

SD in performance is not significant when looking at each locomotor component separately, differences between sexes are significant when treating the data in a multivariate framework. This is due to differences between sexes in the trade-offs between conditions: while females are relatively stable across designs, males are fast sprinters, but suffer a visible reduction of their locomotor capacity when climbing or serpentizing. Fitting biomechanical predictions and previous observations, the morphological variables associated to locomotor performance are total body size and limb length. Our study suggests that significant, but previously unnoticed, SD may exist in locomotor performance in lacertids and remarks the importance of multivariate analyses when examining performance capacities.

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Comparison of seasonal activity and reproductions cycles of syntopic *L. agilis* and *L. strigata*

The zone of syntopy between *Lacerta agilis*, *Lacerta strigata* and *Parvilacerta parva* were discovered in vicinity of Mets Parni village, Lori Province, Armenia. 93 individuals of *L. agilis* (83.7%) and 18 of *L. strigata* (16.2%) and one lizard of *P. parva* were examined during 2009-2011. According to our observations, the season activity of *L. agilis* is shorter than syntopic *L. strigata* on month. *L. strigata* emerged from hibernation at mid-April and were active until the mid-October, while *L. agilis* left winter burrows two week after *L. strigata* at the beginning of May and disappeared into hibernation on two week earlier at the end of September. Females of *L. strigata* lay their first clutch of eggs at the end of May, whereas *L. agilis* lay the first clutch at the beginning of summer. The hatchlings of both species active till end October when the thermal conditions still favourable. Similarly, the appearance of young from winter hibernation occurs earlier than adults. Our surveys also revealed that two syntopic species possess spacial differentiation of the same slope, where in bottom of slope were met *L. strigata*, in the middle of slope were both species and on higher places near to top of slope were mainly *L. agilis*. Thus, the dates of season activity, stages of reproductive cycles as well as pattern of spacial differentiation allow to syntopic species to share resources of habitats.

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Mitochondrial DNA reveals new lineage of the smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* in SW Slovenia and Istria

The smooth newt *Lissotriton vulgaris* is represented in Slovenia by two subspecies, which differ in male epigamic traits. The nominal subspecies *L. v. vulgaris* is confined to the north-eastern part of the country, specifically to the Pannonia lowland, while the rest of the country is populated by *L. v. meridionalis*. The range borders of these two subspecies are not sharply defined because of frequent records of males displaying intermediate characters. A broad transition zone between these two subspecies is known from the rest of Europe, with some level of gene introgression. The aim of this study was to identify mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)