rivas re-identified the remaining three specimens as young *Anadia marmorata*, leaving one to wonder if the fourth specimen (formerly MHNLS 12678) had been also misidentified as *E. acutirostris*.

⁸ D.M. Harris (personal commun.) informed us that the British Museum holotype of the Peruvian *Euspondylus simonsii* Boulenger “is at least as slender as *Anadia petersi* or *A. rhombifera*,” which seems confirmed by a specimen of *simonsii* (AMNH R-104284) from 1560 m in Depto. Huánuco, Peru.

REMARKS

Euspondylus auyanensis is known to have been collected on only two of the many expeditions to Auyantepui. The 1994 AMNH–TERRAMAR Expedition failed to find it during a month's fieldwork in February and Stefan Gorzula found it only on one of his several trips to Auyantepui. Gorzula collected several specimens, all of which seem to have been lost. Myers and Donnelly (2008: 88–89) summarized the history:

Gorzula (1992: 276) discovered an unnamed species of *Anadia* on Auyantepui in 1984. According to Gorzula and Señaris (1999: 115–117) the species is known only from a single collection of seven specimens obtained “6 miles E Angel Falls” in May and June. The specimens were found mostly in concealment by day, in association with the frogs *Stefania schuberti* and *Tepuihyla edelcae* and the lizard *Tropidurus bogerti*. One “was observed basking on the edge of a vegetation mat ... [and on] being approached it dove into a small pool that was about 6 cm deep, and hid in the detritus on the bottom.”

Gorzula and Señaris were unable to ascertain the present whereabouts of the specimens and therefore refrained from formally describing the species. They did, however, describe the individual lizard that was to have been designated holotype and indicated variation in the potential paratypes. The color in life “was dark olive with irregularly distributed black flecks ... ventral color of females was white with irregular black spots ... [male ventral color] similar to that of the females except ... tinged with red.” Illustrations were unavailable.

Gorzula and Señaris (1999: 115–117) provided a detailed description of one lost specimen and notes on the others; measurements, however, had not been taken. The specimen described in detail had “loreal (frenocular?) large, contacting prefrontal and supralabials”; this was not indicated as a variable character and presumably applied to all specimens. The same condition, which we interpret as fusion of loreal + frenocular, also pertains to the holotype (fig. 2, upper right) and may be characteristic of the species. However, the scale anterior to the

elongate subocular (fig. 2, upper right) might be interpreted as a reduced, posteriorly positioned frenocular. In any case, presence or absence of a frenocular is a variable character in some gymnophthalmids, as in *Anadia blakei* (q.v.).

Gorzula's locality lies in the northern part of the Auyán summit, whereas the type locality is at the southern edge. It would seem to be a fairly conspicuous lizard when it ventures out from cover, but hard to find if it seeks dry-season sanctuary in deep rock crevices. *Euspondylus auyanensis* is assumed to be endemic to the summit area.

Anadia escalerae, new species

Figures 8–9

HOLOTYPE: Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande (EBRG) no. 1998, an adult female from La Escalera region, “132 km SE Río Cuyuní (= 46 km SE km 88) on road to Santa Elena, ~1430 m,” Edo. Bolívar, Venezuela, collected by John E. Cadle, December 30, 1980.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name, a latinized noun in the genitive case, is derived from *La Escalera*, a well-known regional name for the steep ascent up the slope of Sierra de Lema to the northern edge of the elevated Gran Sabana, on the road from El Dorado to Santa Elena de Uairén.

DIAGNOSIS: *Anadia escalerae* most closely resembles *A. pariaensis* from the Península de Paria. The holotypes of *pariaensis* and *escalerae* are the only members of the genus known to have the prefrontals separated by an azygous scale (a variable character in *pariaensis*⁹ and possibly in *escalerae*) and these specimens also have similar color patterns (cf. figs. 9, 10). *A. escalerae* differs from *A. pariaensis* in having weakly keeled (vs. smooth) dorsal scales, in having a subocular scale protruded downward between 4th and 5th supralabials, and in differing configurations of various head scales (see comparisons).

⁹ Based on an unreported specimen from Península de Paria in the Museo de Biología de la Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo (MBLUZ 930). This additional specimen of *A. pariaensis*, a male, has been at least temporarily lost in transit while on loan (Rivas, unpublished data).

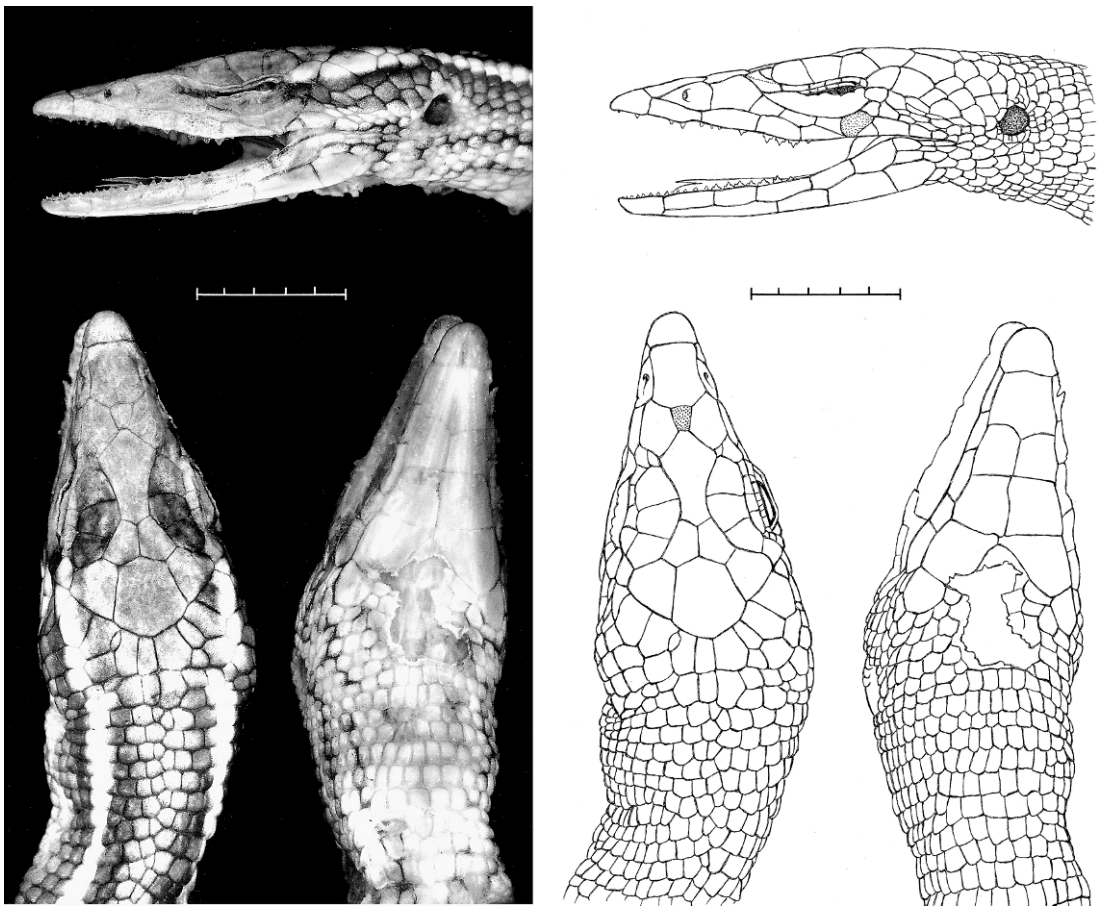


Fig. 8. *Anadia escalerae*, new species. Lateral, dorsal, and ventral views of head of holotype (EBRG 1998). Unusual scales (gray tone in drawings) include fourth sublabial in contact with lip and azygous scale between paired prefrontals. Scalation of lower eyelid not shown in drawing because of desiccation and distortion; white areas in ventral view reflect insect damage. Scale lines = 5 mm.

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE

It is a sexually mature female with convoluted oviducts. About 166 mm total length, 63 mm SVL (table 2). Found dead according to its field tag and damaged apparently by insects, especially on right side of head and on throat; left arm lacking except for humeral bone.

HABITUS AND PROPORTIONS: A slender, long-tailed lizard with relatively small limbs; snout attenuate, flat in profile. Head length 20% of SVL, 1.8 times longer than wide, 1.6 times wider than high; head wider than neck. Neck long, 67% of head length, 25% of trunk length. Snout-axilla length 67% of trunk length, 37% of SVL. Body wider than deep. Tail

dorsoventrally flattened (somewhat flat above and below in profile), about 1.6 times longer than SVL. Limbs pentadactyl, all digits clawed (lacking left forelimb). Forelimb 22% of SVL, 41% of trunk length; hind leg 33% of SVL, 62% of trunk length; based on measurements of arm and leg (table 2, note b), longest digits of appressed limbs would barely overlap.

