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AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE SPECIES-GROUP NAMES APPLIED TO THE LIZARD GENUS *SCELOPORUS*

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RESUMEN

Se presenta una lista alfabética de todos los nombres (196) de especies y subespecies aplicados o que han sido propuestos para las lagartijas del género *Sceloporus.* Esta lista incluye: la cita original, persona que propuso el nombre, localidad tipo, el nombre común en inglés, estado actual, prioridad de la combinación, grupo al que se asigna y etimología. Se han admitido como válidos 23 grupos de especies, 91 especies (66 monotípicas) y 153 especies y subespecies.
Palabras clave: *Sceloporus*, nombres propuestos, estado actual.

ABSTRACT

An alphabetically-arranged list of all (196) species-group names ever proposed or used in the genus *Sceloporus* is presented, with citations of the original proposal, onomatophore, type locality, English standard names, current status, combination priority, group assignment, and etymology. Twenty-three species groups, 91 species (66 monotypic) and 153 species- group names are recognized as valid.
Key words: *Sceloporus*, proposed names, current status.

INTRODUCTION

The present compilation deals primarily with the species-group names proposed in the genus *Sceloporus*. However, it should be noted that the genus itself has been given five names, in chronological order as follows.

Sceloporus Wiegmann, 1828: 369. Type *Sceloporus torquatus* by subsequent designation (Wiegmann, 1834: 18).

Tropidolepis Cuvier, 1829: 39. Type *Agama undulata* Daudin (=*Stellio undulatus* Bosc and Daudin in Sonnini and Latreille), by monotypy (=*Sceloporus undulatus undulatus*).

Lopherpes Rafinesque, 1832: 143. Type *Lopherpes dicyanelus* Rafinesque, by monotypy (=*Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*). *Lopherpes* was suggested as a subgenus of *Stellio,* but adoption at that level was not clear.

Lysoptychus Cope, 1888: 397. Type *Lysoptychus lateralis*, by monotypy (=*Sceloporus variabilis marmoratus*).

Sator Dickerson, 1919: 468. Type species *Sator grandaevus* Dickerson, by original designation (= *Sceloporus grandaevus* (Dickerson)).

Several species-group names in *Sceloporus* have been proposed erroneously in other genera: *Agama (torquata), Lacerta (fasciata, hyacinthina)*, and *Stellio (undulatus, dicyanelis ?).*

At the species-group level, we here recognize 91 species (66 monotypic) and 153 species-group taxa in the genus *Sceloporus* – a number little different, at least for species, from that recognized by other recent workers. To those 153, 195 species-group names have been applied, 42 of which are junior synonyms or otherwise invalid; one other name (*holmani*) has been proposed in the genus, but has since been removed to *Phrynosoma*. We thus here summarize for the first time 196 species-group names that have been applied to the genus, and give basic information about each.

Most of that information is quite objective: the original proposal, the onomatophore (name-bearer, be that holotype, lectotype, neotype, or syntypes), the type locality, combination priority, and etymology. Museum codes are for the most part those in Leviton *et al.* (1985); others are MZFC (Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), UBIPRO (Laboratorio de Ecología, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, A. P. 314, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54000 México), and UMMP (University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology). The standard English names are for the most part those given in Liner (1994), Liner and Casas-Andreu (2003), or Crother *et al.* (2000), and are not necessarily accepted universally. Where a species-level name is entered that has subspecies, the current status given is the trinominal, and two standard names are given, the first for the species, the second for the nominotypical subspecies. Current status is our own subjective decision, although for the most part we follow Wiens and Reeder (1997). Etymologies have been derived for the most part from Brown (1956).

The following names and group assignments that we have adopted is likewise largely that of Wiens and Reeder (1997), with four exceptions detailed in the Comments following the list.

GROUP ASSIGNMENTS OF VALID SPECIES-GROUP NAMES

ASPER GROUP

asper Boulenger, 1897

CHRYSOSTICTUS GROUP

chrysostictus Cope, 1866

CLARKII GROUP

clarkii clarkii Baird and Girard, 1852a
clarkii boulengeri Stejneger, 1893
clarkii vallaris Shannon and Urbano, 1954
melanorhinus melanorhinus Bocourt, 1876a, b
melanorhinus calligaster Smith, 1942
melanorhinus stuarti Smith, 1948a

EDWARDTAYLORI GROUP
edwardtaylori Smith, 1936b
FORMOSUS GROUP
acanthinus Bocourt, 1873a
adleri Smith and Savitsky, 1974
cryptus Smith and Lynch, 1967
formosus formosus Wiegmann, 1834
formosus scitulus Smith, 1942
internasalis Smith and Bumzahem, 1955
lunae Bocourt, 1873c
malachiticus Cope, 1864
salvini Günther, 1890
smaragdinus Bocourt, 1873c
stejnegeri Smith, 1942
subpictus Lynch and Smith, 1965
taeniocnemis taeniocnemis Cope, 1885
taeniocnemis hartwegi Stuart, 1971
tanneri Smith and Larsen, 1975
GADOVIAE GROUP
gadoviae Boulenger, 1905
GRACIOSUS GROUP
arenicolus Degenhardt and Jones, 1972
graciosus gracilis Baird and Girard, 1852b
graciosus graciosus Baird and Girard, 1852a
graciosus vandenburgianus Cope, 1896
GRAMMICUS GROUP
anahuacus Lara-Góngora, 1983
disparilis Stejneger, 1916
grammicus grammicus Wiegmann, 1828
grammicus microlepidotus Wiegmann, 1834
grammicus tamaulipensis Sites and Dixon, 1981
heterolepis Boulenger, 1894
palaciosi Lara-Góngora, 1983
shannonorum Langebartel, 1959
JALAPAE GROUP
jalapae Günther, 1890
ochoterenae Smith, 1934b
LUNDELLI GROUP
lundelli lundelli Smith, 1939
lundelli gaigeae Smith, 1939
MACULOSUS GROUP
maculosus Smith, 1934b
MAGISTER GROUP
hunsakeri Hall and Smith, 1979
licki Van Denburgh, 1895
lineatulus Dickerson, 1919
magister magister Hallowell, 1854
magister bimaculosus Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955

magister cephaloflavus Tanner, 1955
magister transversus Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955
magister uniformis Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955
orcutti Stejneger, 1893
zosteromus zosteromus Cope, 1863
zosteromus monserratensis Van Denburgh and Slevin, 1921
zosteromus rufidorsum Yarrow, 1882

MEGALEPIDURUS GROUP

halli Dasmann and Smith, 1974
megalepidurus megalepidurus Smith, 1934b
megalepidurus pictus Smith, 1936c

MERRIAMI GROUP

merriami merriami Stejneger, 1904
merriami annulatus Smith, 1937a
merriami australis Williams, Smith and Chrapliwy, 1960
merriami ballingeri Lemos-Espinal, Smith, Auth and Chiszar, 2001
merriami longipunctatus Olson, 1973
merriami sanojae Lemos-Espinal in Smith *et al.*, 2003
merriami williamsi Lemos-Espinal, Chiszar and Smith, 2000

OLIVACEUS GROUP

cautus Smith, 1938c
exsul Dixon, Ketchersid and Lieb, 1972
olivaceus Smith, 1934b

PYROCEPHALUS GROUP

nelsoni nelsoni Cochran, 1923
nelsoni barrancarum Tanner and Robison, 1960
pyrocephalus Cope, 1864

SCALARIS GROUP

aeneus Wiegmann, 1828
bicanthalis Smith, 1937c
chaneyi Liner and Dixon, 1992
goldmani Smith, 1937c
samcolemani Smith and Hall, 1974
scalaris scalaris Wiegmann, 1828
scalaris brownorum Smith, Watkins-Colwell, Lemos-Espinal and Chiszar, 1997
scalaris unicanthalis Smith, 1937c
slevini Smith, 1937c
subniger Poglayen and Smith, 1958

SINIFERUS GROUP

carinatus Smith, 1936a
cupreus Bocourt, 1873b
siniferus Cope, 1869
squamosus Bocourt, 1874

SPINOSUS GROUP

horridus horridus Wiegmann, 1834
horridus albiventris Smith, 1939
horridus oligoporus Cope, 1864
spinosus spinosus Wiegmann, 1828

spinosus apicalis Smith and Smith, 1951
spinosus caeruleopunctatus Smith, 1938b

TORQUATUS GROUP

bulleri Boulenger, 1894
cyanogenys Cope, 1885
cyanostictus Axtell and Axtell, 1971
dugesii dugesii Bocourt, 1873c
dugesii intermedius Dugès, 1877
insignis Webb, 1967
jarrovii Cope in Yarrow, 1875
lineolateralis Smith, 1936a
macdougalli Smith and Bumzahem, 1953
minor minor Cope, 1885
minor cyaneus Treviño-Saldana, 1988
minor erythrocyaneus Mertens, 1950
minor immucronatus Smith, 1937d
minor oberon Smith and Brown, 1941
mucronatus mucronatus Cope, 1885
mucronatus aureolus Smith, 1942
mucronatus omiltemanus Günther, 1890
mucronatus olsoni Webb, Lemos-Espinal and Smith, 2002
ornatus ornatus Baird, 1859
ornatus caeruleus Smith, 1937d
poinsettii poinsettii Baird and Girard, 1852a
poinsettii macrolepis Smith and Chrapliwy, 1958
poinsettii polylepis Smith and Chrapliwy, 1958
prezygus Smith, 1942
serrifer serrifer Cope, 1866
serrifer plioporus Smith, 1939
sugillatus Smith, 1942
torquatus torquatus Wiegmann, 1828
torquatus binocularis Dunn, 1936
torquatus madrensis Olson, 1986
torquatus melanogaster Cope, 1885
torquatus mikeprestoni Smith and Alvarez, 1976

UNDULATUS GROUP

becki Van Denburgh, 1905
edbelli Smith, Chiszar, and Lemos-Espinal, 2002
occidentalis occidentalis Baird and Girard, 1852b
occidentalis biseriatus Hallowell, 1854
occidentalis bocourtii Boulenger, 1885
occidentalis longipes Baird, 1859
occidentalis taylori Camp, 1916
undulatus undulatus (Bosc and Daudin in Sonnini and Latreille), 1801
undulatus consobrinus Baird and Girard, 1853
undulatus cowlesi Lowe and Norris, 1956
undulatus elongatus Stejneger, 1890
undulatus erythrocheilus Maslin, 1956

undulatus garmani Boulenger, 1882
undulatus hyacinthinus (Green), 1818
undulatus speari Smith, Chiszar, Lemos-Espinal and Bell, 1995
undulatus tedbrowni Smith, Bell, Applegarth and Chiszar, 1992
undulatus tristichus Cope in Yarrow, 1875
virgatus Smith, 1938c
woodi Stejneger, 1918

UTIFORMIS GROUP

angustus (Dickerson, 1919)
grandaevus (Dickerson, 1919)
utiformis Cope, 1864

VARIABILIS GROUP

couchii Baird, 1859
cozumelae Jones, 1927
parvus Smith, 1934b
smithi Hartweg and Oliver, 1937
teapensis Günther, 1890
variabilis variabilis Wiegmann, 1834
variabilis marmoratus Hallowell, 1852
variabilis olloporus Smith, 1937b

INCERTAE CEDIS

robustus Twente, 1952

Comments. The nominal subspecies of *S. grammicus* are those customarily listed, but the names do not properly reflect the taxa that exist in that group, which remain to be clearly defined. Certainly *disparilis*, as we here treat it, is a distinct species, isolated in a lowland habitad, and occurring on mesquite trees, whereas all others of the complex occur at high altitudes and on evergreen trees. Similarly, *tamaulipensis* is likely a distinct species, isolated as it is from othesr of its complex. However, to what extent other populations may be isolated and differentiated is not known.

The subspecies listed here of *S. minor* reflect our interpretationof the analyses by Wiens *et al.* (1999). It is not clear that molecular studies of conspecific population are always more reliable taxonomically than is morphology.

The ranks of the generally accepted subspecies of *undulatus* have long been questioned, under the impression that some may be specifically distinct, or that are all invalid. Indeed, Miles *et al.* (2002) stated that their "results indicate that present subspecies designation do not portray patterns of evolutionary relatedness and require re-evaluation." Their point relative to evolution is well made, but does not prove that the geographic morphological consistency that is the basis for recognition of these subspecies is not genetically correlated and therefore not taxonomically tenable.

Leache and Reeder (2002) likewise analysed molecular systematics of *Sceloporus undulatus*, but concluded that "at least four lineages should be recognized as evolutionary species." Those four species have little correlation with either environmental conditions or morphology. Both works revealed that the authors gained little or no notion how the subspecies evolved; they did not reveal that the subspecies do not exist.

We hold that species populations that consistently differ at least morphologically from other conspecific populations over a continuous geographic area owe their existence to correlated genetic differences that blend at points of populational contact. They are therefore taxonomically tenable, and their differences are generally assumed to be adaptive, although that assumption has rarely been tested. It is a reasonable hypothesis with no equally reasonable alternative. The fact that those genetic differences usually do not show up with the technology now available does not prove that they do not exist.

The distribution of polytypic species (25 of 91) in *Sceloporus*, as we understand them, is of considerable interest. On that basis, the groups of the genus are readily divisible into two sections, one polytypic, the other monotypic.

The polytypic division embraces 14 groups: CLARKII, FORMOSUS, GRACIOSUS, GRAMMICUS, LUNDELLI, MAGISTER, MEGALEPIDURUS, MERRIAMI, PYROCEPHALUS, SCALARIS, SPINOSUS, TORQUATUS, UNDULATUS and VARIABILIS. One or two species in each group are polytypic, except for the *torquatus* group with seven. The total number of species in each group is 1-16, and the percentage of polytypic species in each group varies 13-100%; only those with 1-2 total species have 50-100% polytypic species. The mean number of species per group in this division is 5.2.

The monotypic division embraces 9 groups: ASPER, CHRYSOCEPHALUS, EDWARDTAYLORI, GADOVIAE, JALAPAE, MACULOSUS, OLIVACEUS, SINIFERUS and UTIFORMIS. Each group contains but one or two species, except for *olivaceus* and *utiformis* with 3 each, and *siniferus* with 4; the mean is 1.9 species in this division.

These two divisions are obviously not monophyletic; they merely reveal the characteristics that lend themselves to polytypy. Most species of the monotypic division have a quite restricted range; only the OLIVACEUS and SINIFERUS groups are relatively wide-ranging, but even in them the range of individual species is narrow. Most species appear to have a relictual range, and are relatively small.

In the polytypic division, it is mostly the wide-ranging species inhabiting a wide diversity of environments that have evolved correlated geographic races. Among the four notable exceptions, the basis for subspeciation in the narrowly distributed species *lundelli, megalepidurus* and *nelsoni* is not readily evident, and merit investigation. On the other hand, the narrowly distributed *Sceloporus merriami* has ecological requirements restricting populations to isolated rocky canyons that preclude contact with each other, permitting founder or genetic drift differentiation. Thus seven different subspecies have evolved, some of which may qualify as separate species.

Deviations from the groups recognized by Wiens and Reeder (1997) are as follows.

1. Wiens and Reeder (1997: 38) incorporated *S. asper* in the GRAMMICUS group, Sites *et al.* (1992:40) gave it a separate group, and Smith (1939: 51) placed it in the FORMOSUS group. Distributionally it meshes best with the latter group (Smith, 1939), morphologically with the GRAMMICUS and TORQUATUS groups (Wiens and Reeder, 1997: 15), and genetically (to the limited extent known) with the GRAMMICUS group. In our opinion it is best regarded as a separate group, as Sites *et al.* (1992) concluded.

2. *S. chrysostictus* was placed in its own group by both Smith (1939), and Sites *et al.* (1992), whereas Wiens and Reeder (1997), as well as Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000), placed it in the VARIABILIS group. We regard its morphology, so distinctly inconsistent with that of the VARIABILIS group (absence of a postfemoral pocket, presence of larger, imbricate scales on rear of thigh), as justifying retention of the species in a separate group. Its remarkable resemblance to *S. cozumelae* is best interpreted as convergence through shared selection pressures.
3. *S. cautus* was placed in the UNDULATUS group by Smith (1939), as was *S. exsul* when it (Dixon *et al.*, 1972) was described later; Wiens and Reeder (1997) also placed both in the UNDULATUS group. Similarities of both to the SPINOSUS group were noted, and that is where Sites *et al.* (1992) placed them. However, with segregation of the OLIVACEUS group (Wiens & Reeder, 1997), that is obviously where their relationship lies. Larsen and Tanner (1975) postulated derivation of *S. cautus* from *S. olivaceus*, and Ferguson (1982) strongly supported the same conclusion.
4. Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000) eliminated the ANGUSTUS group, adding its species to the UTIFORMIS group.

