



On the identity of *Iacerta punctata* Linnaeus 1758, the type species of the genus *Euprepis* Wagler 1830, and the generic assignment of Afro-Malagasy skinks

Aaron M. Bauer

To cite this article: Aaron M. Bauer (2003) On the identity of *Iacerta punctata* Linnaeus 1758, the type species of the genus *Euprepis* Wagler 1830, and the generic assignment of Afro-Malagasy skinks, *African Journal of Herpetology*, 52:1, 1-7, DOI: [10.1080/21564574.2003.9635472](https://doi.org/10.1080/21564574.2003.9635472)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/21564574.2003.9635472>



Published online: 31 Aug 2010.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 137



View related articles [↗](#)



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles [↗](#)

Original article

On the identity of *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus 1758, the type species of the genus *Euprepis* Wagler 1830, and the generic assignment of Afro-Malagasy skinks

AARON M. BAUER

Department of Biology, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue,
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085-1699, United States of America
aaron.bauer@villanova.edu

Abstract.—A recent phylogenetic revision placed Afro-Malagasy *Mabuya* Fitzinger, 1826 into the genus *Euprepis* Wagler, 1830, with the type species *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758 (syn. *Mabuya homalocephala* fide Andersson [1900]). Identification of *L. punctatus* with *Euprepis* destabilizes existing name usage for both a common southern African skink and a common south Asian skink. Reconsideration of the types of this taxon reveals another interpretation that maintains nomenclatural stability for both taxa. A lectotype is selected for *Lacerta punctata* that fixes this name to the Asian species currently known as *Lygosoma punctatum*. The first type designation for *Euprepis* is invalid and the oldest valid designation places *Euprepis* in the synonymy of *Mabuya sensu stricto*. The name *Herinia* Gray, 1839 is a *nomen dubium* and is not applicable to Afro-Malagasy “*Mabuya*”. The oldest available name for this clade is *Trachylepis* Fitzinger, 1843 (type species *Euprepes savignyi* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 [syn. *Scincus quinquetaeniatus* Lichtenstein, 1823]), which thus replaces *Euprepis* as the appropriate name for this group.

Key words.—*Lacerta punctata*, *Mabuya*, *Euprepis*, *Trachylepis*, Scincidae, nomenclature, type species.

Linnaeus (1758) described the skink *Lacerta punctata* on the basis of two specimens from the collection of King Adolf Fredrik of Sweden and two specimens figured in a plate by Seba (1735). Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries this name was almost uniformly applied to a species of skink from south Asia now recognised as *Lygosoma punctatum* (see synonymy in Boulenger 1887). However, Andersson (1900), who examined the Linnaean syntypes in the Royal Museum (now Swedish Museum of Natural History) in Stockholm, signalled that they were in fact referable to the South African species then known as *Mabuia homalocephalus* (Wiegmann, 1828). Andersson’s reassessment of the identity of the types was largely overlooked in subsequent literature (e.g., Smith 1935; FitzSimons 1943; but see Schmidt 1945; Travassos 1948) and the name

Lygosoma punctatum continues to be used for the Asian species (e.g., Das 2002), while *Mabuya homalocephala* is in wide use for the African form (e.g., Branch 1998).

On the basis of his re-identification of the Stockholm types Andersson (1900) proposed that *Mabuia* [= *Mabuya*] *punctata* should be used in preference to *M. homalocephala* for the African species in question. This action rendered *M. punctata* (Gray, 1838), a species from the Brazilian island of Fernando de Noronha, a junior secondary homonym. To solve this problem Andersson proposed the resurrection of *M. maculata* (Gray, 1838), from the synonymy established by Boulenger (1887) for the Brazilian species (these species have since been shown to be non-conspecific and the replacement name *Mabuya atlantica* Schmidt, 1945 has been revalidated; Mausfeld &

Vrcibradic 2002). Although Andersson (1900) did not note the implications of these changes for the species now commonly known as *Lygosoma punctatum*, Bauer *et al.* (2003) recognised that some action was required. However, the latter authors postponed any formal action pending re-examination of the Linnean types, as acceptance of the cascade of changes following from Andersson's re-identification of the types would be highly disruptive to the nomenclatural stability of all taxa involved. This instability is of special significance as both *Mabuya homalocephala* and *Lygosoma punctatum* are common species where they occur (Branch 1998; Das 2002) and because Mausfeld *et al.* (2002) recently selected *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species of the resurrected genus *Euprepis* (see below).

