Systematics of the *Podarcis hispanicus*-complex (Sauria, Lacertidae) II: the valid name of the north-eastern Spanish form

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Abstract

Recent genetic works have suggested that the Iberian wall lizard *Podarcis hispanicus* (Steindachner, 1870) sensu lato is in fact a species complex. Several forms have already been elevated to species rank, including the north-eastern Spanish form alternatively named *Podarcis atratus* (Boscá, 1916) or *P. liolepis* (Boulenger, 1905) in different works. However, a recent study has demonstrated that the province of Valencia, where most individuals of the type series of *Lacerta muralis var. liolepis* Boulenger, 1905 originate from, is inhabited by populations that are conspecific with the north-eastern Spanish form. Consequently the nomen *liolepis* has precedence over *atratus* to designate the north-eastern species of the *P. hispanicus* complex which should thus bear the name *Podarcis liolepis*.

Key words: nomenclature, Iberian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis liolepis*, Spain, Reptilia

Introduction

Recent genetic and morphological data indicate that *Podarcis hispanicus* (Steindachner, 1870) as traditionally understood (see for example Pérez Mellado 1986, Pérez Mellado and Gallindo Villardon 1986, Pleguezuelos et al. 2003) is actually composed of several genetically distinct lineages, most of which deserve a specific rank (Oliverio et al. 2000; Sá-Sousa 2000; Harris and Sá-Sousa 2001, 2002; Harris et al. 2002a, 2002b; Busack et al. 2005; Pinho et al. 2006; Pinho et al. 2007, Carretero 2008, Pinho et al. 2008, Renoult et al. 2009). Few formal systematic changes have been proposed to date, however.

The insular populations from the Columbretes islands have been the first to be formally raised to species rank under the binomen *Podarcis atratus* (Boscá, 1916) (as *Podarcis atrata*, but see Böhme and Köhler 2005 for the gender of *Podarcis*) on the basis of their large amount of genetic divergence (mitochondrial DNA sequences) compared to specimens from the mainland (Castilla et al. 1998a, b). Later, the North African and South Iberian taxon *vaucheri* (Boulenger, 1905) has been raised to species rank by Olivero et al. (2000) and Busack et al. (2005). In the same publication, Busack et al. (2005) proposed to treat the north-eastern Spanish form (= “*P. hispanica* morphotype 3” in Pinho et al. 2006, TYP3 hereafter) as a distinct species under the nomen *Podarcis atratus*, arguing that the Columbretes populations are conspecific with the mainland specimens of TYP3.

TYP3 corresponds to an evolutionary unit that has been genetically characterised based on specimens from Barcelona (Harris and Sá-Sousa 2002; Pinho et al. 2003), Burgos and Medinaceli (Castilla y León) (Pinho et al. 2006), Girona, Tarragona and the central southern Pyrenees (Harris and Sá-Sousa 2002), Andorra (Harris et al. 2002a) and southern France (unpublished data), and corresponds to the mitochondrial lineage named “*Podarcis hispanica* type 3” in Pinho et al. (2006) (called “Type 3” hereafter) and “Liolepis” in Renoult et al. (2009). Further south, in the town of Valencia and surroundings, *Podarcis* populations are characterised by a different mitochondrial lineage, named “*Podarcis hispanica* sensu stricto” in Pinho et al.