

# Archaeolacerta bedriagae

Taxonomic Authority: (Camerano, 1885)

Synonyms:

Region: 1

## Common Names:

Bedriaga's Rock Lizard	English
Tyrrhenische Gebirgseidechse	German
Lucertola di Bedriaga	Italian
Lezard de Bedriaga	French

Order: Sauria

Family: Lacertidae

**Notes on taxonomy:** This species is traditionally included in the genus *Lacerta*, but it is not closely related to *Lacerta sensu stricto* (Arnold 1989; Fu 1998, 2000, Harris et al. 1998, Carranza et al. 2004). As it is the type species of *Archaeolacerta*, this genus is available for it (following Arribas (1998), Mayer and Arribas (2003) and Crochet and Dubois (2004)).

## General Information

Biome

Terrestrial  Freshwater  Marine

### Geographic Range of species:

This species occurs in montane areas on the island of Corsica (France) and on most of the mountain groups of Sardinia (Italy). On these two large islands it occurs mainly from 550 to 2,550 m asl, but there are some coastal populations, including in northern Sardinia and western and southern Corsica. It occurs on several smaller islands, including Foloca Island (France), and the Maddalena Archipelago and the Isola Rossa di Trinita' d'Agulto (Italy). On smaller islands it occurs down to sea-level.

### Habitat and Ecology Information:

This species is generally found in both rocky areas and in open woodland and scrubland. It often occurs in semi-shaded areas close to streams. The females lay three to six eggs.

### Conservation Measures:

Populations in Sardinia may be more sensitive to the threats and populations should be strictly protected. This species is listed on Annex III of the Bern Convention and is protected by national legislation in both countries. It occurs in several protected areas.

### Threats:

Populations in the lowlands of Corsica are vulnerable because of the genetic isolation of many populations. Populations on both islands are threatened by the development of the tourist industry. It might be in competition with *Podarcis* species, and has perhaps been pushed to higher elevations in some places.

### Species population information:

This species can be common at higher altitudes.

## Country Distribution

	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## FAO Marine Habitats

Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced
-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------	--------------	------------

## Major Lakes

## Major Rivers

## Upper Level Habitat Preferences

Score

1.4	Forest - Temperate	1
3.4	Shrubland - Temperate	1
3.8	Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1
5.1	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	2
6	Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mountain peaks)	1
11.2	Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	1
11.4	Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	1

## Lower Level Habitat Preferences

Score

## Major threats

Code	Description of threat	Past	Present	Future
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.1	Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.1.4	Livestock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.1.4.2	Small-holder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Conservation Measures

Code	Conservation measures	In place	Needed
1	Policy-based actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.1	Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.1.1	International level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.1.4.3	Agro-industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.2.1.2	National level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4	Infrastructure development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.2.2	Implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4.3	Tourism/recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.2.2.1	International level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	Fires	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.2.2.2	National level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Changes in native species dynamics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	Research actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.1	Competitors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.2	Population numbers and range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Intrinsic factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.3	Biology and Ecology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.4	Inbreeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.4	Habitat status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					3.5	Threats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					3.8	Conservation measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					3.9	Trends/Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					4	Habitat and site-based actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					4.4	Protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					4.4.2	Establishment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					4.4.3	Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Utilisation of Species

Purpose/Type of Use	Subsistence	National	International	Other purpose:
Primary forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50% <25% <i>Other forms removed from the wild:</i>
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50% <25% <i>Other source of specimens:</i>

Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over last five years:

Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years:

CITES:

### Red Listing

Red List Assessment: Vulnerable (VU)  Possibly Extinct

Red List Criteria: B1ab(iii)

Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Vulnerable because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>, its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its forest habitat.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004

Assessor(s): Claudia Corti, Marc Cheylan

Notes on Red listing:

### Bibliography

- Arnold, E.N., 2003, , Reptiles and amphibians of Europe., , 288 pp., Princeton University Press., Princeton and Oxford.
- Arribas, O.J., 1999, Phylogeny and relationships of the mountain lizards of Europe and Near East (Archaeolacerta Mertens, 1921, sensu lato) and their relationships among the eurasian lacertid radiation., Russ. J. Herpetol., , 6(1), 1-22, ,
- Castilla, A. M., Bauwens, D., Damme, R. Van and Verheyen, R. F., 1989, Notes on the biology of the high altitude lizard Lacerta bedriagae., Herpetological Journal, , 1, 400-403, ,
- Corti, C. and Lo Cascio, P., 2002, , The lizards of Italy and Adjacent Areas., , 165 pp., Edition Chimaira., Frankfurt.
- Mutz, T., Mutz, M. and Obst, F.-J., 1999, Herpetologische Impressionen von Sardinien., Elaphe, , 7(3):, 76-80, ,
- Schneider, B., 1984, Lacerta bedriagae - Tyrrhenische Gebirgseidechse., , Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas, Band 2/I., Echsen II (Lacerta), Böhme, W., , pp. 211-224, Aula-Verlag., Wiesbaden.
- Gasc, J.-P., Cabela, A., Crnobrnja-Isailovic, J., Dolmen, D., Grossenbacher, K., Haffner, P., Lescure, J., Martens, H., Martinez-Rica, J.P., Maurin, H., Oliveira, M.E., Sofianidou, T.S., Veith, M. and Zuiderwijk, A., 1997, , Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Europe., , pp. 494, Societas Europaea Herpetologica and Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
- Arnold, E.N., 1989, Towards a phylogeny and biogeography of the Lacertidae: relationships within an old-world family of lizards derived from morphology., Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Zool.), , 55, 209-257, ,
- Fu, J., 1998, Toward the phylogeny of the family Lacertidae: implications from mitochondrial DNA 12S and 16S gene sequences (Reptilia: Squamata), Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, , 9, 118-130., ,
- Fu, J., 2000, Toward the phylogeny of the family Lacertidae: why 4,708 base pairs of mtDNA sequences cannot draw the picture., Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, , 71, 203-217., ,
- Harris, D.J., Arnold, E.N. and Thomas, R.H., 1998, Relationships of lacertid lizards (Reptilia: Lacertidae) estimated from mitochondrial DNA sequences and morphology., Proc. Roy. Soc. London Ser. B., , 265, 1939-1948, ,
- Carranza, S., Arnold, E.N. and Amat, F., 2004, DNA phylogeny of Lacerta (Iberolacerta) and other lacertine lizards (Reptilia: Lacertidae): did competition cause long-term mountain restriction?, Systematics and Biodiversity, , 2:, 57-77, ,
- Arribas, O.J., 1998, Osteology of the Pyrenean mountain lizards and comparison with other species of the collective genus Archaeolacerta Mertens, 1921 s.l. from Europe and Asia Minor., Herpetozoa, , 11, 155-180., ,
- Mayer, W. and Arribas, O.J., 2003, Phylogenetic relationships of the European lacertid genera Archaeolacerta and Iberolacerta and their relationships to some other 'Archaeolacertae' (sensu lato) from Near East, derived from mitochondrial DNA sequences., Journal of zoological Systematics and evolutionary Research, , 41:, 157-161, ,

Crochet, P.-A. and Dubois, A., 2004, Recent changes in the taxonomy of European amphibians and reptiles., , Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Europe. Re-edition., Gasc, J.-P., Cabela, A., Crnobrnja-Isailovic, J., Dolmen, D., Grossenbacher, K., Haffner, P., Lescure, J., Martens, H., Martínez Rica, J.P., Maurin, H., Oliveira, M.E., Sofianidou, T.S., Veith, M., Zuiderwijk, A., , , Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris