Annotated checklist of the herpetofauna (Amphibia, Reptilia) of Lefkada Island (Ionian Islands, Greece)

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Abstract - The island of Lefkada is a popular and easily accessible tourist destination; nevertheless, there is no comprehensive checklist of its interesting herpetofauna. Indeed, most records are old, scattered in different papers, and lacking precise locality data. In order to summarize the knowledge on the herpetofauna of the island, we critically reviewed literature, we looked for reliable records in the web and we carried out a field survey in May 2019.

The herpetofauna of Lefkada amounts to 28 species (six amphibians and 22 reptiles). The occurrence of Testudo graeca on the island is considered unlikely, while an additional species, Testudo marginata, is here reported based on web sources. Among the species recorded on the island, 25 have been recently confirmed, two of them (Rana dalmatina and Anguis graeca) over a century. For three species (Lissotriton graecus, Chelonia mydas, and Podarcis tauricus) the last records date back to over 30 years ago.

Key words: Amphibians, insular herpetology, Mediterranean islands, reptiles.

INTRODUCTION

Lefkada is the fourth largest island of the Ionian Archipelago, with an area of 335.8 km² (Fig. 1). It is connected to the mainland by a long causeway and a floating bridge. The island is mountainous (the highest point is Mount Stavrota, 1182 m a.s.l.), with few flat areas, mainly located near the coast. Hydrography is poorly developed, consisting of few, mostly temporary, streams. Freshwater bodies are scarce, with a single natural lake (Marantocho-ri) and very few small artificial waterbodies. The climate is typically Mediterranean, characterized by hot summers with pronounced drought periods as well as humid and mild winters. Most of the rocks are limestones, with small areas of clay, sandstone, and flysch. The vegetation is luxuriant, although remodeled by centuries of agriculture and pasture, as shown by the abundant olive groves, shrubland and grazed garrigues, and the widespread presence of dry stone walls.

The herpetofauna of Lefkada is the least known among the main Ionian Islands, and an annotated checklist is not...
available. Indeed, most herpetological records of Lefkada are old and scattered in different papers; moreover, most of the records are generically referred to the island, lacking detailed locality data.

The first contribution on its herpetofauna (called with its ancient Venetian name “Santa Maura”) is by De Betta (1868), who lists four species collected by A. Ninni and, erroneously, *Discoglossus pictus*. Werner (1894) found personally in “Santa Maura” nine species. Lehrs (1912) found on “Leukas” five species. Werner (1912) summarizes the knowledge on the herpetofauna of Ionian Islands, without adding original data. Werner (1929) reported on the findings made in 1926 and 1929 by M. Beier. Later Werner (1938) reports for the first time *Hemidactylus turcicus*, also collected on the island by M. Beier. Ondrias (1968), in its list of Greek amphibians and reptiles, reports for the first time *Natrix natrix*, without providing details on the source. In its monograph on Ionian Islands herpetofauna, Keymar (1986) quotes as “safe, proven occurrence” on “Levkas” six species of amphibians and 12 of reptiles, not adding original data. Chondropoulos (1986, 1989) summarizes the knowledge on Greek reptiles, and adds two new species to the island checklist, both based on personal observations. Broggi (1994) reports its personal findings made in 1986 and reports for the island 10 species, two of them new for the island. According to the maps by Valakos *et al.* (2008), five amphibians and 17 non-marine reptiles occur on the island. Recently Schmid (2019) reports on two field trips made in 2016 and 2018, and lists 15 species, not providing localities or dates.

The aim of this study is to summarize and update the knowledge on the Lefkada herpetofauna.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In order to summarize the knowledge on the Lefkada herpetofauna, literature has been critically reviewed, as well as reliable information sources on the Web (citizen science portals, field-trip reports, pictures, forums etc.) documented by pictures and location. Moreover, the authors carried out a field survey in May 2019, spending nine days in surveying herpetofauna (14-26/5/2019). The different species were actively searched in suitable habitats (Visual Encounter Survey, VES) when active, or under logs and rocks, and along road transects by day and night. Species have been identified in the field, using the following field guides: Arnold & Ovenden (2004), Valakos *et al.* (2008), Speybroeck *et al.* (2016).

