

dorsal scales. Ventrals are smooth, imbricate, and round; chest scales are smooth. Gulars are smooth and tuberculate. Internasals number 0 to 2 (mode 1); upper labials number 3 to 5 (mode 4). Dorsal scales between axilla and groin 21 to 28; ventral scales between axilla and groin 22 to 29. Scales around midbody 41 to 53. Fourth toe lamellae 10 to 15. Escutcheon measurements range from 4 to 7 by 15 to 28. The size is large, males reach 38 mm in snout-vent length, females 39 mm.

Males and females of this species are strongly dichromatic, females more closely resembling the pattern of the juveniles. The dorsum of the body of juvenile *rosaurae* (Fig. 2A) is yellowish-green with four black bands; the tail is banded with black and white. The head is rust-red. A diffuse dark stripe extends from the rostral to a point between the anterior edges of the orbits where it fuses with a dark spot over each eye. The dark median stripe is flanked by a light band extending from the naris to the anterior edge of the orbit and each of these areas is in turn laterally flanked by a dark canthal stripe. A dark band extends from a point behind the eye, curves downward below the ear opening and dorsally again onto the occiput where it meets a similar band on the other side of the head. Large females (Fig. 2B) have an olive green dorsum with scattered black flecks, a light olive-green head with scattered rust-red flecks, and a light olive-green tail with scattered black flecks. Large males (Fig. 2D) have a light olive-green head and foreparts and gray hindparts and tail. Black spots on the head decrease in size and number with age until, in the largest males (about 38 mm snout-vent length), the dorsum of the head, body, and tail are entirely free of black spotting.

Ontogenetic color change from juveniles to adult females proceeds as follows: the tail bands become obliterated by the dark bands becoming lighter (olive-green) and the light bands becoming darker (yellowish-green); the light bands come to have scattered black pigment and the tail eventually becomes light olive-green with scattered black flecks in adult females; the dorsum of the body becomes darker with age (olive-green) and the dark bands become broken up into black flecks; the rust-red color of the dorsum of the head of juveniles becomes broken up into rust-red spots set against a light olive-green background in adult females.

Ontogenetic change in pattern and color in males essentially proceeds from the type of pattern seen in adult females by accentuation and deepening of the color of the dark head spots and progressive loss of dark flecking on the back and tail. Small males have a head covered with black spots and a few spots on the back. Large males, as stated above, lose all dark spotting.