



**Figure 2. Habitat of *P. l. lineocellata* south of Gam, Namibia.**

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***Pedioplanis undata* (A. Smith, 1838)**

**Western Sand Lizard**

On 13 February 2013, four individuals of *Pedioplanis undata* (field numbers SK175-178, to be catalogued at the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Germany) were collected at Gobabis, Gobabis District, Omaheke Region, Namibia (Fig. 1).

The four individuals, one adult male, one adult female and two juvenile specimens (Fig. 2 A-D), were caught near the Goba Lodge at 22°26'53"S, 18°57'33"E (2218BD) in savanna habitat on broken rocky ground with dense grass cover and interspersed shrubs (Fig. 3). Two more individuals were observed but not caught. All individuals exhibited similar escape behaviour dashing from shrub to shrub. When undisturbed they spent their time in more open areas with less dense grass cover and stonier substrate with sand and larger pebbles. Together with *P. undata*, four other lizard species were recorded: *Meroles squamulosus*, *Trachylepis varia*, *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis* and *Agama anchietae*.

Description of the specimens: The female (Fig. 1A) was gravid and contained four eggs. Its snout-to-vent length (SVL) is 57 mm, which is larger than the maximum recorded so far (54 mm; Branch, 1998). The specimen has 9-10 ventral scale rows around midbody, eight enlarged black-edged transparent scales in the lower eyelid, five upper labials before the subocular scale, two rows of granules between the supraocular and the supraciliaries and a large tympanic scale.

The male individual (SVL = 54 mm) has 10-11 ventral scale rows, six enlarged black-edged transparent scales in the lower eyelid, five upper labials before the subocular scale, two rows of granules between the supraocular and the supraciliaries and a large tympanic scale (Fig. 1B).

The smaller juvenile specimen (SVL = 27) has 10-11 ventral scale rows, five enlarged black-edged transparent scales in the lower eyelid, five upper labials before the subocular scale, two rows of granules between the supraocular and the supraciliaries and a large tympanic scale (Fig. 1C).

The larger juvenile specimen (SVL = 29 mm) has 9-11 ventral scale rows, six enlarged black-edged transparent scales in the lower eyelid, five upper labials before the subocular scale, two rows of granules between the supraocular and the supraciliaries and a large tympanic scale (Fig. 1D).

Compared to Branch (1998) and Conradie et al. (2012), the number of enlarged black-edged transparent scales in the lower eyelid is not in concordance with previous descriptions of the species.

Tissue samples of all specimens were collected separately and stored in 99% Ethanol. We sequenced the mitochondrial ND2 gene (NADH dehydrogenase subunit 2) of the male and the female adult specimens and confirmed the identification of these vouchers as belonging to *P. undata*. A more comprehensive genetic analysis of the species is in preparation.

The species is endemic to Namibia (Conradie *et al.*, 2012) and occurs widely in Northern and Central Namibia but enters the Namib Desert in the West only marginally. Southernmost records reach 23°30', and further inland the species has only once been recorded east of the B1 between Windhoek and Grootfontein, in 1985 at Ongegund/Grootfontein (catalogued as SMR 4445, National Museum of Namibia/Windhoek). The new records from Gobabis lie approximately 190 km east of Windhoek and 290 km south of Ongegund.

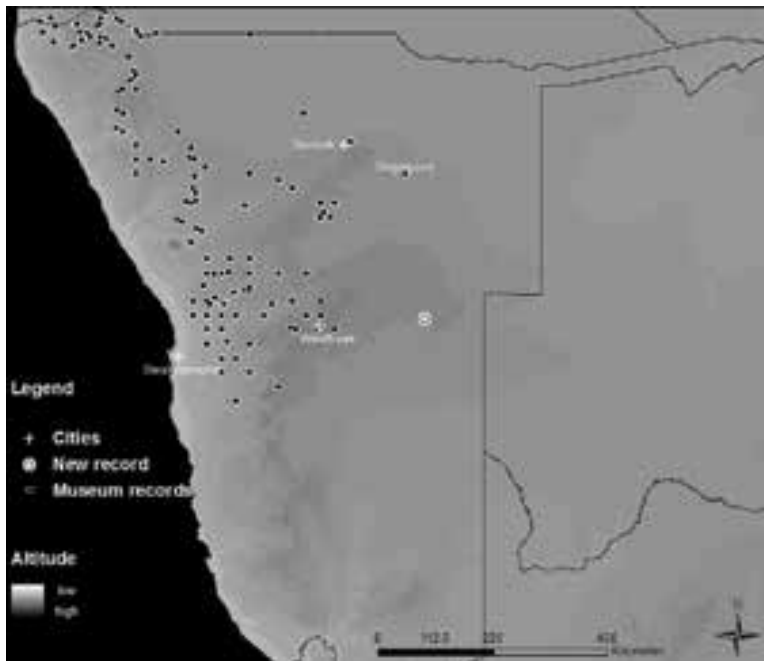
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- CONRADIE, W., MEASEY, J. G., BRANCH, W. R. & TOLLEY, K. A. 2012. Revised phylogeny of African sand lizards (*Pedioplanis*), with the description of two new species from south-western Angola. *African Journal of Herpetology*, 61:91-112.