Most of individuals were photographed (Figs. 2 and 3) and observations were recorded on the citizen science portal iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org).

In the following list, for polytypic species trinomial nomenclature is adopted.

**RESULTS**

Overall, about 90 bibliographic records (but only 36 with location indication), 67 original (by the authors) and 105 citizen science records (75 with location indication) were collected. All data, comprehensive of chresonyms, localities, dates, observers/collectors, coordinates (and accuracy), references, and links are reported in the online Supplementary File. Distribution maps are shown in the Appendix 1, along with a species richness map on 1 by 1 km grid.

**AMPHIBIA Linnaeus, 1758**

*CAUDATA* Scopoli, 1777

*SAVAMANDRIDAE* Goldfuss, 1820

*LISSOTRITON GRACEUS* (Wolterstorff, 1906)

This newt was recorded by Werner (1894: 235) for “Santa Maura” and in two locations by Broggi (1994: 30) in 1986. Not reported ever since.

*ANURA* Duménil, 1805

*BUFONIDAE* Gray, 1825

*Bufo bufo* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Reported in literature only by Werner (1894: 234). We found a dead on road specimen near Agios Petros (23/5/2019), and thousands of tadpoles in a pond south of Kalamitsi (25/5/2019) (Fig. 2A). There are several citizen sciences records from the following places: Apolloniioi (15/2/2020 and 6/3/2019); Athani (7/9/2019); Marantochochri (egg string; 12, 20 and 21/1/2019); Ponti Ag. Petrou (26/4/2019); Sivros (29/1/2019); Vasiliki (mating adults and tadpoles; 21/1/2019, 11/4/2019, 13/11/2019); Vournikas (5/2/2019).

*Bufo viridis* (Laurenti, 1768)

First reported in Lefkada by Werner (1894: 479) and then by Broggi (1994: 30) and Schmid (2019: 76).


*HYLIDAE* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1815

*Hyla arborea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Only reported in literature by Werner (1894: 234). We have heard some calls near Nydri (17/5/2019), and a chorus of several individuals at Marantochori lake (25/5/2019). Reported in citizen science sites near Apolloniioi (10/6/2019), Athani (6/6/2019) and Vasiliki (29/1/2019).

*RANIDAE* Batsch, 1796

*Rana dalmatina* Fitzinger, 1838

Only reported in literature by Werner (1894: 479). This old record is confirmed almost a century later by a citizen science record from near Apolloniioi (25/1/2020), misidentified as *Rana graeca*.

*Pelophylax kurtmuelleri* (Gayda, 1940)

Only reported by Werner (1894: 234, 1929: 234). The authors found it at the Marantochori lake (17/5/2019), in Nydri town (18/5/2019), at Nydri waterfalls (19/5/2019; Fig. 2B), at the Livadia reservoir (24/5/2019), north of Vasiliki (25/5/2019), and between Kortata and Kalamitsi (25/5/2019). There are some citizen science records from near Apolloniioi (7/11/2019), Marantochori (4/5/2019), and Vasiliki (16/4/2019, 26/9/2019).
REPTILIA Laurenti, 1768
TESTUDINES Linnaeus, 1758
CHELONIIDAE Oppel, 1811
Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Lefkada is known to host some nesting sites of this turtle. Margaritoulis et al. (2003: 177) estimated 50 nests, while Vallianos & Grimanis (2013: 5) estimated 15 nests on three beaches (Agios Ioannis, Mylos and Gialos). Some photos and videos of Loggerhead Turtles taken around Lefkada coasts are available on the web.

**Chelonia mydas** (Linnaeus, 1758)

A stranded carcass was observed at Vasiliki beach (Broggi, 1994: 30).

