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PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT SELECTION IN *Algyroides marchi*.

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Algyroides marchi is an endemic species of the Iberian Peninsula with a very small area of distribution. Restricted to the Prebetic mountains (SE), presents great biogeographic and ecological interest. Since its description (Valverde, 1959) most aspects of its biology, including distribution have kept unknown.

In this work patterns of distribution and habitat selection are studied at two levels. At a regional one the aim was to define environmental attributes differing localities occupied by *A.marchi*.

A comparison of geomorphological and structural features was done between localities with presence of the species and localities sampled at random. According to the variables characterizing the habitat at regional level, an "optimal" locality was defined in which population density was studied by recapture methods. At this local level, we studied variation of abundance in relation to a gradient of environmental features (structural variables, thermal gradient, incidence of sunlight, etc.) within a sample parcel.

Data on seasonal and intraspecific variations are provided.



CONSERVATION OF LIZARDS ON THE CAUCASIAN BLACK SEA COAST

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There are 11 species of the genus *Lacerta* on the Caucasian Black Sea coast. Among them are *Lacerta clarkorum*, *L.strigata* and *L.saxicola szczerbaki* which have limited distribution. These forms need protection. Those species like *L.media* and *L.agilis grusinica* need additional steps of protection.

It is necessary to found Novorossiysk Reservation (from cape Utrishi to mountain Papay and village Dzhubga) for protection *L.saxicola szczerbaki*, *L.media* and East-Mediterranean cenosis as a whole. Lasistan-Shavshetian Reserve must be found for protection *L.clarkorum* and all adzharo-lasistan species of animals and plants. *L.strigata* may be preserve after increase of Pitzunda-Mussera Reserve. Also it is necessary to extend the area of the Caucasian Reserve for preservation all species of lizards.