INVALID SPECIES-GROUP NAMES APPLIED TO *SCELOPORUS*

PROPOSED NAME	CURRENT STATUS
altamontanus Lara-Góngora, 1978	unavailable nomenclaturally (unpublished)
azureus Hallowell, 1854	jr. synonym *occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell, 1854
belli Smith, Chiszar and Lemos-Espinal 1995	jr. homonym of *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray, 1831, *nomen dubium*
bellii Gray, 1831	*nomen dubium* (unidentifiable)
cariniceps Martin, 1952	jr. synonym *serrifer plioporus* Smith, 1939
cochranae Smith, 1936a	jr. synonym *cupreus* Bocourt, 1873b
coeruleus Tanner and Robison, 1959	jr. homonym *ornatus caeruleus* Smith,1937d
delicatissimus Hallowell, 1852	jr. synonym *variabilis marmoratus* Hallowell, 1852
dicyanelus Rafinesque, 1832	jr. synonym of *undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green, 1818)
digueti Mocquard, 1899	jr. synonym *orcutti* Stejneger, 1893
dispar Baird and Girard, 1852a	jr. synonym *grammicus* Wiegmann, 1834, subsp. unknown
fasciata (Green, 1818)	jr. synonym *undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green, 1818)
ferrariperezi Cope, 1885	jr. synonym *torquatus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828
floridanus Baird, 1859	jr. synonym *undulatus undulatus* (Bosc and Daudin, 1801)
frontalis Baird and Girard, 1852b	jr. synonym *occidentalis occidentalis* Baird and Girard, 1852b
fulvus Bocourt, 1874	jr. synonym *squamosus* Bocourt, 1874
gratiosus Yarrow, 1875	jr. synonym *graciosus* Baird and Girard, 1852a
guentheri Stejneger, 1918	jr. synonym *acanthinus* Bocourt, 1873a
heterurus Cope, 1867	jr. synonym *grammicus* Wiegmann, 1834, subsp. unknown
humeralis Bocourt, 1874	jr. synonym *siniferus* Cope, 1869
irazuensis Günther, 1890	jr. synonym *malachiticus* Cope, 1864

lateralis Cope, 1888	jr. synonym *couchii* Baird, 1859
nigroventris Bocourt, 1873c	jr. synonym *occidentalis longipes* Baird, 1859, or *occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell, 1854
obscurus Van Denburgh, 1898	jr. synonym *asper* Boulenger, 1897
pilsbryi Dunn, 1936	jr. synonym *grammicus* Wiegmann, 1828, subsp. unknown
pleurolepis Günther, 1890	jr. synonym *dugesi dugesi* Bocourt, 1873c
pleurostictus Wiegmann, 1828	jr. synonym *grammicus* Wiegmann, 1828, subsp. unknown
pullus Cope, 1871	*nomen nudum*
pygmaeus Lara-Góngora, 1978	unavailable nomenclaturally (unpublished)
pyrrhocephalus Cope, 1885	unjustified emendation of *pyrocephalus* Cope, 1864
robisoni Tanner, 1987	jr. synonym *poinsettii macrolepis* Smith and Chrapliwy, 1958
rubriventris Günther, 1890	jr. synonym *grammicus* Wiegmann, 1828, subsp. unknown
schmidti Jones, 1927	jr. synonym *smaragdinus* Bocourt, 1873c
scutulatus Smith, 1937b	jr. synonym *parvus* Smith, 1934b
smaragdinus Cope, 1875	jr. synonym *occidentalis longipes* Baird, 1859, jr. homonym of s*maragdinus* Bocourt, 1873c
striatum Sorensen, 1894	*nomen nudum*
thayerii Baird and Girard, 1852a	jr. synonym *undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green, 1818)
torquata (Peale and Green, 1830)	secondary jr. homonym of *torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828
uriquensis Tanner and Robison, 1960	jr. synonym *clarkii clarkii* Baird and Girard, 1852a
variegatus Hallowell, 1854	jr. synonym *occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell, 1854
viviparus Cope, 1885	jr. synonym *formosus formosus* Wiegmann, 1834
westphalli Dugès, 1877	unavailable nomenclaturally (alternative name, not adopted)

LIST OF PROPOSED NAMES

1. *acanthinus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus acanthinus* Bocourt, 1873a: 1-2; idem, 1874: 180-181. Described twice as new.

Syntypes: two, MNHP 3602; Commission Scientifique collectors.

Type Locality: San Agustín, 610 m., on the western [southern] slope of Volcán de Atitlán, Guatemala.

Standard Name: Bocourt's Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus acanthinus* Bocourt.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: FORMOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: An adjective from the Greek *akanthinos*, meaning "thorny," applied in reference to the bristly appearance of the lizard, due to the elongate spines of the dorsal scales.

Remarks: In the original description, the specific name is spelled *acathhinus*. However, in the index to the volume, the title of the paper describing the species is given with the name "*acanthinus*," which is referred to later in the paper. The name *acathhinus* is an erroneous original spelling without nomenclatural standing.

2. *adleri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus adleri* Smith and Savitsky, 1974: 297.
Holotype: UMMZ 131689, collected by Kraig Adler, D. M. Dennis and D. H. Snyder, 17 December 1969, 2520 m.
Type Locality: Asoleadero, Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Adler's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus adleri* Smith and Savitsky.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: A noun in the genitive case, honoring Kraig Adler of Cornell University, co-founder and a chairman of the Ohio Herpetological Society, which became the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. He is famed as a bibliophile and historian of herpetology, and is responsible for the many superb reprints of classical herpetological works produced by the SSAR.

3. *aeneus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus aeneus* Wiegmann, 1828: 370.
Holotype: ZMB 657 (Taylor, 1969), Ferdinand Deppe collector.
Type Locality: Mexico; restricted to Tres Cumbres, Morelos, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Black-bellied Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus aeneus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Original, but revived by Liner (1994) and confirmed by Wiens and Reeder (1997), by removal of its subspecies to species rank.
Group: SCALARIS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin adjective *aeneus*, "brazen," or "brassy," was applied referring to the brownish dorsal color of the species.
Remarks: The holotype is so regarded by monotypy, not by original designation.

4. *albiventris*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus horridus albiventris* Smith, 1939: 108.
Holotype: FMNH 100057, E. H. Taylor collector, July 1934.
Type Locality: Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.
Standard Name: White-bellied Rough Lizard (see *horridus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus horridus albiventris* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SPINOSUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. SPINOSUS group *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997), name listed.
Etymology: The Latin nouns *albus*, "white," and *venter*, "belly," refer to the immaculate venter in both sexes.

5. *altamontanus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus altamontanus* Lara-Góngora, 1978: 26.
Current Status: An unavailable name originally applied to what was later acceptably named *Sceloporus palaciosi* Lara-Góngora (1983).
Etymology: The Latin adjective *altus*, "high," and noun *montanus*, "of mountains," applies to occurrence of the species in mountains at high altitudes.
Group: GRAMMICUS, through synonymy.
Remarks: The name was not published in conformance with Art. 8a(1) ("issued publicly for the purposes of providing a permanent scientific record") of the 1985 International Code of

Zoological Nomenclature. The specific issue was brought to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Smith *et al.* 1993), and in the 1999 Code the applicability of the 1985 Article was confirmed and made more explicit that meeting abstracts are not nomenclaturally published.

6. *anahuacus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus anahuacus* Lara-Góngora, 1983: 2.
Holotype: Originally designated as MZFC 044, collected by G. Lara-Góngora, O. Sánchez-Herrera, and O. Flores-Villela, at 3400 m. Flores-Villela *et al.* (1991) gave 862 as the number of the holotype, and that number is correct (Flores-Villela, pers. comm.).
Type Locality: Cerro del Coyote, Monte Alegre, Sierra del Ajusco, Distrito Federal, Mexico.
Standard Name: Anahuacan Graphic Lizard (see *grammicus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus anahuacus* Lara-Góngora.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: GRAMMICUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The word *anahuacus* is Latinized from the Nahuatl word *anahuac*, and refers to the high montains bordering the southern portion of the Meseta del Anahuac.
Remarks: Although Sites *et al.* (1988) suggested that this species is not valid, Flores-Villela (1993), and others, maintain it.

7. *angustus*
Original Description: *Sator angustus* Dickerson, 1919: 469.
Holotype: AMNH 5712, collected by C. H. Townsend, Albatross
Expedition, 17 April 1911.
Type Locality: Santa Cruz Island, Gulf of California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Santa Cruz Island Sator.
Current Status: *Sceloporus angustus* (Dickerson).
Combination Priority: Flores-Villela, 1993: 24. Sources: Wyles and Gorman (1987); Etheridge and de Queiroz (1988). Confirmation: Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Group: UTIFORMIS. ANGUSTUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997), UTIFORMIS *fide* Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Etymology: From the Latin *angustus*, "narrow", referring to the very narrow, compressed body in the adult.

8. *annulatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami annulatus* Smith, 1937a: 83.
Holotype: UIMNH 25058, collected August 1931 by E. H. Taylor and J. S. Wright.
Type Locality: East slope of Chisos Mountains, Brewster Co., Texas.
Standard Name: Big Bend Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami annulatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either.
Etymology: The Latin noun *annulus* refers to the banded subcaudal surface, such banding being one of the key characteristics separating this subspecies from *Sceloporus merriami merriami*.

9. *apicalis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus spinosus apicalis* Smith, P. W. and H. M. Smith, 1951: 101-103.
Holotype: UIMNH 8864, collected 6 July 1949 by W. Leslie Burger.
Type Locality: Ten miles S Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Miahuatlán Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus spinosus apicalis* Smith and Smith.

Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SPINOSUS. HORRIDUS *fide* Sites *et al.* (1992); name not listed. SPINOSUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *apiculus*, "little tip", was applied in reference to the occurrence of the subspecies at the southern apex of the state of Oaxaca.
Remarks. Wiens and Reeder (1997) suggested that this taxon may be of species rank.

10. *arenicolus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus graciosus arenicolous* (sic) Degenhardt and Jones, 1972: 213.
Holotype: MSWB 23621, collected by K. L. Jones, 27 April 1968.
Type Locality: Mescalero Sands, 3 1/2 mi N and 44 mi E Roswell, Chaves Co., New Mexico.
Standard Name: Dunes Sagebrush Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus arenicolus* Degenhardt and Jones.
Combination Priority: Smith *et al.* (1992).
Group: GRACIOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name mentioned in neither.
Etymology: The Latin noun *arena*, "sand," and adjective *-cola*, "dweller," refer to the habitat where the species lives.
Remarks: Smith *et al.* (1992) observed that the proper Latin ending is *-us*, not *-ous*, as originally proposed; the correct spelling was first used by Smith and Smith (1976), without explanation. A review is in Censky (1986).

11. *asper*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus asper* Boulenger, 1897: 476, 497-498.
Syntypes: Six: BMNH 1946.8.30.2-7 (formerly 1892.9.5.10-12 & 1892.10.31.1-3), collected by Dr. C. Buller.
Type Locality: La Cumbre de los Arrastrados, Jalisco, Mexico, 8500 ft.
Standard Name: Asperous Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus asper* Boulenger.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: ASPER. ASPER, Sites *et al.* (1992); GRAMMICUS, Wiens and Reeder (1997). See introductory comments.
Etymology: The Latin noun in the nominative singular case, *asper*, means "rough," or "thorny," and refers to the rough-scaled appearance of the species.

12. *aureolus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus mucronatus aureolus* Smith, 1942: 356.
Holotype: USNM 112232, collected by H. M. Smith, 17 January 1939.
Type Locality: Two miles W Acultzingo, Veracruz, Mexico.
Standard Name: Eastern Cleft Lizard (see *mucronatus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus mucronatus aureolus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Only the latter mentioned the name.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *aureolus* (=*aureus*), "golden," refers to the golden-yellow dorsal color of adult males.

13. *australis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami australis* Williams, Smith and Chrapliwy, 1960: 38-39.
Holotype: UIMNH 43319, collected 9 July 1958, by P. S.
Chrapliwy and K. L. Williams.

Type Locality: 15.6 mi (25.1 km) E Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southeastern Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami australis* Williams, Smith and Chrapliwy.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *australis*, "southern," refers to the range of this southernmost subspecies of *S. merriami*.

14. *azureus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus biseriatus* var. A, *azureus* Hallowell, 1854: 93.
Syntypes: Three: ANSP 8477-9, collected by Dr. Heermann.
Type Locality: "Borders of El Paso Creek and in Tejon Valley"; restricted by Bell (1954) to "El Paso Creek". El Paso Creek is in the southwestern Tehachapi Mountains of Kern County, California, about ten miles northeast of Ft. Tejon.
Current Status: Synonym of *Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell (Bell, 1954).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); UNDULATUS fide Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name mentioned in neither.
Etymology: This adjective is Latinized from the French *azur*, "a blue color," and refers to the blue color of the dorsal scales of the syntypes.

15. *ballingeri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami ballingeri* Lemos-Espinal, Smith, Auth and Chiszar, 2001: 125.
Holotype: UBIPRO 5094, Julio A. Lemos-Espinal collector, 9 June 2000.
Type Locality: La Campana, Sierra La Campana, municipio Tlahualilo, Durango (26°7'39.1"N, 103°41'00.0"W).
Standard Name: Ballinger's Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami ballingeri* Lemos-Espinal *et al.*
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not cited in either.
Etymology: The name honors Dr. Royce E. Ballinger, of the University of Nebraska, for his many contributions to herpetology and for guidance of our colleague Julio A. Lemos-Espinal to his doctoral degree.

16. *barrancarum*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus nelsoni barrancorum* [*sic*] Tanner and Robison, 1960: 114.
Holotype: BYU 14316, collected 16 July 1958, by W. W. Tanner and W. G. Robison, Jr.
Type Locality: Urique, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Standard Name: Northern Nelson's Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus nelsoni barrancarum* Tanner and Robison.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: PYROCEPHALUS. ORCUTTI according to Sites *et al.* (1992). PYROCEPHALUS group *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not mentioned in either.
Etymology: This noun, in the genitive plural case, is Latinized from the Spanish *barranca*, and refers to the habitat on steep-sided canyons. The name is thus properly spelled *barrancarum*, not *barrancorum*.
Remarks: Originally named *coeruleus* (*q.v.*).

17. *becki*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus becki* Van Denburgh, 1905: 3, 9.
Holotype: CAS 4357, collected 26 March 1903 by R. H. Beck.
Type Locality: San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County, California.
Standard Name: Island Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus becki* Van Denburgh.
Combination Priority: Original, supported by Bell (2001).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not mentioned. UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors R. H. Beck, collector of the holotype.
Remarks: The holotype appears to be the only specimen from San Miguel Island available in museum collections. Others, including some paratypes, were destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. Most of the Channel Islands, where *S. becki* occurs, are now a National Park where collecting is rigidly restricted. The taxon was cited as *S. occidentalis becki* through all of the Stejneger and Barbour checklists (1917-1943), in Schmidt's checklist (1953), by Bell (1954), and by Bell and Price (1996). The Channel Islands populations were regarded by Wiens and Reeder (1997) as probably of specific rank, and so Bell (2001) regarded them. For review see Bell and Price (1996).

18. *belli*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus belli* Smith, Chiszar and Lemos-Espinal, 1995: 119.
Holotype: UCM 41539, collected 19 June 1966 by Richard L. Holland.
Type Locality: Two mi S León Guzmán, Durango, Mexico.
Current Status: An unavailable junior secondary homonym of *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray (1831).
Group: UNDULATUS. The name was not cited by Sites *et al.* (1992), but the species of which it was then considered a subspecies was placed in the HORRIDUS group. It was cited in the UNDULATUS group by Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This noun in the genitive singular case honors Edwin L. Bell, Professor Emeritus of Biology at Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, who worked for many years on *S. occidentalis* and the systematics of the UNDULATUS group.
Remarks: *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray (1831) was described as a new species, without locality and with a description that precludes certainty of application. It is a *nomen dubium*. To our knowledge, it has never been cited in the literature; it does not appear in Gray (1845), Boulenger (1885, 1897), or in any more recent work. *Tropidolepis* Cuvier (1829) is a junior synonym of *Sceloporus* Wiegmann (1828). Hence *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray (1831) is transferred to the genus *Sceloporus* and is a senior secondary homonym of *Sceloporus belli* Smith *et al.* (1995). The latter was replaced by *edbelli* (*q.v.*).

19. *bellii*

Original Proposal: *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray, 1831: 44.
Type: None known.
Type Locality: None given.
Current Status: A *nomen oblitum*; taxon application unknown, but a secondary senior homonym of *Sceloporus belli* Smith *et al.*
Group: uncertain; the description suggests some member of the FORMOSUS group.
Etymology: The patronym honors Thomas Bell (1792-1880), an eminent scientist and herpetologist in London, much admired by Gray, who named many species for him.
Remarks: See preceding entry.

20. *bicanthalis*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus aeneus bicanthalis* Smith, 1937c: 6-8.
Holotype: FMNH 32006 (E. H. Taylor no. 7939), collected 2 September 1936 by E. H. Taylor.
Type Locality: Cofre de Perote, near Cruz Blanca, Veracruz, Mexico.
Standard Name: Trans-Volcanic Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus bicanthalis* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name is derived from the Latin *bi*, "two", *canthus*, "edge" or "corner," and *-alis*, "pertaining to", and refers to the 2-2 canthals of the species, differentiating it from *S. aeneus*, with 1-1 canthals.

21. *bimaculosus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus magister bimaculosus* Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955: 9-10.
Holotype: CAS 91199 (formerly UCLA 3816), collected by R. G. Zweifel and K. S. Norris 24 August 1948.
Type Locality: 6.6 mi E San Antonio (33°52'19"N, 106°45'29"W), Socorro Co., New Mexico.
Standard Name: Twin-spotted Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus magister bimaculosus* Phelan and Brattstrom.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name mentioned in neither.
Etymology: The name is a Latin adjective based upon *bis*-, "two" or "twice," and *maculosus*, "spotted," and refers to a series of paired brown blotches on dorsum.
Remarks: This was named *Sceloporus magister maculosus* in manuscript, and changed to *Sceloporus magister bimaculosus* while in press, in order to avoid junior homonymy with *Sceloporus maculosus* Smith (1934b). Unfortunately the name *Sceloporus magister maculosus* inadvertently persisted in the map of the printed publication. As an incorrect original spelling, *maculosus* Phelan and Brattstrom has no nomenclatural status. See Parker (1982) for an account under the species name.

22. *binocularis*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus binocularis* Dunn, 1936: 474-475.
Holotype: ANSP 20032, collected by H.A. Pilsbry, F.W. Pennell and C.H. Harvey Malnate in 1934.
Type Locality: Trail from Pablillo to Alamar, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Nuevo León Torquate Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus torquatus binocularis* Dunn.
Combination Priority: Smith and Taylor (1950).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Only the latter mentioned the name.
Etymology: The name is a Latin adjective from *bis*- "two" or "paired," and *oculus*, "eye," referring to the two enlarged supraocular scales.
Remarks: Known only from the type locality and immediate vicinity.

23. *biseriatus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus biseriatus* Hallowell, 1854: 93.
Lectotype: ANSP 8476 (Bell, 1954), collected by Dr. Heermann.
Type Locality: Borders of El Paso Creek and in Tejon valley, California, restricted to borders of

El Paso Creek by Smith and Taylor (1950). El Paso Creek is in Kern Co., about ten miles northeast of Ft. Tejon. Tejon Valley (or Tejon Canyon) is northeast of El Paso Creek, Kern Co.