**EMYDIDAE** Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1815

**Emys orbicularis** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Emys orbicularis hellenica** (Valenciennes, 1832)

The European Pond Terrapin was first reported on Lefkada by De Betta (1868: 892). Lehrs (1912: 449) found it “at several places”. Fritz (1992: 75) examined two old museum specimens. Unexpectedly, recent records are missing both in literature and on the web. We observed at least 15 basking individuals along a stretch of the Maranthochori lake shore (17/5/2019; Fig. 2C) and two individuals in a small channel north of Vasiliki (25/5/2019).

**GEOEMYDIDAE** Theobald, 1868

**Mauremys rivulata** (Valenciennes, 1833)

The Balkan Terrapin is well known in Lefkada (De Betta, 1868: 893; Lehrs, 1912: 449; Fritz & Wischuf, 1997: 257; Schmid, 2019: 76). We observed two adults in a small stream close to the sea inside Nydri town (24/5/2019) (Fig. 2D). There are citizen science data from near Apollonion (29/3/2019, 27/7/2019) and Vasiliki (26/1/2019, 16/4/2019, 14/3/2020).

**TESTUDINIDAE** Batsch, 1788

**Testudo hermanni** Gemelin, 1789

**Testudo hermanni boettgeri** Mojsisovics, 1889

Hermann’s Tortoise was reported from Santa Maria (as *T. graeca*) by De Betta (1868: 890) and recently by Schmid (2019: 73). On the web there are two records of young specimen from Karya and Nydri, observed in October 2007, and two additional records with obscured coordinates, a carapace (5/9/2019) and an apparently captive individual (25/4/2019).

**Testudo graeca** Linnaeus, 1758

The only source reporting the occurrence of this species in Lefkada is the map by Valakos et al. (2008: 184), possibly based on the old record of *T. graeca* by De Betta (1868: 890), reported by subsequent authors, which however refers to *T. hermanni*. Since Lefkada is far outside the range of this species and there are no evidences of the presence of this tortoise on the island, the occurrence of viable populations on Lefkada is unlikely.

**Testudo marginata** Schoepff, 1792

There are no literature data on the occurrence of this species on Lefkada. On the web there are some pictures by F. Trimigliozzi depicting margined tortoises surviving a fire (20/7/2003, 5/8/2006). The presence of a viable population is suggested by the observation by F. Trimigliozzi of “twelve margined tortoises emerging from a large hole dug on an embankment” (Forum Natura Mediterraneo, 2020). Other citizen science records from near Lefkada town (13/9/2010) and near Athani (26/4/2019) possibly refer to escaped specimens since the record from Lefkada town is in an urbanized area and the record from Athani is clearly a captive specimen. The origin of the population (native or man-mediated) is unknown.

**SQUAMATA** Merrem, 1820

**GEKKONIDAE** Gray, 1825

**Anguis graeca** Bedriaga, 1881

The only record of the Turkish Gecko on Lefkada is due to Werner (1894: 232). Its occurrence on the island is confirmed after over a century by a citizen science record from near Vasiliki (10/11/2019), where a dead specimen was photographed.

**Pseudopus apodus** (Pallas, 1775)

**Pseudopus apodus thracicus** Obst, 1978

Available records of the Glass Lizard on Lefkada are scarce, both in literature (Werner, 1929: 474; Schmid, 2019: 72) and in the web: Ligia (17/6/2019) and Vasiliki (30/4/2019).

We found this species at several places: Agios Petros (17/5/2019), Komili (23/5/2019), Livadia (24/5/2019), between Asprogerakata and Apolpaina (24/5/2019), Poros (25/5/2019), and Spanochori (26/5/2019; Fig. 2F).

**LACERTIDAE** Batsch, 1788

**Algyroides nigropunctatus** (Duménil and Bibron, 1839)

**Algyroides nigropunctatus kephallithacius** Keymar, 1986


**Lacerta trilineata** Bedriaga, 1886

**Lacerta trilineata major** Boulenelger, 1887

The Balkan Green Lizard was reported on Lefkada by Werner (1894: 230; 1929: 474) and Schmid (2019: 74). Also, citizen science records are scarce: Kariotes (20/6/2019) and Vasiliki (6/6/2019).