THE IDENTITY OF *LACERTA PUNCTATA*

Through the kindness of Dr. Sven Kullander of the Swedish Museum of Natural History I was able to examine a series of photographs of the two syntypes of *Lacerta punctata* (both catalogued as NRM 135) that are housed in Stockholm. These specimens conform in pattern and size to Andersson's (1900) description and one (with tail unbroken) is the same individual figured in a series of photographs by Travassos (1948, see below). It is evident that the specimens are referable to *Mabuya sensu lato*, and are probably conspecific with *M. homalocephala*. Despite this identification, however, it is not necessary to accept the nomenclatural changes suggested by Andersson, nor to disrupt the nomenclatural stability of either *M. homalocephala* or *Lygosoma punctatum*.

Linnaeus (1758: 209) provided the following account in his description of *Lacerta punctata*:

punctata. 38. L. cauda tereti longa, dorso lineis duabus flavis: punctis nigris interspers.

Mus. Ad. Fr. p. 46. Lacerta eadem.

Seb. Mus. 2. t. 2. f. 9.

Habitat in Asia. [incorrectly cited as Africa by Travassos 1948]

Lineæ 2. flavescentes includunt dorsum & a lateribus eundem distinguunt.

This terse and largely uninformative account refers to two earlier publications. Linnaeus (1754: 46) himself first described this species in the nomenclaturally invalid (pre-1758) account of the collections of the Museum Adolphi Friderici:

punctata. *LACERTA cauda tereti longiore, pedibus pentadactylus, copore punctis nigris notato.*

CAPUT ovatum, parvum, non a corpore distinctum, tectum squamis majusculis more serpentine.

TRUNCUS teres, pingvis, lubricus: lineæ 2 flavescens exoletæ tergum a lateribus distinguunt.

Puncta fusca per series sex longitudinales in area dorsi, & totidem series at utrumque latus.

CAUDA corpore lonior, teres, crassiuscula, punctata ut corpus.

PEDES omnes pentadactyli, fissi, ungviculati, minoribus punctis fuscis adspersi.

This more detailed description above is still vague, but in general agreement with the types in Stockholm (although, as noted by Andersson [1900], there are some minor inconsistencies in regard to the number of dark markings on the dorsum). It should be noted that this first use of the name *Lacerta punctata* makes no reference to the provenance of the specimens, although this information is provided for many of the other taxa discussed in the same work.

The other source cited by Linnaeus (1758) was Seba (1735). Plate 2, figure 9 of volume 2 of this work depicts two small pentadactyl lizards with relatively robust bodies and a pale dorso-lateral stripe along each side of the body. Seba's plate is accompanied by the following text (Latin and French versions reproduced here; the work was also produced with dual Latin and Dutch text):

Num. 9. *Lacertula binæ, Zeylanicæ; mas & fœmina.*

Animalcula haec in majorem nunquam molem, quam quâ hîc conspiciuntur, excrescent, binis interim ornate tenniis, albicantibus, quæ ab extreme oris, suprâ dorsum, usque in caudæ partem crassiorem sese extendunt. Squamulæ quam minutissimæ, ex spadiceo pellucentes, iis, quas Serpentula Num. 7 hujus Tabulæ gerit, satis propè accedunt. Ovula eorum Pisi minoris magnitudinem haud exsuperant.

N^o. 9. *Deux petits Lézards de Ceylon, Mâle & Femelle*. Ils sont ici représentés dans leur grandeur qu'ils n'excedent jamais. Leur dos est orné de deux bandes blanchâtres, qui s'étendent depuis l'extrémité de la gueule jusqu'à l'endroit le plus épais de la queue. Leurs écailles sont petites, très-minces, d'un chatain luisant, assez semblables à celles du petit Serpent, représenté dans cette Planche N^o. 7. Leurs œufs sont approchant de la grosseur d'un petit pois.

Although the figures in Seba (1735) are fairly nondescript, the pattern of dorsolateral lines is similar to that of an adult *Lygosoma punctatum* and, with respect to size, general description and provenance (“Ceylon” = Sri Lanka), the text description matches this south Asian skink.