Standard Name: San Joaquin Fence Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell.

Combination Priority: Camp (1916).

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name mentioned in neither.

Etymology: The name is an adjective from Latin *bis*-, "two," and *series*, "series," and refers to the two, or double, dorsolateral light lines.

Remarks: For review see Bell and Price (1996).

24. *bocourtii*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus* var. *bocourtii* Boulenger, 1885: 229.

Lectotype: BMNH 1946.9.6.98 (formerly 1885.11.5.3), collected by Mr. Forrer (no date), at Santa Cruz, California, designated by Bell (1954).

Type Locality: Restricted by Bell (1954), through lectotype designation, to Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., California.

Standard Name. Coast Range Fence Lizard.

Current Name: *S. occidentalis bocourtii* Boulenger.

Combination Priority: Bell (1954).

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder. Name not listed in either.

Etymology: The Latinized noun in the genitive singular honors Marie-Firmin Bocourt, a French herpetologist most widely known for his major contributions to the Mission Scientifique au Mexique.

Remarks: For general account see Bell and Price (1996).

25. *boulengeri*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus boulengeri* Stejneger, 1893: 180.

Syntypes: Three: USNM 14079, collected by A. Forrer, 3 April 1885.

Type Locality: Presidio, about 50 mi S Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Standard Name: Southern Clark's Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus clarkii boulengeri* Stejneger..

Combination Priority: Burt (1935).

Group: CLARKII. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.

Etymology: The genitive singular noun honors George A. Boulenger, a prominent herpetologist at the British Museum of Natural History in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. His catalogs of the amphibians and reptiles of that museum are classics still widely used. He was one of the most prolific herpetologists of all time.

26. *brownorum*

Original Proposal: *S. scalaris brownorum* Smith, Watkins-Colwell, Lemos-Espinal and Chiszar, 1997: 290-301.

Holotype: BCB (Strecker Museum, Baylor University, Waco, Texas) 11847, taken by B. C. Brown, B.A. Brown, L D. Brown, A.A. Brown, R.B. Brown, E. Mitchell, and J. Wotring, 6 June 1961.

Type Locality: 22 mi NE El Salto, Durango, Mexico.

Standard Name: Brown's Bunchgrass Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus scalaris brownorum* Smith *et al.*

Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder, 1997: 39. Name not listed in either.
Etymology: Named for Dr. Bryce C. Brown, Director Emeritus of the Strecker Museum, Baylor University, Texas; his wife Lillian, and his children, Alton A., Brent A., Carol A., Leo D., and Roy B., all of whom aided in collecting the largest series of this subspecies in any museum.

27. *bulleri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus bulleri* Boulenger, 1894: 729-730.
Lectotype: BMNH 1946.8.29.90 (formerly 1982.10.31.11), designated by Webb (1967), collected by Dr. A. C. Buller.
Type Locality: La Cumbre de los Arrastrados, Colonia Brizuela, Jalisco, Mexico (C. McCarthy, pers. comm.).
Standard Name: Buller's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus bulleri* Boulenger.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The genitive singular noun honors A. C. Buller, collector of the type specimens.

28. *caeruleopunctatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus spinosus caeruleopunctatus* Smith, 1938b: 469.
Holotype: FMNH 32003 (EHT no. 8467), collected by H. M. Smith, 5 August 1935.
Type Locality: Slopes of Cerro de San Luis, about 15 mi N Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Blue-spotted Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus spinosus caeruleopunctatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SPINOSUS. HORRIDUS of Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; SPINOSUS of Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin words *caeruleus*, "sky-blue," *punctum*, "spot," and *-atus*, "pertaining to," refer to the blue spots between the dorsolateral light lines.
Remarks. Wiens and Reeder (1997) suggested that this taxon may be of species rank.

29. *caeruleus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus ornatus caeruleus* Smith, 1937d: 223-230.
Holotype: FMNH 32001, originally field no. 350, collected 20 June 1934 by David Dunkle and H. M. Smith.
Type Locality: Five miles S San Pedro (de las Colonias), Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Blue Ornate Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *S. ornatus caeruleus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not cited; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *caeruleus* means "sky- blue," and refers to the dorsal background color and the solid blue ventral color.

30. *calligaster*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus melanorhinus calligaster* Smith, 1942: 360.
Holotype: USNM 112201, collected by H. M. Smith, 3 September 1939.
Type Locality: Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Pastel-bellied Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus melanorhinus calligaster* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: CLARKII. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The name is from the Greek words *kalos*, "beautiful," and *gaster*, "belly," and refers to the colorful orange venter in males.

31. *carinatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus carinatus* Smith, 1936a: 89.
Holotype: FMNH 32008 (originally EHT-HMS 4866), collected 4 September 1935 by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith.
Type Locality: Near Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico.
Standard Name: Keeled Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus carinatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SINIFERUS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997); Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Etymology: The Latin *carina*, "keel," and *-atus*, "pertaining to," refer to the strongly keeled head scales.

32. *cariniceps*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus serrifer cariniceps* Martin, 1952: 1-7.
Holotype: UMMZ 101537, collected by Richard Robins, 13 June 1949.
Type Locality: Five mi NE Gómez Farías at Rancho Pano Ayuctle along the Río Sabinas, Tamaulipas, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus serrifer plioporus* Smith *fide* Olson (1987).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed.
Etymology: The Latin nouns *carina*, "keel," and *caput*, "head," refer to the keeled head scales.

33. *cautus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus cautus* Smith, 1938c: 2, 5, 6.
Holotype: FMNH 32008. Originally HMS-EHT 13027, collected by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith, 1932.
Type Locality: Thirty mi N El Salado, San Luis Potosí, in Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Shy Spiny lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus cautus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: OLIVACEUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). See introductory comments.
Etymology: The Latin *cautus* means "cautious," or "wary," and refers to the behavior of these lizards.

34. *cephaloflavus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus magister cephaloflavus* Tanner, 1955: 32-34.
Holotype: BYU 11270, collected 16 July 1953 by D. E. Beck.
Type Locality: Bentley's Cabin, approximately 15 mi NW Hole-in-the-Rock, Kaiparowits Plateau, Kane County, Utah.
Standard Name: Orange-headed Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus magister cephaloflavus* Tanner.
Combination Priority: Original.

Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Greek noun *kephale*, "head," and the Latin noun *flavus*, "yellow," together refer to the yellow or orange dorsal head scales.
Remarks: Reviewed in Parker (1982).

35. *chaneyi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus chaneyi* Liner and Dixon, 1992: 421.
Holotype: TCWC 69151, formerly E. A. Liner 4757, collected by Ernest A. Liner and Richard M. Johnson on 17 July 1980.
Type Locality: Rancho la Encantada, 2835 m., 17 km SW Zaragoza, Cerro Peña Nevada area of Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Chaney's Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus chaneyi* Liner and Dixon.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latinized name in the genitive singular honors Allen H. Chaney of Texas A. & I. University (now part of Texas A. & M. system), Kingsville, Texas.
Remarks: Known primarily from the type locality and from 19.6 km NE San Antonio de Peña Nevada, Nuevo León, and vicinity of Tapalpa, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Reviewed by Liner and Dixon (1994).

36. *chrysostictus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus chrysostictus* Cope, 1866: 125.
Syntypes: Two: USNM 24865-6.
Type Locality: Yucatán, Mexico; no specific locality given: "collection made by direction of the governor of Yucatán, José Salazar Starreguí, by Arthur Schott"; restricted to Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Yellow-spotted Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus chrysostictus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: CHRYSOSTICTUS, Sites *et al.* (1992). VARIABILIS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), Fernando-Mendoza *et al.* (1998), and Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000). See introduction.
Etymology: The Greek *chrysos*, "gold," and *sticto*-, "spot," refer to the "golden spangles" on the sides.

37. *clarkii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus clarkii* Baird and Girard, 1852a: 127.
Syntypes and lectotype: Three: USNM 2940, of which two specimens are *S. m. magister*; one designated by Smith (1939) "*S. clarkii*", with a white tag on its leg, is the lectotype; John H. Clark, collector.
Type Locality: "Province of Sonora", southern Arizona, restricted to Santa Rita Mountains, Pima Co., Arizona, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Clark's Lizard, Sonoran Clark's Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus clarkii clarkii* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Cope (1875).
Group: CLARKII, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This species name honors John H. Clark, a collector for Colonel J. D. Graham, who obtained many specimens from near the Mexico border.

Remarks: An excellent history of the confusion between *clarkii* and *magister* is provided by Stejneger (1893).

38. *cochranae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus cochranae* Smith, 1936a: 87.
Holotype: USNM 47605, collected 8 July 1894 by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.
Type Locality: Mt. Zempoaltepec, 8,000 ft., Oaxaca, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus cupreus* Bocourt, 1873 (*fide* Smith, 1939).
Group: SINIFERUS. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997); name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This name honors the late Doris M. Cochran, Division of Herpetology at the United States National Museum from 1919 to her retirement in 1968. She was officially given the titles Assistant Curator in 1927, Associate Curator in 1942, and Curator in 1956 (Adler, 1989).

39. *coeruleus*
Original Proposal: Tanner and Robison, 1959: 79-81.
Holotype: BYU 14316, collected 16 July 1958, by Wilmer W. Tanner and W. Gerald Robison, Jr.
Type Locality: Urique, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Current Status: A junior homonym of *Sceloporus ornatus caeruleus* Smith (1937d), and hence an unavailable senior synonym of *Sceloporus nelsoni barrancarum* Tanner and Robison.
Group: PYROCEPHALUS. ORCUTTI fide Sites *et al.* (1992); PYROCEPHALUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not cited in either work.
Etymology: The Latin noun *coeruleus* (= *caeruleus*) "deep blue," refers to the ventral color of males.
Remarks. *S. n. coeruleus* is a junior homonym of *S. o. caeruleus* Smith; the two spellings are regarded as homonymous by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Art. 58). The replacement name for the former is *S. n. barrancorum* Tanner and Robison (1960), corrected to *S. n. barrancarum.*

40. *consobrinus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus consobrinus* Baird and Girard, 1853: 237-239.
Neotype. Oklahoma State University R5284, designated by Bell and Smith (2000), replacing the holotype, USNM 2855, destroyed.
Type Locality: Vicinity of North Fork of the Red River, and Elm Fork, R20N, T4N, S34, Southern Oklahoma Adolescent Alcoholics Rehabilitation Ranch, Quartz Mountain State Park, Kiowa County, Oklahoma.
Standard Name: Southern Prairie Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus consobrinus* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Cope (1900).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS of Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *consobrinus*, "cousin," was presumably applied in recognition of its close relationship to *Sceloporus undulatus*, which at that time (1853) had no subspecies.

41. *couchii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus couchii* Baird, 1859: 254.
Lectotype: USNM 2739b, selected from a series of 9 specimens under the same number, by Smith (1939); Lieut. Darius Nash Couch collector, April 1853.
Type Locality: Santa Catarina, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Couch's Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus couchii* Baird.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: VARIABILIS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2002).
Etymology: This Latin noun in the genitive singular honors Lieut. Darius Nash Couch, the collector.
Remarks: See Conant (1968) for an account of Couch's travels in Mexico.

42. *cowlesi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus cowlesi* Lowe and Norris, 1956: 126.
Holotype: UAZ 682, collected 22 August 1949, by C. H. Lowe, Jr., and K. S. Norris.
Type Locality: White Sands, 3 mi NW National Monument Headquarters, Otero County, New Mexico.
Standard Name: White Sands Prairie Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus cowlesi* Lowe and Norris.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This Latinized noun in the genitive singular honors the late Raymond B. Cowles of the University of California at Los Angeles, famed for his studies of desert reptiles and their temperature relations.

43. *cozumelae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus cozumelae* Jones, 1927: 1-4.
Holotype: USNM 13904, collected by the U. S. Fish Commission Albatross, 23-29 January 1885.
Type Locality: Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
Standard Name: Cozumel Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus cozumelae* Jones.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: VARIABILIS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name is a Latinized noun in the genitive singular, based upon the type locality.

44. *cryptus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus cryptus* Smith and Lynch, 1967: 19-23.
Holotype: UIMNH 60275, collected by M. J. Landy and J. D. Lynch, 21 June 1964.
Type Locality: Llano de las Flores (12 mi N Ixtlán de Juárez), Sierra de Juárez, Distrito Ixtlán, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Sierra Juárez Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus cryptus* Smith and Lynch.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), and Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name is an adjective from the Greek *kryptos*, "secret, hidden", and was applied in reference to the extreme convergent similarity of the species to the sympatric *Sceloporus formosus*.

45. *cupreus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus cupreus* Bocourt, 1873b: 3; idem, 1874: 210-212. Described twice as new.
Syntypes: Two: MNHNP 3174, collected by A. Boucard (no date).
Type Locality: Oaxaca, restricted to Mt. Zempoaltepec by Smith and Taylor (1950).

Current Status: *Sceloporus cupreus* Bocourt. Elevated to species rank by Wiens and Reeder (1997), from a subspecies of *siniferus*.
Standard Name: Upland Long-tailed Spiny Lizard.
Combination Priority: Original, confirmed by Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Group: SINIFERUS, Sites *et al.* (1992) (name not listed), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin adjective *cupreus* means "coppery," and refers to the rusty dorsal color on some males.
Remarks: This taxon was first assigned subspecific rank in Smith and Taylor (1950), and it was so accepted until 1997.

46. *cyaneus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii cyaneus* Treviño-Saldana, 1988: 407-411.
Holotype: UANL 332, collected on 2 November 1966 by Juan José Velasco-Torres.
Type Locality: Cañon de la Presa de la Boca, Santiago, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Northern Blue Mountain Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus minor cyaneus* Treviño-Saldana.
Combination Priority: Present. See introductory comments.
Group: TORQUATUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not mentioned in either work.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *cyaneus*, "dark blue," refers to the blue on the dorsum and limbs.
Remarks: Not dealt with in Wiens *et al.* (1999), reviewing the *jarrovii* complex, to which *cyaneus* belongs.

47. *cyanogenys*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus cyanogenys* Cope, 1885: 402.
Syntypes: USNM 31373-31377 and ANSP 11304-11305, collected by E. D. Cope.
Type Locality: Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Blue Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus cyanogenys* Cope.
Combination Priority: Smith (1938a), confirmed by Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Group: TORQUATUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin noun *cyaneus* "deep blue" and the Greek noun *genys* "jaw or chin" refer to the blue throat of males.
Remarks: Prior to Wiens and Reeder (1997), the taxon was regarded as a subspecies of *serrifer* (Olson, 1987), before that as a separate species, and from 1885 to 1939 (Stejneger and Barbour, 1939) as a subspecies of *torquatus*.

48. *cyanostictus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii cyanostictus* Axtell and Axtell, 1971: 89-98.
Holotype: USNM 167353, collected 21 June 1967, by R. W. Axtell.
Type Locality: 0.5 mi N La Muralla, at mouth of canyon, 1189m (26°21'30”N, 101°21’30"W), Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Blue-spotted Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus cyanostictus* Axtell and Axtell.
Combination Priority: Wiens *et al.* (1999).
Group: TORQUATUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), discussed.
Etymology: The Greek *kyanos*, "deep blue", and *sticto*, "spotted", refer to the uniform bright blue to greenish-blue dorsal spotting in adult males.

49. *delicatissimus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus delicatissimus* Hallowell, 1852: 178.
Holotype: USNM 16020, collected by S. W. Woodhouse.
Type Locality: San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus variabilis marmoratus* (Smith, 1939).
Group: VARIABILIS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not cited in either work.
Etymology: The Latin adjectives *delicatus*, "delightful," and the superlative *-issimus*, "very," are the roots of this name.

50. *dicyanelus*
Original Proposal: *Lopherpes dicyanelus* Rafinesque, 1832: 143-144.
Type: Unknown.
Type Locality: Knobhills, near Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green, 1818), *fide* Schmidt (1953).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS *fide* Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997), through synonymy.
Etymology: The Greek *dis*, "double", and *kyanos*, "blue", refer to the paired blue spots on the sides of the throat.
Remarks: The generic placement of the species in the original account was ambiguous: "*Stellio dicyanelis* or *Lopherpes dicyanelis*." A paragraph preceding the description stated "I refer it to the Genus *Stellio*...but perhaps it might form a S. G. [subgenus] *Lopherpes* R. [Rafinesque]." This may be one of the earliest uses of the subgeneric category in herpetology.

51. *digueti*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus digueti* Mocquard, 1899: 311-313.
Type: MNHNP 1892.419. collected by M. Leon Diguet, 1896-7.
Type Locality: Santa Rosalía, Baja California.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus orcutti* Stejneger (1893).
Group: MAGISTER. ORCUTTI, Sites *et al.* (1992); MAGISTER, Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not mentioned in either work.
Etymology: This name honors M. Leon Diguet, who made numerous ethnographic, zoological and botanical collections in Baja California, Mexico.

52. *dispar*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus dispar* Baird and Girard, 1852a: 127.
Type: "sent by Dr. Burroughs to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia", now lost.
Type Locality: Veracruz, restricted to Cruz Blanca, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus grammicus microlepidotus* (Smith and Laufe, 1945), *fide* Smith (1939). The assignment is tentative, pending further study of the *grammicus* complex. The name may apply to a separate taxon.
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin noun *dispar* means "unlike," or "different", referring to the dorsal scales, which were much smaller than the tail scales.

53. *disparilis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus disparilis* Stejneger, 1916: 227-230.

Holotype: USNM 33041, collected by William Lloyd, 17 June 1891.
Type Locality: Lomita Ranch, 6 mi N Hidalgo, Hidalgo Co., Texas.
Standard Name: Mezquite Graphic Lizard (see *grammicus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus disparilis* Stejneger.
Combination Priority: Original; see introductory comments.
Group: GRAMMICUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin *dispar* "unlike," or "different," and *-ilis*, "having the quality of," refer to the distinctive color and nature of this species.
Remarks: The name has generally been accepted as a nominal subspecies of *grammicus,* since Smith and Laufe (1945). Occurrence of *disparilis sensu stricto* in Mexico has not been confirmed, although Texas records are close. It was not reported in the extensive collections from Tamaulipas in the Strecker Museum (Auth *et al.*, 2000).

