

ATLAS OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN EUROPE.



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Lacerta bonnali Lantz, 1927

Main synonyms

Lacerta (Podarcis) monticola bonnali Lantz, 1927 ; *Lacerta muralis bonnali* : Mertens & Müller, 1928 ; *Lacerta monticola bonnali* : Mertens & Müller, 1940 ; *Lacerta bonnali* : Pérez Mellado, Barbadillo, Barahona, Brown, Corti, Guerrero & Lanza, 1993.

Common names

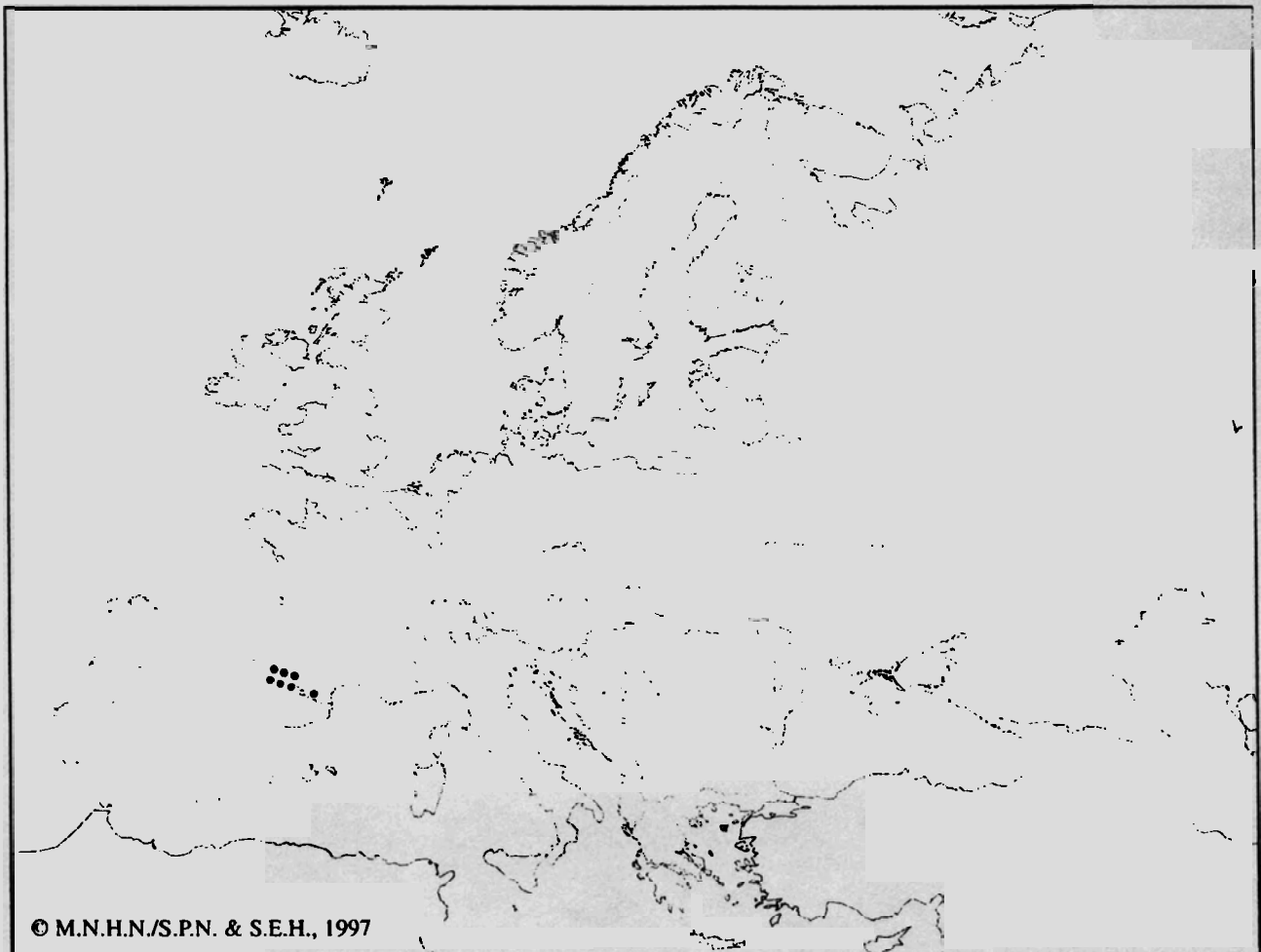
GB : Pyrenees rock lizard ; F : Lézard des Pyrénées ; D : Pyrenäen-Gebirgseidechse ; E : Lagartija pirenaica.

Terra typica

Lac Bleu de Bigorre, Pyrénées, France.

European subspecies

None.



Distribution

An endemic species from the Pyrenees mountain range (Northern Iberian Peninsula and Southern France). It is present on both sides of Pyrenees. The first record was from Lac Bleu de Bigorre (Lantz, 1927). On the French side, it was also recorded in the southeastern part of the département of Pyrénées Atlantiques, as well as in the Hautes Pyrénées, within a region delimited between the Ossau and Aure valleys (Michelot & Martínez Rica, 1989). There are also two isolated records from Arielle Peak and Quatre Termes Peak (Beck, 1943). On the Spanish side, Martínez Rica (1976, 1977) recorded the species in Llanos de Góriz (Ordesa National Park, Huesca province), Muntanyó de Llachs (Aigües Tortes National Park, Lérida province), Llanos de Millaris, and Marboré Peak (Huesca province), Vives Balmaña (1990) in Liat (Lérida province) and Pérez Mellado *et al.* (1993) in Circo de Cotatuero (Ordesa National Park).

It is a saxicolous species, at least on the northern slope of the Pyrenees (Michelot & Martínez Rica, 1989). In Ordesa National Park it occupies rocky areas and wet grasslands (Martínez Rica, 1977).

Altitudinal distribution

Ranges from 2000 to 2750 m (Martínez Rica, 1979 ; Michelot & Martínez Rica, 1989), despite a doubtful record at 900 m in Ariège (Grangé, in : Michelot & Martínez Rica, 1989).

Populations status and conservation problems

Protected at the national level as *Lacerta monticola bonnali*. Due to its very restricted range, it is considered a rare species (I.C.O.N.A., 1986) with only locally abundant, but isolated, populations. To ensure the survival of such populations it is necessary to set up a conservation programme, including a thorough study of its ecological requirements and potential threats.

Special references

MONOGRAPHS : Salvador (1984 a) [including *L. bonnali* and *L. monticola*].

DISTRIBUTION : Lantz (1927), Beck (1943), Martínez Rica (1976, 1977, 1989), Michelot & Martínez Rica (1989), Vives Balmaña (1990).

SYSTEMATICS : Lantz (1927), Lanza (1963), Pérez Mellado *et al.* (1993).

BIOLOGY : Lantz (1927), Lanza (1963), Martínez Rica (1977).

V. PÉREZ MELLADO



Total number of squares :	7	0,15 %		
◦ before 1970 :	0		• after 1970 :	7 100,00 %
* extinct :	0		▲ introduced :	0