

the largest of the types listed by Boulenger [1921] from Kalabagh was 44 mm; on the other hand, specimens from Transjordan [Jordan] reach 57 mm [HUI-R 1229].)

Coloration. In most of the specimens the pattern is not well preserved. Nevertheless it is evident that the basic pattern of ocelli is very variable. Thus in MCZ 56656 there are four regular longitudinal rows of ocelli, each with a light center about three scales wide, and a dark margin two to three scales broad. The margin of each light spot is particularly well developed cranially and caudally, so that there is a tendency for the formation of longitudinal dark chains. In other specimens (e.g., MCZ 56592) the light spots are not so regularly disposed, and the black margin is better developed on both lateral sides of each light spot. The two specimens from West Pakistan are rather light colored, with only a pair of delicate dark dots flanking each white spot on its lateral sides.

Remarks. *Eremias brevirostris* ranges from Syria to northwestern India. Considerable geographic variation is evident in our material (Table 5). There seem to be sufficient grounds for considering our material from Iran as a distinct subspecies (see *Eremias brevirostris fieldi* subsp. nov.). Specimens from Arabia probably also represent a distinct population, characterized by, among other things, a very pointed snout and a tendency for a higher number of upper labials. However, our series is too variable for the formal definition of a distinct subspecies.

Blanford's types were from Kalabagh (Punjab) and Tumb Island (Persian Gulf); Schmidt (1939: 66) restricted the type locality to Kalabagh. Counts of Blanford's four types, from Boulenger (1921), are appended to our Table 5, for comparison. Our specimens from West Pakistan, both in bad condition, resemble Boulenger's (1921) specimen from Dasht (Baluchistan). Counts of all three accord fairly well with those of the types. In our Pakistan specimens the snout is pointed, the

nostril not swollen, the naris a horizontal slit between the two larger nasals (out of three) and hardly visible.

The specimens from Iraq are not distinguishable on the basis of scale counts from the typical population of the Punjab and West Pakistan; unless geographical discontinuity be proved, they may be regarded as belonging to the typical subspecies. Head shape in the Iraq specimens, however, varies considerably. In the single specimen from Afaq the head is flat, the nostrils very moderately elevated. In specimens from Lake Habbaniya the head is blunt and wedge-shaped, with swollen nostrils. The head is higher than in specimens from Jordan (in the Hebrew University collection); its plates are smooth, not rugose as in those from Jordan. Specimens from the Qaara Depression (north of Rutba in western Iraq) resemble those from Jordan, but are smaller (see measurements).

The three specimens from eastern Syria, like those from Iraq, appear assignable to *E. b. brevirostris*. Angel (1936), too, while describing *E. b. microlepis* from Haouarine (between Homs and Qariatein), assigned Syrian specimens from Palmyra and northwards to the typical form.

Eremias brevirostris fieldi subsp. nov.

Table 5; Figures 8-12; Plates 16, 17, Plate 18, A, B

Holotype. MCZ 56617, ♂, Mahor Birinji, southwestern Iran.

Paratypes (21). MCZ 56605, 56606, 56608, 56610-15, 56618, from the type locality. MCZ 56594-56604, from 4 mi. W of Gotwand, Iran.

Diagnosis. Differs from *Eremias brevirostris brevirostris* (Blanford) 1874 in its larger scales, the ventrals excepted. Scales across middle of back: 30-39 (usually 33-35). Gular scales in a straight median series: 20-25. Lamellae under 4th toe: 16-20. Femoral pores: mode 12, but up to 15 (see Table 5).

Description of holotype. A male. Head

TABLE 5. VARIATION IN SCALE COUNTS IN *EREMIAS BREVIROSTRIS* SSPP.
(N = number of specimens, O.R. = observed range, M = mean, S.D. = standard deviation.)

Material	N	Scales across middle of back			Ventral plates: number of						Femoral pores			Lamellae under 4th toe								
		O.R.	M	S.D.	Longitudinal series		Transverse series		Plates in collar		Gular scales in straight median series		Femoral pores		Lamellae under 4th toe							
Locality		O.R.	M	S.D.	O.R.	M	S.D.	O.R.	M	S.D.	O.R.	M	S.D.	O.R.	M	S.D.	O.R.	M	S.D.			
Syria	3	36-45	40.3		12	12		32-34	33		9-11	10		24-27	25.3		14-17	15.5		20-23	21	
Station																						
K-3	5	34-47	40.2		12	12		29-34	31.2		10-12	11.2		23-27	25.4		15-19	16.5		21-23	21.8	
Qaara	2	42-45	43.5		12	12		29-30	29.5		11-12	11.5		23	23		13-14	13.5		23	23	
Syria, K-3, plus																						
Qaara	10	34-47	40.9	4.38	12	12	0	29-34	31.4	1.9	9-12	10.9	0.31	23-27	24.9	1.59	13-19	15.6	1.76	20-23	21.8	1.23
Habbaniya	5	37-40	38.6		12	12		30-36	33		9-11	9.8		21-27	24.6		13-15	13.8		19-23	20.6	
Afaq	1	38			12			33			8			26			16			22		
Habbaniya plus Afaq	6	37-40	38.5	1.22	12	12		30-36	33	2	8-11	9.5	1.05	21-27	24.8	2.40	13-19	14.2	1.17	19-23	20.8	1.72
Arabia	20	38-50	42.9	3.76	10-12	11.5	0.76	30-35	32.6	1.03	6-13	8.6	1.73	22-30	26.1	2.12	12-16	13.5	1.14	21-28	23.3	1.97
Gotwand	11	31-38	33.8	2.5	10-12	11.8	0.6	28-35	31.5	2.07	8-12	9.9	1.04	20-25	22.4	1.57	12-15	13.0	0.96	16-20	18.0	1.18
Mahor																						
Birinji	11	32-39	34.5	2.08	10-12	11.8	0.6	30-35	32.8	1.86	8-12	10.2	1.17	20-24	22.0	1.48	12-14	12.7	0.72	16-18	17.5	0.69
Iran	22	31-39	34.1	2.14	10-12	11.8	0.59	28-35	32.2	2.06	8-12	10	1.09	20-25	22.2	1.50	12-15	12.9	0.85	16-20	17.8	0.53
West																						
Pakistan	2	42	42		10-12	11		29-30	29.5		10	10		28-29	28.5		12-16	14.0		22-23	22.5	
TYPES	4	45-47	46		12	12		30-33	31.8		8-9	8.8		25-28	26.0		14-16	14.9		20-24	21.8	

