

A single female specimen (LSUMZ 21942) available from Guanaja (Fig. 2C) does not fit the color pattern description presented above which is based on females from Utila and Roatán. This female, measuring about 33 mm in snout-vent length, has a pattern that more closely resembles that of the juveniles in that the dark bands of the body are more prominent than in females of comparable size from Utila and Roatán. These bands are also broken middorsally, a feature that occurs in neither juveniles nor other adult females. Tail bands are similarly well-developed for a female of this size. Furthermore LSUMZ 21942 resembles *S. copei* in having a pale occipital spot outlined by a U-shaped black border.

Of the three species of the *scaber* group presently recognized (*scaber*, *oliveri*, and *copei*), *rosaurae* most closely resembles *copei* on the basis of large size, male and female color pattern, and size and shape of the escutcheon. It is entirely possible that *S. rosaurae* is conspecific with *S. copei*, but we do not wish to synonymize the two because of our meager knowledge of *S. copei*. Of the five subspecies of *S. copei* currently recognized, *S. rosaurae* most closely resembles *S. c. picturatus* in terms of female coloration.

Specimens of *S. rosaurae* were collected from stilt rootlets of coconut palm stumps, under rotten palm logs, inside hollow standing thorn palms, under palm fronds, in the axils of fronds on coconut palms, in crevices of rock coral, in abandoned thatched huts, and under rocks. *S. rosaurae* occurs from the beach front back into the hills that rise relatively abruptly from the beach.

On Utila this gecko is known as the "chumpatia" (=stump-tail?) or the "escupion" (probably a cacoëpistic form of the Spanish loan-word *escorpion*).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Utila: Utila (LSUMZ 22297-98). Isla de Roatán: 0.5-1 km N Roatán (LSUMZ 21939-41); ca. 3 mi W Roatán (LSUMZ 22352-62; UF 28536); ca. 2 mi W French Harbor (LSUMZ 22385-89; UF 28557-59); near Roatán (UF 28488, 28496). Isla de Guanaja: SE shore opposite Guanaja (LSUMZ 21942); 2 km W Sabana Bight (LSUMZ 21943).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.—Isla de Roatán: Roatán (FMNH 34542). Isla de Elena: no other data (BMNH 1938.10.4.1).

Anolis allisoni Barbour

This lizard is ubiquitous on Roatán and Guanaja, but, despite searching in similar habitats, it has not been found on Utila. It is a diurnal lizard of open places, sunning itself on tree trunks and other similar exposed situations. We saw this anole on banana trees, houses along the beach, coconut palms, thorn palms, oak trees, mango trees, and