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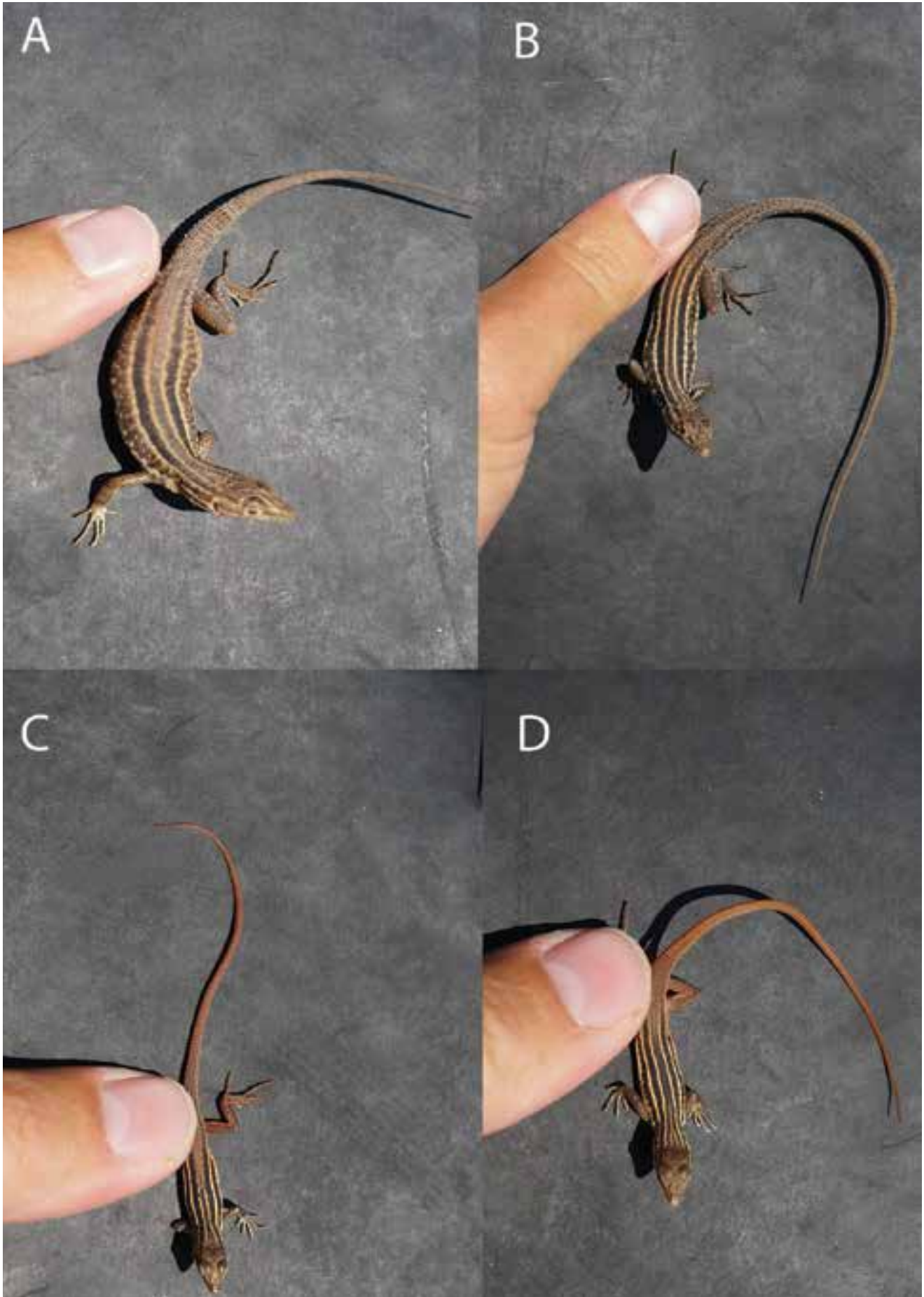


**Figure 1. Distribution of *P. undata* compiled from the museum collections of the Museum for Naturkunde, Berlin, (Germany), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria), Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth Museum (both South Africa) and the National Museum of Namibia in Windhoek, including the new record from Gobabis.**



**Figure 2. Habitat of *P. undata* near Gobabis, Namibia.**





**Figure 3. Images of live specimens of the four collected individuals of *P. undata*: (A) adult female (SK177), (B) adult male (SK178), (C) the smaller juvenile (SK176) and (D) the larger juvenile (SK175).**