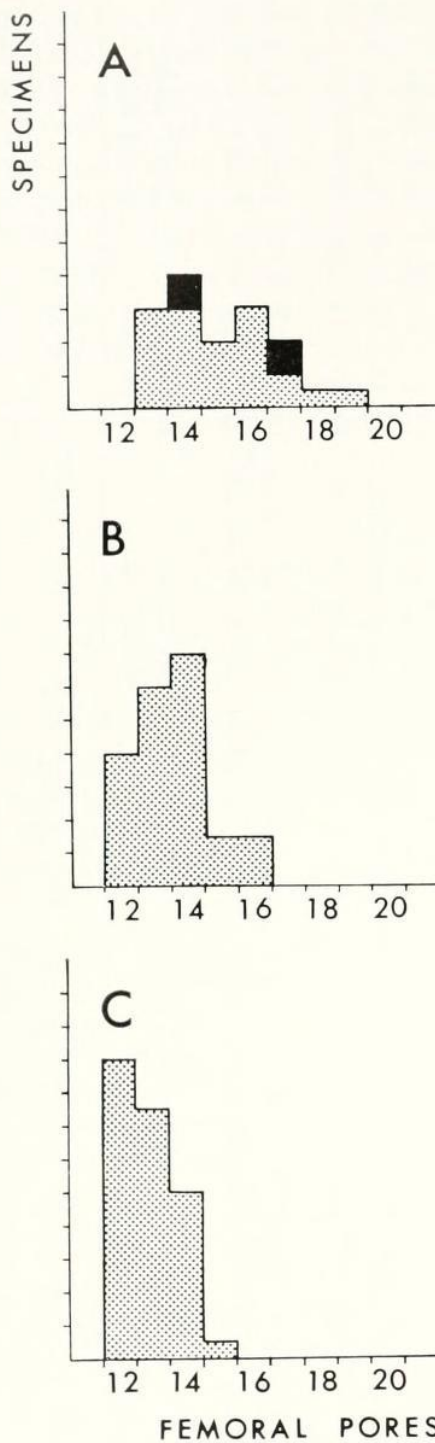


Figure 11. Variation in the number of femoral pores in subspecies of *Eremias brevirostris*.

A, *E. b. brevirostris*: Syria—black; Iraq—stippled.

B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris* from Arabia.

C, *E. b. fieldi* subsp. nov. from Iran (Mahor Birinji and Gotwand).

(to rear border of ear) slightly more than one and one half times as long as broad. Nostril not swollen; the opening elongated, nearly twice as long as broad. All upper

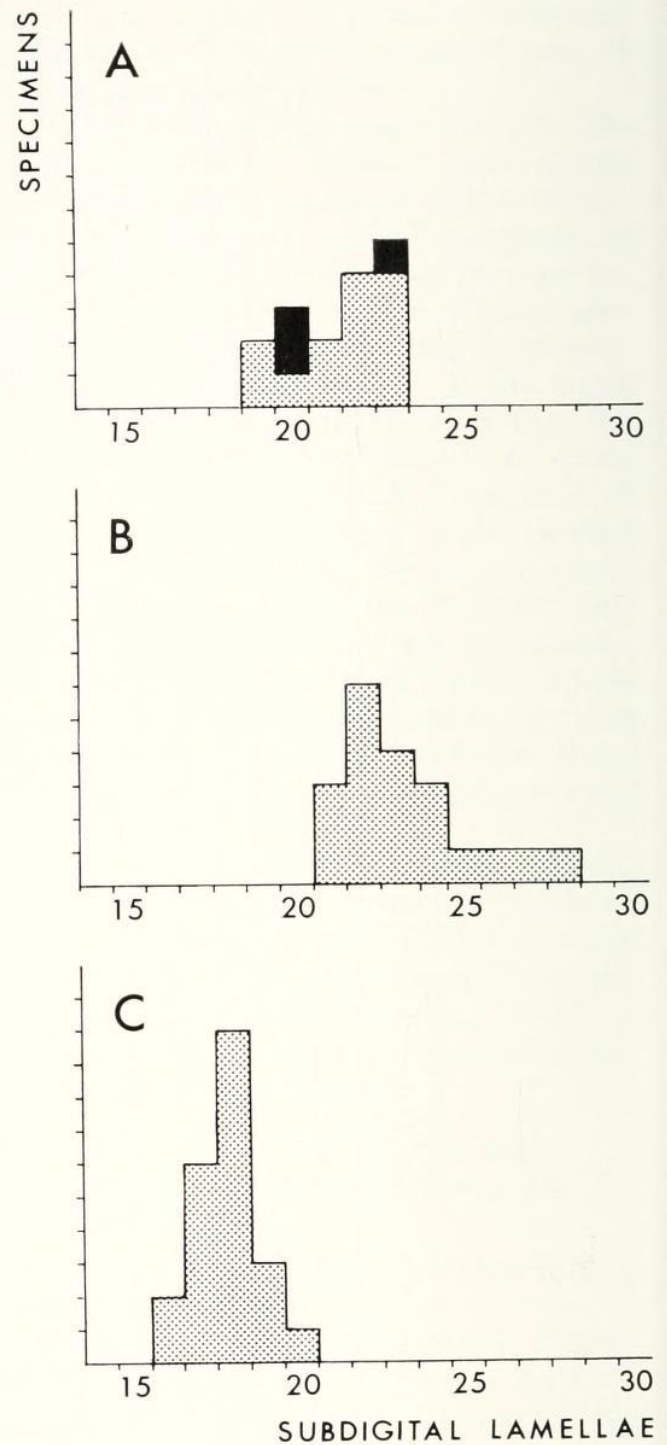


Figure 12. Variation in the number of subdigital lamellae in subspecies of *Eremias brevirostris*.

