

20 August 1969 we collected 10 additional specimens at the same locality in French Harbor where the species is relatively abundant, but search of similar places near Coxen Hole failed to reveal its presence.

The status of this anole on the adjacent mainland has been discussed by several authors. Smith and Burger (1949) described specimens from Yucatán as *A. s. mayensis* on the basis of larger size and supposed color distinctions. Neill and Allen (1959, 1962) and Neill (1965) accepted this distinction, but Stuart (1955, 1963), Duellman (1965), and Fugler (*in* Duellman, 1965) did not in absence of a range-wide analysis of variation. Ruibal (1964) demonstrated that Mexican, Central American and Swan Island populations of *A. sagrei* are distinct from other populations of this species in having a larger size, but noted that "these various large forms merit further study."

We examined the ten specimens collected on Roatán in 1969 and found that the snout-vent length ranges from 42 to 63 mm. Five specimens, 42 to 48 mm in snout-vent length, have a pattern (either a straight-edged or scallop-edged middorsal stripe) and five specimens, 50 to 63 mm in snout-vent length, have no dorsal pattern.

We agree with those authors who hesitate to recognize a mainland subspecies of *sagei* without a range-wide study of variation, although it appears that the Bay Island individuals more closely resemble specimens from the mainland than they do those from other island localities in the Caribbean.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Roatán: French Harbor (LSUMZ 21369-70, 22394-97; UF 28547-52).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.—Isla de Roatán: Oak Ridge (CM 27599, 27603; FMNH 53828-29).

Anolis sericeus Hallowell

We follow Stuart (1955) in the use of the name *sericeus* for the anole with a blue spot in the middle of an orange or yellow dewlap. This anole was first recorded from the Bay Islands when Meyer (1966) collected a specimen on Isla de Utila. Thus far this anole has been found only on Utila of the Bay Island group.

Anolis sericeus is largely found in edge situations both on the ground and in bushes, and is relatively uncommon compared to *A. lemurinus*, the only other anole known from Utila.

Stuart (1955) recognized two major populations of *A. sericeus* on the basis of differences in the numbers of dorsal and ventral scales, a small-scaled and a large-scaled form. Dorsal scale counts of two males from Utila are 55 and 60 and most closely resemble the range given by Stuart for the small-scaled form (57 to 73); the single female has 59