54. *dugesii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus dugesii* Bocourt, 1873c: 2; *idem*, 1874: 188. Described twice as new.
Syntypes: MNHNP 1652-4, collected by Alfredo Dugès.
Type Locality: Colima, no specific locality, Mexico.
Standard Name: Dugès' Spiny Lizard, Eastern Dugès' Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus dugesii dugesii* Bocourt.
Combination Priority: Smith, 1938a: 657.
Group: TORQUATUS, Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997), trinominal treed.
Etymology: This name honors the collector, Alfredo Dugès, who often is called "the father of Mexican herpetology", and who was the first one to summarize the Mexican herpetofauna in Linnaean terms.
Remarks: The species may be monotypic; Wiens and Reeder (1997) suggested that its subspecies *intermedius* may be a species.

55. *edbelli*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus edbelli* Smith, Chiszar and Lemos-Espinal, 2002: 88-90.
Holotype: UCM 41539, collected 19 June 1966 by Richard L. Holland.
Type Locality: Two mi S León Guzmán, Durango, Mexico.
Standard Name: Bell's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus edbelli* Smith, Chiszar and Lemos-Espinal.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS fide Wiens and Reeder (1997), through synonymy.
Etymology: The genitive singular name honors Edwin L. Bell, Professor Emeritus of Biology at Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, who worked for many years on *S. occidentalis* and the systematics of the UNDULATUS group.
Remarks: *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray (1831) was described as a new species, without locality and with a description that precludes certainty of application. It is a *nomen nudum*. To our knowledge, it has never been cited in subsequent literature; it does not appear in Gray (1845), where it would be expected, nor in Boulenger (1895, 1897) or any more recent work. *Tropidolepis* Cuvier (1829) is a junior synonym of *Sceloporus* Wiegmann (1828). Hence *Tropidolepis bellii* Gray (1831) is transferred to the genus *Sceloporus*, where it is a senior secondary homonym of the unavailable *Sceloporus bellii* Smith *et al. S. edbelli* is its replacement, as a *nomen novum*.

56. *edwardtaylori*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus edwardtaylori* Smith, 1936b: 6-8.

Holotype: FMNH 100058, EHT-HMS 8331, orig. EHT-HMS 4221; collected by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith, 22 August 1935.

Type Locality: Ixtepec (= San Gerónimo), Oaxaca, Mexico.

Standard Name: Taylor's Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus edwardtaylori* Smith.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: EDWARDTAYLORI. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); EDWARDTAYLORI fide Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: The name honors Edward Harrison Taylor (1889-1978), who was a well-known herpetological collector and author on the faculty of the University of Kansas from 1926-1978, and was one of the university's more colorful teachers. His monographic works on the Philippines, Thailand, Costa Rica and Mexico are classics.

57. *elongatus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus elongatus* Stejneger, 1890: 111.

Holotype: USNM 15858, collected 23 September 1889, by C. Hart Merriam and Vernon O. Bailey.

Type Locality: Moa Ave, Painted Desert, Arizona.

Standard Name: Northern Plateau Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus elongatus* Stejneger.

Combination Priority: Smith, 1938c: 15.

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.

Etymology: The Latin *elongatus* refers to the elongate tail and legs, as described by Stejneger (1890).

58. *erythrocheilus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus erythrocheilus* Maslin, 1956: 291.

Holotype USNM 137833, collected by T. P. Maslin and H. A. Fehlman, 17 September 1949.

Type Locality: Nineteen mi E Model, Purgatoire River, Las Animas County, Colorado.

Standard Name: Red-lipped Plateau Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus erythrocheilus* Maslin.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.

Etymology: The Greek *erythros*, "red," and *cheilos*, "lip," refer to the rust-reddish coloration of the lips and adjacent scales in breeding males.

59. *erythrocyaneus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii erythrocyaneus* Mertens, 1950: 13.

Holotype: Senckenberg Mus. 41 151, collected by H. O. Wagner, 1 September 1949.

Type Locality: Cadereyta, Querétaro, Mexico.

Standard Name: Red-spotted Minor Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus minor erythrocyaneus* Mertens.

Combination Priority: Herewith. See introductory comments.

Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. Wiens and Reeder (1997), name

treed. Etymology: The Greek *erythros*, "red," and *kyaneos*, "dark blue," aptly describe this form, pictured in color on the cover of the issue in which it was described.
Remarks: An invalid synonym of a monotypic *minor fide* Wiens *et al.* (1999).

60. *exsul*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus exsul* Dixon, Ketchersid and Lieb, 1972: 307-312.
Holotype: TCWC 32376, collected by C. A. Ketchersid, 14 June 1970.
Type Locality: Peña Blanca, 1420 m., Querétaro, Mexico.
Standard Name: Queretaran Desert Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus exsul* Dixon, Ketchersid and Lieb.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: OLIVACEUS by present assignment. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997), SPINOSUS according to Ferguson (1982) and Smith and Flores-Villela (1994).
Etymology: The Latin *exsul* means "a banished person" or an "exile", and refers to the isolated range of this form as a relict in the extreme southern Chihuahua desert.

61. *fasciata*
Original Proposal: *Lacerta fasciata* Green, 1818: 349.
Type: None given. ANSP 8347(?) *fide* Malnate (1971).
Type Locality: "Princeton, New Jersey, Jacob Green (?)" *fide* Malnate (1971).
Current Status: A junior synonym of *Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*, and a junior primary homonym of *Lacerta fasciata* Linnaeus (1758); see Smith (1948b).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin noun *fascia*, "striped," and the suffix "-*ata*," refer to the dorsal undulant transverse dark bands.

62. *ferrariperezi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus ferrariperezi* Cope, 1885: 400.
Syntypes: USNM 9874, 9876, 9878, 9880, 9895 (latter exchanged to MCZ in 1944 fide Cochran, 1961).
Type Locality: Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus torquatus torquatus* Wiegmann (Smith, 1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This name honors Fernando Ferrari-Pérez, an energetic former Chief of the Comisión Científica of Mexico.
Remarks: USNM 9880 is a typical *Sceloporus s. spinosus* (Smith, 1938a)

63. *floridanus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus floridanus* Baird, 1859: 254.
Holotype: USNM 2874, collected by Dr. R. W. Jeffries, U. S. N.
Type Locality: Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus undulatus undulatus* (Bosc and Daudin), *fide* Smith (1946).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This Latin singular noun refers to the state of Florida, with the suffix "-*anus*," meaning "pertaining to."

64. *formosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus formosus* Wiegmann, 1834: 50.
Lectotype: ZMB 635, F. Deppe collector, designated by Smith and Pérez-Higareda (1992).
Type Locality: Mexico, restricted to Acultzingo, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950), re-restricted to Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Pérez-Higareda (1992).
Standard Name: Mexican Emerald Lizard, Common Mexican Emerald Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus formosus formosus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Wettstein (1934).
Group: FORMOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). The latter treed the subspecies.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *formosus*, "beautiful", refers to the beautiful color of males, with an olive-green or blue-green dorsal coloration, light orange anterior to a ventral cobalt blue throat band, and pearl-blue on sides of venter.

65. *frontalis*
Original Proposal: Baird and Girard, 1852b: 175.
Type: None given.
Type Locality: "caught in going up Puget Sound".
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus occidentalis occidentalis* (Grinnell and Camp, 1917).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This Latin noun is from *frons* or *frontis*, "forehead," and *–alis*, "pertaining to". The authors drew attention to the rounded, blunt snout and the convexity of the frontal region, in contrasting it with *Sceloporus undulatus*.

66. *fulvus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus fulvus* Bocourt, 1874: 214-215.
Syntypes: MNHNP 3179(6).
Type Locality: "Environs de Guatemala et de l'Antigua". La Unión, El Salvador, *fide* Guibe (1954).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt (Smith, 1939).
Group: SINIFERUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: This Latin noun *fulvus*, means "tawny, reddish yellow," and refers to the dark reddish-brown color of both sexes.

67. *gadoviae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus gadoviae* Boulenger, 1905: 246-247.
Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.30.11-12 (formerly 1906.6.1.164-165), collected by Hans Gadow.
Type Locality: Ravine near Mezquititlán, N of Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Gadow's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus gadoviae* Boulenger.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: GADOVIAE. JALAPAE according to Sites *et al.* (1992). GADOVIAE *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This species is named for Mrs. Hans Gadow.

68. *gaigeae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus lundelli gaigeae* Smith, 1939: 71.
Holotype: FMNH 31524, collected by H. M. Smith, 27-30 August 1934.

Type Locality: Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.
Standard Name: Gaige's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus lundelli gaigeae* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: LUNDELLI. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). LUNDELLI according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither.
Etymology: This taxon honors Helen Thompson Gaige (1890-1976), Curator of the Reptile and Amphibian Section of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (1923-1945). She was employed by the Museum from 1910-1945. She was herpetological editor of Copeia in 1930, then Managing Editor in 1937, then Editor-In-Chief from 1946-1949. She had a major role in transforming the journal into a modern quarterly publication, and in guiding the early careers of many herpetologists. (Adler, 1989)

69. *garmani*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus garmani* Boulenger, 1882: 761.
Lectotype: BMNH 1946.8.30.10, one of the original three syntypes (Bell, 1996).
Type Locality: "Dacota", in original description; restricted to "Near Pine Ridge, South Dakota", by Stejneger and Barbour (1933).
Standard Name: Northern Prairie Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus garmani* Boulenger.
Combination Priority: Smith, 1938c: 14.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The genitive singular noun honors Samuel Garman, Curator at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, who authored nearly 50 works in herpetology from 1874-1917. Garman sent the syntypes to Boulenger.

70. *goldmani*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus goldmani* Smith, 1937c: 5.
Holotype: UMMZ 80896, collected by C. L. Lundell on 31 July 1934.
Type Locality: Near Charcas, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.
Standard Name: Goldman's Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus goldmani* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SCALARIS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Edward A. Goldman, one of the collectors of the paratypes of the species. He was a prominent naturalist and author, first employed in 1892 by the U. S. Biological Survey, under whose auspices he and Edward W. Nelson made their famous survey of the terrestrial vertebrates of Mexico around the turn of the century. Their 12-year collection was the largest single such collection ever made in Mexico.

71. *gracilis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus gracilis* Baird and Girard, 1852b: 175.
Type: Unknown *fide* Censky (1986).
Type Locality: "inhabits Oregon", restricted to "vicinity of Klamath Falls" by Schmidt (1953).
Standard Name: Western Sagebrush Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus graciosus gracilis* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Van Denburgh (1922).
Group: GRACIOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.

Etymology: The Latin *gracilis* means "thin, slender", and Baird and Girard described it as such in comparing it with their *Sceloporus graciosus.*
Remarks: A review is in Censky (1986).

72. *graciosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus graciosus* Baird and Girard, 1852a: 69. According to Banta (1971), the original proposal was published between April and June, 1852. The more detailed description, commonly but erroneously credited as the first (Baird and Girard, 1852d), was published shortly afterward in July or early August, 1852.
Syntypes; Four: USNM 2877, collected by H. Stansbury; date unknown.
Type Locality: Valley of the Great Salt Lake [Utah].
Standard Name: Common Sagebrush Lizard, Northern Sagebrush Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus graciosus graciosus* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Camp (1916).
Group: GRACIOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *gratia*, meaning "grace," or "graceful," and *-osus*, "having the quality of," is a judgment of form. The name *graciosus* is an incorrect transliteration but cannot be changed under the Code. See *gratiosus.*
Remarks: An account of the species appeared in Censky (1986).

73. *grammicus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus grammicus* Wiegmann, 1828: 370.
Syntypes; Three: ZMB 641-643, collected by F. Deppe.
Type Locality: "Mexico", restricted to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Graphic Lizard, Southern Plateau Graphic Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus grammicus grammicus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Smith and Laufe (1945).
Group: GRAMMICUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Greek adjective *gramma* is the basis for this name, and refers to script, or graphic, lines that cross the gray back. This is one of the most characteristic features of this group. On that basis the Standard English name is derived, applying to *grammicus* and its closest relativeas, *anahuacus, disparilis* and *palaciosi*.

74. *grandaevus*
Original Proposal: *Sator grandaevus* Dickerson, 1919: 469.
Holotype: AMNH 5491, collected by C. H. Townsend, Albatross
Expedition, 19 April 1911.
Type Locality: Cerralvo Island, Gulf of California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Cerralvo Island Sator.
Current Status: *Sceloporus grandaevus* (Dickerson).
Combination Priority: Flores-Villela (1993). See *S. angustus*.
Group: UTIFORMIS. ANGUSTUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). UTIFORMIS *fide* Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Etymology: From the Latin *grandis*, "large or noble", referring to the total body size, up to 250 mm.

75. *gratiosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus gratiosus* Yarrow 1875: 576; this spelling was used along with references to *Sceloporus graciosus* Baird and Girard. The spelling was independently used also by Boulenger (1885), explicitly as an emendation of *graciosus*.

Type: That of *Sceloporus graciosus* Baird and Girard.
Type Locality: That of *Sceloporus graciosus* Baird and Girard.
Current Status: Junior synonym (unjustified emendation) of *Sceloporus graciosus*.
Group: GRACIOSUS, through synonymy.
Etymology: The Latin words *gratia* "pleasure", "beauty", and *gratiosus* "full of favor", are the sources for both spellings; *gratiosus* is correct, but an incorrect original transliteration (*graciosus*) is not to be corrected according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

76. *guentheri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus guentheri* Stejneger, 1918: 92.
Type: BMNH 1946.8.10.5 (formerly 1857.7.31.38) collected by M. Sallé.
Type Locality: "Mexico," restricted to La Esperanza, Chiapas, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus acanthinus* (Smith, 1939).
Group: FORMOSUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not mentioned in either.
Etymology: The name is a nominative singular Latin word honoring A. C. L. G. Günther, who worked at the British Museum of Natural History beginning in 1857. He was keeper of the Zoology Department, 1875-1895. He wrote the herpetological volume of the series "Biologia Centrali-Americana," 1885-1902, and founded the Zoological Record in 1865. (Adler, 1989)

77. *halli*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus megalepidurus halli* Dasmann and Smith, 1974: 231-237.
Holotype: UCM 41137, collected by T. MacDougall October 1967.
Type Locality: San José Lachiguiri, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Hall's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus halli* Dasmann and Smith.
Combination Priority: Wiens and Reeder (1997), corroborated by Smith, McCarthy and Chiszar (2000).
Group: MEGALEPIDURUS, Sites *et al.* (1992) (name not listed), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name honors William P. Hall III, who contributed to the systematics of *Sceloporus* through karyotyping, and opened the can of worms in the *Sceloporus grammicus* complex.

78. *hartwegi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus taeniocnemis hartwegi* Stuart, 1971: 256.
Holotype: UMMZ 119854, collected by F. L. Downs and J. R. Winkelmann 17 July 1959.
Type Locality: 8.2 mi SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, "elevation probably about 2500 m."
Standard Name: Hartweg's Emerald Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus taeniocnemis hartwegi* Stuart.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin nominative singular noun honors the late Norman E. Hartweg, former staff member at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, who worked extensively on the herpetology of Oaxaca and Chiapas.

79. *heterolepis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus heterolepis* Boulenger, 1894: 724, 731.

Syntypes: BMNH: 1946.8.10.37-43 (formerly 1892.9.5.17-23), La Cumbre de los Arrastrados, Jalisco, 8500 ft.; 1946.8.10.25-30 (formerly 1892.10.31.4-9), La Cumbre de los Arrastrados, Jalisco, 8500 ft.; 1946.8.10.20 (formerly 1893.4.29.1-2), Real Alto, Jalisco, 7800 ft.; 1892.2.8.30, “Riocho (= Rancho)” La Berberia. All collected by A. C. Buller.
Type Locality: Restricted to La Cumbre de los Arrastrados, Jalisco, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Southern Odd-scaled Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus heterolepis* Boulenger.
Combination Priority: Original, accepted by Wiens and Reeder (1997). Considered polytypic, including *shannonorum*, by Webb (1969).
Group: GRAMMICUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Greek words *heteros*, "different," and *lepido*-, "scale," refer to the noticeably unequal sizes of the dorsal scales.

80. *heterurus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus heterurus* Cope, 1867: 322.
Holotype: Probably USNM 25064, given incorrectly in original description as USNM 6589, collected by Charles Sartorius (Cochran, 1961).
Type Locality: Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico.
Current Status: Synonym of *Sceloporus microlepidotus microlepidotus* Wiegmann *fide* Smith (1939), now *S. grammicus microlepidotus*. The assignment is tentative, pending further study of the *grammicus* complex. The name may apply to a separate taxon.
Group: GRAMMICUS. See *microlepidotus*.
Etymology: The Greek words *heteros*, "different," and *oura*, "tail," refer to the large and heavily keeled caudal scales, compared with the dorsals.

80. *holmani*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus holmani* Eshelman, 1975: 20.
Holotype: UMMP V61389, right dentary.
Type Locality: Late Blancan (Pliocene) White Rock fauna of ancestral Republican River paleovalley of north-central Kansas.
Current Status: *Phrynosoma holmani* (Eshelman), according to Van Devender and Eshelman (1979).
Etymology: The name honors J. Alan Holman of Michigan State University, a prominent authority on paleoherpetology.

81. *horridus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus horridus* Wiegmann, 1834: 50.
Holotype: ZMB 640 (missing *fide* Taylor, 1969), Ferdinand Deppe collector.
Type Locality: "Mexico," restricted to Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Rough Lizard, Southern Rough Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus horridus horridus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Smith (1939).
Group: SPINOSUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992); SPINOSUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), trinominal treed.
Etymology: The Latin *horridus*, "bristly," or "rough," refers to the strongly mucronate dorsal scales. It is unlikely that the ancillary meaning of dreadful, frightful or fearsome (the English word horrid) was intended by the describer.

83. *humeralis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus humeralis* Bocourt, 1873c: 2; idem, 1874: 206-208. Described twice as new.