A, *E. b. brevirostris*: Syria—black; Iraq—stippled.

B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris* from Arabia.

C, *E. b. fieldi* subsp. nov. from Iran (Mahor Birinji and Gotwand).

head shields strongly convex; rugose. Parietals in good sagittal contact behind the interparietal, the line of contact two-fifths of the length of the parietals. No occipital.

Four supraoculars, the second the largest. Subocular longitudinally keeled, entering the mouth as broadly as the 4th upper labial, which precedes it. Behind the subocular two enlarged labials, each about the size of the 4th. Temporal scales roundish, convex, relatively large: only six in a vertical line from pileus to supralabials, half way between eye and ear; only three between pileus and tympanic shield. Lower labials: 6, the last considerably elongate. Chin shields: 5/6, the first 2/3 in contact sagittally. Gular scales in a straight median series: 22. Plates in collar: 9. Thirty-two scales across the middle of the back. Ventral plates in 12 longitudinal series and in 32 transverse series. Femoral pores: 12/13. Lamellae under 4th toe: 19/18. Upper caudal scales (end of original portion) feebly keeled, lower smooth. Tail base very strongly swollen, so that it is as broad as the body just before the pelvis. The swollen region is nearly as long as the trunk between the limbs (interlimb length). Most of the swollen part is covered by the regular large caudal scales, only its anterior third by the smaller scales typical of the base of the tail.

MEASUREMENTS OF HOLOTYPE

	MM
Snout-vent	58.0
From snout to forelimb	22.0
Head length (to posterior border of ear)	13.5
Head width	9.0
Head depth	7.0
Forelimb	16.5
Hindlimb	26.0
Tail	22.0 + 45.0

Coloration of holotype. Very dark, pattern difficult to distinguish. There are indications of ocellus-like spots, the light center about three scales in diameter, the darker rim one to two scales broad. At least some of these ocelli are confluent with their neighbors, forming dark crossbands.

Variation of the type series. In the speci-

mens from Gotwand the nostril may be slightly swollen, and the opening is usually less elongated than in those from Mahor Birinji. The occipital, usually absent, may be represented by one or two minute granules. The first supraocular is rarely divided in two. In one specimen there are only three upper labials in front of the subocular, on one side (MCZ 56613). The number of temporal scales between pileus and upper labials may be six or seven, between pileus and tympanic shield, three or four.

In specimens with complete tails, the part behind the basal swelling has keeled scales dorsally, smooth ones ventrally. Data for the meristic characters are given in Table 5.

Some of the specimens show the pattern described for the holotype somewhat more distinctly. The light spots are arranged in semi-regular longitudinal series. The degree of confluency among their black frames is very variable. On the tail, the pattern gradually changes to one of alternating light and dark half-rings. There seems to be no distinctive pattern on the side of the head; it is either unicolor or somewhat mottled.

Remarks. It is interesting to note that this relatively large-scaled local subspecies occurs in the eastern part of the range of the species, while at the western margin of the range there occurs the small-scaled *E. b. microlepis* Angel (western Syria and northern Jordan—Y. L. Werner, in MS).

