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**NEW OR PROBLEMATIC *ANOLIS* FROM COLOMBIA.  
II. *ANOLIS PROPINQUUS*, ANOTHER NEW SPECIES  
FROM THE CLOUD FOREST OF WESTERN COLOMBIA.**

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**ABSTRACT.** *A. propinquus*, new species, from the cloud forest of Departamento Valle in western Colombia resembles sympatric *A. calimae* Ayala, Harris, and Williams in the absence of an interparietal scale, but differs by its uniform coloration, distinctly keeled head scales, elongate supraciliary scales, and blue rather than yellow dewlap.

Another western *punctatus* group species has languished unrecognized in the Museum of Natural History, the University of Kansas (KU), since its collection in 1974. Known only from a male near hatchling, it is unremarkable as regards color, but it is structurally nearly as distinctive an animal as the recently described *A. calimae* with which it occurs.

Because it is another member of an anole fauna that is just beginning to be known, it receives the Latin name that means 'neighbor':

*Anolis propinquus*, new species  
(Figs. 1-3)

*Type:* KU 169833, male juvenile.

*Type locality:* Río Calima, 1.5 km W Lago Calima, Valle, Colombia, W. E. Duellman, coll., 15 September 1974.

*Diagnosis.* Another green cloud forest species of the *punctatus* group somewhat similar to *A. calimae* and, like that species, lacks a

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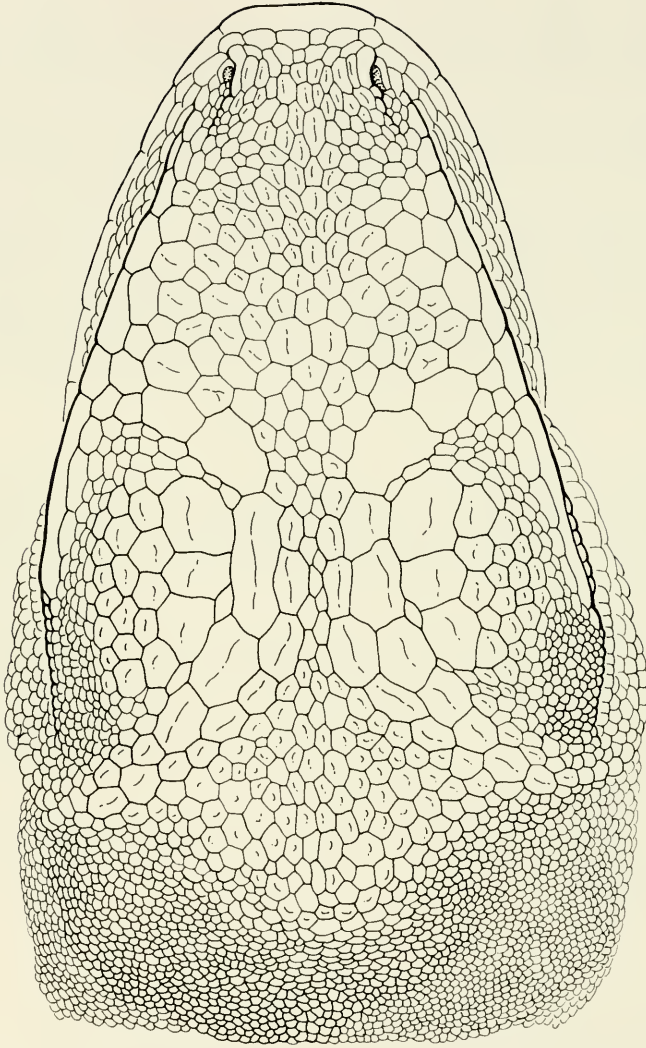


Figure 1. *Anolis propinquus*, new species. Holotype, KU 169833. Dorsal view of head.