It thus appears that Linneaus’ (1758) description is an amalgam of two species, as suggested by Schneider (1801), Duméril & Bibron (1839) and Gravenhorst (1851). The extant Stockholm types are referable to *Mabuya homalocephala*, whereas the two animals depicted in Seba (1735) represent *Lygosoma punctatum*.

Although Andersson (1900) clearly based his concept of the identity of *Lacerta punctata* on the Stockholm types, he did not designate either of the two specimens as lectotype. Travassos (1948) confirmed Andersson’s generic identification and reproduced a series of photographs of one of the syntypes. He referred to this specimen as the “tipo de Lineu” and as the “exemplar tipo”, but elsewhere in the same paper made clear his recognition that more than one Linnean type existed and that Seba (1735) had figured additional specimens that also constituted part of the type description. Indeed, Travassos reproduced the text of a

letter from Ulf Bergström (Royal Swedish Museum) that explicitly stated that there were two types of *Lacerta punctata* present in Stockholm. Although the term “type” was used in reference to the specimen figured, it appears from context that Travassos (1948) did not intend to designate this particular syntype as the lectotype, therefore his actions do not constitute a lectotype designation under the provisions of Article 74.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999). This interpretation is further supported by the fact that Travassos (1948) did designate a lectotype for *Mabuya maculata* (Gray, 1838) in the same paper, explicitly using the term “lectótipo” and unambiguously identifying the specimen, thus demonstrating his strict adherence to the rules of nomenclature when a lectotype designation was actually intended.

No subsequent authors have referred to any of the four syntypes of *Lacerta punctata* as a lectotype. Thus, there remains a syntype series consisting of the two Stockholm specimens discussed above and two others figured by Seba (1735). Although the whereabouts of some of Seba’s specimens has been traced (Boeseman 1970; Juriev 1981; Thireau *et al.* 1998), the type specimens of *L. punctata* have not been located and may be assumed lost. Nonetheless, these specimens remain valid types and I take this opportunity to designate the male specimen, figured by Seba (1735) on the left side of figure 9 in plate 2, as the lectotype of *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758. Thus, both specimens catalogued as NRM 135, as well as the female specimen figured by Seba (1735), become paralectotypes. Based on Seba (1735), the type locality of *L. punctata* is hereby restricted to “Zeylanica”/“Ceylon” [= Sri Lanka]. The name *Lacerta interpunctata* Gmelin, 1789, the next available name in the synonymy of *L. punctata*, was erected as a replacement name and thus shares the same lectotype.

This action formally fixes the name *Lacerta punctata* to a specimen interpreted here as identifiable as *Lygosoma punctatum*, a species distributed throughout much of south Asia (Smith 1935; Das 2002). The specific epithet *punctata* is therefore not applicable to the African skink to which Andersson (1900) applied it, and the commonly used name *Mabuya homalocephala* remains the valid name for this taxon. Thus, current common usage is maintained for both taxa. Indeed, the only nomenclatural change following from Andersson's (1900) identification of the Stockholm types involves the skink from Fernando de Noronha, Brazil. This species was initially described as *Tiliqua punctata* and subsequently came into secondary homonymy with *Mabuia* [= *Mabuya*] *punctata* as used by Andersson (1900). Schmidt (1945), accepting Andersson's transfer of *L. punctata* to *Mabuya*, provided the replacement name *M. atlantica* for the Brazilian species (see Mausfeld & Vrcibradic 2002 for a review of this issue). Under Article 59.3 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999), the name *Mabuya punctatus* (Gray, 1838) is permanently invalid, even though the secondary homonymy no longer exists.

TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *EUPREPIS*
WAGLER, 1830 AND THE GENERIC IDENTITY
OF AFRO-MALAGASY "MABUYA"

Mausfeld *et al.* (2002) subdivided the genus *Mabuya* into several putatively monophyletic units on the basis of phylogenetic evidence. As part of this work the generic name *Euprepis* Wagler, 1830 was resurrected for all Afro-Malagasy taxa (and the Fernando de Noronha skink) previously referred to *Mabuya*. Wagler (1830) explicitly included the following taxa in *Euprepis*: *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Scincus multifasciatus* Kuhl, 1820, *Scincus trilineatus* Schneider, 1801, *Scincus quinqueteniatus* Lichtenstein, 1823, *Scincus agilis* Raddi,