We observed this lizard at several places: Agios Petros (17/5/2019), between Charadiatika and Alatro (19/5/2019),

Podarcis tauroicus (Pallas, 1814)

The apparent absence of this lizard on Lefkada was already highlighted by Werner (1894: 229, 1929: 475), who stated that “on Santa Maura, despite my best efforts, I never found it anywhere”. The only record is due to Broggi (1986: 30), who found this lizard near Vasiliki. After this record, there was no further observation apart from a doubtful citizen science record for the same locality, which deserves confirmation, as the quality of the image does not allow for a reliable identification.

The rarity of this species on Lefkada is surprising, since it is widespread on the other Ionian Islands (Psonis et al., 2017); it cannot be excluded that the occurrence in Vasiliki (a tourist site with ferry terminal from Cephalonia, 2017); it cannot be excluded that the occurrence in Vasiliki is widespread on the other Ionian Islands (Psonis et al., 2017). We found it near the Grass Snake is also reported in recent papers (Broggi, 2019: 73, 74, 75), who found another shedding and two individuals, not providing locality data. Therefore, no precise location is currently known, and the distribution map cannot be provided.

Zamenis situla (Linnaeus, 1758)

The first finding of the Leopard Snake dates back to 1985 (Broggi, 1994: 32). A dead on road specimen was observed in 2016 (Schmid, 2019: 74). A detailed record from Amousa (Ammouso) Bay (October 2007, K. Byrnes obs.) is also available on the web.

NATRICIDAE Bonaparte, 1840

Natrix natrix (Linnaeus, 1758)

Natrix natrix persa (Pallas, 1814)

First reported for “Leucade” by Ondrias (1968: 123), the Grass Snake is also reported in recent papers (Broggi, 1994: 32; Schmid, 2019: 73, 77). We found it near the Marantochori lake (23/5/2019, Fig. 3C) and between Kortata and Exantheia (26/5/2019). There is a single citizen science record from near Vasiliki (20/8/2018).

Natrix tessellata (Laurenti, 1768)

The Dice Snake is reported for Lefkada by several authors (De Betta, 1868: 927; Lehrs, 1912: 449; Broggi, 1994: 32; Schmid, 2019: 76). We did not find any individual during our survey, nor citizen science records.

PSAMMOPHIIDAE Boie, 1827

Malpolon insignitus (Geoffroy de Saint-Hilaire, 1827)

Malpolon insignitus fuscus (Fleischmann, 1831)

The Eastern Montpellier Snake has been reported by Chondropoulos (1989: 17), Broggi (1994: 32), and Schmid (2019: 74, 77). We found the species at seven localities: Agios Georgios monastery near Maranthochori (17/5/2019), between Maranthochori and the lake (17/5/2019; Fig. 3B), SW of Maranthochori (23/5/2019), south of Athani (23/5/2019), Livadia (24/5/2019), Vasiliki (25/5/2019), and Asprogerakata (26/5/2019). In addition, we found a single citizen science record from near Apollonioi (25/10/2019).

VIPERIDAE Oppell, 1811

Vipera ammodytes (Linnaeus, 1758)

Viper ammodytes meridionalis Boulenger, 1903

The presence of the Nose Horned Viper in Lefkada is well known (Lehrs, 1912: 449; Broggi, 1994: 32; Schmid,
2019: 74, 77). We found two dead on road adults, one south of Fterno (19/5/2019) and the other one south of Marantochori (23/5/2019, Fig. 3D). An additional record from near Apolpena (Apolpaina) (8/5/2011) is available on the web.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The present study provides the first annotated checklist on the herpetofauna of Lefkada Island (summarized in Tab. 1). According to the literature, its herpetofauna amounts to 28 species (six amphibians and 22 reptiles).