Family Scincidae

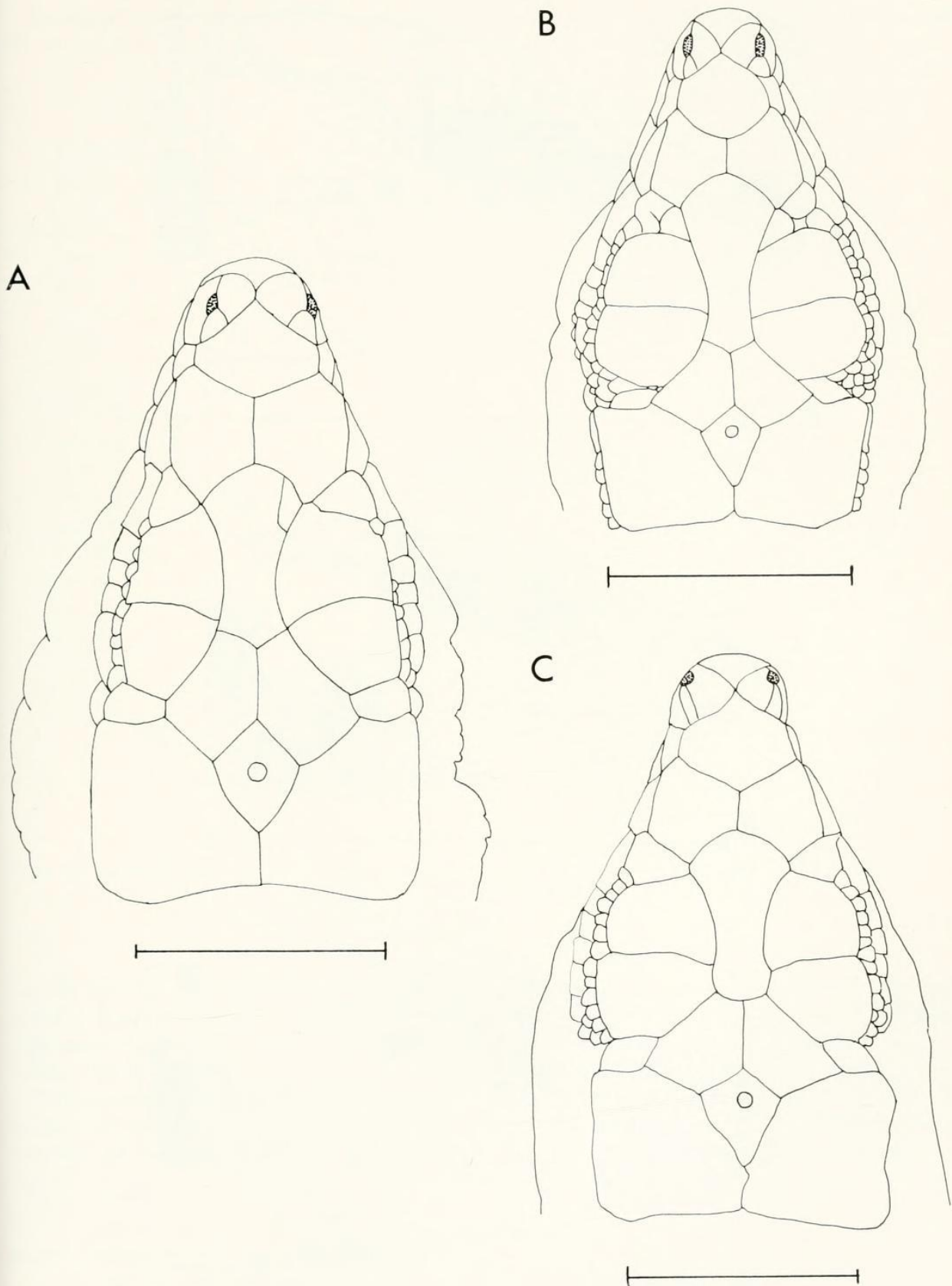
Eumeces zarudnyi Nikolski

Eumeces zarudnyi Nikolski, 1899, Ann. Zool. Mus. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg, 4: 399 (Seistan and Kirman in eastern Persia).

Eumeces zarudnyi Nikolski, 1899, Yearb. Zool. Mus. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg, 4: 400.

Material examined. WEST PAKISTAN (2): MCZ 54443, ♂, Shahi-Tump at Turbat, Baluchistan, 21 March 1955, Chughtai; MCZ 54444, ♂, Saradoo, 28 mi. S of Panjgur, Baluchistan, 27 March 1955, H. Field.

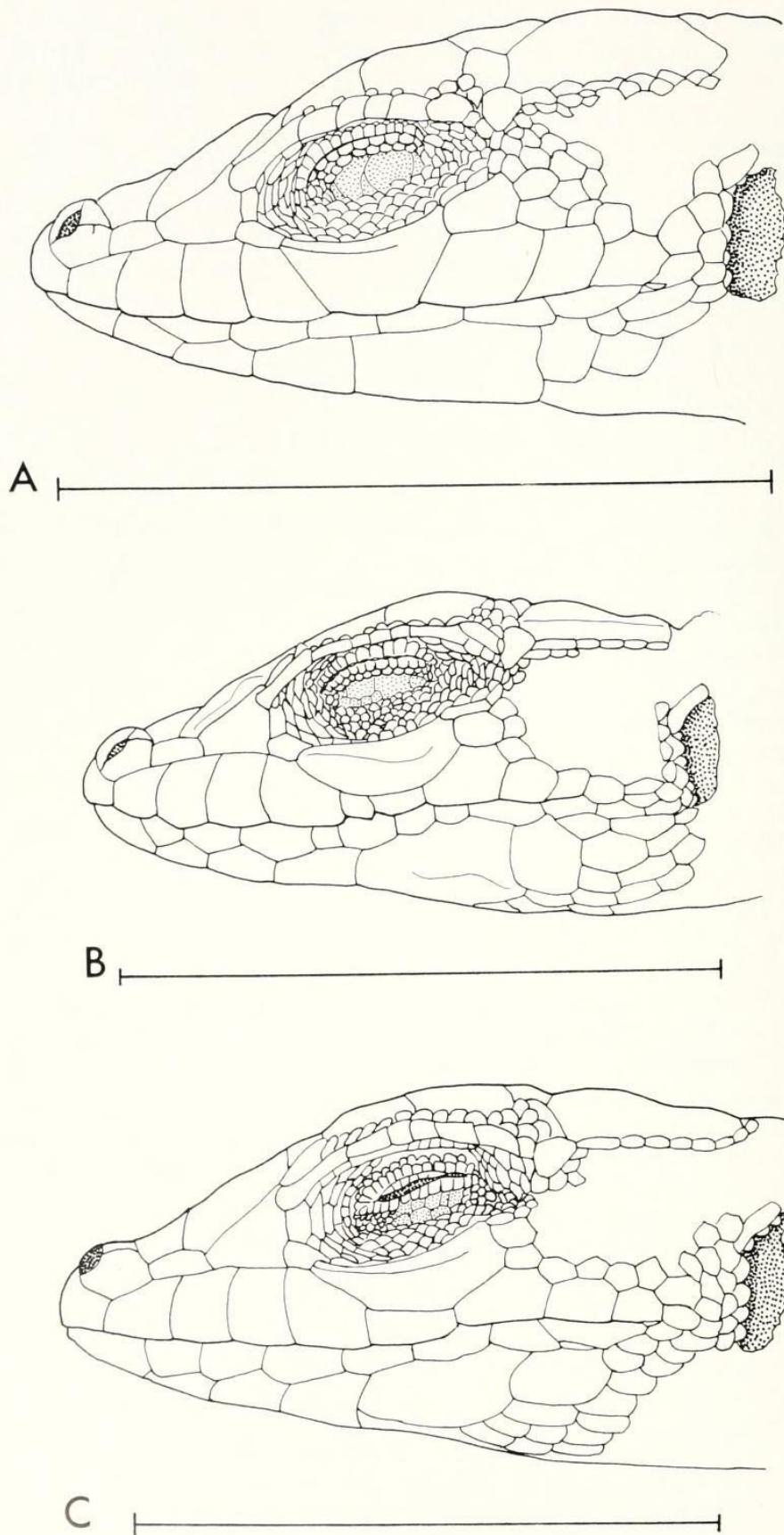
Figure 8. *Eremias brevirostris* spp. Head, dorsal view, of:
A, *E. b. fieldi* subsp. nov., MCZ 56617, ♂, type, from Iran (Mahor Birinji).
B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris*, MCZ 56570, from Arabia (between Al-Gaisumah and Turaif).
C, *E. b. cf. microlepis*, HJ-R 6183, from Jordan (Amman—Chissa). Scale bars: 5 mm.



A, *E. b. fieldi* subsp. nov., MCZ 56610, ♂, paratype, from Iran (Mahor Birinji).

