Living specimens vary in coloration from dirty white to deep tan, often becoming dark brown after preservation. At hatching a wide black band extends from tail tip to snout along each side. In older lizards this band may be reduced to spots along the three lateral scale rows, or disappears except from eye to snout. Some specimens have a dark spot on every scale of dorsum and venter. There is no significant sexual dimorphism in scalation or coloration.

Burt (1937), Carr (1940), Smith (1946) and Carr and Goin (1959) provided descriptions of N. reynoldsi.

- Illustrations. Sketches of habitus and line drawings of diagnostic characters were presented by Stejneger (1910) and Burt (1935), and were republished in Smith (1946). Photographs were provided by Smith (1946), Pope (1953), A. Schmidt (1955), Conant (1958), and Carr and Goin (1959). Telford (1959) presented drawings of limb osteology.

- Distribution. Neoseps reynoldsi occurs in rosemary scrub and sandhills habitats in Lake, Polk and Highlands counties, Florida. Records from Alachua and Dade counties are erroneous or questionable (see Comment). Telford (1962) provided a list of the localities where Neoseps has been collected.

- Fossil Record. None.

- pertinent literature. Carr (1940:77) presented the first information on habits and habitat of Neoseps. Cooper (1953) and Telford (1959, 1962) provided detailed discussions of its ecology. Distribution and biogeographic significance were treated by Neill (1957), Goin (1958) and Telford (1965).
Morphology was described by Stejneger (1910), Burt (1937), Smith (1946), Conant (1958), Carr and Goin (1959), and Telford (1959). Myers and Telford (1965) described the food of Neoseps and Mount (1963) compared the food of Neoseps and Eumecces egregius. Inquilinic protozoans of Neoseps were described by Bovee and Telford (1962a, 1962b).

- **Etymology.** The name *reynoldsi* honors the collector of the holotype, A. G. Reynolds.

- **Remarks.** Myers and Telford (1965) demonstrated that Neoseps has a highly restricted diet, composed primarily of beetle larvae and termites. Its well-defined microhabitat within a relatively xeric macrohabitat of limited geographic extent suggests a long history in central Florida, but this history is still undocumented by the fossil record. The distinctive and limited endoparasitic fauna of *N. reynoldsi* includes two endemic flagellate protozoans, *Monocercomonas neosepsorum* and *Rigidomastix scincorum* (Bovee and Telford, 1962a, 1962b), and an undescribed species of *Thelandros* (Myers and Telford, 1965), a highly host-specific genus of oxyurid nematodes. The only components of its parasitic fauna shared with other species of the community are normally free-living hartmannellid amebas and ectoparasitic trombiculid mites.

**Comment**

Citation of the occurrence of Neoseps in Dade County, Florida should be discontinued. No additional specimens have been obtained since 1932 despite extensive collecting (Duellman and Schwartz, 1958; Telford, 1959), and the habitat at the reported locality appears unsuitable for Neoseps (Telford, 1962). Evidence of Neoseps in Ocala National Forest would be welcome, in view of the rapidity with which its habitat is being destroyed in other areas.

**Literature Cited**


— 1962b. Protozoan inquilines from Florida reptiles. III. *Rigidomastix scincorum* n. sp.; *Cercobodo stilosorum* n. sp.; and *Cryptobia geccorum* n. sp. Ibid. 25 (3): 180-191.


**SAM R. TELFORD, JR., CORRAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY, BALBOA HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE.**

Published 20 June 1969 by the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. Publication is supported by National Science Foundation grant G24231.

Primary editor for this account, Clarence J. McCoy.