Fig. 3 – Herpetofauna observed by the authors on Lefkada. / Erpetofauna osservata dagli autori a Lefkada. A. Ablepharus kitaibelii. B. Malpolon insignitus. C. Natrix natrix. D. Vipera ammodytes. E. Elaphe quatuorlineata.
An additional species, *Testudo marginata*, is here reported based on web sources (see Appendix 1). On the other hand, the occurrence of a population of *T. graeca* on the island is very unlikely, because of the lack of detailed data and the far distance from the species range in Greece; therefore, *T. graeca* is excluded from the Lefkada checklist.

The authors confirmed the occurrence of three amphibian and 12 reptile species during their survey and two additional taxa (*Rana dalmatina* and *Anguis graeca*) are confirmed by reliable citizen science observations after a century. Overall, also considering the recent literature, 23 out of 28 species recorded on the island are confirmed by very recent, reliable, and detailed data. For two species (*Testudo marginata* and *Platyceps najadum*) there are recent and reliable findings, but currently no precise location is known on the island. The last records of three species (*Lissotriton graecus*, *Chelonia mydas*, and *Podarcis tauricus*) date back to over 30 years ago.

In the citizen science site www.inaturalist.org is available a *Podarcis muralis* (Laurenti, 1768) record, a species never recorded on Lefkada, from Sivros (16/2/2019); the photograph seems to represent this species, but it is not sufficiently sharp to rule out that it is another lacertid, therefore the occurrence of *P. muralis* in Lefkada still needs to be demonstrated. Lastly, Oefinger & Oefinger (2014), in a trip report published online, report on *Tarentola mauritanica* in Nydri (24/5/2014) without a picture; we consider the occurrence of this species as very doubtful.

The species richness map (Appendix 1, fig. 28) shows that most of the grids host just three or less species, sug-

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**Tab. 1 - Checklist of the herpetofauna of Lefkada Island, Greece, according to the main sources. Status: **

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<td><em>Lissotriton graecus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><em>Natrix natrix persa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><em>Natrix tessellata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><em>Malpolon insignitus fuscus</em></td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td><em>Vipera ammodytes meridionalis</em></td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>15</td>
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</table>
gesting that the knowledge is still preliminary and further studies are needed to better know the distribution of different species on Lefkada. Indeed, little is known about the conservation status of the herpetofauna on the island, and particularly the tortoises and the wetland species (amphibians and terrapins). In fact, it is not surprising that two of the richer grids, accounting respectively 12 and 10 species, are respectively located around the tourist village of Vassiliki, while the third richer grid (8 species) includes one of the few wetland habitats of the island.

The detailed knowledge of the species distribution is necessary to protect the most relevant and threatened habitats, such as the breeding sites of amphibians or the places that host viable populations of tortoises and terrapins. Only a small surface of the island is protected by two habitat directive sites: the highest mountains by the “Petrochi Chortaton” site (code GR22400002), and the northern lagoon and salt pan by the “Limnothalasses stenon Lefkadas (Palionis - Avlimon) kai Alykes Lefkadas” site (code GR22400001). These Natura 2000 sites do not protect most of the small wetland habitats of the island, such as the Lake Maranthochori, that host large populations of Emys orbicularis, Hyla arborea, Pelophylax kurtmuelleri and probably many other species.

To increase the knowledge on the species distribution, the citizen science can make a valuable contribution, provided that the sightings are carefully evaluated.

Acknowledgements
We thank the community of the citizen science site www.inaturalist.org, and the other web contributors, who considerably helped improving the knowledge on the herpetofauna of Lefkada Island. We also thank Alberto Venchi (Canberra, Australia) who kindly revised the manuscript before submission.

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SPEYBROECK J., Beukema W., Bok B., Van Der Vooort J. & Velikov I., 2019 – Incorporating local knowledge in citizen science can make a valuable contribution, providing that the sightings are carefully evaluated.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS
Tab. S1 - Dataset: Herpetological records of Lefkada Island / Dataset: segnalazioni erpetologiche per l’isola di Lefkada.
APPENDIX 1