TONGUE AND DENTITION: Tongue lanceolate, largely unpigmented, distally becoming gray close to fork (tips unpigmented). Upper surface behind fork covered with imbricate scalelike papillae, except that proximal bifurcation of tongue has transverse plicae. Scalelike papillae extend onto ventrolateral sides of tongue. Raised medioventral side of

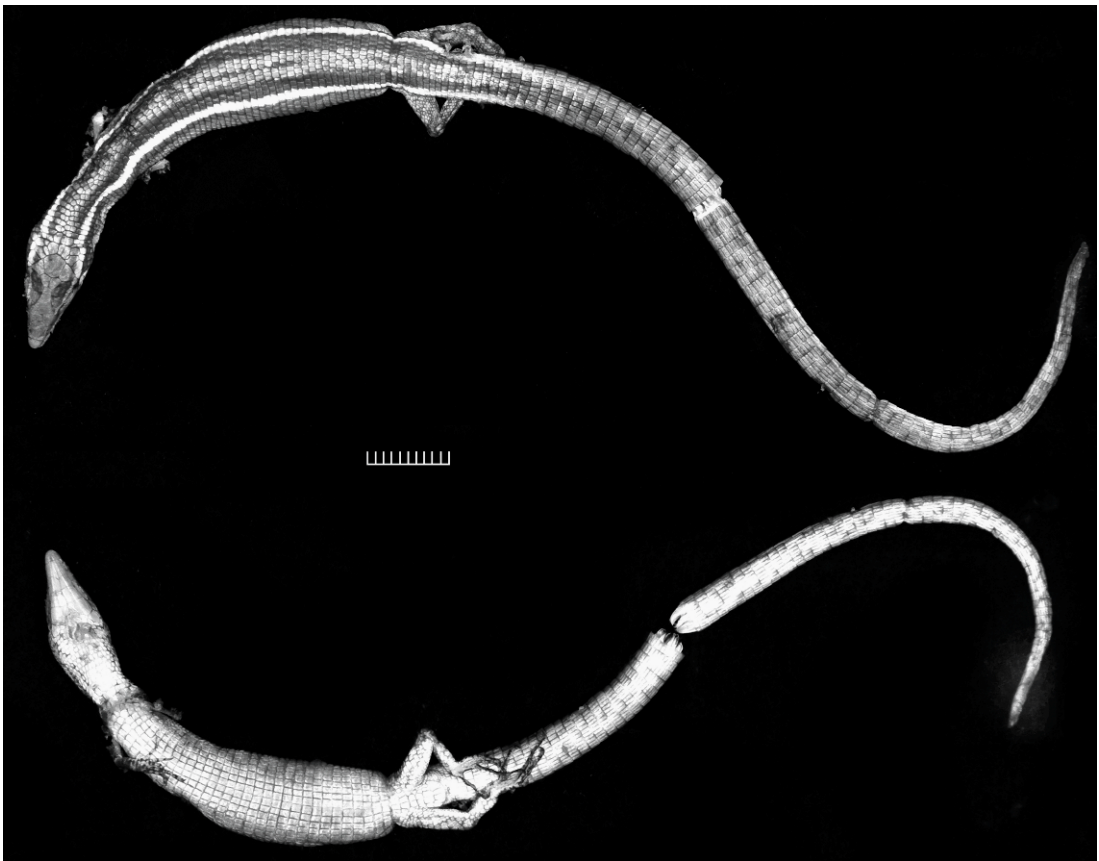


Fig. 9. *Anadia escalerae*, new species. Dorsal and ventral views of female holotype (EBRG 1998), showing habitus and color pattern in preservative. Scale line = 10 mm.

tongue with numerous pairs (>10) of thin, oblique, anteriorly converging and pointed (chevronlike) infralingual plicae; anterior pair of infralingual plicae swollen, bluntly pointed, and much larger than those following. No obvious medioventral groove (but tongue slightly desiccated).

Anterior maxillary and dentary teeth conical, virtually without recurvature, becoming larger and weakly tricuspid posteriorly.

SCUTELLATION: Dorsum of head (fig. 8) with normal complement of *Anadia* head plates (cf. Oftedal, 1974: fig. 1) except for presence of well-developed azygous scale separating paired prefrontals.

Rostral plate much wider than deep, separated from nasal, laterally in contact with first supralabial, dorsally in contact with large frontonasal. Frontonasal with nearly straight

anterior edge and medially concave on posterior edge. Paired prefrontals separated by azygous plate in contact with frontonasal anteriorly and with frontal posteriorly. Frontal hexagonal, with blunt anterior point and obtuse posterior one, widest anteriorly, concave posterolaterally. Paired frontoparietals with long medial suture, in contact with interparietal, parietals, and two posterior supraoculars. Three large supraoculars; a small presupraocular situated between prefrontal and first supraocular. Interparietal slightly longer than wide, rounded posteriorly. Parietals not as wide as interparietal and not extending as far posteriad. A series of eight medium-sized occipitals (postparietals) circling common posterior margin of parietals and interparietal. Three median postoccipitals larger than other dorsal neck scales.

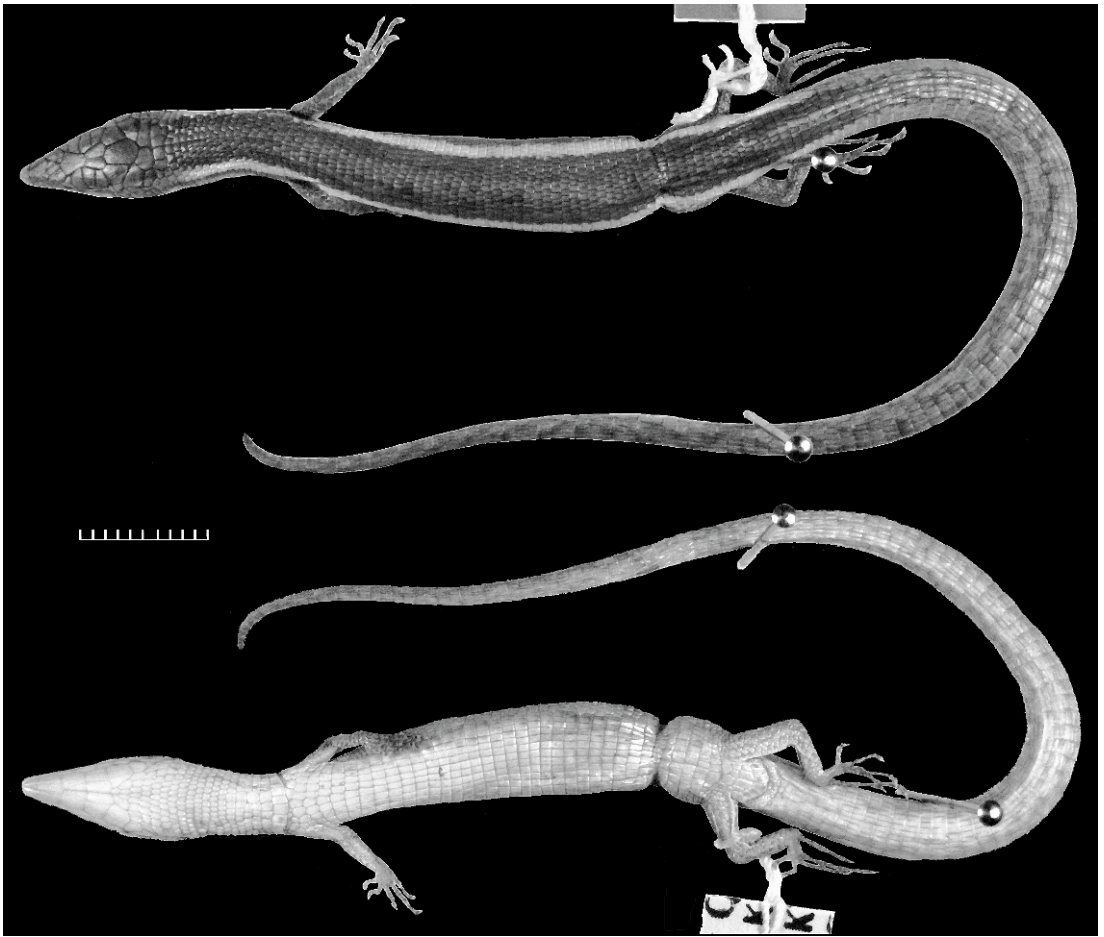


Fig. 10. *Anadia pariaensis* Rivas, La Marca, and Oliveros. Dorsal and ventral views of male holotype (EBRG 2742). Scale line = 10 mm. (Photographs courtesy of Francisco Bisbal and Javier Sánchez).

Nasal scale entire, nostril situated slightly anterior of center. Nasal scale separated from rostral by anterior corner of frontonasal, posteriorly in broad contact with loreal. Loreal large, in broad contact with first superciliary and frenocular. At least one small preocular and a larger postocular. First superciliary (or “presuperciliary”) large, followed by four shorter superciliaries. No small azygous scales between superciliaries and supraoculars. Frenocular followed posteriorly by five suboculars. Fourth subocular extending to lip between supralabials 4–5 (evident on both sides of head). Eight supralabials (including a small scale above corner of mouth).

Orbital areas desiccated and damaged. About six ciliaries along upper eyelid. Lower

eyelid scales translucent, right side (not illustrated) with a palpebral disk or median window of four higher-than-wide rectangular panes.

Temporal scales subimbricate, smooth, with flat surfaces, larger above, smaller below. Ear opening a broad (nearly circular) ovoid, slightly inclined posterodorsally, edged with small, slightly pebblelike scales; tympanum recessed, mostly unpigmented.

Underside of head with five infralabials on each side (not counting a few small scales at corner of mouth). A large mental followed by large postmental in lateral contact with first two infralabials. Three pairs of large genials in lateral contact with infralabials 2–5; first two pairs of genials in broad median contact, third

pair in narrow median contact. One large postgenial on each side, in contact with last genial and infralabial 5. Anterior gular region damaged. Posteriorly, small to medium-size gular scales with slightly rounded surfaces, subimbricate. Gulars arranged in transverse rows, becoming slightly larger posteriad, culminating in poorly defined collar row of subequal scales. Side of neck between ear and collar pebbled with subequal, rounded juxtaposed scales.

Middorsal scales 63 (table 2, note c). Dorsal scales on neck subimbricate, somewhat irregularly shaped, with rounded surfaces. Dorsal body scales mainly quadrangular, some irregularly shaped but most are longer than wide or occasionally square, in transverse rows only. Most dorsals weakly keeled—keels thick but not sharply defined and not extending length of scale, occasionally confined tuberclelike to middle of scale. Lateral scales (below dorsolateral pale stripes) smooth, otherwise similar to dorsals but smaller and more variable in shape.

Ventral scales much wider than dorsals, smooth, juxtaposed, quadrangular, longer than wide except for two median longitudinal rows of square scales on belly; in 12 longitudinal rows at midbody (including small rectangular ventrolateral plates) and 34 transverse rows between collar and preanal scales.

Four anterior rows of paired preanal scales. Eight marginal preanal scales anterior to vent, the middle four larger than the lateral ones. Femoral pores poorly developed, in nonswollen pore scales mostly in linear contact; about 5 pores on left thigh and 10 on right. Pores do not extend onto preanal area.

Caudal scales disposed in transverse rows of uniformly rectangular scales all around tail. Caudal scales subimbricate, smooth except that some dorsals are weakly keeled on base of tail.

Forearms damaged. Dorsal surfaces of lower arm with large, smooth subimbricate scales; ventral side of lower arm with smaller scales. Hind limbs with large, smooth subimbricate to imbricate scales on anterior face of thigh; scales similar but smaller on ventral side of thigh. Dorsal and posterior sides of thighs, and dorsal surface of lower leg, pebbled with small, round and raised juxtaposed scales.

Ventral side of lower leg with large smooth imbricate scales.

Moderate-size scales atop hands and feet. Supradigital scales single; upper and lower ungual-sheath scales covering base of claws, leaving tips well exposed. Palms and soles with small, slightly raised juxtaposed scales. No enlarged thenar scale at base of pollex. Subdigital lamellae mostly single. Longest (4th) finger with 14 subdigital lamellae, longest (4th) toe with 17 subdigital lamellae.

COLORATION: In preservative (fig. 9), a conspicuous white dorsolateral stripe on each side, from eye to base of tail, set on ground color of rich dark brown. Middorsum pale brown, with an ill-defined dark brown vertebral streak. Head grayish brown, turning paler yellowish brown on snout and chin. An ill-defined pale blue stripe extending from corner of mouth through ear to arm insertion, this marking edged below by a brown line; lower side of neck pale blue with vestige of another brown line parallel to the one above it. Chest, belly, and lower sides light brownish gray, becoming whitish with faint pale brown mottling underneath hind legs and tail.

COMPARISONS

Anadia escalerae (fig. 9) resembles some specimens of *A. steyeri* and the holotype of *A. pariaensis* (fig. 10) in general color pattern. It especially resembles the holotype of *A. pariaensis* in possession of an azygous scale inserted between the paired prefrontals (cf. fig. 8 with Rivas et al., 1999: fig. 2). Nature of the median contact between prefrontals is used as a diagnostic character in *Anadia*, but separation by an azygous scale seems previously unreported. There are a number of differences separating the two specimens, including the following:

1. *A. escalerae* has weakly keeled dorsal scales, which distinguishes it from *A. pariaensis* and other congeners.
2. *A. escalerae* has a subocular scale prominently protruded downward to the lip, separating the 4th and 5th supralabials. The subocular above labials 4–5 lacks downward angularity in *A. pariaensis* (and the related *A. steyeri*).

TABLE 2
Measurements (in mm) and Scale Counts of
Holotype of *Anadia escalerae*, New Species

Specimen	EBRG 1998 ad. ♀
Snout-vent length (SVL)	63
Tail length	102+ (- tip)
Head length (oblique, snout-ear)	12.7
Greatest head width	7.2
Greatest head depth	4.5
Snout-axilla length	23
Neck length ^a	8.5
Trunk (axilla to groin)	34
Forelimb length ^b	14
Hind limb length ^b	21
Subdigital lamellae finger IV	14
Subdigital lamellae toe IV	17
Middorsal scales ^c	63
Ventrals, longitudinal rows ^d	12
Ventrals, transverse rows ^e	34
Scales around midbody ^f	40
Supralabials	7
Infralabials	5

^aLength of neck from posterior edge of ear to forearm held at right angle to body.

^bLimb length measured from axilla or groin to tip of claw of longest digit. (Owing to stiffness, the right forelimb length = sum of separate measurements of upper and lower limb.)

^cMiddorsal scales counted from postoccipitals to level of posterior edge of thigh held at right angle to body.

^dLongitudinal ventral rows counted at midbody (transverse ventral row 17) and including small ventrolateral rectangular plates.

^eTransverse rows of ventrals counted between collar and preanals.

^fScales around midbody counted at level of transverse ventral row 17.

3. *A. escalerae* has a well-defined row of about eight relatively small and medium-sized occipitals (postparietals) circling the common posterior margins of the interparietal and parietal plates. In contrast, *A. pariaensis* and *A. steyeri* have the interparietal and parietals in angular contact with four large postoccipitals in a less well-defined row (compare fig. 8 with Rivas et al., 1999: fig. 2 and Oftedal, 1974: fig. 14).
4. *A. pariaensis* and *A. steyeri* have a relatively wide frontal plate, which is laterally concave and narrow in *A. escalerae* (fig. 8).
5. The nasal scale fails to reach the rostral in *A. escalerae* (fig. 8), whereas it is in

contact with the rostral in *A. pariaensis* and *A. steyeri*.

6. Members of the third pair of genials are in narrow medial contact in *A. escalerae* (fig. 8), but are separated by a broad wedge of pregenials (3 scales across) in the *A. pariaensis* type.

Even without being able to assess extent of variation in any one character, these differences in total lead to the inescapable conclusion that the *Anadia* of La Escalera is specifically distinct from populations north of the Río Orinoco. This new lizard is a slender, attenuate species that seems to belong with *Anadia* sensu stricto as defined by the generic type (fig. 11). Despite the differences discussed above, *A. escalerae* may be most closely related to *A. pariaensis* from the Península de Paria—roughly 500 km NNW of La Escalera; the holotypes are of similar appearance (figs. 9, 10) and, even though it may prove to be a variable character, both share the highly unusual condition of an azygous scale separating the prefrontals.¹⁰

The slender habitus, weakly keeled scales, and coloration of *Anadia escalerae* readily distinguish it from its geographically nearest neighbor on the Chimantá massif (roughly 100 km SW of La Escalera). The unnamed Chimantá species is a much more robust lizard with a nearly uniform beige coloration (color photos in Gorzula, 1992: 310, under the nomen nudum “*A. breweri*”; also Gorzula and Señaris, 1999: 114–115, photo 88).

REMARKS

The type locality is on *La Escalera*—the steep ascent up the slope of Sierra de Lema to the northern edge of the elevated Gran Sabana (Bolívar State, on road from El Dorado to Santa Elena de Uairén). For maps and a description and photographs of the area, see Duellman (1997: 4–8); Gorzula and Señaris

¹⁰ An azygous scale separating the prefrontals seems to be absent or at least very rare among all other Cercosaurini. The type specimen of *Cercosaura argulus* has the prefrontals separated by an anterior extension of the frontal (Peters, “1862” [1863]: 184, pl. 1, fig. 3a; also Uzzell, 1973: 37). This appears to be an anomaly unrelated to the azygous scale in *Anadia*.

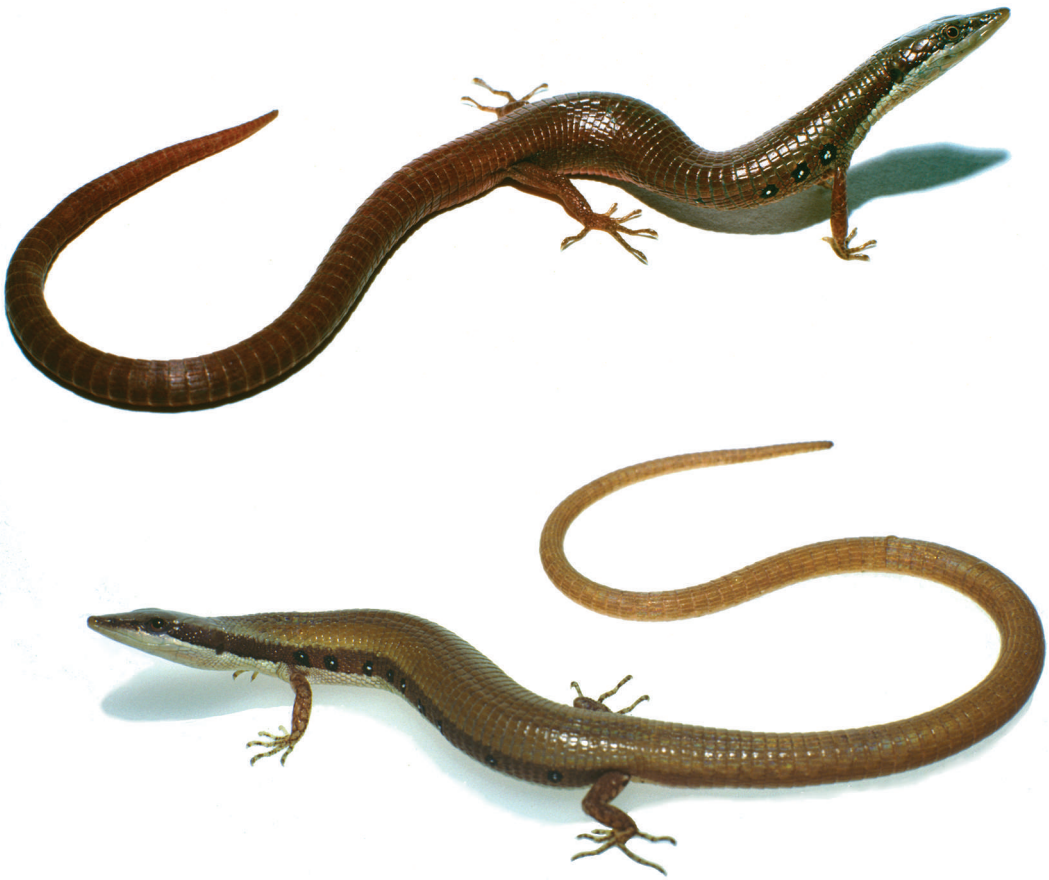


Fig. 11. Two microteiid showing typical habitus of the genus *Anadia* sensu stricto. **Upper:** *A. ocellata* Gray—the generic type species. An adult male from western Panama (AMNH R-114306, upper Río Chiriquí, Chiriquí, 1000 m). **Lower:** *A. vittata* Boulenger. An adult male from northwestern Colombia (AMNH R-124007, Puerto Mutis, Bahía Solano, Chocó). (From transparencies by C. W. Myers).

(1999: 249–250) provided brief notes on roadside localities.

The holotype was found dead by John Cadle, at an approximate elevation of 1430 m, at a campsite 3.8 km by road from the top of the Escalera (Cadle, personal commun.). According to Duellman (1997: 5), the elevation is “1270 m at the crest of the road [which then] drops only about 50 m to the nearly flat Gran Sabana;” Gorzula and Señaris (1999: 250, locality U-055) gave a higher elevation of 1340 m on the road “at beginning of altiplancie, topography relatively flat.” The elevations recorded by Cadle and Duellman, and probably by Gorzula, were obtained with handheld altimeters; unless

adjustment is made for daily atmospheric changes, altimeter errors exceeding ± 100 m are commonplace in highland areas.

Cadle (personal commun.) described the type locality as a fine forest with a very high canopy and with epiphytes covering everything. Orchids seemed scarce, but ferns, bromeliads, and lianas were abundant. There was heavy leaf litter and many rotten logs.

Several additional specimens of this species were collected on *La Escalera* by Alfredo Paolillo and cataloged in the Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, but those specimens seemingly were lost while on loan (F.J. Bisbal, personal commun.).

Anadia blakei Schmidt, 1932

Figures 12–14

Anadia blakei Schmidt, 1932: 161–162 (holotype FMNH 17795, an adult female from “camp at altitude of 5,000 feet [1524 m] on Mount Turumiquire, [= Cerro Turumiquire, Estado Sucre], Venezuela. Collected March 10, 1932 by E. R. Blake”). Oftedal, 1974: 250–252 (generic revision). Peters and Donoso-Barros, 1970: 40).

Anadia marmorata: Rivas and Oliveros, 1997: 69 (their specimen, EBRG 2746, is described below).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIMEN

The specimen (EBRG 2746) is an adult male from Cerro Humo 900 m elevation, Parque Nacional Península de Paria, Estado Sucre. Collected August 22, 1992 by Ramón Rivero (field no. RAR-1093).

HABITUS AND PROPORTIONS: Compared with most other species of *Anadia* (e.g., figs. 9–11), *Anadia blakei* is a relatively heavy-bodied lizard. The new specimen (fig. 12) is an adult male 91 mm SVL + 157 mm tail = 248 mm total length. The snout is attenuate and dorsally flattened, appearing nearly flat in profile. Head length 26% of SVL, 1.5 times longer than wide, 1.3 times wider than high; head swollen across temporal region (probably a secondary sex character) and distinctly wider than neck. Neck 51% of head length, 27% of trunk length. Snout-axilla length 89% of trunk length, 43% of SVL. Body wider than deep. Tail rounded. Limbs pentadactyl, all digits clawed; finger III nearly as long as finger IV, toe IV distinctly longer than toe III. Forelimb 29% of SVL, 58% of trunk length; hind leg 34% of SVL, 69% of trunk length; longest digits of appressed limbs overlap. Measurements are given in table 3.

TONGUE AND DENTITION: Tongue lanceolate, pale gray anteriorly. Upper surface of tongue behind fork covered with imbricate scalelike papillae (proximal part of tongue not examined). Anteriorly converging (chevron-like) infralingual plicae present.

Anterior maxillary and dentary teeth nearly conical in profile, becoming weakly bicuspid posteriorly (with a very small cusp on anterior face of tooth). Teeth with a slight curvature mediad and tending to be largest posteriorly, but

without definite gradation in size. Large and small teeth in close proximity even anteriorly.

SCUTELLATION: Dorsum of head with normal complement of *Anadia* head plates (Oftedal, 1974: fig. 1) except that frenocular is lacking in this specimen (fused with loreal). Rostral plate much wider than deep, in broad contact with nasal, laterally in contact with first supralabial, dorsally in contact with large frontonasal. Frontonasal pentagonal, with slightly convex anterior edge and pointed posterior edge. Paired prefrontals in relatively broad contact. Frontal hexagonal, widest anteriorly. Paired frontoparietals with long medial suture. Three supraoculars, anterior one largest; a tiny presupraocular on left side adjacent to first superciliary, between prefrontal and first supraocular. Interparietal hexagonal, much longer than wide. Parietals much wider than interparietal but not extending as far posteriad. Four large occipitals (postparietals) behind interparietal and parietals. Four median postoccipitals behind median pair of occipitals, larger than other dorsal neck scales.

Nasal scale entire, nostril situated in center. Nasal scale anteriorly narrowed, in broad contact with rostral anteriorly and loreal posteriorly. Loreal large, in broad contact with first superciliary and supralabials 2–3. Frenocular absent, apparently fused with loreal. One anteriorly pointed preocular and two small postoculars. First superciliary (or “presuperciliary”) large, followed by five shorter superciliaries. No small azygous scales between superciliaries and supraoculars. Suboculars small and narrow, not forming a continuous series under eye. Eight supralabials, first seven large, the eighth small.

Upper eyelids with 10/8 ciliaries, lower eyelids with 11/12. Palpebral disk lightly pigmented, its moderately large scales not forming a median window of regular-sized panes.

Temporal scales relatively small and subequal, juxtaposed, smooth, with raised rounded surfaces. Ear opening a vertical ovoid, edged with small pebblelike scales; tympanum recessed, transparent.

Underside of head with eight infralabials on each side (last two small). Large mental followed by larger postmental in lateral contact with first two infralabials. Three

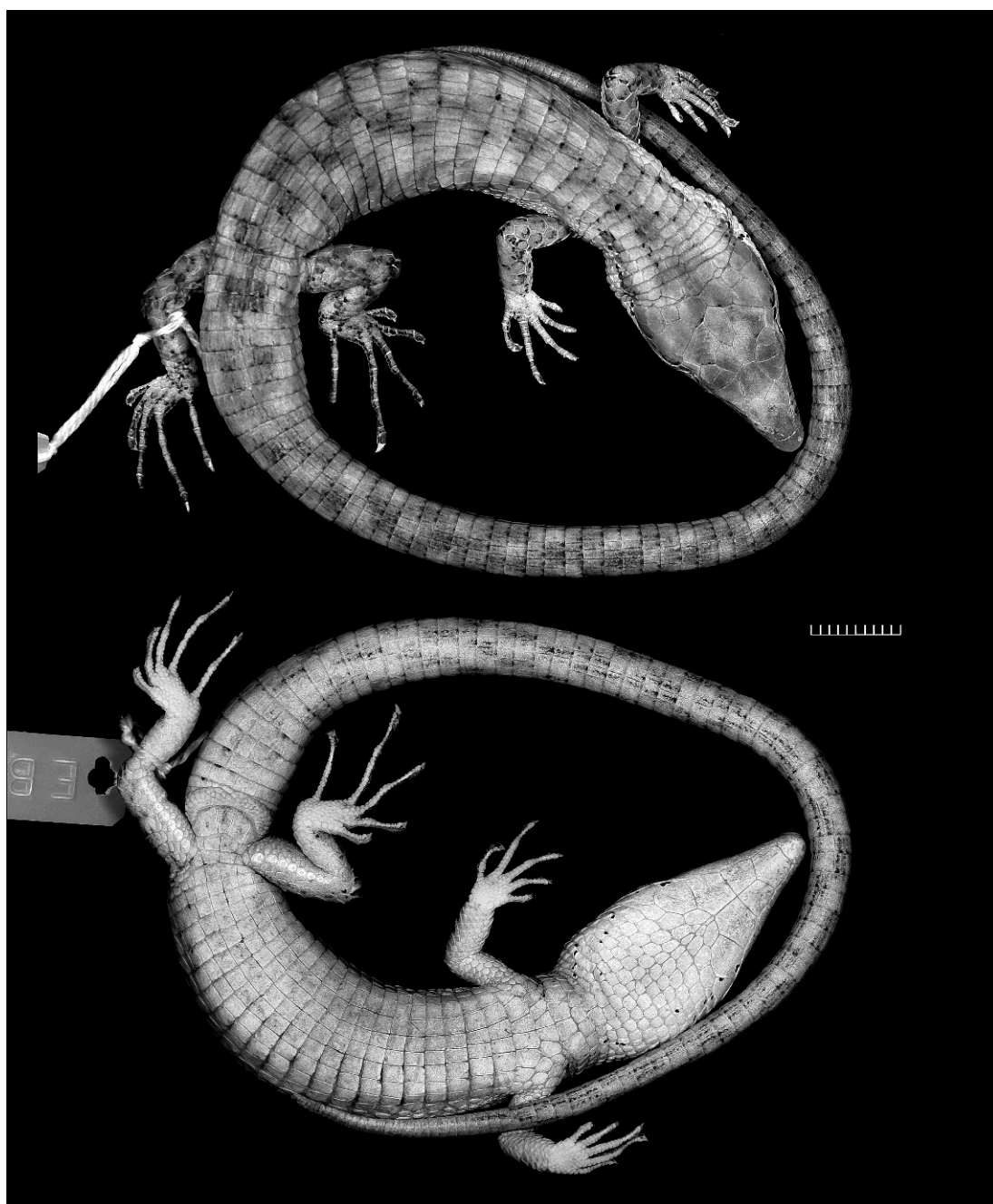


Fig. 12. *Anadia blakei* Schmidt. Dorsal and ventral views of male specimen (EBRG 2746) from Cerro Humo, Peninsula de Paria, Estado Sucre. Scale line = 10 mm.

pairs of large genials in lateral contact with infralabials 2–5; first two pairs of genials in broad median contact, third pair broadly separated by median wedge of gular scales.

One large postgenial on each side, in contact with last genial and in point contact with infralabial 5. Gular scales of moderate size, flat surfaced, juxtaposed. Gulars arranged in

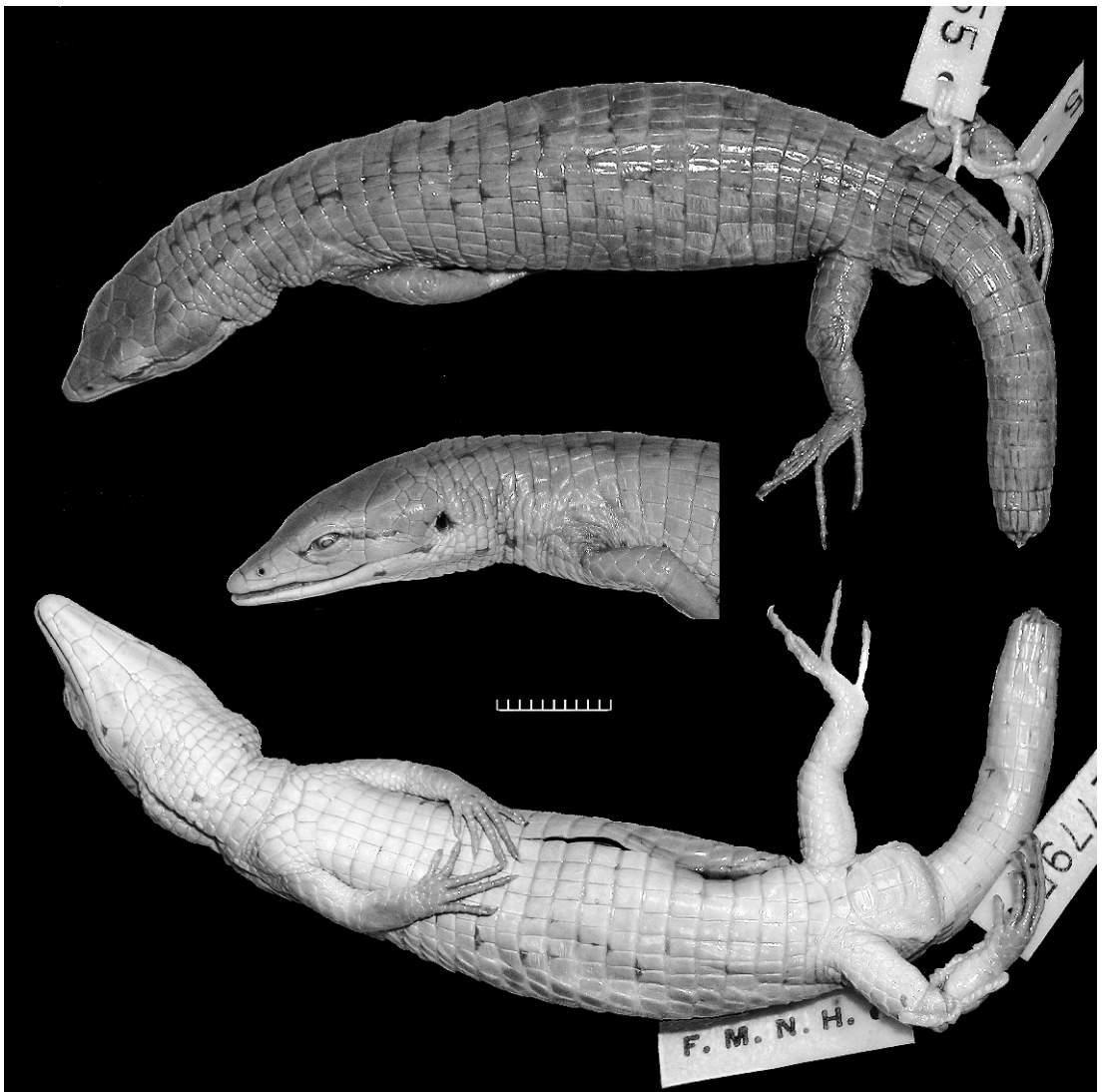


Fig. 13. *Anadia blakei* Schmidt. Views of the female holotype (FMNH 17795), showing habitus and color pattern in preservative. Scale line = 10 mm. (Photographs courtesy of Alan Resetar, Field Museum of Natural History).

transverse rows of subequal scales, culminating in three well-defined collar rows of larger scales. Side of neck between ear and collar pebbled with subequal, rounded juxtaposed scales.

Middorsal scales 30 (table 3: note c). Dorsal scales smooth, subimbricate to imbricate, with flat surfaces. Dorsal body scales rectangular (a few irregularly shaped), longer than wide, in transverse rows only. Lateral scales similar to

dorsals but smaller and somewhat variable in shape.

Ventral scales nearly square, shorter than rectangular dorsals, smooth, subimbricate, arranged in both transverse and longitudinal rows. About nine longitudinal rows of ventrals at midbody (but ventrals merge in size and shape with lateral scales, so that any count is subjective) and 23 transverse rows between collar and preanal scales.