1823, *Lacerta fasciata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Lacerta quinquelineata* Linnaeus, 1758, *Scincus tristatus* Daudin, 1802, and *Scincus Sloanei* Daudin, 1802 but did not designate a type species. Mausfeld *et al.* (2000) believed that a justified designation of a type species had never been explicitly made and considered themselves, as first reviewers of *Euprepis*, entitled to designate the type species (P. Mausfeld, pers. comm., October 2002). They chose *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus, 1758, which they considered a synonym of *Scincus homalocephalus* Wiegmann, 1828 (originally spelled *homolocephalus*; see Bauer 2000), on the strength of Andersson's (1900) reappraisal of the Stockholm types, as this was the first of the constituent taxa listed by Wagler (1830). Based on my arguments above, however, *Lacerta punctata* is not referable to *Euprepis* as diagnosed by Mausfeld *et al.* (2002). Likewise, an earlier citation of *L. punctata* as the type of *Euprepis* (Peters & Donoso-Barros 1970), made without comment, may also be regarded as invalid.

The invalidation of the type species designation by Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970) and Mausfeld *et al.* (2002) necessitates the recognition of another type for the genus. In fact, at least two earlier authors had proposed other type species for *Euprepis*. Fitzinger (1843) appears to be the first to have provided an explicit statement on the issue, recognising "*Eumeces Mabouia*. Dum. Bibr." [sic] as the type of *Euprepis*. He also designated *Lacerta punctata* (as "*Eumeces punctatus*. Wieg.") as the type of a new genus, *Sphenosoma* (syn. *Lygosoma fide* Greer 1977), of Asian distribution. [Although Fitzinger (1843) credited the name *E. punctatus* to Wiegmann (1834), the latter had simply transferred the species to *Eumeces*. Wiegmann (1834) cited the species' previous name as "*Scincus punctatus* Schneid." and Schneider (1801), in turn, derived the name from *Lacerta punctata* as used by Linnaeus (1754, 1758)]. Fitzinger's (1843) designation

of *Lacerta mabouya* as the type species of *Euprepis* is invalid, because under Article 67 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999) the type species for the genus must be chosen from among the taxa originally included by Wagler (1830).

Loveridge (1957) considered *Scincus agilis* Raddi, 1823 (then regarded as a synonym of *Lacertus mabouya* Lacépède, 1788) as the type species of *Euprepis* in what appears to be the next explicit reference to the topic. It is unclear if he made this designation on independent grounds, or if he simply accepted Fitzinger's (1843) designation of *L. mabouya* as type species, but listed its synonym *S. agilis*, as this was among the constituent taxa originally listed by Wagler (1830). In either case, *S. agilis* (now regarded as a distinct species *vide* Rebouças-Spieker 1974) is a New World taxon referable to *Mabuya sensu stricto* (Mausfeld *et al.* 2002) and thus, if Loveridge's (1957) designation of a type species is considered valid, *Euprepis* must be considered as a junior synonym of *Mabuya*. This means that *Euprepis* is not available for the Afro-Malagasy (plus Fernando de Noronha) clade of lygosomine skinks.

The next available name for the Afro-Malagasy clade, according to Mausfeld *et al.* (2002), is *Herinia* Gray, 1839. Mausfeld *et al.* (2002) regarded the type species of *Herinia* to be *Tiliqua capensis* Gray, 1830, a common and widespread southern African species now known as *Mabuya capensis* (or *Euprepis capensis* following the terminology of Mausfeld *et al.* 2002). However, Gray (1838: 290) clearly continued to refer this species to the genus *Tiliqua*, characterising the group of species to which it belonged as having “Scales 5 or 6-keeled, ear-scales large”, whereas the genus *Herinia*, with its sole member *H. capensis*, was described as “Ears none; otherwise like

Tiliqua, toes 5-5; scales smooth, thick” (Gray 1839: 332). This characterisation does not apply to the species currently known as *Mabuya capensis* and, in fact, does not apply to any members of the Afro-Malagasy clade of Mausfeld *et al.* (2002). That Gray (1839) listed no synonyms of *H. capensis* is further evidence that he was describing the species as new rather than simply transferring an existing species to a new genus. The identity of this species, however, is unknown, as Gray (1845) did not mention it in his synonymies and Boulenger (1887), although assigning “? *Herinia*” to the synonymy of *Lygosoma*, made no reference to *H. capensis*. Neither does the name appear in the synonymies of FitzSimons (1943), Broadley (2000) or most modern authors who have considered African skinks. Although Loveridge (1957) and Peters & Donoso-Barros (1970) placed the generic name in the synonymy of *Mabuya*, the features used to erect *Herinia* preclude this conclusion. Thus, it appears that the names *Herinia* and *H. capensis* are *nomina dubia* and are not applicable to members of the clade under discussion.

