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*Herpetological
Review*

Volume 49, Number 2 – June 2018



KARUSASAURUS JORDANI (Northern Karusa Lizard). SCALE COUNTS. The uniqueness of *Karusasaurus jordani* as a species separate from *K. polyzonus* was recognized by Parker (1936. Novit. Zool. 40:115–146), although not without some controversy in the intervening years. Its place as a unique species is now well supported by molecular data (Stanley et al. 2011. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 58:53–70). *Karusasaurus jordani* is most easily distinguished from *K. polyzonus* by half as many femoral pores, caudal whorls composed of a single row of scales versus two rows, and no black mark on the side of the neck (Branch 1998. Field Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Southern Africa. Ralph Curtis Publishing, Sanibel Islands, Florida. 399 pp.). Scale morphology and color are well described, and to a lesser degree scale counts, snout–vent length (SVL), tail, total, and epidermal gland counts (FitzSimons 1938. Ann. Transvaal Mus. 19:153–209; FitzSimons 1943. Transvaal Mus. Mem. 1:1–528; Loveridge 1944. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 95:1–118; Mertens 1955. Die Amphibien und Reptilien Südwestafrikas. Aus den Ergebnissen einer im Jahre 1952 ausgeführten Reise. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft. 490:1–172). Herein we present additional scale count data for *K. jordani* to further support its distinctiveness from *K. polyzonus*.

Data presented here are for field captured specimens from November 2014 to June 2015 (adult females = 14; adult males = 20; juvenile females = 4; juvenile males = 10; neonates = 7). Of these, 11 specimens were deposited in the National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia (NMN 10542, 10648–10654, 10656–10658; females = 3; males = 8). Scale counts were conducted on live specimens and high resolution images as part of a larger effort to study *K. jordani* in and around the Khomas Hochland region of Namibia. Scales counted included longitudinal dorsals and laterals (DLL), transverse dorsals (DT), quadrangular longitudinal ventrals (VL) and transverse ventrals (VT); supraciliaries (SA); supraoculars (SO); suboculars (SBO); supralabials (all scales of the upper lip except rostral, to midorbital [SLMO] and enlarged scales of the upper lip to posterior angle of the jaw [SLJ]); infralabials ([IL], enlarged

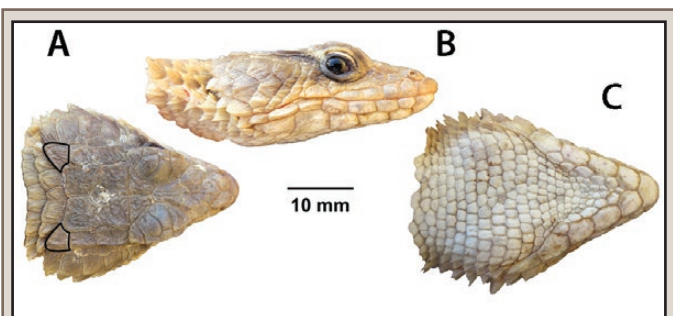


FIG. 1. *Karusasaurus jordani* A) Dorsal, B) lateral, and C) ventral views of the head (male; SVL = 118 mm; tail = 143 mm). Occipitals are outlined.

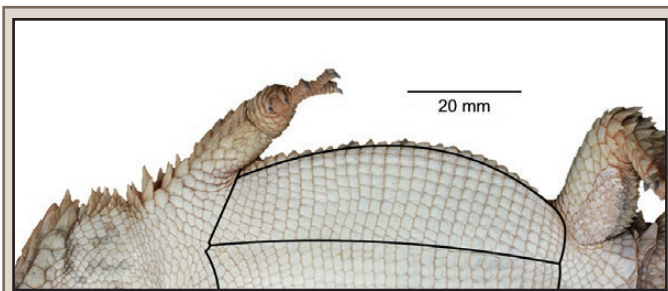


FIG. 2. *Karusasaurus jordani*. Ventral view of the body to demonstrate our method for counting transverse and longitudinal ventrals (VT and VL, respectively; male; SVL = 118).

TABLE 1. Scale counts for adult, juvenile, and neonate *Karusasaurus jordani* combined. Full citations for Parker (1936), Loveridge (1944), and FitzSimons (1943) found in text.

	N	Range	Mode	Parker	Loveridge	FitzSimons
SO	55	4	4		4	
SA	55	3	3		3	
SBO	53	3–4	3		3	
SLMO	55	3–6	4			
SLJ	55	5–8	6		5–6	
IL	53	6–8	6		5–6–7	
SBL	54	5–6	5			5–6
O	55	2	2		6	
P	55	4	4			
DLL	39	28–36	31	36	30–35	32–36
DT	54	31–38	35	32–37	30–40	31–37
VL	45	16–22	18	22	18–22	20–22
VT	46	28–34	31		35–40	30–34
SDF1	10	6–7	6			
SDF2	10	8–11	9			
SDF3	10	11–14	13			
SDF4	10	12–14	12–13			
SDF5	9	8–10	9			
SDT1	10	6–8	7			
SDT2	10	9–12	10			
SDT3	10	12–15	14			
SDT4	10	14–18	15			
SDT5	10	11–13	12			
WHORLS	31	27–32	32			

scales of the lower lip, except the mental to posterior angle of the jaw); sublabials (SBL); parietals (P); and occipitals (O). Subdigital lamella, for a smaller subset of voucher specimens, were counted under all fingers (SDF1–5) and toes (SDT1–5) using a light dissecting microscope.

Our scale counts were consistent with previous counts except for O, VL, and VT (Table 1). Loveridge (*op. cit.*) reported six O; all 55 of our specimens contained only two O (Fig. 1). His VT counts were also higher than those reported by us and FitzSimons (1943); his minimum count of 35 was larger than both of our maximum counts of 34. Comparatively, our VL counts were on the low end, but can likely be explained by conservatively counting only quadrangular scales (Fig. 2).

JILL S. HEATON (e-mail: jheaton@unr.edu) and **JONATHAN C. DEBOER**, University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Geography, 1664

N. Virginia Street, MS 154, Reno, Nevada 89557, USA (e-mail: jdeboer@nevada.unr.edu).