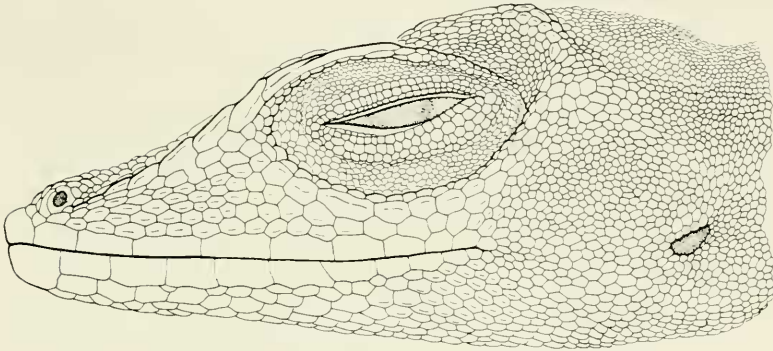


Figure 2. *Anolis propinquus*, new species. Holotype, KU 169833. Lateral view of head.

parietal eye, but distinguished among other features by keeled head scales, an elongate supraciliary scale which occupies half the supraciliary margin, a higher number of loreal rows (7) and a higher lamellar count under phalanges ii and iii of the fourth toe (25), and its blue rather than yellow dewlap.

*Description. Head.* Blunt, short. Head scales rather small, most scales uncarinate, the keels irregular in direction. Twelve scales across snout between second canthals. Frontal depression very shallow, the scales within it larger than those anterior to it. Six scales border rostral posteriorly. Anterior nasal scale weakly differentiated, narrow, separated from the rostral-first supralabial suture by one scale. Eight scales between supranasals dorsally.

Supraorbital semicircles separated by three rows of scales, the lateral ones almost as large as the scales of the semicircles and keeled, the middle row minute, granular. Supraocular disk moderately developed, containing ca. 21 keeled scales, those next to the semicircles largest, grading laterally into smaller but still keeled scales, two rows of subgranular scales separating the disk on each side from the supraciliaries. Anterolateral corner of supraocular area with subgranular scales, posterolateral corner with minute granular scales. One elongate supraciliary *extending half the supraciliary distance* and followed by granules. Canthus blunt, of ca. seven scales, the first, second and third larger. Seven loreal rows below second canthal.

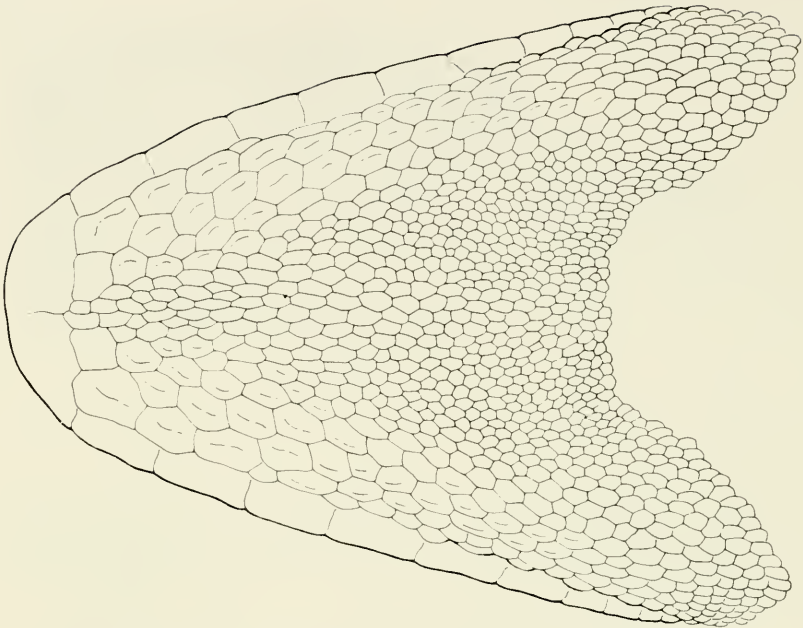


Figure 3. *Anolis propinquus*, new species. Holotype, KU 169833. Ventral view of head.

Temporal scales granular, a triangle of subgranular intertemporal scales. Supratemporal scales granular, minute, becoming abruptly larger toward the interparietal area. Ear small, but larger than any presumptive interparietal. Enlarged scales of interparietal area largest laterally, all abruptly larger than the minute nape scales which are distinctly smaller than the dorsals. No parietal eye.

Suboculars weakly keeled, separated from the supralabials by one row of scales. Seven to eight supralabials to the center of the eye.