The next available names are *Trachylepis* (genus) and *Oxytropis* (subgenus), which first appear on adjacent lines in the same work (Fitzinger 1843: 22). The former has as its type species *Euprepes savignyi* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 [syn. *Scincus quinquetaeniatus* Lichtenstein, 1823], and the latter *Euprepes merremii* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 [syn. *Tiliqua capensis* Gray, 1830], both by original designation. Thus, both names apply to members of the Afro-Malagasy clade of “*Mabuya*” and are available for this group. I therefore accept the name with line precedence, *Trachylepis* Fitzinger, 1843, as the first available generic name applicable to the African, Malagasy, and Fernando de Noronha species previously assigned to *Mabuya*. The generic name is feminine, thus no change in specific epithet is required in the transfer of taxa from *Mabuya* to *Trachylepis*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Patrick Mausfeld, Donald G. Broadley, and Michael Bates for their comments and insights on these nomenclatural problems, and Sven Kullander for kindly providing images of the Stockholm paralectotypes of *Lacerta punctata*.

LITERATURE CITED

- ANDERSSON, L.G. 1900. Catalogue of Linnean type-specimens of Linnæus's Reptilia in the Royal Museum in Stockholm. Bih. Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl. 26(IV): 1-29.
- BAUER, A.M. 2000. Comments on the types and type localities of South African reptiles collected by Heinrich Bergius and Ludwig Krebs. Afr. J. Herpetol. 49: 53-60.
- BAUER, A.M., G. SHEA & R. GÜNTHER. 2003. An annotated catalogue of the types of scincid lizards (Reptilia: Squamata: Scincidae) in the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (ZMB). Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin. In press.
- BOESEMAN, M. 1970. The vicissitudes and dispersal of Albertus Seba's zoological specimens. Zool. Meded., Leiden 44: 177-206.
- BOULENGER, G.A. 1887. Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Natural History). Vol. 3. Lacertidæ, Gerrhosauridæ, Scincidæ, Anelytropidæ, Dibamidæ, Chamæleontidæ. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- BRANCH, W.R. 1998. Field Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa, 3rd ed. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.
- BROADLEY, D.G. 2000. A review of the genus *Mabuya* in southeastern Africa (Sauria: Scincidae). Afr. J. Herpetol. 49: 87-110.
- DAS, I. 2002. A Photographic Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of India. New Holland Publishers, London.
- DUMÉRIL, A.-M.-C. & G. BIBRON. 1839. Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle Complète des Reptiles. Vol. 5. Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, Paris.
- FITZINGER, L.J. 1843. Systema Reptilium. Fasciculus Primus. Amblyglossæ. Braumüller et Seidel, Vindobonæ [Vienna].
- FITZSIMONS, V.F. 1943. The lizards of South Africa. Mem. Transvaal Mus. 1: 1-528.
- GRAVENHORST, J.L.C. 1851. Über die im zoologischen Museum der Universität Breslau befindlichen Wirtelschleichen (*Pseudosaura*), Krüppelfüssler (*Brachypoda*), und einige andere, denselben verwandte Reptilien aus den Zünften der Schleichen und Dickzüngler. Nova Acta Phys.-Med. Acad. Caes. Leopold.-Carol. Nat. Curios. 23: 291-394.
- GRAY, J.E. 1838. Catalogue of the slender-tongued saurians, with descriptions of many new genera and species (cont'd). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (1)2: 287-293.
- GRAY, J.E. 1839. Catalogue of the slender-tongued saurians, with descriptions of many new genera and species (cont'd). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (1)2: 331-337.
- GRAY, J.E. 1845. Catalogue of the Specimens of Lizards in the Collection of the British Museum. Edward Newman, London.
- GREER, A.E. 1977. The systematics and evolutionary relationships of the scincid lizard genus *Lygosoma*. J. Nat. Hist. 11: 515-540.
- INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Fourth Edition. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.
- JURIEV, K.P. 1981. Albert Seba and his contribution to the development of herpetology [in Russian]. Pp. 109-120. In N. B. Ananjeva & L. J. Borkin (Eds.), The Fauna and Ecology of Amphibians and Reptiles of the Palaearctic Asia [Proceedings of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR 101]. Akademia Nauk USSR, Leningrad.
- LINNAEUS, C. 1754. Museum S:ae R:ae M:rtis Adolphi Friderici Regis Svecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumquæ &c.in quo Animalia Rariora Imprimis et Exotica: Quadrupedia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Vermes Describuntur et Determinatur, Latine et Suetice cum Iconibus. Typ. Regia, Holmiæ [Stockholm].
- LINNAEUS, C. 1758. Systema Naturæ per Regna Triâ Naturæ, Secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis. Editio Decima. Tomus I. Laurenti Salvi, Holmiæ [Stockholm].
- LOVERIDGE, A. 1957. Check list of the reptiles and amphibians of East Africa (Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Zanzibar). Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 117: 151-362.
- MAUSFELD, P. & D. VRCIBRADIC. 2002. On the nomenclature of the skink (*Mabuya*) endemic to the Western Atlantic archipelago of Fernando de Noronha, Brazil. J. Herpetol. 36: 292-295.
- MAUSFELD, P., A. SCHMITZ, W. BÖHME, B. MISOF, D.

