

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Henderson, Robert W. 1988. *Diploglossus warreni*.

Diploglossus warreni Schwartz

Celestus costatus: Cochran, 1941:247 (part).

Celestus stenurus rugosus: Schwartz, 1964:17 (part).

Diploglossus warreni Schwartz, 1970:780. Type-locality, "Palmiste, Ile de la Tortue, Département du Nord Ouest, Haiti." Holotype, Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist. 103214 (erroneously given as 103215 in original description), an adult female, collected by natives for C. R. Warren on 27 January 1968 (not examined by author).

• **Content.** No subspecies have been described.

• **Definition.** A large (males to 285 mm snout-vent length) species of *Diploglossus* with head shields not outlined in black. The nuchal region is not lineate. The venter is of some shade of orange, either patternless or flecked or mottled with pale gray. The chin and throat scales may be outlined with black or dark brown along the sutures. The transition from dark dorsal scales to orange ventral scales is relatively sharp at the level of the limb insertions. There are no dorsally intercalated scales in the supralabial series.

• **Descriptions.** The original description (Schwartz, 1970) remains the most thorough. Schwartz et al. (1979) described the diagnostic differences between *D. warreni* and *D. anelpistus*, and Incháustegui et al. (1985) described the diagnostic differences between *D. warreni* and *D. carraui*.

• **Illustrations.** Henderson and Schwartz (1984) provided a black and white photograph of the head and neck of a living individual. Strahm and Schwartz (1977) illustrated a middorsal osteoderm.

• **Distribution.** *Diploglossus warreni* is the most widespread Hispaniolan *Diploglossus*. It occurs in northwestern Haiti between Rivière des Barres and Terre Sonnain, east to Plaisance and Limbé, Dépt. du Nord and Dépt. de l'Artibonite, and on Ile de la Tortue (Schwartz et al., 1978).

• **Fossil Record.** Etheridge (1965) described fossil remains of diploglossine lizards from the Dominican Republic. He estimated the maximum snout-vent length (SVL) of one taxon to be 210-250 mm and, following Schwartz (1964), assigned it to *Celestus stenurus*. Schwartz (1970) pointed out that *C. stenurus* reaches only 180 mm maximum SVL, and tentatively assigned the large fossil species to *D.*

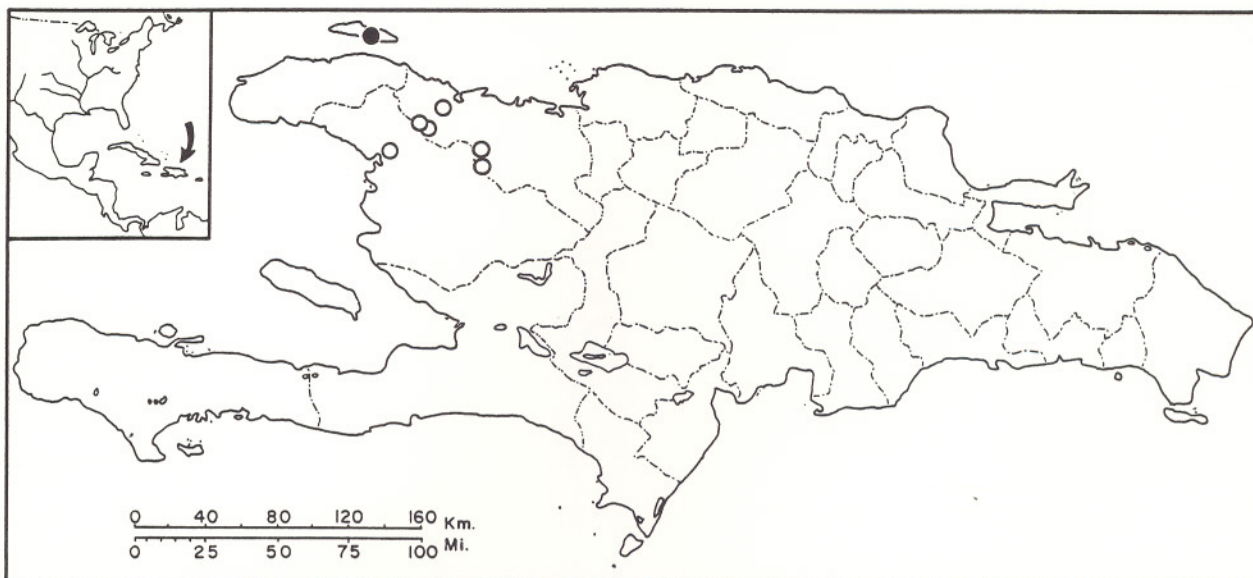
warreni, the only large Hispaniolan *Diploglossus* known at the time. The locality where the fossils were collected lies between the known ranges of *D. warreni* and *D. carraui*, so allocation of the fossil material to species is not possible on geographic evidence.

• **Pertinent Literature.** The papers by Incháustegui et al. (1985), Schwartz (1970), and Schwartz et al. (1979) comprise the taxonomic literature. Zoogeography, evolution and osteoderm structure were discussed by Strahm and Schwartz (1977); distribution, by Schwartz and Thomas (1975), Schwartz (1978, 1980), and Schwartz et al. (1978); captive breeding and social behavior by Lawler and Norris (1979); habitat, Schwartz (1980) and Incháustegui et al. (1985); and reproduction and diet by Incháustegui et al. (1985). Keys to the Hispaniolan species of *Diploglossus*, including *D. warreni*, are in Henderson and Schwartz (1984) and Henderson et al. (1984).

• **Etymology.** The species is named for C. Rhea Warren, who obtained the holotype.

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Map. The solid symbol marks the type-locality, hollow symbols mark other known localities.

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