

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Flores Villela, O., H.M. Smith, E.A. Liner, and D. Chiszar. 2010. *Sceloporus edwardtaylori*.

***Sceloporus edwardtaylori* Smith**
Taylor's Spiny Lizard

?*Sceloporus* sp.: Cope 1871:216.

Sceloporus spinosus: Gadow 1905:194 (part).

Sceloporus edwardtaylori Smith 1936:6. Type-locality, "near Ixtepec (San Gerónimo), Oaxaca, [Mexico]". Holotype, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) 100058, adult male, collected 22 August 1935, by E.H. Taylor and H.M. Smith.

• **CONTENT.** No subspecies are currently recognized.

• **DEFINITION.** A large (107 mm maximum SVL) species without a distinctive dorsal pattern; dorsal and lateral scales are light-hued anteriorly whereas the posterior edges and keel are dark. A dim dorsolateral light stripe is present. Ventral surfaces are white, lacking both gular and abdominal semeions. Head scales are normal except as indicated in the **Diagnosis**. There are 28–35 dorsal scale rows, and 9–13 femoral pores on each side.

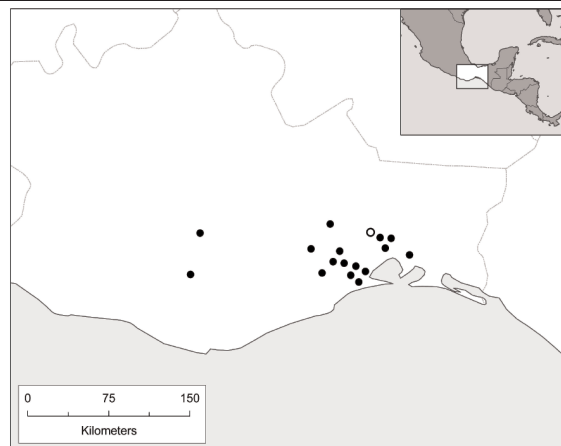
• **DIAGNOSIS.** This heavy-bodied species is the sole member of its species group (Wiens and Reeder 1997), and is morphologically unique in the genus in having relatively huge supraoculars not or only partially separated from the superciliaries (in other species there are one or more rows of small scales separating the supraoculars from the superciliaries). Unusual characteristics are the absence of ventral markings in both sexes, the very large posterior superciliary, and the contact except in juveniles, of the fourth supraocular always, the third rarely, with the median head scales.

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** Detailed descriptions are given in Smith (1936, 1939) and Köhler and Heimes (2002).

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** Color photographs appear in



FIGURE 1. *Sceloporus edwardtaylori* (adult female MZFC 16245) from Oaxaca, Mexico. Photograph by E.N. Smith.



MAP. Distribution of *Sceloporus edwardtaylori*. The circle indicates the type-locality, and dots other records.

Köhler (1994, 2000) and Köhler and Heimes (2002). Black-and-white photographs are in Smith (1939) and Werler and Smith (1952). Line drawings of the head scales are in Smith (1939). Cole (1970) illustrated the karyotype as well as providing a black-and-white photograph of representative habitat. Carpenter (1978) provided a schematic of the display-action-pattern.

• **DISTRIBUTION.** Semi-arid areas on the Pacific slopes of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, westward to the valley of the Río Tehuantepec on the Pacific versant of the state, the closest locality to the border with Chiapas is about 50 KM away.

• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** In addition to the references already given, the following apply as stated: **anatomy** (Larsen and Tanner 1974; Olson et al. 1986, 1987), **behavior** (Bussjaeger 1971; Carpenter 1978, 1986; Ferguson 1977; Martins 1993), **biogeography and distribution** (Bojórquez-Tapia et al. 1995; Casas Andreu 1982; Casas Andreu et al. 1996; Cope 1871; Flores-Villela 1993; Flores-Villela and Gérez 1988, 1994; Gadow 1905; García 2006; Hartweg and Oliver 1937, 1940; Köhler 2000; Köhler and Heimes 2002; Werler and Smith 1952; Wilson and McCranie 1998), **captive husbandry** (Köhler 1997), **karyology** (Cole 1970; Gilboa 1974; Hall 1973; Schwenk et al. 1982; Sites et al. 1992), **phylogeny and systematics**: (Larsen and Tanner 1975; Leaché 2010; Leaché and Mulcahy 2007; Melville and Hale 2009; Sites et al. 1992; Smith 1936, 1939; Wiens 1993, 1999, 2000; Wiens and Reeder 1995, 1997; Wiens et al. 2010), **reproduction**: Guillette et al. 1980; Méndez-de la Cruz et al. 1998; Werler 1970). The species occurs in the following **checklists and similar compendia**: Axtell (1992), Bell et al. (2003), Capocaccia (1961), Cochran (1961), Dean (1984), Flores-Villela (1993), Flores Villela et al. (1995), Frank and Ramus (1995), Casas-Andreu et al. (2004), Hutchins et al. (2003), Liner (1994, 2007), Liner and Casas Andreu (2008), Maldonado Koerdell (1953), Marx (1958, 1976), Sites et al. (1992), Smith

and Chiszar (1992), Smith and Smith (1976, 1993), Smith and Taylor (1950b), Smith et al. (1964), Sokolov (1988), and Taylor (1944).

• **REMARKS.** The standard English name for this species is derived from the Latin word *sartor*, meaning "tailor," from which in turn the surname Taylor has been derived. We do not use the eponym because the name *taylori* exists elsewhere in the genus (*Sceloporus occidentalis taylori*).

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named for Edward H. Taylor, a renowned herpetological taxonomist and skilled collector, with cosmopolitan contributions.

• **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** We are grateful to the curators of the following museum collections for provision of data on this species (acronyms follow Leviton et al. 1985): AMNH, CAS, FMNH, KU, LACM, MCZ, TCWC, UAZ, UCM, UIMNH, UMMZ, USNM.

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