- VRCIBRADIC & C.F.D. ROCHA. 2002. Phylogenetic affinities of *Mabuya atlantica* Schmidt, 1945, endemic to the Atlantic Ocean archipelago of Fernando de Noronha (Brazil): necessity of partitioning the genus *Mabuya* Fitzinger, 1826 (Scincidae: Lygosominae). *Zool. Anz.* 241: 281-293.
- PETERS, J. A. & R. DONOSO-BARROS. 1970. Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part II. Lizards and Amphisbaenians. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 297: 1-293.
- REBOUÇAS-SPIEKER, R. 1974. Distribution and differentiation of animals along the coast and in continental islands of the state of São Paulo, Brasil. 2. Lizards of the genus *Mabuya* (Sauria, Scincidae). *Pap. Avul. Zool.* 28: 197-240.
- SCHMIDT, K.P. 1945. A new name for a Brazilian *Mabuya*. *Copeia* 1945: 45.
- SCHNEIDER, J.G. 1801. *Historiae Amphibiorum Naturalis et Literariae. Fasciculus Secundus* Continens Crocodilos, Scincos, Chamaesauras, Boas, Pseudoboas, Elapes, Angues, Amphisbaenas et Caecilias. F. Frommann, Jena.
- SEBA, A. 1735. *Locupletissimi Rerum Naturalium Thesauri Accurata Descriptio, et Iconibus Artificiosissimis Expressio, per Universam Physices Historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc Rerum Genere, Nullum par Exstitit. Ex Toto Terrarum Orbe Collegit, Digessit, Descripsit, et Depingendum Curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum Collega Xenocrates dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bononiensis, sodalis. Tomus II.* 1735. Janssonio-Waesbergios, & J. Wetstenium, & Gul. Smith, Amstelaedami [Amsterdam].
- SMITH, M.A. 1935. *The Fauna of British India, Including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Amphibia. Vol. II - Sauria.* Taylor & Francis, London.
- THIREAU, M., R.G. SPRACKLAND & T. SPRACKLAND. 1998. A report on Seba's specimens in the herpetological collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and their status as Linnaean types. *The Linnean* 13: 38-45.
- TRAVASSOS, H. 1948. Nota sobre a "*Mabuya*" da Ilha Fernando de Noronha (Squamata, Scincidae). *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 8: 201-208.
- WAGLER, J.G. 1830. *Natürliches System der Amphibien, mit vorangehender Classification der Säugthiere und Vögel.* G. J. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, München.
- WIEGMANN, A.F.A. 1834. *Herpetologia Mexicana, seu Descriptio Amphibiorum Novae Hispaniae, quae Itineribus Comitum de Sack, Ferdinandi Deppe et Chr. Guil. Schiede in Museum Zoologicum Berolinense Pervenerunt. Pars prima, Saurorum Species. Amplectens. Adiecto Systematis Saurorum Prodomo, Additisque Multis in hunc Amphibiorum Ordinem Observationibus.* C. G. Lüderitz, Berolini [Berlin].

Received: 7 March 2003;

Final acceptance: 15 April 2003.