Ophisops occidentalis Taxonomic Authority: Boulenger, 188	37			Region	: 7					
Synonyms:					Common Names:					
				Wester	n Snake-e	yed Lizard	English			
Order: Sauria				Family	: Lace	ertidae				
Notes on taxonomy:										
General Information										
Biome	✓ Terrest	rial	□ы	reshwate	ar	☐ Marii	ne			
	V TOTTOOL	iidi	□			_				
Geographic Range of species: This North African species ranges from extreme northeastern Morocco, through northern Algeria and northern and central Tunisia, to northern Libya to northwestern Egypt (S. Baha El Din pers. comm.). It is found up to 1,500m asl.					Habitat and Ecology Information: This species is found in areas of open, solid ground with a covering of grasses, and also in scrubland and in steppe. It can be found in traditionally managed fields. It is not found on rock faces or in areas of mobile sands. In Egypt, it is confined to a very narrow habitat along lightly vegetated calcareous ridges extending parallel to the Mediterranean coast (S. Baha El Din pers. comm.). The females lay three or four eggs.					
Conservation Measures:				Threat						
It is known from protected areas in Tunis protected areas in its range. In Egypt, it is Salum protected area on the Libyan bord to clarify the distribution of this species (ethe relationship between this species and pers. comm.). Species population information: It is a common species in most parts of it edge of its range in Morocco. In Egypt it it	s present in t er. Further re eg. in Libya), i O. elegans s range. It is	he proposed esearch is ne and to establ (S. Baha El I very rare on	eded lish Din	species this is o limesto overgra	s; it could p considered ne quarrying sizing and co	perhaps be the to be unlikely ng, tourism re collection of fi	there are no know reatened by expan y. In Egypt, it is hig sort expansion, ag rewood. In Egypt, and the last ten years	nding agriculture, l hly threatened by gricultural expansi as much as 50%	y sion,	
	Native -	Native -								
	Presence	Presence	Extir	nct Rei	ntroduced	Introduced	Vagrant			
Country Distribution	Confirmed	Possible		_						
Algeria	✓			=						
Egypt	V			_						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	✓									
Morocco Tunisia	✓			_						
Turiisia	✓									
FAO Marine Habitats	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Exti	nct Rei	ntroduced	Introduced				
Major Lakes										
<u>Major Rivers</u>										
Upper Level Habitat Preferenc	<u>es</u>	s	core	Lowe	r Level	Habitat Pr	<u>eferences</u>	S	Score	
1.4 Forest - Temperate			1				_			
3.8 Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Sh	rubby Vegeta	ation	1							
4.5 Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dr	у		1							
6 Rocky areas (eg. inland cliffs, mour	ntain peaks)		2							
Major threats				Cons	arvation	Measure	<u> </u>			
Code Description of threat		Pact Proconti	Future			tion measure	 -	In place Ne	hahaa	
1 Habitat Loss/Degradation (huma			rulure ✓	3	Research		63	in place in		
1.1 Agriculture	maacea <i>j</i>	V V V	∨	3.1	Taxonomy				✓	
1.1.1 Crops			✓	3.2	-	r n numbers an	d range		✓	
1.1.1.3 Agro-industry farming			✓	3.3		nd Ecology			✓	
1.1.4 Livestock		V	<u>~</u>	3.5	Threats				V	
1.1.4.1 Nomadic		V	<u>~</u>	3.8		tion measures	S		V	
1.3 Extraction			<u> </u>	3.9	Trends/Me				✓	
1.3.1 Mining			✓	4		nd site-based	actions	✓	✓	

1.3.3 1.3.3.1 1.4 1.4.2 1.4.3 6 6.1 6.1.1	Wood Small-scale subsistence Infrastructure development Human settlement Tourism/recreation Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species) Atmospheric pollution Global warming/oceanic warming		> > > > > > > > > >	4.1 4.4 4.4.1 4.4.2 4.4.3 V	Maintenar Protected Identificati Establishr Managem	areas ion of nev nent	ervation v protected areas		> > = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Utilisat	ion of Species								
Purpos	e/Type of Use	Subs	istence	National	Interna	tional	Other purpose:		
Primar	y forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms removed from	n the wilc	l:
Source	of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other source of specimen	s:	
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 L	isting								
Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC)									
Red Lis	st Criteria:								
Rationale for the Red List Assessment: Listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population in the west of its range, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.									
Curren	t Population Trend: Decreasing			Date o	f Assessn	nent:	12/17/2004		
Assess	or(s): M. Saïd Nouira, Philippe Geniez,	Sherif Ba	ıha El Diı	า					
Notes on Red listing: In the eastern part of its range (Egypt and eastern Libya) the species is at the edge of its distribution and is significantly threatened by habitat loss. It is considered to be a very threatened species in Egypt (S. Baha El Din pers. comm.).									

Bibliography

Bons, J., 1972, Herpétologie Marocaine I: Liste commentée des amphibiens et reptiles du Maroc., Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc, , , 52(3/4), 107-126,

Chirio, L. and Blanc, Ch. P., 1993, Existence in parapatry of two species of Ophisops in Algeria (Aures): zoogeographical implications., Amphibia-Reptilia, , , 14(4), 341-348, ,

Schleich, H.H., Kästle, W. and Kabisch, K., 1996, , , Amphibians and Reptiles of North Africa., , , 627 pp., Koeltz., Koenigstein.

Schlüter, U., 2003, Zur Kenntnis des Westlichen Schlangenauges, Ophisops occidentalis (Boulenger, 1887)., Elaphe, , , 11(3), 56-63, ,

Bons, J. and Geniez, P., 1996, , , Amphibiens et Reptiles du Maroc (Sahara Occidental compris), Atlas biogéographique., , , 320 pp., Asoc. Herpetol. Espanola., Barcelona