Type: MNHNP 2527, collected by M. Sallé.
Type Locality: "Oaxaca," restricted to the city of Tehuantepec by Smith and Taylor (1950a).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus siniferus* Cope, *fide* Smith (1939).
Group: SINIFERUS. See *siniferus*.
Etymology: The Latin *humerus*, "shoulder" or "bone of forearm," and *-alis*, "having the nature of," refers to the black spot on the shoulder in some males.

84. *hunsakeri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus hunsakeri* Hall and Smith, 1979: 4.
Holotype: MVZ 73570, collected 17 February 1960 by R. G. Crippen.
Type Locality: Three mi E San Bartolo, ~500 ft., Cape region, Baja California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Hunsaker's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus hunsakeri* Hall and Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. ORCUTTI according to Sites *et al.* (1992), MAGISTER fide Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular name honors Don Hunsaker II, in recognition of his comparative ethological studies of *Sceloporus*, and for encouraging W. P. Hall III to perform karyological studies of the genus.

85. *hyacinthinus*
Original Proposal: *Lacerta hyacinthina* Green, 1818: 349.
Neotype: No type indicated. Neotype ANSP 35082, collected 3 May 1993 by R. T. Zappalorti and E. L. Bell; see Bell (1996).
Type Locality: None stated. "Probably the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey" (Stejneger and Barbour, 1943). Neotype locality: Crossley Preserve, western Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey, 4.76 mi (7.05 km) directly west of the Garden State Parkway bridge over Toms River at Toms River, New Jersey.
Standard Name: Northern Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green).
Combination Priority: Smith, 1948b: 1.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Greek singular noun is from *hyakinthinus*, "lily," and refers to the blue colors of the abdominal semeions.

86. *immucronatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii immucronatus* Smith, 1937d: 22.
Holotype: FMNH 100056, originally EHT-HMS 9358a, collected by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith in 1932.
Type Locality: Ten miles N El Pinalito, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southern Blue Minor Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus minor immucronatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Present. See introductory comments.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin prefix *im-*, "not," and nominative singular Latin noun *mucronatus* "pointed," refer to the weakly pointed (immucronate) body scales.
Remarks: An invalid synonym of a monotypic *minor fide* Wiens *et al.* (1999).

87. *insignis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus insignis* Webb, 1967: 209.
Holotype: UMMZ 125919, collected by W. E. Duellman 16 June 1958.
Type Locality: Sierra de Coalcomán, Michoacán, Mexico.
Standard Name: Coalcoman Black-collared Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus insignis* Webb.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin adjective *insignis* means "remarkable, notable, distinguished," meaning that it is distinctive enough from *Sceloporus bulleri* to be a different species (Webb, 1967).

88. *intermedius*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus intermedius* Dugès, 1877: 29-34.
Syntypes: Two, Mus. Alfredo Dugès, no number, collector unknown (Smith and Necker, 1944).
Type Locality: La Noria, near Zamora, hacienda of D. Epifanio Jiménez, Michoacán, Mexico.
Standard Name: Western Dugès' Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus dugesi intermedius* (Dugès).
Combination Priotity: Smith (1938).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin *intermedius*, "intermediate", was applied with the thought that its scalation was intermediate between that of *S. grammicus* and *S. microlepidotus*.
Remarks: *Tropidolepis intermedius* Dugès (1869: 143) is a *nomen nudum*. We do not treat it separately because it is the same as the properly published name by the same author. The taxon may be of specific rank (Wiens and Reeder, 1997).

89. *internasalis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus malachiticus internasalis* Smith and Bumzahem, 1955: 118-120.
Holotype: UIMNH 35617, collected 12 March 1953 by Thomas MacDougall.
Type Locality: La Gloria, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Current Status: *Sceloporus internasalis* Smith and Bumzahem.
Combination Priority: Sites *et al.* (1992), with a question; Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *inter*, "between," nasus, "nose," and -*alis*, "having the quality of," refer to the many small scales in the internasal area.
Remarks: Stuart (1971) gives the best summary of this problematical species. Wiens and Reeder (1997) did not agree with the analysis of Smith and Perez-Higareda (1992), who maintained that the names *S. salvini* and *S. internasalis* apply to the same species.

90. *irazuensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus irazuensis* Günther, 1890: 67.
Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.10.10-14 (formerly 1885.10.20.2-5), Irazú, Costa Rica, collected by F. D. Godman and O. Salvin. Also 1946.8.10.3-4 (formerly 1889.11.13.114-115), collected in "S. Mexico" by F. D. Godman.
Type Locality: Irazú, Costa Rica.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name cited in neither.
Etymology: The name, with the Latin -ensis suffix, means "of Irazú, the type locality.
Remarks: The syntypes probably represent more than one species.

91. *jalapae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jalapae* Günther, 1890: 74.
Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.10.31 (formerly 1881.10.31.5), collected by C. T. Hoege.
Type Locality: Jalapa (now Xalapa), Veracruz, Mexico.
Standard Name: Xalapa Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus jalapae* Günther.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: JALAPAE. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The type locality in the genitive case.

92. *jarrovii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii* Cope in Yarrow, 1875: 569. The name first appeared as a *nomen nudum* in Cope's (1875) checklist.
Lectotype: USNM 8495, designated by Webb and Axtell (1986), collected by H. W. Henshaw, October 1873.
Type Locality: Webb and Axtell (1986) stated that the type locality "cannot be restricted to one specific site, but is somewhere between Fort Grant and the Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona, in an area encompassing the southeastern Pinaleno (Graham) Mountains, Dos Cabezas, and northwestern Chiricahua Mountains".
Standard Name: Yarrow's Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus jarrovii* Cope.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Trinominal treed in the latter.
Etymology: The name honors Henry Crecy Yarrow, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and Honorary Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles at the U. S. National Museum previous to 1889.
Remarks: Wiens *et al.* (1999) removed all subspecies from *jarrovii* except for *lineolateralis*, which he did not allocate and which we here regard as a separate species.

93. *lateralis*
Original Proposal: *Lysoptychus lateralis* Cope, 1888: 397-398.
Holotype: USNM 14741, a typical *S. couchi*, collected by W. P. Taylor.
Type Locality: San Diego, Duval County, Texas, in error; the species is restricted to Mexico. The type probably came from somewhere in Nuevo León.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus couchi* Baird.
Group: VARIABILIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name cited in neither.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *lateralis*, "of the side," probably was based on the very prominent lateral dark and light stripes.
Remarks: The type specimen is preserved in such a manner as to form a definite neck fold (although not of small scales), which was the basis for Cope's new genus. Larsen and Tanner (1975) resurrected *Lysoptychus* for seven species, including *S. couchi*, but Cole (1978) returned them to *Sceloporus*.

94. *licki*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus licki* Van Denburgh, 1895: (2)5: 110.
Holotype: CAS 1436, collected by Gustav Eisen and F. Vaslit, September 1894.
Type Locality: Sierra San Lázaro, Baja California, Mexico.

Standard Name: Cape Arboreal Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus licki* Van Denburgh.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. ORCUTTI according to Sites *et al.* (1992). MAGISTER, Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name honors James Lick, a philanthropist who left his home in Pennsylvania, with little money, became a master cabinetmaker, then went to South America and returned to San Francisco in 1848 with more than $30,000 in gold. He invested in prime waterfront properties and allegedly became the richest man in California. He is buried on Mount Hamilton, beneath one of the piers of Lick Observatory.

95. *lineatulus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus lineatulus* Dickerson, 1919: 467.
Holotype: Formerly AMNH 5478, now USNM 64263, fide Cochran (1961), collected 16 May 1911 by C. H. Townsend on the Albatross expedition.
Type Locality: Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Santa Catalina Island Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus lineatulus* Dickerson.
Combination Priority: Original, restored by Murphy (1983) after long assignment as a subspecies of *magister*.
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *lineatus*, "linear," and the diminutive *-ulus* refer to the finely striped dorsal pattern.
Remarks: Reviewed (as a subspecies of *S. magister*) by Parker (1982). The taxon was first assigned subspecific rank by Smith (1939), and that was accepted as late as 1990. Species rank was accepted by several workers between 1939 and 1983, but after the latter date most workers followed Murphy (1983).

96. *lineolateralis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus lineolateralis* Smith, 1936a: 92.
Holotype: FMNH 32002, originally EHT-HMS 4323, collected by E. H. Tylor and H. M. Smith, 27 August 1932.
Type Locality: Six miles northeast of Pedriceña, Durango, Mexico.
Standard Name: Lined Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus lineolateralis* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *lineo*,"to make straight," and *lateralis*, "of the side," refer to the light and especially dark lines along the side of the body.
Remarks: This was regarded as a subspecies of *jarrovii* following Webb and Hensley (1959), but Wiens *et al.* (1999) removed all subspecies from *S. jarrovii*, except for *lineolateralis* which he deferred for later consideration. Our experience leads us to regard it as a full species, based on its distinctly different pattern and habitat from *S. jarrovii*. It was so considered by Wiens and Reeder (1997), and questionably by Sites *et al.* (1992).

97. *longipes*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus longipes* Baird, 1859: 254.
Lectotype: USNM 4358A, collected by John Xantus, designated by Bell (1954).

Type Locality: Fort Tejon, California [Kern County].
Standard Name: Great Basin Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus occidentalis longipes* Baird.
Combination Priority: Bell (1954).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin *long*, "long," and *pes*, "foot," refer to the elongate toes.
Remarks: *S. o. longipes* is the form sympatric with *S. undulatus tristichus* in the Pine Valley Mountains of southwestern Utah (Cole, 1983; Smith and Chiszar, 1989). Reviewed by Bell and Price (1996).

98. *longipunctatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami longipunctatus* Olson, 1973: 116-127.
Holotype: USNM 192744, formerly REO 3286, collected 31 May 1971, by R. Earl Olson.
Type Locality: Closed Canyon, 14.3 rd mi (23.0 km.) SE Redford, Presidio County, Texas.
Standard Name: Presidio Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami longipunctatus* Olson.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither work.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *long*, "long," the noun *punctum*, "spot," and the suffix *-atus*, "pertaining to", refer to laterally elongate paravertebral spots, diagnostic of the subspecies.
Remarks: The species and its subspecies were reviewed by Olson (1979).

99. *lunaei*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus lunaei* Bocourt, 1873c: 1; *idem*, 1874: 184-186. Described twice as new.
Syntypes: Seven: MNHNP 3144-47.
Type Locality: Plateau of Guatemala, 1500 meters.
Standard Name: Luna's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus lunae* Bocourt.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *lunaei* refers to a Dr. Luna who collected the type.
Remarks: The Latinized surname Luna becomes *lunae* in the genitive case, even though Luna was a man. There is no provision in the Code for an extra terminal *-i* (Art. 31 of the Code, ICZN, 1999).

100. *lundelli*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus lundelli lundelli* Smith, 1939: 66.
Holotype: UMMZ 80674, collected by C. L. Lundell.
Type Locality: Cohune Ridge, 20 mi SE Benque Viejo, British Honduras.
Standard Name: Lundell's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus lundelli lundelli* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: LUNDELLI, new group, Wiens and Reeder (1997). HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992).
Etymology: This Latin genitive singular noun honors the collector, famed in the study of Central American botany.

101. *macdougalli*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus macdougalli* Smith and Bumzahem, 1953: 185-187.
Holotype: UIMNH 34354, collected by Thomas MacDougall, 26-27 March 1953.
Type Locality: Rincón Bamba, 22 mi. SW Tehuantepec, 8 miles from the coast at Bahía Bamba, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: MacDougall's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus macdougalli* Smith and Bumzahem.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This Latin genitive singular noun honors the late collector, Thomas MacDougall, who spent many summers collecting plants and some animals in Oaxaca and adjacent states in Mexico.

102. *macrolepis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus poinsettii macrolepis* Smith and Chrapliwy, 1958: 268.
Holotype: UIMNH 35455, collected in 1952-3 by Barden and I. L. Firschein.
Type Locality: El Salto, Durango, Mexico.
Standard Name: Western Crevice Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus poinsettii macrolepis* Smith and Chrapliwy.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither work.
Etymology: The Greek *makros*, "long," (but often mistakenly, as here, used to mean "large") and *lepis*, "scale," pertain to the relatively large dorsal scales in this subspecies, compared with other members of the species.

103. *maculosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus maculosus* Smith, 1934b: 267.
Holotype: FMNH 32007 (formerly EHT-HMS 7638) collected 29 August 1932 by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith.
Type Locality: 14 mi NE Pedriceña, Durango, Mexico.
Standard Name: Northern Snub-nosed Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus maculosus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MACULOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin noun *maculosus*, "spotted" or "dappled" refers to the white dots scattered over dorsal surfaces of body and limbs.

104. *madrensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus madrensis* Olson, 1986: 167-170.
Holotype: TCWC 62433, collected by R. E. Olson, 18 June 1982.
Type Locality: Above Rancho del Cielo, 1740 m, 7 km NW Gómez Farías, Tamaulipas, Mexico.
Standard Name: Lesser Torquate Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus torquatus madrensis* Olson.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither.
Etymology: The Latinized Spanish *madre*, "mother," and the suffix *-ensis*, "pertaining to," refer to the type locality of this form in the pine-oak forests on the eastern wall of the Sierra Madre Oriental.

105. *magister*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus magister* Hallowell, 1854: 93.

Holotype: USNM 2967, collected by A. L. Heermann.

Type Locality: "near Fort Yuma, at junction of Colorado and Gila, also near Tucson, in Sonora, upon a rocky soil" (Hallowell, 1854).

Standard Name: Desert Spiny Lizard, Purple-backed Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus magister magister* Hallowell.

Combination Priority: Linsdale (1932).

Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: The Latin *magister*, "master," or "chief," refers to the large size of this species.

Remarks: An excellent history of the confusion between S. *magister*¨and *S. clarkii* is given by Stejneger (1893). A review of the species and its subspecies is in Parker (1982).

106. *malachiticus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope, 1864: 178.

Syntypes: USNM 101062(5), formerly 12186, earlier 6492, collected by C. H. Riotte.

Type Locality: “Arriba” (= uplands), Costa Rica.

Standard Name: Green Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus malachiticus* Cope.

Combination Priority: Original, supported by Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1982), Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: The Latin *malus* or *melinos*, "apple," or apple-green," and the Greek *chiton*, "tunic," and *-icus*, "pertaining to," are the roots of this word, and undoubtedly refer to the greenish "tunic" of adult males.

107. *marmoratus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus marmoratus* Hallowell, 1852: 178.

Holotype: Apparently lost. Cope (1900) noted USNM 2892 as a "type" from San Antonio (under *S. variabilis*, with which he synonymized it) but it too is lost. Furthermore it is uncertain whether it was the type of *delicatissimus* or *marmoratus*, both described by Hallowell on the same page, from the same locality and taken by the same collector, Dr. S. W. Woodhouse.

Type Locality: San Antonio [Bexar Co.], Texas.

Standard Name: Northern Rose-bellied Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus variabilis marmoratus* Hallowell.

Combination Priority: Smith (1934a).

Group: VARIABILIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.

Etymology: The Greek *marmaros*, "marble," and Latin *-atus*, "pertaining to the nature of," presumably refer to the perceived marble-like appearance of the type.

Remarks: Mendoza-Quijano *et al.* (1998) elevated this taxon to species rank on the basis of molecular evidence. Morphological intergradation is nevertheless conspicuous, and for that reason we continue to regard *marmoratus* as a subspecies of *variabilis*. Degree of difference, whether genetic or morphological, is not a secure criterion of taxonomic rank.

108. *megalepidurus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus megalepidurus* Smith, 1934b: 272.

Holotype: FMNH 100107 (EHT-HMS 7543), collected 19 July 1932 by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith.

Type Locality: Near Totalco, Veracruz, Mexico.

Standard Name: Cursorial Spiny Lizard, Dull Cursorial Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus megalepidurus megalepidurus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MEGALEPIDURUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), trinominal treed in latter.
Etymology: The Greek *mega*, "large,", *lepis*, "scale," and *oura*, "tail," refer to the caudal scales, which are two to three times as large as the body scales.
Remarks. Smith *et al.* (2000) showed clear evidence of apparent intergradation (hybridization?) between *megalepidurus* and *pictus,* but Wiens and Reeder (1997) regarded the relationship as uncertain. Their status remains to be resolved definitively.

109. *melanogaster*
Original proposal: *Sceloporus melanogaster* Cope, 1885: 400.
Holotype: USNM 9877,collected by Alfredo Dugès in 1877.
Type Locality: "Probably from Guanajuato." Noría (Michoacán), or Tupátaro near Cuerámaro, Guanajuato, *fide* Dugès (1888); restricted to Tupátaro by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Central Plateau Torquate Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus torquatus melanogaster* Cope.
Combination Priority: Smith (1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Greek *melanos*, "black," and *gaster*, "stomach," refer to the black abdomen.

110. *melanorhinus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus melanorhinus* Bocourt, 1876a: 2-4; *idem*, 1876b: 401-402. Described twice as new.
Syntypes: Four, MNHNP 5325, collected by F. Sumichrast.
Type Locality: Isthmus of Tehuantepec, restricted to Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Black-nosed Lizard, Southern Black-nosed Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus melanorhinus melanorhinus* Bocourt.
Combination Priority: Smith (1942).
Group: CLARKII. Sites *et al.* (1992); Wiens and Reeder (1997), trinominal treed.
Etymology: The Greek *melanos*, "black," and *rhinos*, "nose," refer to the black snout.

111. *merriami*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami* Stejneger, 1904: 17.
Holotype: USNM 33039, collected 2 September 1890 by W. Lloyd.
Type Locality: East Painted Cave, near mouth of Pecos River, Texas.
Standard Name: Canyon Lizard, Merriam's Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami merriami* Stejneger.
Combination Priority: Smith (1937a).
Group: MERRIAMI. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This form honors C. Hart Merriam, the originator of the life-zone theory of biotic ditribution, and chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, predecessor of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Remarks: A review of the species and its subspecies then known is in Olson (1979).