B, *E. b.* cf. *brevirostris*, MCZ 56570, from Arabia (between Al-Gaisumah and Turaif).

C, *E. b.* cf. *microlepis*, HJ-R 6183, from Jordan (Amman—Chissa). Scale bars: 10 mm.



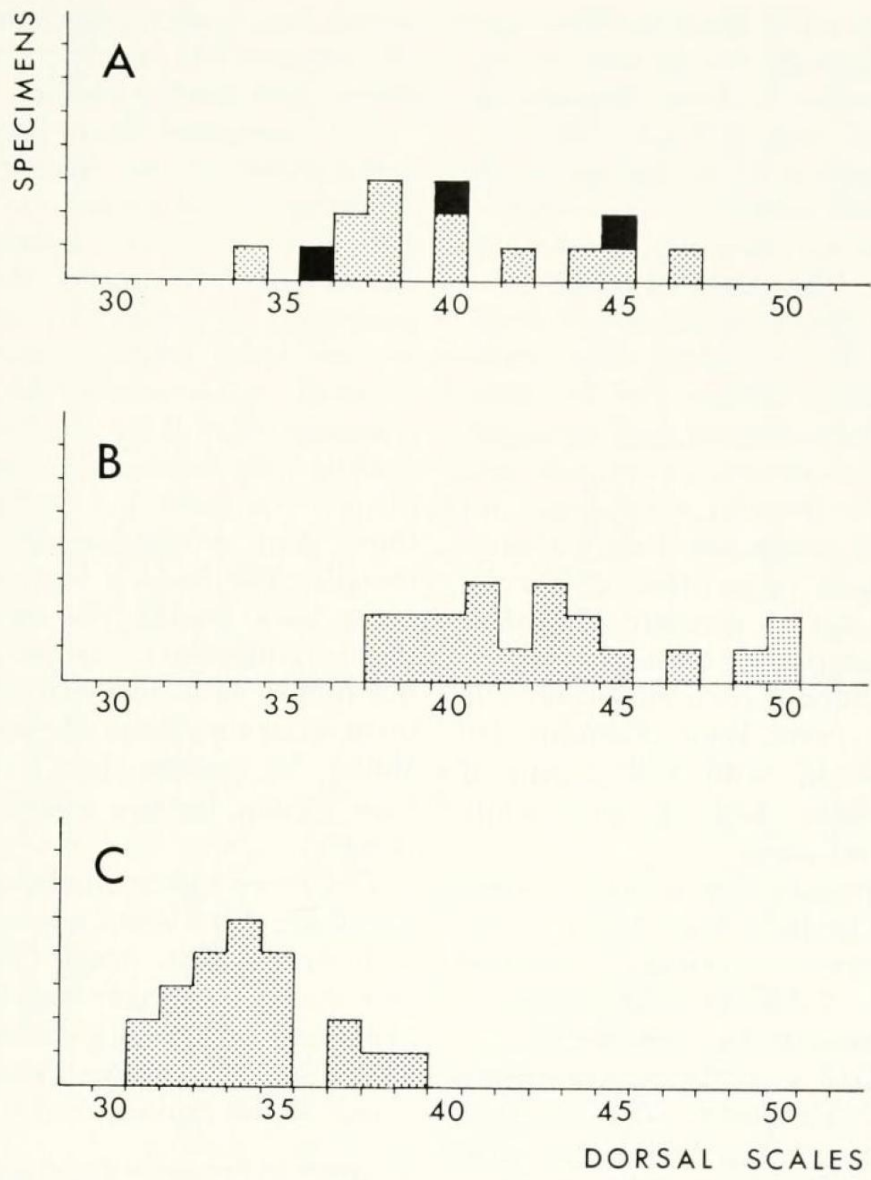


Figure 10. Variation in the number of scales across the middle of the back in subspecies of *Eremias brevirostris*.

- A, *E. b. brevirostris*: Syria—black; Iraq—stippled.
- B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris* from Arabia.
- C, *E. b. fieldi* subspec. nov. from Iran (Mahor Birinji and Gotwand).

