

the same as on the mainland at La Ceiba and Trujillo (Echternacht 1968; pers. observ.).

On both Roatán and Utila the vernacular name for *C. lemniscatus* is "shake-paw" in reference to its characteristic behavior. They run for a short distance, stop, and wave a forelimb, as Dunn and Saxe (1950) described from the islands of San Andrés and Providencia and the Colombian mainland.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—Isla de Utila: Utila (UF 28366-88, 28430-36, 28444; LSUMZ 22278-86). Isla de Roatán: 0.5-1 km W Roatán (LACM 48063-64; LSU-MZ 21689-90); 0.5-4 km N Roatán (LACM 48065-66; LSUMZ 21691-92); near Roatán (UF 28485); 3 mi W Roatán (UF 28509-13, 28534); ca. 2 mi W French Harbor (UF 28554-56; LSUMZ 22384).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS.—Isla de Utila: no other data (CM 28999-9001). Isla de Roatán: near Roatán (FMNH 34492-538).

Gymnophthalmus speciosus (Hallowell)

Echternacht (1968) reported the first known Bay Island specimen (KU 101352) of this microteiid from Guanaja. On 14 July 1967 Meyer and Wilson collected a specimen from the inside wall of a standing, rotten, hollow palm tree on Roatán. On 18 July 1967 an additional Guanajan specimen was collected from under a pile of rotten coconuts on the beach on the southeast side of the island. In August 1969 another specimen was collected on Roatán in leaves in a passageway through a large boulder.

All three LSUMZ specimens have the prefrontal in contact with the lorcal on both sides and the frontal separated from the internasal, and they all have a light dorsolateral stripe present above the dark lateral band, supposedly characteristic of the South American *G. lineatus*. Stuart (1939) stated that *speciosus* and *lineatus*, if considered distinct species, would be the only members of the genus distinguished by pattern alone. A specimen of *G. speciosus* from the mainland of Honduras (LSUMZ 21492—Depto. Olancho) lacks the light dorsolateral line as is supposedly characteristic of *speciosus* (fide Stuart 1939).

Echternacht (1968) discussed variation in the number of supralabials to the posterior margin of the eye and pointed out that, although his Guanaja specimen has 5-5 supralabials to the posterior edge of the eye, counts on 20 specimens from Costa Rica and Panama vary from 4-4 to 5-5, with a high percentage of 4-4. All our Bay Islands specimens have 5-5 supralabials, but the Olancho specimen (LSUMZ 21492) has 4-4.

Echternacht (1968) also noted that the supraorbital scales are in contact behind the frontal in KU 101352, unlike the condition in any other specimen he examined or any he saw illustrated in the literature.