112. *microlepidotus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus microlepidotus* Wiegmann, 1834: 51.

Syntypes: Ten, ZMB 644-646, collected by F. Deppe.
Type Locality: "Mexico," restricted to Distrito Federal by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Northern Plateau Graphic Lizard see *grammicus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus grammicus microlepidotus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Smith and Laufe (1945).
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name in neither work.
Etymology: The Greek *micro*-, "small," and *lepidos*, "scale," refer to the small dorsal body scales.
Remarks: See introductory comments about the *grammicus* group.
Smith (1949) was the first to use the combination *S. m. microlepidotus*, but for many years previously the name was used at the monotypic level.

113. *mikeprestoni*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus mikeprestoni* Smith and Alvarez, 1976: 221.
Holotype: MCZ R115679, an adult female collected by Ticul Alvarez, 3 April 1969.
Type Locality: Marcela, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Marcela is a rural housing development at the northern end of a valley at the foot of Peña Blanca. The nearest town is Miquihuana, Tamaulipas, 19 km N and 7 km W of Marcela.
Standard Name: Preston's Torquate Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus torquatus mikeprestoni* Smith and Alvarez.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Neither work cited the name.
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Michael J. Preston, who provided critical aid to the Smiths in the processing of data on the literature of Mexican herpetology.
Remarks: Circular sympatry may occur between *S. t. mikeprestoni*, derived from *S. t. torquatus*, and *S. t. binocularis*, derived from *S. t. melanogaster*. Additional field work in the hiatus between the ranges of *S. t. mikeprestoni* and *S. t. binocularis* is necessary to resolve this problem.

114. *minor*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus minor* Cope, 1885: 402.
Lectotype: USNM 26167, collected by A. Dugès, designated by Webb and Axtell (1994).
Type Locality: "Zacatecas", restricted to Pinos, eastern Zacatecas, by Webb and Axtell (1994).
Standard Name: Minor Lizard, Red Minor Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus minor minor* Cope.
Combination Priority: Present, for subspecies; Wiens *et al.* (1999) for species. See introductory comments.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. Wiens and Reeder (1997), *jarrovii minor* listed.
Etymology: The name is the Latin noun *minor*, "little," and may have referred to a perceived lesser version of *S. torquatus*.
Remarks: Monotypic *fide* Wiens *et al.* (1999).

115. *monserratensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus monserratensis* Van Denburgh and Slevin, 1921: 396.
Type: CAS 50509, collected 24 May 1921 by J. R. Slevin.
Type Locality: Monserrate Island, Gulf of California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Central Baja Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus zosteromus monserratensis* Van Denburgh and Slevin.

Combination Priority: Present; inference might be made from Grismer and McGuire (1996) or Wiens and Reeder (1997), but the combination was actually not made in either work. Considered a geographically distinct pattern class by Grismer (2002).
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), listed as *monserratensis*; Wiens and Reeder (1997), listed as conspecific with *zosteromus* and *rufidorsum*.
Etymology: This taxon is named for its island type locality.
Remarks: A review of *S. magister* and its subspecies, including *monserratensis*, is in Parker (1982).

116. *mucronatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus mucronatus* Cope, 1885: 402.
Lectotype: USNM 25077, designated by Smith (1938a), collected by Carl Sartorius.
Type Locality: Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico.
Standard Name: Cleft Lizard, Central Cleft Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus mucronatus mucronatus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Smith (1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), trinominal treed in latter.
Etymology: The Latin nominative singular *mucronis*, "sharp point," and *–atus*, "pertaining to," refer to the sharply pointed scales on the dorsum.
Remarks: The closely related *poinsettii* and *mucronatus* take refuge in rock crevices. The name Crevice Lizard has long been associated with *poinsettii*; we suggest a verbal synonym, Cleft Lizard, for *mucronatus*.

117. *nelsoni*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus nelsoni* Cochran, 1923: 185-186.
Holotype: USNM 47676, collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman, 18 July 1897.
Type Locality: Plomosas, Sinaloa, Mexico.
Standard Name: Nelson'sLizard, Southern Nelson's Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus nelsoni nelsoni* Cochran.
Combination Priority: Tanner and Robison (1959).
Group: PYROCEPHALUS. Wiens and Reeder (1997). ORCUTTI *fide* Sites *et al*. (1992).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Edward W. Nelson, who was first employed by the U. S. Biological Survey in 1890, and was appointed Chief in 1916. He shared with Goldman a ten-year survey of Mexican terrestrial vertebrates.

118. *nigroventris*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus biseriatus nigro-ventris* Bocourt, 1874: 199.
Type: None indicated.
Type Locality: None indicated.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *occidentalis*, either *S. o. longipes* Baird, or *S. o. biseriatus* Hallowell (present allocations).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS fide Wiens and Reeder (1997). The name is not mentioned in either work.
Etymology: The Latin *nigra* "black," and *ventris*, "belly," refer to the dark abdominal area on venter between the blue semeions.
Remarks: The name appeared in a description and discussion of specimens referred to *S. biseriatus,* noting Hallowell's *Sceloporus biseriatus* var. *azureus*, and var. *variegatus,* to which Bocourt added this third variety.

119. *oberon*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii oberon* Smith and Brown, 1941: 253.
Holotype: USNM 105823, collected by H. M. and R. B. Smith, 15 November 1938.
Type Locality: Arteaga, Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Royal Lesser Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus minor oberon* Smith and Brown.
Combination Priority: Present. See introductory comments.
Group: TORQUATUS. Wiens and Reeder (1997), as *jarrovii oberon.* Sites *et al.* (1992), name not mentioned.
Etymology: This is a Latinized noun from Old High German *oberon*, "king of the fairies", applied in reference to the black dorsal color of the subspecies - a color shared with the fabulous king.
Remarks: Of species rank *fide* Wiens *et al.* (1999).

120. *obscurus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus obscurus* Van Denburgh, 1898: 462.
Holotype: CAS 3213, collected by Gustav Eisen and Frank H. Vaslit, November 1894.
Type Locality: Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus asper* Boulenger (1897), *fide* Smith (1939).
Group: ASPER. GRAMMICUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997), ASPER *fide* Sites *et al.*(1992).
Etymology: The Latin obscurus, "dark," or "indistinct," refers to the bluish steel dorsal color, without collar or other markings.

121. *occidentalis*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus occidentalis* Baird and Girard, 1852b: 175.
Syntypes: USNM 2838, 2866, collected by Dr. J. S. Newberry during the U. S. Exploring Expedition in 1838-1842. No. 2838 is lost, and until 1996 No. 2866 was also thought to be lost (as implied by its absence in Cochran's 1961 list). Accordingly, Bell (1954) designated a neotype, MVZ 59874, collected by Robert C. Stebbins. After discovery of the existence of USNM 2866 (two syntypes), Bell *et al.* (2001) petitioned the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for acceptance of the designated neotype as the name-bearer, rather than the rediscovered syntypes, as required by the Code (ICZN, 1999).
Type Locality: Originally "California, and probably Oregon", restricted to Benicia [Solano County], California, by Grinnell and Camp (1917), by inference from the next published record, by Baird (1859). The designated neotype is from the same locality.
Standard Name: Western Fence Lizard, Northwestern Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus occidentalis occidentalis* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Camp (1916).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin words *occidens*, "the west," and *-alis*, "pertaining to," are the bases for the nominal species. .
Remarks: See review of species and its subspecies in Bell and Price (1996).

122. *ochoterenae*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus ochoterenae* Smith, 1934b: 269.
Holotype: FMNH 100052. Originally EHT-HMS 7158, EHT field no. 1075; collected 26 June 1932 by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith.
Type Locality: Two mi N Mazatlán, Guerrero, 12 mi S Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Standard Name: Ochoterena's Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus ochoterenae* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: JALAPAE. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This species was named in honor of Dr. Isaac Ochoterena, formerly Director of the Instituto de Biologia of the Universidad Nacional de Mexico in Mexico City, in recognition of numerous courtesies extended to Taylor and Smith.

123. *oligoporus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus oligoporus* Cope, 1864: 177-178.
Syntypes: USNM 31386-31393, collected by John Xantus; 31391 exchanged to MCZ in 1944; 31392 exchanged to UIMNH in 1956.
Type Locality: Colima, Colima, Mexico.
Standard Name: Western Rough Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus horridus oligoporus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Taylor (1938).
Group: SPINOSUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), SPINOSUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name mentioned in neither.
Etymology: The Greek words *oligo*, "few," and *poros*, "pore," refer to the small number of femoral pores, which rarely total more than six for both sides.

124. *olivaceus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus olivaceus* Smith, 1934b: 277-278.
Holotype: UIMNH 25057; original EHT-HMS 29883, field no. EHT-2508, taken 23 August 1931 by E. H. Taylor and J. S. Wright.
Type Locality: lower end of Arroyo los Olmos, about 3 mi SE Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas.
Standard Name: Texas Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus olivaceus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: OLIVACEUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). OLIVACEUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *oliva*, "olive," and *-aceus*, pertaining to, refer to the olive-green dorsal coloration, particularly of the holotype and other preserved specimens.
Remarks: A review is in Kennedy (1973). A summary of nomenclatural history and confusion is in Axtell (1992).

125. *olloporus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus variabilis olloporus* Smith, 1937b: 11.
Holotype: UMMZ originally 71207, now 80458, collected 7 October 1931, by Austin Smith.
Type Locality: San Juanillo, Costa Rica.
Standard Name: Southern Rose-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus variabilis olloporus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: VARIABILIS, according to Sites *et al.* (1992) and Wiens and Reeder (1997); name not listed.
Etymology: The Greek *ollos*, "other," or "of a different sort," and *poros*, "pore," refer to the relatively small number of femoral pores in the subspecies.

Remarks: Mendoza-Quijano *et al.* (1998) elevated *olloporus* to species rank on molecular grounds. Morphological intergradation is nevertheless conspicuous, and for that reason we continue to recognize *olloporus* as a subspecies of *variabilis*.

126. *olsoni*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus mucronatus olsoni* Webb, Lemos-Espinal and Smith, 2002: 1-14.
Holotype: UCM 61083 (JLE 4503), collected 6 May 2000 by Julio A. Lemos-Espinal.
Type Locality: San Juan Acazuchitlán (20°8'33.3"N, 99°36'15.8"W), 2646m, Estado de México, Mexico.
Standard Name: Olson's Cleft Lizard (see *mucronatus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus mucronatus olsoni* Webb, Lemos-Espinal and Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group. TORQUATUS.
Remarks: This subspecies honors R. Earl Olson, who has studied Mexican herpetology for many years and who instigated the description of this subspecies.

127. *omiltemanus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus omiltemanus* Günther, 1890: 66.
Syntypes: BMNH 1946.8.30.13-17 (formerly 1889.11.13.49-53), collected by H. H. Smith.
Type Locality: Omilteme (= Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southern Cleft Lizard (see *mucronatus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus mucronatus omiltemanus* Günther.
Combination Priority: Smith (1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not cited; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: This subspecies is named after the type locality.

128. *orcutti*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus orcutti* Stejneger, 1893: 181.
Holotype: USNM 16330, collected by C. R. Orcutt, 5 January 1890.
Type Locality: Originally "Milquatay Valley, San Diego County, California, just bordering the Mexican boundary, 50 miles east of San Diego by wagon road," correctly rendered "Campo Valley, San Diego County, California". This was an Indian encampment shown on the San Diego County map of 1872 in the Campo Valley. A note signed by L. M. Klauber, dated 14 August 1934 and found in the bottle containing the holotype states "Orcutt once told me that the 'Milquatay' referred to was the flat just east of Campo, San Diego Co., California. Milquatay is said to mean 'wheat field' in Indian, and almost any flat was known as Milquatay. The town of Guatay or Quatay is not the type locality of *orcutti*" (Hall and Smith, 1979). C. R. Orcutt told L. M. Klauber that the type locality was a few hundred yards east of Campo, San Diego County. (Klauber, 1939).
Standard Name: Granite Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus orcutti* Stejneger.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. Wiens and Reeder (1997); ORCUTTI, Sites *et al*. (1992).
Etymology: This Latin patronym honors Charles Russell Orcutt, pioneer San Diego naturalist, editor, and publisher who collected the type specimen.
Remarks: A review is in Weintraub (1980).

129. *ornatus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus ornatus* Baird, 1859a: 254.

Holotype: USNM 2845, collected by Lt. Darius Nash Couch.
Type Locality: Patos, Coahuila, Mexico.
Standard Name: Ornate Spiny Lizard, Eastern Ornate Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus ornatus ornatus* Baird.
Combination Priority: Smith (1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). The latter also treed the trinominal.
Etymology: The Latin noun *ornatus*, "decoration" or "ornament," refers to the ornate coloration.

130. *palaciosi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus palaciosi* Lara-Góngora, 1983: 7.
Holotype: Originally cited as MZFC 0546, collected by O. Flores-Villela. Flores-Villela *et al.* (1991) cited the correct number as MZFC 864.
Type Locality: Cerro del Caballete, Second Lake, Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala, Sierra de Ocuilán, México, Mexico, 3000 m. Flores *et al.* (1991) gave Serranía del Ajusco as the type locality.
Standard Name: Palacios' Graphic Lizard (see *grammicus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus palaciosi* Lara-Góngora.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The name is a patronym for Dr. Prococo Palacios, of Comunidad Rancho el Capulín.

131. *parvus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus parvus* Smith, 1934b: 263-266.
Holotype: FMNH 100125, formerly EHT-HMS 7120, originally EHT-HMS field no. 292, collected 8 June 1932 by E. H. Taylor and H. M. Smith.
Type Locality: The hills about 5 mi W Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Blue-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus parvus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original. The subspecies *scutulatus* was rejected by Auth *et al.* (2000).
Group: VARIABILIS, Wiens and Reeder (1997), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000). JALAPAE, Sites *et al.* (1992).
Etymology: The Latin *parvus*, "little," refers to the very small size of this species, which has a maximum body length of 50 mm.

132. *pictus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pictus* Smith, 1936c: 1.
Holotype: AMNH 18744, collected on 27 July 1920, by Paul D. R. Rüthling.
Type Locality: Near Santa Catarina, Puebla, Mexico.
Standard Name: Painted Cursorial Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus megalepidurus pictus* Smith. Sites *et al.* (1992) noted crosses of *megalepidurus* and *pictus*, and Smith *et al.* (2000) described and mapped intergradation between the two taxa. Wiens and Reeder (1997) regarded the two taxa as separate species, but noted that further study is required for definitive allocation.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MEGALEPIDURUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *pictus*, "painted," refers to the the rather spectacular coloration of this subspecies as compared with *m. megalepidurus*.

133. *pilsbryi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pilsbryi* Dunn, 1936: 473-474.

Holotype: ANSP 20085, collected in 1934 by Henry A. Pilsbry, Frances W. Pennell and Cyril H. Harvey.
Type Locality: Alvarez, 7500 ft, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus microlepidotus* disparilis *fide* Smith (1939), in error; *pilsbryi* is not *disparilis* as here interpreted, although it is applicable to the *grammicus* complex. The name may apply to a separate taxon.
Group: GRAMMICUS, Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not listed.
Etymology: This Latin noun in the genitive singular honors Henry A. Pilsbry, an outstanding conchologist at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

134. *pleurolepis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pleurolepis* Günther, 1890: 74-75.
Holotype: BMNH 1946.8.10.51, formerly 1890.2.4.5, collected by F. D. Godman and O. Salvin.
Type Locality: North of Río Santiago, Jalisco, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus dugesii dugesii fide* Smith (1938a).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not listed.
Etymology: The Greek *pleura*, "side," and *lepis*, "scale," refer to the lateral scales, which "are twice or thrice as large as those on the back, and keeled" (Günther, 1890: 74).

134. *pleurostictus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pleurostictus* Wiegmann, 1828: 370.
Type: Presumably ZMB (but not listed in Taylor, 1969), Ferdinand Deppe collector.
Type locality: "Mexico", restricted to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *S. grammicus fide* Smith (1939).
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not listed.
Etymology: The Greek *pleura*, "side," and *stiktos*, "spotted" refer to the scattered dark spots on sides of body.
Remarks: The taxon to which this name applies is likely the same as that represented by *rubriventris*, if the type locality restriction here cited is accepted. Further study of the GRAMMICUS complex will be necessary to establish definitively the taxa to which these names apply.

135. *plioporus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus serrifer plioporus* Smith, 1939a: 212.
Holotype: FMNH 32004, collected by E. H. Taylor, no date.
Type Locality: Four miles east of Encero, Veracruz, Mexico.
Standard Name: West Gulf Rough-scaled Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus serrifer plioporus* Smith (see Olson, 1987).
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Greek adjective *plio*, "more," and noun *porus*, "pore," refer to the larger number of femoral pores in this subspecies than in *S. s. serrifer*.

137. *poinsettii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus poinsettii* Baird and Girard, 1852a: 126.

Lectotype: USNM 2952, designated by Webb (1988).
Type Locality: "Rio San Pedro of the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Province of Sonora." The type locality was restricted to either the southern part of the Big Burrow Mountains, or to the vicinity of Santa Rita, both in Grant Co., New Mexico, by Webb (1988), superceding all previous type locality restrictions.
Standard Name: Crevice Lizard, Northern Crevice Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus poinsettii poinsettii* Baird and Girard.
Combination Priority: Smith and Chrapliwy (1958).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This Latin genitive singular honors the Hon. Joel Roberts Poinsett, who promoted science and the useful arts while Secretary of War of the United States, 1837-1841, and for whom the plant genus *Poinsettia* was named.

138. *polylepis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus poinsettii polylepis* Smith and Chrapliwy, 1958: 269.
Holotype: UIMNH 21464, collected 25 June 1934 by David Dunkle and Hobart M. Smith.
Type Locality: Eighteen mi N Escalón, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southern Crevice Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus poinsettii polylepis* Smith and Chrapliwy.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed.
Etymology: The Greek *polys*, "many," and *lepis*, "scale," refer to the smaller and more numerous dorsal scales in this subspecies than in the nominotypical subspecies.