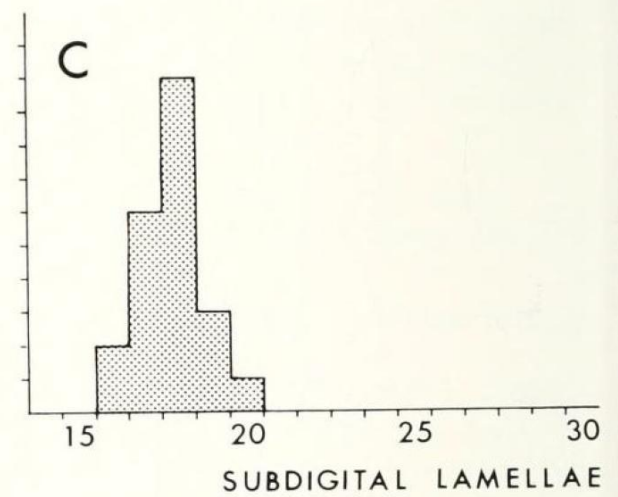
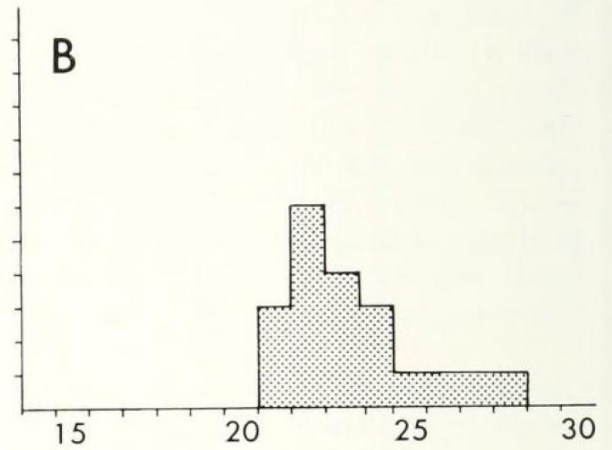
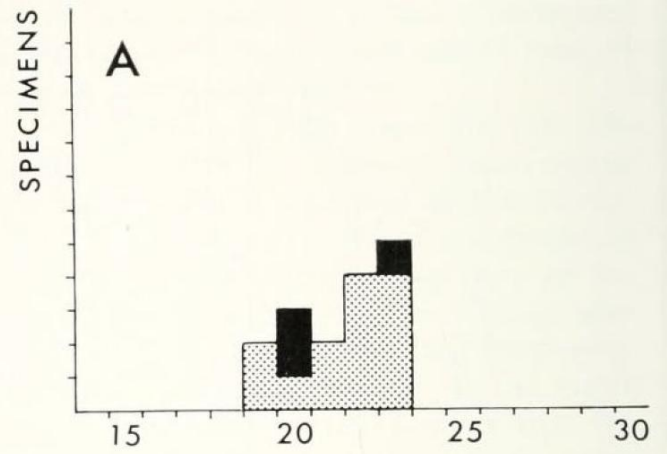
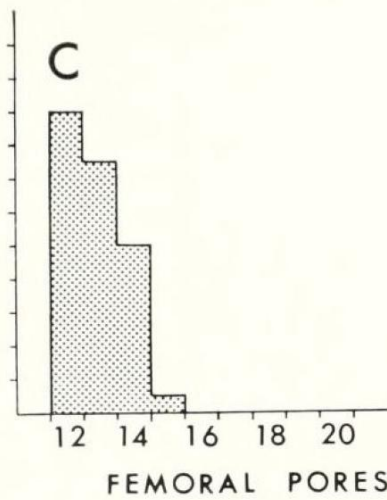
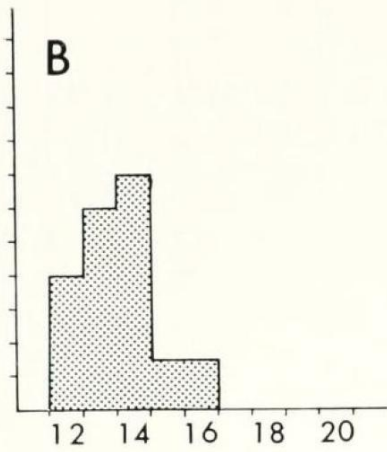
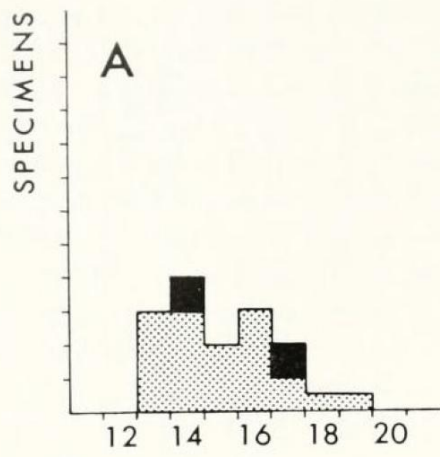


Figure 11. Variation in the number of femoral pores in subspecies of *Eremias brevirostris*.

A, *E. b. brevirostris*: Syria—black; Iraq—stippled.

B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris* from Arabia.

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Figure 12. Variation in the number of subdigital lamellae in subspecies of *Eremias brevirostris*.

A, *E. b. brevirostris*: Syria—black; Iraq—stippled.

B, *E. b. cf. brevirostris* from Arabia.

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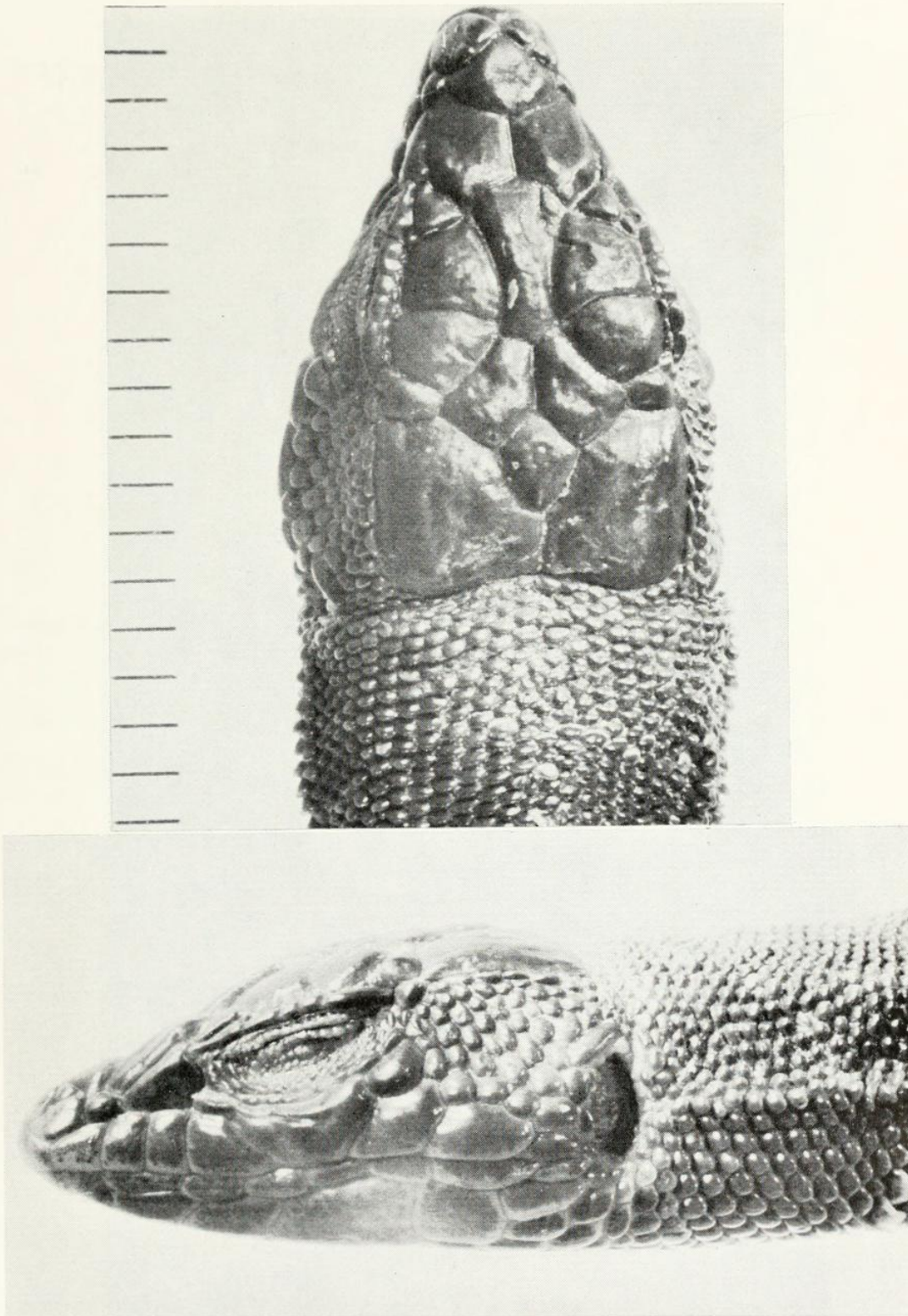