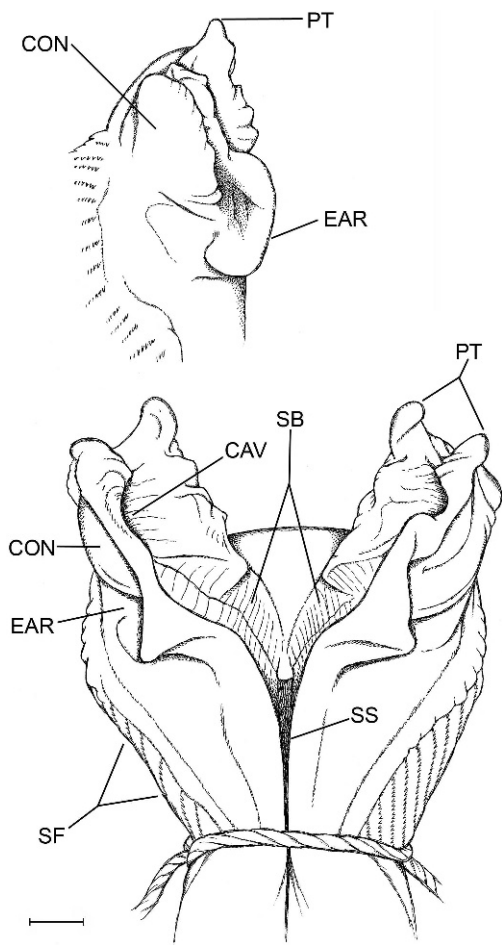


Fig. 14. Hemipenis of *Anadia blakei* Schmidt. Manually everted right organ of EBRG 2746, showing distal part of sulcate side; inset at top shows lateral view of left lobe. On the asulcate side of the hemipenis (not shown), the spinulate branches of the chevrons extend transversely across the organ as medioproximal flounces below a large nude area. (The more basal section of this hemipenis was not recovered; see text.) Abbreviations: CAV, concavity holding terminus of sulcus-spermaticus branch; CON, convexity behind the concavity; EAR, earlike structure proximal to the convexity; PT, papillate tips at apices of each lobe; SB, branch of sulcus spermaticus; SF, spinulate flounces; SS, sulcus spermaticus. Scale line = 1 mm.

Two anterior rows of paired preanal scales. Five marginal preanal scales anterior to vent, the three middle ones larger than the lateral ones. Femoral pores weakly developed, slight-

TABLE 3
Measurements (in mm) and Scale Counts of New Specimen of *Anadia blakei* Schmidt, 1932

Specimen	EBRG 2746 ad. ♂
Snout-vent length (SVL)	91
Tail length	157
Head length (oblique, snout-ear)	24
Greatest head width	16
Greatest head depth	12
Snout-axilla length	40
Neck length ^a	12.3
Trunk (axilla to groin)	45
Forelimb length ^b	26
Hind limb length ^b	31
Subdigital lamellae finger IV	15
Subdigital lamellae toe IV	20
Middorsal scales ^c	30
Ventrals, longitudinal rows ^d	9
Ventrals, transverse rows ^e	23
Scales around midbody ^f	28
Supralabials	8
Infralabials	8

^aLength of neck from posterior edge of ear to forearm held at right angle to body.

^bLimb length measured from axilla or groin to tip of claw of longest digit. (Owing to stiffness, the right forelimb length = sum of separate measurements of upper and lower limb.)

^cMiddorsal scales counted from postoccipitals to level of posterior edge of thigh held at right angle to body.

^dLongitudinal ventral rows counted at midbody (at transverse ventral row 12). Count is approximate because of size gradation between ventral and ventrolateral scales.

^eTransverse rows of ventrals counted between collar and first row (of 3) of preanals.

^fScales around midbody counted at level of transverse ventral row 12.

ly swollen pore scales in linear contact; eight pores on each thigh (including a barely discernible distal pore on left). Pores do not extend onto preanal area.

Caudal scales arranged in rows of regular width around tail, the scales disposed in transverse rows of uniformly rectangular scales on dorsal and lateral surfaces and in both transverse and longitudinal rows of larger rectangular scales ventrally. Caudal scales subimbricate, smooth.

Dorsal surfaces of upper and lower arms with large, smooth subimbricate scales; ventral sides with smaller juxtaposed scales. Hind limbs with large, smooth subimbricate to

imbricate scales dorsally, the scales becoming much smaller on posterior face of thigh. Ventral side of lower leg with large, smooth, imbricate scales.

Moderate-size scales atop hands and feet. Supradigital scales single; upper and lower ungual-sheath scales covering base of claws, leaving tips well exposed. Palms and soles with small, slightly raised juxtaposed scales. No enlarged thenar scale at base of pollex. Subdigital lamellae on fingers mostly single, with a few basal ones doubled; subdigital lamellae on toes double on basal halves, single distally. Longest (4th) finger with 15 subdigital lamellae, longest (4th) toe with 20 subdigital lamellae.

COLORATION: In preservative (fig. 12) brown with grayish suffusions and indefinite black markings. See Comparisons below.

HEMIPENIS: The right retracted hemipenis of EBRG 2746 was removed for manual eversion and study especially of apical configuration; owing to misjudgment while attempting to minimize destructive dissection, the base of the tail was insufficiently opened and the organ was transversely incised an unknown distance above the base. Manual eversion was more difficult than expected owing to the stiffness of the spinulate flounces. The organ consequently was softened in a 3% solution of KOH for a total of 29.5 hours, in four sessions spaced over several days; it was stored in diluted glycerin between KOH immersions (Myers and Cadle, 2003: 300). The following description excludes the unrecovered basal part of the organ.

The hemipenis is distinctly bilobed with papillate tips (fig. 14). The broad medial parts of both the sulcate and distal part of the asulcate sides of the organ are nude; the nude area on the asulcate side extends into the crotch. Laterally on each side is a close-set series of proximally pointed chevron-shaped flounces bearing comblike rows of minute spinules; the branches of the chevrons are unequal, those on the asulcate side shorter. Proximally, the branches of the chevrons extend transversely across the asulcate side below the large asulcate nude area (not figured, but see "medioproximal asulcate flounces" defined under Notes on Hemipenial Variation in the Gymnophthalmidae).

The sulcus spermaticus runs a medial course and bifurcates centripetally as it enters the lobular crotch; each branch then extends distally between raised walls of stiff tissue, to terminate near the end of the lobe in a concavity below a pair of large flat apical papillae. The floor of a sulcus branch is broad, especially proximally, and transversely ridged for its entire course.

In lateral view of a lobe (fig. 14, inset), the raised tissue wall that flanks the sulcus branch is convex above, which reflects the opposite-side concavity that receives the end of the branch. Proximal to this lateral convexity, the side of the raised tissue wall is concave and curved in an earlike shape. The short, distal chevrons flank the base of the lobe, but the asulcate side of the lobe is nude, continuous with the bare crotch and distal part of the asulcate side.

COMPARISONS

The male specimen from Cerro Humo compares favorably with photographs of the female holotype¹¹ from Cerro Turimiquire, except in having a noticeably wider head (cf. figs. 12, 13), which reflects male sexual dimorphism (Oftedal, 1974: 250). The new specimen lacks a frenocular, agreeing with a published figure of the right side of the holotype (Oftedal, 1974: fig. 20B); but a triangular frenocular is present on the left side of the holotype (fig. 13).

Both specimens are brown with some inconspicuous black flecking. The holotype (fig. 13) has a weak, black postocular line extending toward the ear and the hint of a pair of parallel black lines atop the neck. In the Cerro Humo specimen the black postocular line extends brokenly through the top of the ear, thence rising slightly to connect with one of the parallel lines atop the neck; additionally there is a punctuated black line extending from the mouth and across the lower edge of the ear onto the neck, giving the appearance of a black-edged pale postocular stripe ending on

¹¹ Oftedal (1974: table 13) cited this specimen as male. However, Schmidt's (1932: 161) original designation as "adult female" is supported by its relatively narrow head and nonswollen tail base (fig. 13), as compared with an adult male (fig. 12) of identical size (91 mm SVL).

the shoulder. The Cerro Humo specimen is indefinitely suffused with gray above; the underside of the head is whitish, becoming very pale brown over the venter and light brown with grayish suffusions underneath the tail.

Robust species such as *Anadia blakei* and *A. marmorata* are markedly different in habitus from the slightly built, attenuate lizards usually thought of as *Anadia* (compare figs. 9–11 with figs. 12–13). The monophyly of the genus remains to be established.

REMARKS

The new specimen of *Anadia blakei* was found by Ramón Rivero on a palm tree at 900 m on Cerro Humo. It extends the known range approximately 160 km eastward from the type locality at about 1500 m on Cerro Turimiquire. The species has also been reported from Cerro Negro, Caripe, roughly 60 km E of Cerro Turimiquire in Estado Monagas (Oftedal, 1974).

Because of continuing research carried out on the Turimiquire massif and Península de Paria, it is apparent that this region has high diversity and endemism. Even though the region is still poorly known, it appears to be an area of biogeographic importance. The Turimiquire massif and the Península de Paria contain endemic elements, as well as an array of faunal and floral elements that seem to be associated with those of the central coastal range to the west, the islands of Trinidad and Tobago to the east, and the Guayana Shield and Amazonia to the south (Steyermark, 1974; Schargel et al., 2005). Because of the key location, better knowledge of the herpetofauna of these mountains should contribute to an understanding of the evolutionary history of northern South America. Furthermore, the pressures of habitat destruction continue to impact this region dramatically. These effects are compounded by the observation that many of the known species of amphibians and reptiles are naturally highly restricted in distribution. This is particularly important for Turimiquire, which has been more impacted by varied anthropogenic activity (e.g., deforestation at all elevations, radio-communication activities, and agricul-

ture in the main basin), yet receives little government protection (zona protectora Macizo del Turimiquire).

We fear that without expedient work, much of the unique herpetofauna of Turimiquire and the Península de Paria will be lost before it can be properly assessed—such a loss would be highly lamentable. *Anadia blakei* has been included under the category of vulnerable in the third edition of the *Libro Rojo de la Fauna Venezolana* (“Red Book of the Venezuelan Fauna”), along with other reptiles endemic to the Turimiquire massif, such as *Mabuya croizati* and *Atractus matthewi* (Rivas et al., 2008).