139. *prezygus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus prezygus* Smith, 1942: 354.
Holotype: USNM 46861 (given incorrectly as “46881” in original description, *fide* Cochran, 1961), collected by E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman, 2 May 1894.
Type Locality: Conjob (Conjab in original description, Axtell, 1960), between San Bartolomé and Comitán, 5300 ft. (16°19'N, 92°18'W), Chiapas, Mexico.
Standard Name: Chiapan Rough-scaled Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus prezygus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original, but supported by Wiens and Reeder (1997), and questionably by Sites *et al.* (1992).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *pre-*, "going before," and Latinized form of Greek *zygos*, "yoked," refer to the phylogenetic position of the species, thought to have been near the ancestral origin of the *poinsettii* group.
Remarks: The Standard name is a reflection of the fact that *prezygus* was often regarded as a subspecies of *serrifer*, following Axtell (1960).

140. *pullus*
Original Proposal: Cope, 1871: 80.
Current Status: A *nomen nudum*, with no nomenclatural standing. It probably was intended to apply to *S. squamosus*.
Etymology: The Latin noun *pullus*, "young," may reflect a thought by Cope that the specimen at hand was immature.

141. *pygmaeus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pygmaeus* Lara-Góngora, 1978: 26.

Current Status: An unavailable name (not published under the criteria for nomenclatural acceptance), applied to what later was acceptably named *Sceloporus anahuacus* Lara-Góngora (1983).

Etymology: The name is the Latin adjective *pygmaeus* "pygmy-like, dwarfish," applied in reference to the small size of the species, "never exceeding 54 mm. [SVL]" (Lara-Góngora, 1983).

Group: GRAMMICUS, through synonymy.

Remarks: See remarks under *altamontanus*. The name *Sceloporus pygmaeus* holds the same relationship to *Sceloporus anahuacus* as *Sceloporus altamontanus* does to *Sceloporus palaciosi*.

142. *pyrocephalus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pyrocephalus* Cope, 1864: 177.

Lectotype: USNM 31495, collected by John Xantus in 1863, was stated by Cochran (1961) to be the lectotype. We are aware of no other designation.

Type Locality: Near Colima, Colima, Mexico.

Standard Name: Red-headed Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus pyrocephalus* Cope.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: PYROCEPHALUS. ORCUTTI according to Sites *et al.* (1992). PYROCEPHALUS, Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: The Greek *pyro*-, "fire," and *kephale*, "head," refer to the reddish head coloration, especially in females.

143. *pyrrhocephalus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus pyrrhocephalus* Cope, 1885: 394.

Onomatophore: same as for *pyrocephalus*, for which *pyrrhocephalus* was an emendation.

Current Status: An unjustified emendation and an objective junior synonym of *pyrocephalus*. It is an available but invalid name.

Group: PYROCEPHALUS, through synonymy.

Etymology: The Greek *pyrrho*-, "red," and *kephale*, "head," mean "red-headed," as opposed to *pyrocephalus*, "fire-headed". The name *pyrrhocephalus* was used consistently, with two exceptions, after it was proposed, until 1937, but *pyrocephalus* has been used consistently since then, and under the circumstances is correct under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

144. *robisoni*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus poinsettii robisoni* Tanner, 1987: 398.

Holotype: BYU 14287, collected 19 July 1958 by W. W. Tanner and W. G. Robison.

Type Locality: Cuiteco, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Current Status: A junior synonym of *Sceloporus poinsettii macrolepis fide* Lemos-Espinal *et al.* (2002).

Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.

Etymology: This Latin genitive singular honors W. G. Robison, who worked with W. W. Tanner, and earned a Ph. D. at the University of California at Berkeley.

145. *robustus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus robustus* Twente, 1952: 70.

Holotype: UMMP 27665, a left dentary with seventeen teeth and spaces for seven others.

Type Locality: Upper Pliocene, Rexroad Formation, Rexroad fauna, locality UM-K1-47, Fox Canyon, XI Ranch, Sec. 35, T. 34S, R. 30W., Meade County, Kansas.

Current Status: *Sceloporus robustus* Twente.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: Unknown.

Etymology: The Latin noun *robustus*, "oaken, strong like oak," refers to the weight and ruggedness of the dentary, not found in the *Sceloporus undulatus* living in Kansas today.

Remarks: To date this is the only valid exclusively fossil species of *Sceloporus*. See account of *Sceloporus holmani* = *Phrynosoma holmani* Etheridge. Other extant species have been found as fossils.

146. *rubriventris*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus rubriventris* Günther, 1890: 72.

Syntypes: Two: BMNH 1946.8.10.23-24, formerly 1889.11.13.54-55, collected by F. D. Godman.

Type Locality: Omilteme {= Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus microlepidotus microlepidotus* Wiegmann, *fide* Smith (1939), now *S. grammicus microlepidotus*. The assignment is tentative, pending further study of the *grammicus* complex. The name may apply to a separate taxon.

Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.

Etymology: The Latin nouns *rubra*, "red," *venter*, "belly," and the Greek suffix *-tris*, "agent," refer to the orange throat and parallel orange lines on the venter.

147. *rufidorsum*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus rufidorsum* Yarrow, 1882: 442.

Holotype: USNM 11981, collected in 1882 by L. Belding, macerated, only bones left (Cochran, 1961).

Type Locality: San Quintín Bay, Baja California, Mexico.

Standard Name: Red-backed Spiny Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus zosteromus rufidorsum* Yarrow.

Combination Priority: Present; inference might be made from Grismer and McGuire (1996) or Wiens and Reeder (1997), but the combination was actually not made in either work. Considered a geographically distinct pattern class by Grismer (2002).

Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).

Etymology: The Latin nouns *rufus*, "red, reddish," and *dorsum*, "back" refer to the rusty-red dorsal stripe.

148. *salvini*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus salvini* Günther, 1890: 68.

Lectotype: Specimen 0 in Boulenger (1897), collected by Hoege, from a series of syntypes, BMNH 1946.8.29.96-97, 1946.8.29.98-99, 1946.8.30.1, formerly 1881.10.31.8-9 (Smith, 1939).

Type Locality: "Jalapa and Guatemala," restricted to Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, via lectotype designation, by Smith (1939).

Standard Name: Salvin's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus salvini* Günther.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Osbert Salvin, a prodigiously productive British naturalist and co-editor of the Biologia Centrali-Americana, who collected extensively in Guatemala and elswhere.
Remarks: The lectoparatypes presumably represent more than one species.

149. *samcolemani*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus scalaris samcolemani* Smith and Hall, 1974: 100.
Holotype: UMMZ 124670, collected by P. H. Litchfield on 16 July 1960.
Type Locality: Between Providencia and La Paz, Nuevo León, Mexico.
Standard Name: Coleman's Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus samcolemani* Smith and Hall.
Combination Priority: Smith *et al.* (1996).
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not cited; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Dr. Sam Coleman, who wrote programs for processing data pertaining to the Smith's work on the herpetology of Mexico.
Remarks: A review is in Watkins-Colwell *et al.* (1998).

150. *sanojae*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami sanojae* Lemos-Espinal, in Smith, Lemos-Espinal and Chiszar (2003).
Holotype: UBIPRO 7456, collected 24 July 2001 by Julio A. Lemos-Espinal.
Type Locality: Rancho Peñoles (27°7'49.6"N, 103°48'45.0"W), 1194m, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Standard Name: Sanoja's Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami sanojae* Lemos-Espinal.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI, conformant with allocation of the species in Sites *et al.* (1992) and Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The subspecific matronym honors Susy Sanoja Sarabia, in honor of and gratitude for her long-term support of Julio A. Lemos-Espinal in the field, laboratory and at home.

151. *scalaris*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus scalaris* Wiegmann, 1828: 370; 1834: 52.
Syntypes: Four, ZMB 654-656 (*fide* Taylor, 1969), collected by Ferdinand Deppe.
Type Locality: "Mexico," restricted to Mexico, D. F., by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Light-bellied Bunchgrass Lizard, Wiegmann's Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus scalaris scalaris* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Smith (1937c).
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Trinominal treed in the latter.
Etymology: The Latin *scalaris*, "of a ladder," refers to the successive transverse dorsal dark lines resembling a ladder.

151. *schmidti*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus schmidti* Jones, 1927: 4.
Holotype: FMNH 5214, collected 5 May 1923 by Karl P. Schmidt.

Holotype lost *fide* Smith (1939).
Type Locality: Mountain camp west of San Pedro, Honduras, 4500 ft.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus smaragdinus* Bocourt, *fide* Smith (1939).
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), via its senior synonym *smaragdinus*.
Etymology: This Latin genitive singular honors the late Karl Patterson Schmidt, who worked at the American Museum of Natural History 1917-1922, and at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, from 1922-1955. Author, editor, and bibliophile, he was known as the Dean of American herpetologists for many years.

153. *scitulus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus formosus scitulus* Smith, 1942: 352.
Holotype: FMNH 100012, EHT-HMS 26962, collected 2-4 August 1940, by Richard C. Taylor and Edward H. Taylor.
Type Locality: Omilteme (=Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Striated Emerald Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus formosus scitulus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), “probably a distinct species.”
Etymology: The Latin *scitulus*, "beautiful," refers to the brilliant green dorsum with parallel longitudinal black lines.

154. *scutulatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus parvus scutulatus* Smith, 1937b: 4-6.
Holotype: UIMNH 25056, originally EHT-HMS 7129.
Type Locality: 30 mi N Matehuala, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.
Current Status: An invalid subspecies of *Sceloporus parvus* Smith, *fide* Auth *et al.* (2000).
Group: VARIABILIS, through synonymy.
Etymology: The Latin *scutula,* "a small plate," and *-atus*, "provided with," refer to the perceived smaller scales than in other populations.

155. *serrifer*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus serrifer* Cope, 1866: 124-125.
Holotype: USNM 34868, collected by Arthur Schott. See account of *Sceloporus chrysostictus* Cope.
Type Locality: Yucatán, restricted to Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Rough-scaled Lizard, Yucatecan Rough-scaled Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus serrifer serrifer* Cope.
Combination Priority: Smith (1939).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *serra*, "saw," and *fero*, "to bear," refer to the strongly mucronate, "saw-toothed," dorsal and lateral scales, and to those between the nuchal pocket and a point below lower edge of auditory meatus.

156. *shannonorum*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus shannonorum* Langebartel, 1959: 25-27.
Holotype: UIMNH 43060, collected 2 September 1957 by Joseph Schaffner.

Type Locality: 37 rd mi NE Concordia, Sinaloa, Sierra Espinazo del Diablo, mpio El Salto, Durango.
Standard Name: Shannons' Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus shannonorum* Langebartel.
Combination Priority: Original, regarded as a subspecies of *heterolepis* by Webb (1969), but returned to species rank by Wiens and Reeder (1997), questionably by Sites *et al.* (1992).
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: This species is named for Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Shannon, Langebartel's long-term friends from the University of Illinois. They financed the collecting trip on which the type was taken.

157. *siniferus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus siniferus* Cope, 1869: 159.
Syntypes: USNM 30453-30471, collected by F. Sumichrast.
Type Locality: "Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec," restricted to Tehuantepec (city and environs), Oaxaca, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Long-tailed Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus siniferus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SINIFERUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Etymology: The Latin *sinus*, a pocket or recess, and the Latin *fero*, to carry, refer to "a deep cervical pocket extending more than halfway to the tympanum, and with some subdividing folds" (Cope, 1869).

158. *slevini*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus scalaris slevini* Smith, 1937c: 3.
Holotype: CAS 48103, collected by Joseph R. Slevin, 23 August 1920.
Type Locality: Miller Peak, Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.
Standard Name: Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus slevini* Smith.
Combination Priority: Tanner (1987).
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: This name honors the collector, Joseph Richard Slevin, assistant to John Van Denburgh, former Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles at the California Academy of Science, San Francisco.

159. *smaragdinus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus smaragdinus* Bocourt 1873c: 1; *idem*, 1874: 186-188. Described twice as new.
Syntypes: Thirteen: MNHNP 3148, 3150, 3177, USNM 11000.
Type Locality: The vicinity of Sololá, Totonicapan, and Quetzaltenango, 2000m.
Standard Name: Bocourt's Emerald Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus smaragdinus* Bocourt.
Combination Priority: Original, confirmed morphologically by Stuart (1971).
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *smaragdinus*, "emerald-green," aptly refers to the dorsal coloration.

160. *smaragdinus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus smaragdinus* Cope in Yarrow, 1875: 572.

Syntypes; Four: USNM 8612, collected by Yarrow in 1872.
Type Locality: Beaver, Utah; Nevada; Dome Canyon, Utah.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus occidentalis longipes* Baird.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS fide Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name cited in neither work.
Etymology: The Latin *smaragdinus*, "emerald-green," refers to the dorsal coloration. Mature male *S. o. longipes* are often greenish-blue dorsally.
Remarks: This is a junior primary homonym of *S. smaragdinus* Bocourt (1873), making *smaragdinus* Cope (1875) unavailable as well as a junior synonym (of *occidentalis longipes*).

161. *smithi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus variabilis smithi* Hartweg and Oliver, 1937: 1.
Holotype: UMMZ 81777, collected by N. Hartweg and J. Oliver, 4 July 1936.
Type Locality: Quiengola (Guengola) Mountain, about 5 mi NW Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.
Standard Name: Smith's Rose-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus smithi* Hartweg and Oliver.
Combination Priority: Smith *et al.* (1993).
Group: VARIABILIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not mentioned; Wiens and Reeder (1997), listed as a species.
Etymology: This species honors Hobart M. Smith, a long-time student of *Sceloporus*, who pointed out the distinctness of this taxon to its describers.

162. *speari*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus speari* Smith, Chiszar, Lemos-Espinal and Bell, 1995: 45.
Holotype: UCM 56881, collected 4 October 1993, by J. A. Lemos-Espinal.
Type Locality: 1.6 km N Hwy 2, 107°11'W, 31°33" N, 1250 m, on a side road intersecting Hwy. 2, 3.6 km E Microondas Duna, 18.6 km E San Martín, northern central Chihuahua, Mexico.
Standard Name: Spear's Prairie Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus speari* Smith, Chiszar, Lemos-Espinal and Bell.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name cited in neither work.
Etymology: The genitive singular patronym honors Norman E. Spear, Distinguished Professor of Psychology at the State University of New York at Binghamton, where he is Co-director of the Center for Developmental Psychology, and was a mentor for David Chiszar.

163. *spinosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus spinosus* Wiegmann, 1828: 370.
Syntypes: Two: ZMB 638-639, Ferdinand Deppe collector.
Type Locality: "Mexico", restricted to Puebla, Puebla, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Spiny Lizard, Wiegmann's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus spinosus spinosus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Martín del Campo (1937).
Group: SPINOSUS, Wiens and Reeder (1997). HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992).
Etymology: The Latin *spinosus*, "thorny", refers to the strongly spiny scales.
Remarks. Wiens and Reeder (1997) suggested that this taxon may be monotypic, its supposed subspecies being of species rank.

164. *squamosus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt, 1874: 212-214.
Syntypes: Seven, MNHNP 3180-82, and one, USNM 10964, collected by Bouvier.
Type Locality: Volcán Antigua, 1500m, Guatemala [? City] and the embayment of the Río Nagualate, Guatemala.
Standard Name: Dwarf Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus squamosus* Bocourt.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SINIFERUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Etymology: The Latin noun *squamosus*, "scaly," refers to the quite large scales for such a small lizard.

165. *stejnegeri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus stejnegeri* Smith, 1942: 350.
Holotype: USNM 112634, collected by H. M. Smith, 31 August 1939.
Type Locality: Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, Mexico.
Standard Name: Stejneger's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus stejnegeri* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular name honors Leonard H. Stejneger, Curator of Herpetology and, later, Biology, at the Smithsonian Institution, from 1881 until his death in 1943 at the age of 92. In 1932 he was exempted from mandatory retirement, and continued in productive work until his death.

166. *striatum*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus striatum* Sorenson, 1894: 163, 170.
Current Status: A *nomen nudum*, probably used in reference to *Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus*.
Group: Uncertain, probably UNDULATUS.
Etymology: The Latin noun *stria*, "furrow," or "channel," and suffix *-atus*, "pertaining to," perhaps referred to the arrangement of the dorsal scales in rows.
Remarks: This name was applied to specimens of *Sceloporus* in a neurological study of the epiphysis and parietal eye. It therefore was accompanied by a description, but it did not purport to differentiate the taxon (Art. 13 of the Code, ICZN, 1999).

167. *stuarti*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti* Smith, 1948a: 1.
Holotype: UMMZ 96759, adult male, collected by L. C. Stuart, 18 April 1947.
Type Locality: Finca Caníbal, about 3000 ft., Huehuetenango, Guatemala.
Standard Name: Stuart's Black-nosed Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus melanorhinus stuarti* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: CLARKII. Sites *et al.* (1992), not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), suggesting that the taxon may be a species.
Etymology: The genitive singular word honors L. C. Stuart, who contributed more than any other to the understanding of the herpetofauna of Guatemala.

168. *subniger*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus aeneus subniger* Poglayen and Smith, 1958: 13.
Holotype: UIMNH 40850, collected by Ivo Poglayen, 4 April 1956.
Type Locality: 63 km N Toluca, México, Mexico.
Standard Name: Plateau Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus subniger* Poglayen and Smith.
Combination Priority: Liner (1994), substantiated by Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *sub*, "under," and *niger*, "black", refer to the prominent black gular bars and reduction of ventral melanism - diagnostic features separating this species from *Sceloporus aeneus*.

169. *subpictus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus subpictus* Lynch and Smith, 1965: 173.
Holotype: UIMNH 53127, collected by Thomas MacDougall, 5 May 1963.
Type Locality: San Andrés Chicahuastla, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southern Cursorial Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus subpictus* Lynch and Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992) and Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *sub*, meaning "somewhat," is applied in the sense that this taxon is "somewhat like," or "related to," *pictus*.

170. *sugillatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus jarrovii sugillatus* Smith, 1942: 357.
Holotype: USNM 112100, collected by H. M. Smith, 22 February 1939.
Type Locality: East end of Lake No. 4, Lagunas de Zempoala, ~10,000 ft., México, Mexico.
Standard Name: Zempoala Bar-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus sugillatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Wiens *et al.* (1999).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), not listed; Wiens and Reeder (1997), listed.
Etymology: The Latin *sugillatus*, "black and blue spots or bruises," refers to the numerous, distinct, transverse black streaks on the sides of the abdomen.

