ficulty in allocating the Bay Island material to any of the species recognized by Taylor (1956a), makes it imperative that we follow Stuart (1963) in the application of the specific name *mabouya* to the Central American members and in particular the Bay Island representatives of the genus *Mabuya*.

Specimens from the Bay Islands exhibit the following ranges in characters: number of midbody scales, 20-30; number of middorsal scales, 55-56; supralabial below eye, 6; number of chin shields in contact with infralabials, 1 or 2. The frontonasal is not in contact with the rostral in any specimen and is in contact with the frontal in all. The lateral light stripe is one scale row wide, extending from the tip of the snout to the point of insertion of the hind limb, bordered below by an irregular dark stripe about one scale row wide, and dorsally by a dark stripe two to two and one-half scales wide; an ill-defined dorsolateral light line is also present above the lateral dark stripe. The middorsal area is brown, with or without dark punctations.

This skink is largely arboreal; specimens from Utila were collected on the sides of trees. One was found about 8 m up the trunk of a mango tree.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Utila: Utila (LSUMZ 22309). Isla de Guanaja: no other data (LSUMZ 21883).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.—Isla de Roatán: Jonesville (TCWC 21955).

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus (Linnaeus)

The occurrence of this racerunner on the Bay Islands was first noted by Barbour (1928), who described a single specimen from Roatán as a new subspecies, *C. l. ruatanus*. Burt (1931) demonstrated that the characters Barbour used to distinguish *ruatanus* were duplicated in other, far-removed portions of the range, and accordingly he synonymized *ruatanus* with *C. l. lemniscatus*. Rand (1954) resurrected *ruatanus* from synonymy on the basis of a study of 47 specimens from Roatán and 13 specimens from mainland Honduras. Characters by which Rand separated the island from the mainland populations included numbers of femoral pores, ventral coloration, and degree of retention of the "basic" dorsal pattern. Differences in femoral pore numbers (mean of 21.4 and 20.7 for Bay Island males and females respectively, and 21.2 and 20.4 for mainland males and females respectively) are undoubtedly not significant. We noted no difference in any aspect of coloration between specimens from the two areas. In addition Echternacht (1968) found no difference in color or pattern between 24 specimens from mainland Honduras and 40 specimens from Panama.