At the moment only two species are endemic and present in the forest of both systems, namely *Anadia blakei* and an undescribed species of *Gonatodes* (Walter Schargel, personal commun.). Genera such as *Riama*, however, are represented by separate species in these two systems. *Riama* sp. is restricted to the Turimiquire summit above 2000 m (the maximum elevation on this mountain is 2400 m); *R. rhodogaster* occurs in cloud forest of the Península de Paria near Las Melenas on the approach to Cerro Humo, at about 700 m elevation (the maximum elevation for the peninsula is 1371 m on Cerro Humo (Steyermark, 1973).

NOTES ON HEMIPENIAL VARIATION IN THE GYMNOPTHALMIDAE

INTRODUCTION

Hemipenial morphology of the Gymnophthalmidae has taxonomic potential that was unexplored before the 1960s and 1970s, when Thomas Uzzell published a series of revisionary studies that included descriptions of unevverted hemipenes (especially Uzzell, 1973: 40–46). He removed, split open, and stained unevverted organs, showing that, in addition to various small spines, the hemipenes of many (most) microteiid genera have facing series of oblique or chevron-shaped flounces that bear comblike rows of calcareous spinules. The complex folding in the lobes at the tip of the unevverted hemipenis was, however, not amenable to study by dissection, and the spinule-bearing flounces on the body of organ were characterized as being in

pouches or pockets.¹² After inflated hemipenes became available, the spinule-bearing flounces could be seen as protruding from the surface of the everted organ (illustrations in: Donnelly et al., 1992: fig. 3; Harris and Ayala, 1987: fig. 6; Kizirian, 1995: fig. 4; 1996: figs. 6, 10, 19, 23; Kizirian and Coloma, 1991: fig. 2; Köhler and Lehr, 2004: figs. 3, 6, 9; Myers and Donnelly, 1996: fig. 20; 2008: figs. 57, 59; Presch, 1978: figs. 1–8¹³). But note that flounces lack spinules in some taxa (Harris, 1994: figs. 5, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24; Kizirian, 1996: 141).

Harris (1994: 228) studied some retracted gymnophthalmid hemipenes “by inverting them with forceps through a lengthwise incision made in the sulcus spermaticus.” To carry that a step further, retracted gymnophthalmid hemipenes could be removed from preserved specimens, softened, manually everted, and inflated with petroleum jelly or other substance, following techniques used for squamates generally (e.g., see Myers and Cadle, 2003; Ziegler and Böhme, 1996). However, the spinulate flounces of gymnophthalmids such as *Anadia blakei* can be somewhat of an impediment to manual eversion (see page 23). Furthermore, many gymnophthalmids are very small lizards that have correspondingly tiny hemipenes, requiring care, steady hands, patience, and practice—the last not to be gained by dissection of unique specimens. Laboratory eversions of

retracted hemipenes from preserved specimens may have a smaller (less expanded) circumference than organs everted at time of death, but the terminal morphology can still be elucidated in ways not possible by dissection.

The published figures cited above were mostly of hemipenes everted at time of preservation, although in a few cases organs were softened in a solution of KOH and further inflated to test whether the apices had been fully everted. Unfortunately, collectors often fail to obtain complete eversions of gymnophthalmid hemipenes, most often perhaps because the retractor muscles are not sufficiently relaxed. The following field techniques are useful for field preparation of squamate hemipenes generally:

It is very useful and sometimes critically important for the muscles of the freshly-killed snake [or lizard] to become completely relaxed before injecting the tail base In order not to burst a small hemipenis nearing maximum inflation, a jeweler's loupe may be used to monitor the everting apex—in which case it is advisable to protect one's eyes by filling the syringe with water, which also will lessen skin exposure to formalin ... The initial use of water seems not to affect the subsequent formalin-fixation of delicate hemipenial tissue and may also minimize retraction or shrinkage of the retractor muscle [It is] particularly important that the retractor muscles be allowed to become completely relaxed after injection of diluted sodium pentobarbital (Nembutal) or other killing agent ... waiting the better part of an hour before everting hemipenes of rare [specimens] ... placing specimens, especially small ones, in a jar or plastic bag with some water or damp paper towels will prevent desiccation during the wait. (Myers and Cadle, 2003: 298)

Hemipenes everted completely (or nearly completely) in the field can later be prepared for study and illustration by techniques reviewed by Myers and Cadle (2003). Lizard and snake hemipenes occur in an extraordinary variety of shapes and sizes, and they continue to yield new morphological features of taxonomic interest. Although we speculate

¹² The pouches or pockets noted by Uzzell presumably correspond to basinlike sections of the hemipenial wall that disappear owing to differential tissue expansion during eversion. They must not be confused with the “hemipenial pockets” characterizing some squamates. These retain identity in both retracted and everted states.

¹³ Presch's (1978) figs. show some interesting configurations, but his drawings must be interpreted with caution. Some organs are incompletely everted, which led to serious misinterpretation in at least one case (Myers and Donnelly, 2001: 48, footnote 21). As used by Presch, “dorsal” and “ventral” sides of everted hemipenes are equivalent to asulcate and sulcate sides, respectively. Dorsal and ventral are appropriate descriptors for retracted hemipenes of squamates, but eversion sometimes is accompanied by notable changes in the relative positioning of various structures.

Presch's figs. 1–2 and associated description of *Gymnophthalmus* hemipenes deserve special note. The “elongated finger-like projections (villi)” and “fleshy protuberances” presumably are in some way homologous with the chevron-shaped folds of other gymnophthalmids, but their appearance is strikingly different.

on the functional significance of some hemipenial structures, we recognize that we know very little about the actual shapes or degrees of expansion attained by hemipenes constrained within cloacae (the shapes of which also are subject to rarely analyzed interspecific and even intraspecific variation).

The following topics cover some aspects of hemipenial morphology that are relevant to gymnophthalmid systematics. Most character states cannot yet be adequately polarized.

COMBLIKE SPINULATE FLOUNCES

Examination of specimens and published illustrations of gymnophthalmid hemipenes shows that the comblike rows of calcareous spinules occur in varying configurations that differ between species and probably genera. One difference involves presence or absence of a distinct set of **medioproximal asulcate flounces** (MPAF), which are short transverse or chevron-shaped spinulate plicae proximal to the median nude space¹⁴ on the asulcate side of the hemipenis. These plicae may connect laterally with other spinulate plicae or they may be separate, as in figure 15. They are shown as chevron shaped on retracted organs figured by Uzzell (e.g., 1973: 44, fig. 17), but shape conceivably changes to domelike or straight during eversion. In any case, the medioproximal asulcate flounces are transversely more or less straight in *Anadia blakei* (not illustrated in fig. 14), *A. ocellata* (fig. 15), and *A. pamploensis* (Harris and Ayala, 1986, fig. 6).

The medioproximal asulcate flounces (MPAF) are shown on most gymnophthalmid hemipenes illustrated. They are slightly dome shaped in *Cercosaura goeleti*, but it is not certain that the MPAF are spinulate in this species (the other, chevron-shaped flounces of *C. goeleti* have minute spinules “embedded or feebly protruding at best” fide Myers and Donnelly, 1996: 29, fig. 20). Medioproximal asulcate flounces are lacking in some taxa, however, including *Euspondylus auyanensis* of this paper (fig. 6), *Arthrosaura synaptolepis* and *A. montigena* (Donnelly et al., 1992: fig. 3;

Myers and Donnelly, 2008: fig. 57), and *Neusticurus rudis* (Myers and Donnelly, 2008: fig. 59).

MORPHOLOGY OF BILOBED SECTION

Many (if not most) gymnophthalmids have bilobed hemipenes. Uzzell (1973: 40–41) understandably “placed little emphasis on variation” in the complex folding of the retracted lobes. Indeed, the apices of the lobes are often difficult to interpret even when inflated, in part because it may be impossible to determine whether the tiny lobes are completely everted (especially when one is preparing a specimen under field conditions!).

Nonetheless, the lobes and intervening crotch are a rich source of characters and are worth detailed attention, as shown by the following examples. In *Arthrosaura synaptolepis* the lobes are terminally flattened, with disclike apices and, in the crotch, a pronounced bumplike structure marking the division of the sulcus spermaticus (Donnelly et al., 1992: fig. 3). In contrast, *A. montigena* has flounces of comblike spinulate flounces extending well onto the (fully everted?) lobes and there is a distinct, relatively deep hole (the “orificium”) in the lobular crotch (Myers and Donnelly, 2008: 96, fig. 57). Raised tissue at the sulcus division seems not uncommon on gymnophthalmid hemipenes, but the orificium, as interpreted, is a seemingly unique structure among lizards and snakes.