171. *taeniocnemis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus taeniocnemis* Cope, 1885: 399.
Holotype: USNM 24768, collected by H. Hague.
Type Locality: "Guatemala," restricted to Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala (Smith, 1949).
Standard Name: Nuclear Emerald Lizard, Guatemalan Emerald Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus taeniocnemis taeniocnemis* Cope.
Combination Priority: Stuart (1971).
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *taenia*, "band" or "ribbon", and the Greek *kneme*, meaning "leg between knee and ankle", refer to the "two black bands, separated by a brown one, on the posterior face of the thigh." The chosen Greek word for the species name is incorrect, but immutable.

172. *tamaulipensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus grammicus tamaulipensis* Sites and Dixon, 1981: 63-67.

Holotype: TCWC 57386, collected 23 July 1979 by J. W. Sites, Jr., and J. R. Dixon.
Type Locality: In oak forest 4.3 rd km S Hacienda Acuña, and 45.3 rd km N Gonzales in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, in southern Tamaulipas, Mexico.
Standard Name: Tamaulipas Graphic Lizard (see *grammicus*).
Current Status: *Sceloporus grammicus tamaulipensis* Sites and Dixon.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: GRAMMICUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The name is derived from the name of the Sierra de Tamaulipas, and *-ensis*, a possessive suffix.
Remarks: The isolation of this population suggests that it should be regarded as a species.

173. *tanneri*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus tanneri* Smith and Larsen, 1975: 48-49.
Holotype: UCM 49437, collected February 1972 by Thomas MacDougall.
Type Locality: Santa Rosa Lachao, Juquila, Oaxaca, Mexico.
Standard Name: Tanner's Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus tanneri* Smith and Larsen.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular name honors Wilmer W. Tanner, of Brigham Young University, who has contributed much to western United States and Mexican herpetology.

174. *taylori*
Original Proposal: Sceloporus occidentalis taylori Camp, 1916: 66.
Holotype: MVZ 5947, collected by Walter P. Taylor, 25 August 1915.
Type Locality: Half-way between Merced Lake and Sunrise Trail (Echo Creek Basin), altitude 7500 feet, Yosemite National Park, California.
Standard Name: Sierra Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus occidentalis taylori* Camp.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular noun honors the collector, Walter P. Taylor, widely travelled in the early twentieth century in Mexico as well as the United States as a member of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Remarks: Reviewed in Bell and Price (1996).

175. *teapensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus teapensis* Günther, 1890: 75.
Syntypes: Seven: BMNH 1946.8.9.92-98 (formerly 1883.11.13.25-31). According to N. Arnold (pers. com.) the collector was F. D. Godman.
Type Locality: Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.
Standard Name: Teapan Rose-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus teapensis* Günther.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: VARIABILIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), as a subspecies of *S. variabilis*). Wiens and Reeder (1997), as a species.

Etymology: This species is named for its type locality, Teapa, with the Latin suffix -*ensis*, meaning "of".

Remarks: Authorities differ on the rank of this taxon. Smith (1937b) regarded it as a subspecies, but later (Smith, Pérez-Higareda and Chiszar, 1993) as a species. The most recent analysis (Mendoza-Quijano *et al.*, 1999)considers *teapensis* as a subspecies of *variabilis*. More field work is needed in the area of range contact.

176. *tedbrowni*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus tedbrowni* Smith, Bell, Applegarth, and Chiszar, 1992: 124.

Holotype: MSWB 33859, collected 19 June 1978, by A. and H. Sena.

Type Locality: A large dune, Waldrop Peak, 0.5 mi S Hy 380, Chavez Co., 6 mi W Caprock, Lea Co., New Mexico.

Standard Name: Mescalero Dunes Fence Lizard.

Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus tedbrowni* Smith, Bell, Applegarth and Chiszar.

Combination Priority: Original.

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither.

Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Ted L. Brown, authority on the herpetology of New Mexico, and long editor of the New Mexico Herpetological Society Newsletter.

177. *thayerii*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus thayerii* Baird and Girard, 1852a: 127.

Syntypes: Three: USNM 2887, collected by J. H. Clark.

Type Locality: "Indianola [Calhoun County, Texas], on the Gulf of Mexico, San Antonio (Texas), El Paso del Norte, and as far westward as the province of Sonora". However, Smith (1938c) and Cochran (1961) give the type locality as Indianola.

Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus* (Green).

Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS group according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.

Etymology: This name honors Col. Sylvanus Thayer, founder of the instructional regimen at West Point Military Academy in the middle of the 19th century.

Remarks: If the syntypes came from as far-flung places as stated in the original description, they represent more than one taxon.

178. *torquata*

Original Proposal: *Agama torquata* Peale and Green, 1830: 231-232.

Holotype: ANSP 8499, collected by W. H. Keating.

Type Locality: "Mexico", restricted to México, Distrito Federal, by Smith and Taylor (1950).

Current Status: Junior secondary homonym and objective synonym of *Sceloporus torquatus* Wiegmann (1828).

Group: TORQUATUS.

Etymology: See *torquatus* entry.

Remarks: Serendipitously, Peale and Greene applied the name to the same species as Wiegmann did.

179. *torquatus*

Original Proposal: *Sceloporus torquatus* Wiegmann, 1828: 369.

Syntypes: Five: ZMB 628-631, collected by Ferdinand Deppe.
Type Locality: Mexico, restricted to México, Distrito Federal, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Torquate Lizard, Wiegmann's Torquate Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus torquatus torquatus* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Cope (1885).
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). The latter treed the trinominal.
Etymology: The Latin *torquatus*, "adorned with a necklace or collar", refers to the conspicuous, light-bordered black collar in these lizards.
Remarks: This is the type species of *Sceloporus*, so designated by Wiegmann (1834). Smith (1938a: 539) proposed that the TORQUATUS group be called the POINSETTII group because the name *torquatus* Wiegmann was at one time a secondary homonym, and under the nomenclatural rules then in effect, suppression of any homonym, primary or secondary, was considered permanent. For that reason the name *Sceloporus ferrariperezi* Cope (1885), as the earlist available synonym, was revived for *S. torquatus* Wiegmann. Unhappy with that arrangement, Smith and Taylor (1950:121) noted that secondary homonyms have not "been regarded in recent years as permanently suppressed", and on that basis revived TORQUATUS as the group name, and *torquatus* as the species name. That nomenclature has remained in effect to the present time, although not until the 1961 Code appeared was the later reasoning made official. Ditmars (1933) used the name “porcupine lizard” for this species. Olson (1990) reviewed the species and its subspecies.

180. *transversus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus magister transversus* Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955: 10.
Holotype: CAS 91200, formerly UCLA 6695, collected 23 July 1953 by R. L. Phelan.
Type Locality: Keough's Hot Springs, 7 mi. S Bishop, Inyo County, California.
Standard Name: Barred Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus magister transversus* Phelan and Brattstrom.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin noun *transversus*, "crosswise," refers to the 6 or 7 conspicuous dark crossbars on the dorsum.

181. *tristichus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus tristichus* Cope in Yarrow, 1875: 571.
Holotype: USNM 8613, collected August 1874, by W. G. Shedd.
Type Locality: Taos, Taos Co., New Mexico.
Standard Name: Southern Plateau Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus tristichus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Smith, 1938c: 15.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), but name not listed. UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997), and listed there.
Etymology: The Greek *treis,* "three," and *stichos*, "a row of things," refer to the two narrow light dorsolateral lines and the wider middorsal stripe.
Remarks: *tristichus* is the race of *S. undulatus* sympatric with *occidentalis longipes* in the Pine Valley Mountains of southwestern Utah (Cole, 1963; Smith and Chiszar, 1989).

182. *undulatus*
Original Proposal: *Stellio undulatus* Bosc and Daudin in Sonnini and Latreille, 1801 [An.X] (2): 40. See Bell (1995).

Neotype: Charleston Museum CR 1981, collected by John Quinby 31 October 1953, designated by Bell (1996). Original types lost.
Type Locality: "Les grands bois de la Caroline." Of neotype, 3.2 mi (5.14 km) N intersection of South Carolina route 41 and county road 100 at Wando (Cainhoy), in Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Wando, or Cainhoy, is 15.25 mi (24.6 km) NE Charleston, S. C.
Standard Name: Eastern Fence Lizard, Southern Fence Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus undulatus undulatus* (Bosc and Daudin).
Combination Priority: Smith (1938c).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *undulatus*, "wavy," refers to the undulant transverse dark cross-bars on the dorsum.

183. *unicanthalis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus scalaris unicanthalis* Smith, 1937c: 4.
Holoype: FMNH 100101, formerly EHT-HMS 7699, collected by H. M. Smith, 30 June 1935.
Type Locality: Magdalena, Jalisco, Mexico.
Standard Name: Southwestern Bunchgrass Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus scalaris unicanthalis* Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: SCALARIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. Wiens and Reeder (1997), name treed.
Etymology: The Latin *unus*, "one," the Greek *canthus*, "corner," and the Latin suffix *-alis*, "pertaining to," refer to the distinctive single canthal scale.

184. *uniformis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus magister uniformis* Phelan and Brattstrom, 1955: 7.
Holotype: CAS 91201 (formerly UCLA 1812), collected 14 June 1943 by R. B. Cowles.
Type Locality: Valyermo, Los Angeles County, California.
Standard Name: Yellow-backed Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus magister uniformis* Phelan and Brattstrom.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997); name listed in neither.
Etymology: The Latin *unus*, "one, whole," and *forma*, "feature", refer to the uniform light yellow of the middorsum, lacking dark markings.
Remarks: A review of the species containing this subspecies is in Parker (1982).

185. *uriquensis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus clarki* [sic] *uriquensis* Tanner and Robison. 1960: 77-79.
Holotype: BYU 14311, collected 16 July 1958 by W. W. Tanner and W. G. Robison, Jr.
Type Locality: Urique, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Current Status: A junior synonym of *S. c. clarkii fide* Lemos-Espinal, Smith and Chiszar (2001).
Group: CLARKII. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name listed in neither.
Etymology: This form is named for the type locality, with Latin suffix *ensis*, "of".

186. *utiformis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus utiformis* Cope, 1864: 177.
Syntypes: Two: USNM 42089, near Colima, Colima, Mexico, collected by John Xantus in 1863, and USNM 42090, near Cachán River, Michoacán, Mexico.
Type Locality: Near Colima, Colima, Mexico, designated by Smith and Taylor (1950).

Standard Name: Antesator.
Current Status: *Sceloporus utiformis* Cope.
Combination Priority: Original.
Etymology: Cope stated that *utiformis* "approaches *Uta* in its scutellation." To that name he added *–formis*, from Latin *forma*, shape or figure. At that time *Uta* included *Urosaurus* of today.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UTIFORMIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000).
Remarks: Wiens and Reeder (1997) showed that *utiformis* is the closest relative to the species of the former *Sator*, hence the suggested Standard Name.

187. *vallaris*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus clarki vallaris* Shannon and Urbano, 1954: 189-191.
Holotype: UIMNH 67065, originally FAS (Frederick A. Shannon) 3997.
Type Locality: Granite Dells, four miles north of Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Standard Name: Plateau Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus clarkii vallaris* Shannon and Urbano.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: CLARKII. Wiens and Reeder (1997), Sites *et al.* (1992); name not listed.
Etymology: The Latin *vallum*, or *vallaris, i.e.*, a rampart, mound or wall, refers to the habitat on the Colorado Plateau of Arizona among large granitic boulders.

188. *vandenburgianus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus vandenburgianus* Cope, 1896: 834.
Holotype: USNM 21931, collected by E. A. Mearns, 20 June 1894.
Type Locality: Originally stated as "Summit of Coast Range, San Diego Co., California." According to Applegarth and Banta (1970), the locality is described by Mearns ((1907) as "Campbell's Ranch, at Laguna Mountains, Coast Range, San Diego County, California."
Standard Name: Southern Sagebrush Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus graciosus vandenburgianus* Cope.
Combination Priority: Camp (1916).
Group: GRACIOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), name not listed. Wiens and Reeder (1997), listed as a full species.
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors John Van Denburgh, whose 1922 two-volume set, The Reptiles of North America, laid the foundation for herpetology in the American West. He was Curator of the Reptile Collection at the California Academy of Science from 1895 until his untimely death in 1924.
Remarks: Censky (1986) reviewed *S. graciosus* and its subspecies. Wiens and Reeder (1997) were equivocal in giving *vandenburgianus* species rank (originally proposed by Collins, 1991), but Collins and Taggart (2002) and Grismer (2002) accepted it. However, Applegarth and Banta (1970) provided considerable evidence of intergradation with *graciosus*, hence we prefer to retain subspecific rank.

189. *variabilis*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus variabilis* Wiegmann, 1834: 51.
Syntypes: Seven: ZMB 650-653, Ferdinand Deppe collector.
Type Locality: Mexico, restricted to Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico, by Smith and Taylor (1950).
Standard Name: Rose-bellied Lizard, Mexican Rose-bellied Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus variabilis variabilis* Wiegmann.
Combination Priority: Smith (1934a).

Group: VARIABILIS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Mendoza-Quijano *et al.* (1998), Flores-Villela *et al.* (2000), Wiens and Reeder (1997). The latter also treed the trinomen.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *variabilis*, "changeable, or "variable" refers to the "wide difference in color between the males and females" (Cope, 1900).
Remarks: A review is in Mather and Sites (1985). Mendoza-Quijano *et al.* (1998) regarded the upland Mexican populations as a distinct species, as yet unnamed.

190. *variegatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus occidentalis* var. b, *variegatus* Hallowell, 1854: 94.
Type: apparently lost.
Type Locality: "Borders of El Paso Creek and in Tejon valley", restricted to "Borders of El Paso Creek" [Kern County, California], by Bell (1954).
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus fide* Bell (1954).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS *fide* Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not listed in either work.
Etymology: The Latin adjective *variegatus*, "different, particularly colors" refers to a varied dorsal coloration.

191. *virgatus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus undulatus virgatus* Smith, 1938c: 1, 11, 17.
Holotype: UMMZ 81912, collected by Berry Campbell.
Type Locality: Above Santa María mine, El Tigre Mountains, Sonora, Mexico.
Standard Name: Striped Plateau Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus virgatus* Smith.
Combination Priority: Cole (1963).
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992), UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin *virgatus*, "of twigs," or "rodlike," refers to the very distinctive unbroken dorsolateral light line, with a distinctive dark band below it.
Remarks: A review is in Cole (1968).

192. *viviparus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus viviparus* Cope, 1885: 398.
Holotype: USNM 25073, collected by C. Sartorius.
Type Locality: Mirador, Veracruz, Mexico.
Current Status: Junior synonym of *Sceloporus formosus formosus* Wiegmann, *fide* Smith (1939).
Group: FORMOSUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997). Name not mentioned.
Etymology: The Latin noun *viviparus* means "bearing active, living young", characteristic of all members of the group.

193. *westphalii*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus westphalii* Dugès, 1877: 30.
Current Status: The name is not available, cited but not adopted in the description of *S. dugesii intermedius*.
Group: TORQUATUS. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997), name not cited in either work.
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors a friend of Dugès named Westphal, who “Quería haberle dado el nombre de *Sc. Westphalii*.” However, having already referred to the taxon as *Tropidolepis intermedius* (Dugès, 1869), he felt bound to retain that name even though it was originally a *nomen nudum*.

194. *williamsi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus merriami williamsi* Lemos-Espinal, Chiszar, and Smith, 2000: 93.
Holotype: UIMNH 52378, taken by K. L. Williams, E. O. Moll, F. Vuilleumier, and J. E. Williams, 31 August 1962.
Type Locality: El Fortín, 51 air km W Rio Grande at 29°35'40"N.
Standard Name: Williams' Canyon Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus merriami williamsi* Lemos-Espinal, Chiszar and Smith.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: MERRIAMI. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997); name mentioned in neither.

Remarks. The patronym honors Kenneth L. Williams, long a specialist in the classification of snakes and the herpetology of Mexico and Honduras. In the original description, two spellings of the name appeared: *willaimsi* and *williamsi*. We here designate the latter as correct.

195. *woodi*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus woodi* Stejneger, 1918: 90.
Holotype: USNM 48720, collected by Nelson R. Wood in 1912.
Type Locality: Auburndale, Polk Co., Florida.
Standard Name: Florida Scrub Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus woodi* Stejneger.
Combination Priority: Original.
Group: UNDULATUS. HORRIDUS according to Sites *et al.* (1992). UNDULATUS according to Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Latin genitive singular honors Nelson R. Wood, collector of the type specimen, and contributor of other herpetological specimens to the United States National Museum.
Remarks: A review is in Lee and Funderburg (1977).

196. *zosteromus*
Original Proposal: *Sceloporus zosteromus* Cope, 1863: 105.
Syntypes: USNM 5298(23), and 69472-88, collected by John Xantus.
Type Locality: Cape San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico.
Standard Name: Baja Spiny Lizard, San Lucan Spiny Lizard.
Current Status: *Sceloporus zosteromus zosteromus* Cope. The subspecies is considered a geographically distinct pattern class by Grismer (2002).
Combination Priority: Present.
Group: MAGISTER. Sites *et al.* (1992), Wiens and Reeder (1997).
Etymology: The Greek *zoster*, "belt or girdle," and the Latin suffix *–ome*, "pertaining to the nature of," refer to the black inguinal blotches anterior to the thighs, connecting with black areas on the venter.
Remarks: Grismer and McGuire (1996) concluded that an interbreeding continuity of populations, often referred to as *S.monserratensis, S. rufidorsum*, and *S. zosteromus,* extends throughout most of Baja California; hence they are conspecific (as was thought by Smith, 1939). Wiens and Reeder (1997) agreed, but in neither work were the trinominals used. Grismer (2002) regarded the three populations as pattern classes rather than subspecies. A review is in Parker (1982).

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