Plate 16. *Eremias brevirostris fieldi* subspec. nov., MCZ 56617, ♂, type (snout-vent 58 mm), head. Above, dorsal view; Below, lateral view. Both at the same magnification. Scale: mm.

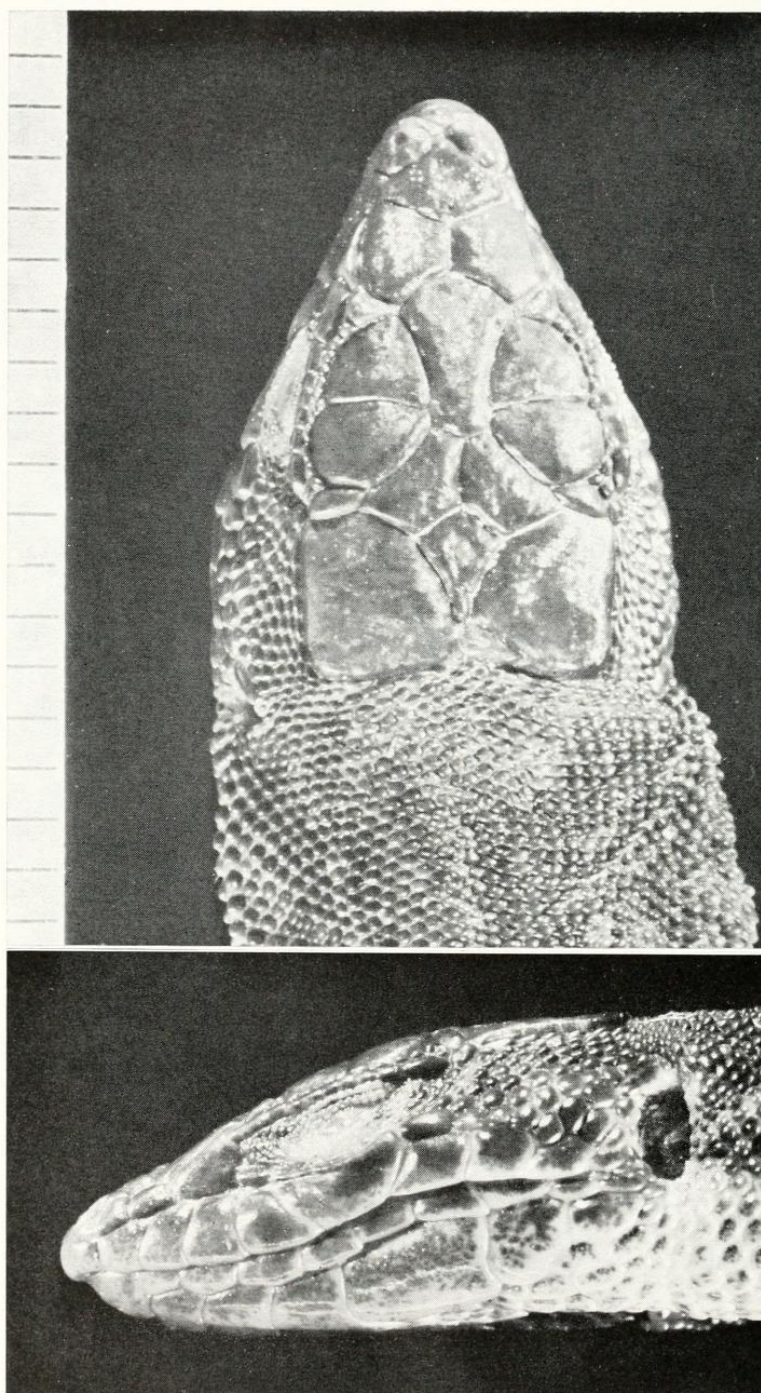
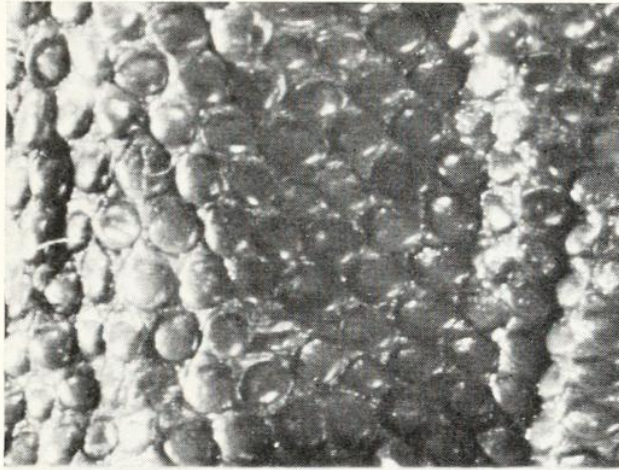
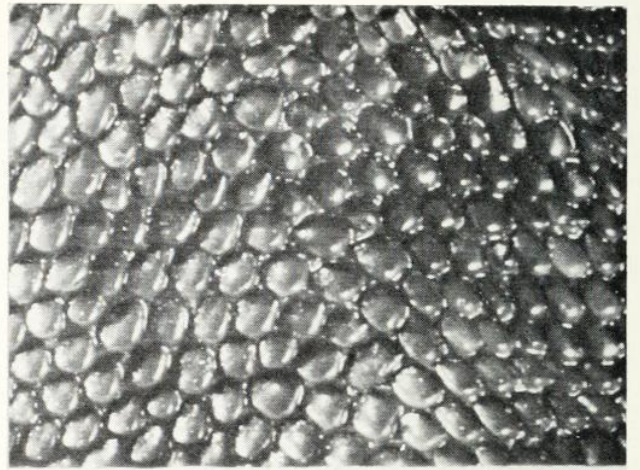