As shown in many illustrations, the everted apices of gymnophthalmid hemipenes often seem to be complexly and very irregularly folded, but this bears close consideration. If the lobes are fully inflated, some pattern may be discernible in the folding and orientation of the sulcus spermaticus (itself often broad and indistinctly bifurcated). An example is provided by the new *Euspondylus auyanensis*, which at first glance seemed to have commonplace lobes terminating in folds resembling little hills and valleys. The sulcate face of each lobe, however, bears an easily overlooked, shallow rimmed space or “basin,” here interpreted as a possible concentration area for seminal fluid (figs. 6–7 and associated text).

The sulcus spermaticus normally bifurcates at the median crotch. The course of the two

¹⁴ The median nude space of the asulcate side of the hemipenis was termed “median welt” by Uzzell because of its appearance in the retracted hemipenis. It expands to smooth tissue on eversion.

branches is not always obvious, although the tissue floor is usually smooth, flat, and unmarked. The sulcus branches of *Anadia blakei*, however, are unusually wide and bear a cross-lined pattern of minute ridges. Seminal fluid presumably flows into facing cuplike depressions near the tips of the lobes (fig. 14), very different in position from the concentration areas suggested above for *Euspondylus auyanensis* and below for *Anadia ocellata*.

NONSPINULATE “NUDE” HEMIPENES

The genera *Alopoglossus*, *Ptychoglossus*, *Adercosaurus*, and *Ecpleopus* have spineless hemipenes (see also *Neusticurus* below). The asulcate sides of the organs of the first three genera bear nonspinulate tissue ridges or flounces that are transversely aligned or dome shaped (rather than oblique and chevron shaped). In *Ecpleopus*, however, even the flounces are lacking (Uzzell, 1969: 8, fig. 3).

Harris (1994: 272) observed that the hemipenis of *Ptychoglossus* “has [nonspinulate] flounces of the form found in macroteiids and the closely related *Alopoglossus*, a primitive condition among microteiids.” Based on this and other aspects of morphology, Harris suggested that these two genera possibly comprise a sister group to all other microteiids. Harris’ hypothesis was not cited but was nonetheless corroborated by subsequent molecular analyses. Pellegrino et al. (2001) found *Alopoglossus* to be the sister taxon to all other gymnophthalmids and erected the subfamily Alopoglossinae for it. Castoe et al. (2004) corrected an error in the Pellegrino et al. data set and added *Ptychoglossus* to the Alopoglossinae.

Castoe et al. (2004: 465) were “unable to place *Adercosaurus* Myers and Donnelly, 2001, definitively in a subfamily because we were unable to examine specimens [the unique specimen had been transferred from AMNH to EBRG in Venezuela] ... this genus may belong in the Alopoglossinae, the Ecpleopinae, or the Cercosaurini.” However, the Cercosaurini can be reasonably excluded because *Adercosaurus* lacks oblique or chevron-shaped spinulate flounces; the nonspinulate flounces are transversely dome shaped (Myers and Donnelly, 2001: fig. 39).

Various genera in the classifications of Pellegrino et al. (2001) and Castoe et al. (2004) lack DNA data and are provisionally placed to subfamily based on resemblances or previous associations. We therefore feel no restraint in provisionally assigning *Adercosaurus* to the Alopoglossinae because of its hemipenial, lingual, and physiognomic resemblances to *Ptychoglossus*.

The recently described *Kaieteurosaurus* Kok (2005) from Guyana is another monotypic genus known from a single (female) specimen. Although differing in significant features of scutellation, *Kaieteurosaurus* shares with *Adercosaurus* and *Riolama* remarkable resemblances in dorsal tongue morphology (anterior and posterior plicae separated by median section of scalelike papillae) and ventral coloration (dark or dark-edged ventral scales with pale centers). We suspect that *Riolama* is currently misplaced in the Cercosaurini and that molecular and hemipenial data will eventually confirm that both it and *Kaieteurosaurus* belong with *Adercosaurus* in the Alopoglossinae. However, the lingual morphology of *Adercosaurus*, *Kaieteurosaurus*, and *Riolama* is shared by *Ecpleopus* (Ecpleopinae), which also shares with *Kaieteurosaurus* the unusual gymnophthalmid condition of hexagonal ventral scales. *Adercosaurus*, *Kaieteurosaurus*, and *Riolama* are genera endemic to the western part of the Guayana (Guiana) Shield, whereas *Ecpleopus* is endemic to the Brazilian Shield. It remains to be determined whether the complete lack of flounces on the nude hemipenis of *Ecpleopus* is primitive or derived.

COMMENTS ON *NEUSTICURUS*

The genus *Neusticurus* sensu stricto (fide Doan and Castoe, 2005: 409–411) is excluded from the above category of genera characterized by nonspinulate “nude” hemipenes—even though it is thought to lack calcareous spinules on the flounces. Most or all the five species (*bicarinatus*, *medemi*, *racenisi*, *rudis*, *tatei*) currently included in *Neusticurus* have very well-developed flounces that are similar in outward appearance to those of most other gymnophthalmids. The flounces, which are reflexed into typical chevron shapes, contain “denser

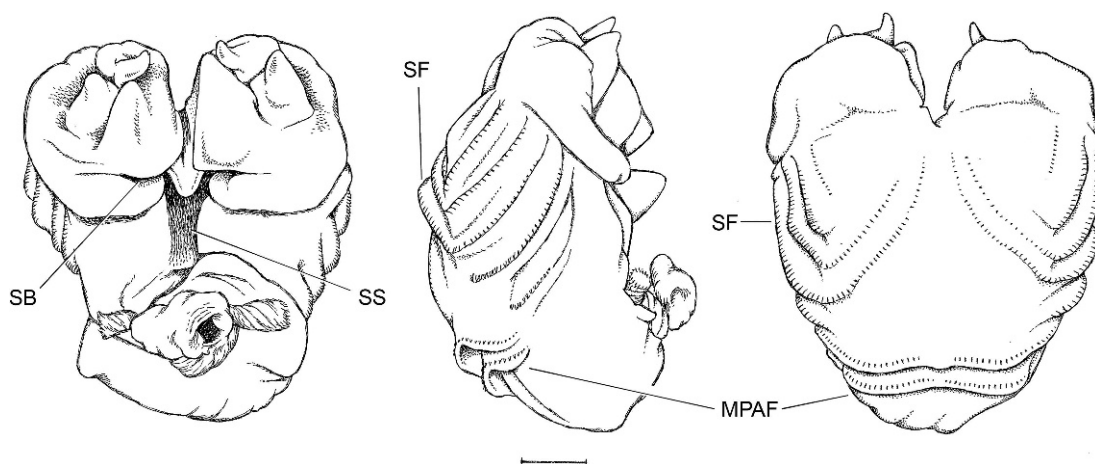


Fig. 15. Hemipenis of *Anadia ocellata*. Field-everted left organ of AMNH R-129779. **Left:** sulcate side. **Center:** lateral view, turned with sulcate side facing to right. **Right:** asulcate side. MPAF, medioproximal asulcate spinulate flounces; SB, branch of sulcus spermaticus; SF, spinulate flounces; SS, sulcus spermaticus. Scale line = 1 mm.

supporting areas” (fide Uzzell, 1966: 311, for *bicarinatus*, *rudis*, and *tatei*). According to Uzzell, the supporting structures of the flounces (sometimes irregularly shaped) do not stain with alizarin red S.

A simple loss of calcification as an evolutionary event seems likely to have occurred if the supporting structures are homologous with calcareous spinules, which looks to be the case with *Neusticurus rudis*. Myers and Donnelly (2008: 99) described and illustrated the hemipenis of *N. rudis* as having comblike rows of “minute, presumably mineralized spinules,” but the tiny spinulelike structures indicated in their illustration (of the left organ from AMNH R-140208) appear non-calcareous after staining with alizarin red S in 2009 (following the method of Uzzell, 1973: 40–41).

HEMIPENIS OF *ANADIA OCELLATA*

The organ illustrated in figure 15 shows several hemipenial features mentioned above. The left field-everted hemipenis of AMNH R-129779 is a tiny bilobed organ 6 mm long in sulcate view and 5 mm across. Owing to differential tissue expansion during eversion, the severed end lies not at the proximal base but higher on the sulcate side. An everted left organ from a second specimen (AMNH R-

114306) is very similar but slightly less inflated. Both specimens are from western Panama.

There are three stout, soft-tissue papillae atop each lobe; the medially positioned papilla has an elongated crested apex, paralleling the one on the opposite lobe. The sulcus spermaticus bifurcates at a ridge of raised tissue in the crotch. Each sulcus branch turns sharply laterad, running a short course up onto a broad collar flanking the sulcate sides of the apical papillae. Seminal fluid conceivably pockets in a deep depression surrounding the lateralmost papilla (suggested especially by the appearance of the less fully inflated hemipenis from AMNH R-114306).

There are several chevron-shaped flounces on the asulcate side below each lobe and, below those, two additional oblique flounces positioned more laterally. There are two transversely aligned, very pronounced medio-proximal asulcate flounces that do not connect with the single lateral flounces.

The two organs discussed above are the ones mentioned by Myers and Donnelly (2001: 49) as falsifying Presch’s (1978: fig. 6) description of a bulbous, nonlobed nude hemipenis. The latter (under the synonymous name *A. metallica*) appears to have been the proximal part of an incompletely everted organ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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