Mental divided, each half a little wider than long. Two small scales posteriorly in the notch between the mentals. Two much larger rectangular scales lateral to them, between the trapezoidal first sublabials. Three sublabials in contact with the infralabials on each side.

Throat scales swollen, rather elongate, minute posteriorly, becoming larger anteriorly and laterally.

*Trunk.* Dorsal scales granular, convex, subequal. Ventrals not much larger, swollen, smooth, juxtaposed or subimbricate, in transverse rows. *An umbilical scar still detectable.*

*Dewlap.* Retracted in the unique type, not readily visible. Large, scales crowded, swollen, imbricate, raised into series of rows or ridges, a little smaller than the ventrals.

*Limbs and Digits.* Anterior arm and leg scales unicarinate except multicarinate at the knee. Supradigital scales multicarinate. Ca. 25 lamellae under phalanges ii and iii of fourth toe.

*Tail.* Weakly compressed. No dorsal crest. One row of keeled scales middorsally, not differentiated from those lateral to it. No evident verticils. Enlarged postanals present (♂).

*Size.* The snout-vent length of the unique type is 41 mm.

*Color.* As preserved, the specimen shows no pattern: it is dark above, light below and the dewlap skin appears to be dark. W. E. Duellman provides notes of color in life: "Dorsum green. Venter pale bluish green. Dewlap pale blue. Iris dark brown. Mouth bluish black, tongue pink."

*Habitat.* The only notes on habitat or ecology are Duellman's: "Sleeping on herb ca. 0.5 m above ground at night."

*Comparisons.* The most pertinent comparison of *A. propinquus* is with sympatric and just-described *A. calimae* (Ayala *et al.*, 1983) (Table 1). The unique type is a near hatchling, but the dewlap is already well indicated, extending posterior to the axilla and the high number of lamellae under the fourth toe (25) indicates a species of at least moderate size.

It is again astonishing to find the interparietal reduced (i.e., a parietal eye lacking). In contrast to *A. calimae*, the supraciliary scales are unusually well developed and the head scales very distinctly keeled. The blue dewlap is also distinctive.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to William E. Duellman, Curator at the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas for the opportunity to examine and describe this peculiar animal. The drawings are by Laszlo Meszoly.

Table 1. Comparison of *Anolis calimae* and *A. propinquus*.

	<i>calimae</i>	<i>propinquus</i>
scales across snout	wrinkled	unicarinate
number between second canthals	7-10	12
circumnasal/rostral scale	separated by one round scale	a weakly differentiated subtriangular anterior nasal scale
scales between supraorbital semicircles	2 large squarish scales in males, none or one row of small scales in females	3 rows of scales, the lateral ones large and keeled, the middle minute
scales of supraocular disk	smooth or wrinkled	keeled
differentiated supraciliaries	one short or <i>none</i>	one very elongate (½ supraciliary margin)
loreal rows	4-5	7
interparietal	not differentiated	not differentiated
scales between interparietal and semicircles	not determinable	not determinable
scales between supraoculars and supralabials	0	1
supralabials to center of eye	7	7
trunk scales	uniform, granular	uniform, granular
ventrals	larger than dorsals, smooth, juxtaposed or subimbricate	larger than dorsals, smooth, juxtaposed or subimbricate
dewlap	large in ♂, smaller in ♀	large in <i>juvenile</i> male
dewlap scales	lateral scales smaller in males than in females, smaller than ventrals	only male known
dewlap skin	unpigmented in ♂, pigmented in ♀	pigmented in ♂
postanal scales	very large in ♂, absent in ♀	large in ♂

Table 1. Comparison of *Anolis calimae* and *A. propinquus*.

	<i>calimae</i>	<i>propinquus</i>
scales posterior to vent	smooth	smooth
tail	compressed	slightly compressed
tail crest	not a crest, but 2 middorsal rows	not a crest but a single middorsal row

## LITERATURE CITED

- AYALA, S., D. HARRIS, AND E. E. WILLIAMS. 1983. New or problematic *Anolis* from Colombia. I. *Anolis calimae*, new species from the cloud forest of western Colombia. *Breviora Mus. Comp. Zool.*, No. 475, pp. 1-11.