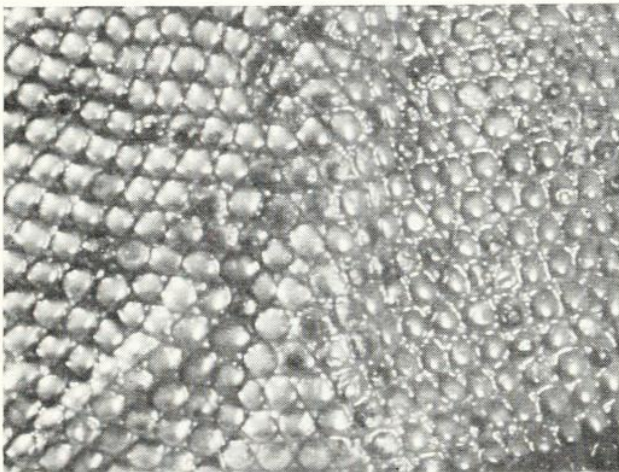
Plate 17. *Eremias brevirostris fieldi* subsp. nov., MCZ 56618, ♀ paratype (snout-vent: 61 mm), head. Above, dorsal view; Below, lateral view. Both at the same magnification. Scale: mm.



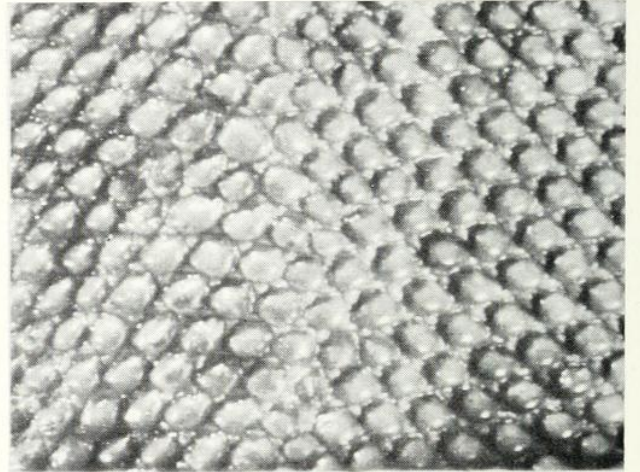
A



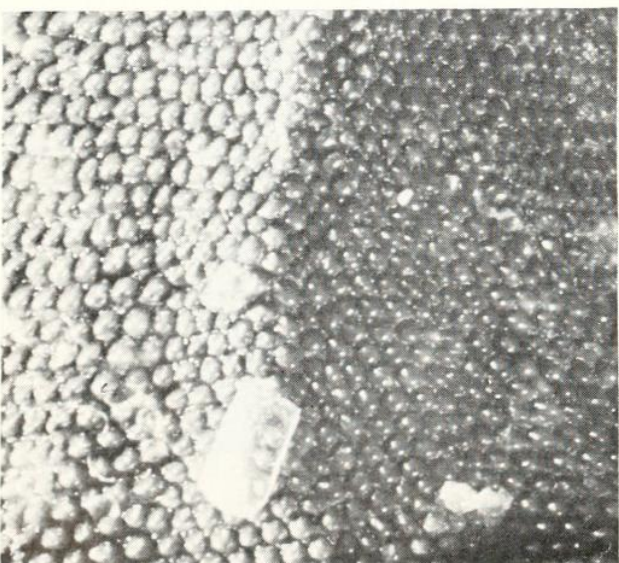
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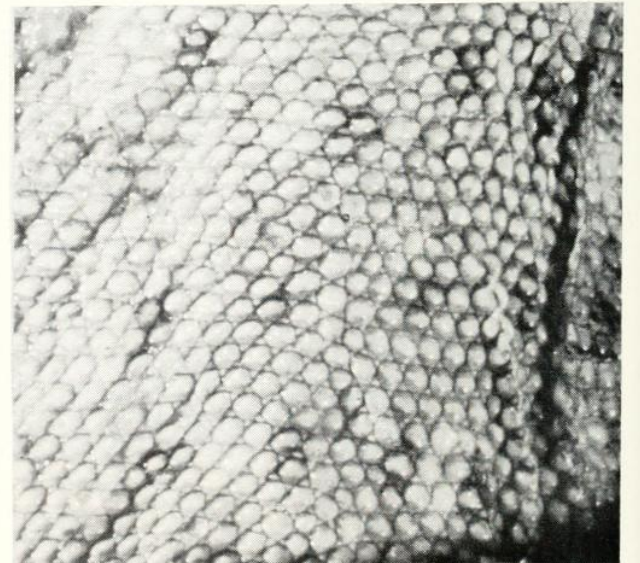
C



D



E



F



Plate 18. *Eremias brevirostris* ssp., middorsal scales of:

A, B, *E. b. fieldi*:

A, MCZ 56618, ♀ paratype.

B, MCZ 56617, ♂, type.

C–F, *E. b. brevirostris*:

C, MCZ 56567, ♂ from Arabia.

D, MCZ 56592, ♂ from Iraq.

E, MCZ 56587, ♀ from Syria.

F, MCZ 54441, from West Pakistan.

Scales: mm. The horizontal scale bar (near the lower right of each figure) represents 1 per cent of the snout–vent length of each specimen.

