Sér. Zool., Porto Alegre 42:34–39).

The female *O. striatus* (LZVUFOP 428S) and the embryos (LZVUFOP 432S) were deposited in the herpetological collection at Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados da Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto.

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OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS LONGICAUDUS (Eastern Slender Glass Lizard). **REPRODUCTION**. Data regarding reproduction in *Ophisaurus attenuatus* has been obtained mostly from individuals in captivity, whereas field data on reproduction is extremely sparse (Blair 1961. Southwest. Nat. 6:201; Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 347 pp.; Trauth 1984. Southwest. Nat. 29:271–275; Fitch 1989. Occ. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 125:1–50; Gerald 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:181–182). Moreover, although some information on habitat use by *O. a. attenuatus* exists (e.g., Force 1930. Copeia 1930:25–39; Clarke 1956. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci. 59:213–219; Fitch, *op. cit.*), little is known about habitat use in *O. a. longicaudus*, especially for oviposition. Hence, here we augment the sparse data on reproduction and habitat important for nesting in *O. a. longicaudus* from central Tennessee, USA.

On 28 June 2005, we encountered an adult female *O. a. longicaudus* coiled around five eggs within a depression under a wooden board that was part of a coverboard array located on Arnold Air Force Base, Franklin Co. (35°20'51"N, 86°09'25"W, datum: NAD 83; elev. 335 m). Habitat consisted of an open Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) stand containing abundant 1-m tall grasses. This observation occurred ca. 10 m from a similar observation of a female glass lizard brooding eight eggs under a similar wood board in the same array of cover objects ca. 1 year earlier (2 July 2004; Gerald, *op. cit.*). While three of the eggs seemed healthy, two appeared non-viable because the shells were yellow in color, translucent, and slightly sunken in. The female (ca. 70 cm total length) was individually marked with a Passive Integrative Transponder (PIT) tag and subsequently released next to the nest. On 30 June 2005, the same female was observed coiled around the same clutch of eggs. On 8 July 2005, the female was observed coiled around only two eggs, which appeared healthy, averaging 2.55 cm in length and 1.65 cm in width (the eggs were not manipulated to minimize disturbance). One last observation of the female with the still apparently viable eggs was made on 11 July 2005.

The clutch size matches the smallest reported for *O. a. longicaudus* by Fitch (*op. cit.*) and Mount (*op. cit.*) in Kansas and Alabama, respectively. Reduction in egg number between observations may result from egg consumption by the female (see Fitch, *op. cit.*). The continuation of brooding following PIT tag marking suggests that this degree of handling and mode of marking may have little effect on *Ophisaurus* reproductive behavior. These observations, along with those made by Gerald (*op. cit.*), also suggest that open habitats containing tall grasses may be important for *O. a. longicaudus* reproduction. Additionally, use of cover objects for nesting in two subsequent years may indicate that this method might prove useful to assess reproductive behavior in this species.

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PODARCIS BOCAGEI (Bocage's Wall Lizard). **ABNORMAL SCALATION**. Abnormalities in scalation are common in lizards. Bilateral asymmetries are frequent (Dosselman et al. 1998. Herpetologica 54:434–447), as are supernumerary scales. Factors possibly responsible for such developmental anomalies are inbreeding and environmental stress (Braña and Ji 2000. J. Exp. Zool. 286:422–433; Crnobrnja-Isailovic et al. 2005. Amphibia-Reptilia 26:149–158). Here, we report a case of supernumerary femoral pores in a lacertid from northern Portugal.

During an extensive morphological study of Iberian *Podarcis*, an adult female *P. bocagei* (51.34 mm SVL) with an extra row of femoral pores was collected in Gião, coastal northern Portugal (41°18.777'N, 8°41.498'W, datum WGS 84, elev. 140 m). This locality is in the center of the species' distribution, which occupies areas of Atlantic climate on the northwestern Iberian Peninsula (Galán 2003. *In* Carrascal and Salvador [eds.], Enciclopedia Virtual de los Vertebrados Españoles. MNCN-CSIC, Madrid. http://www.vertebradosibericos.org/). Habitat consisted of agricultural fields separated by traditional granite walls, which the lizards use as refuges and in which they achieve high densities. Accessory rows of femoral pores were noted in both hind limbs (Fig. 1). The accessory pores (left N = 9, right N = 7) were smaller and located parallel, in a central position and posterior to the normal series (left N = 20, right N = 20). No other anomalies were found in this animal, which was measured, photographed and released at its site of capture. Examination of another 37 adults (21 males and 16 females) from the same population and 380 individuals from seven other localities across the species' range failed to reveal extra rows of femoral pores. In all the populations studied, males had significantly more femoral pores than females (t-test: $P < 0.05$ in all cases). Notably, the anomalous female had a particularly high number of pores; 20 was the maximum observed among *P. bocagei* we examined and occurred in only 2.8% of individuals (including but one female from a different locality and 10 males from various sites).

Walker (1980. J. Herpetol. 14:417–418) reported accessory femoral pores in the Collared Lizard, *Crotaphytus collaris*. However, in that case a substantial proportion of the adult population (63.7% of males, 36.3% of females) displayed the anomaly. This result, together with the fact that the population was small and isolated, led the author to invoke inbreeding rather than environmental stress to explain the phenomenon. In our case, the population is completely connected to others, and recent studies at this

FIG. 1. Female specimen of *Podarcis bocagei* from Gião, NW Portugal. The white arrows on each side delimit the additional row of femoral pores.

site have revealed no evidence of decreases in genetic diversity (Pinho et al. 2003. Biochem. Genet. 41:343–359; Pinho et al. 2006. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 38:266–273). The anomalous individual may simply be a local variant, but it may also be linked to unrecognized developmental stress as pesticides are commonly used to grow corn locally (pers. obs.). Other cases of supernumerary femoral pores have been reported among iguanians (e.g., *Sauromalus obesus*: Tanner and Avery 1964. Herpetologica 20:38–42), but to our knowledge, this is the first such report in lacertids.

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PRISTIDATYLUS SCAPULATUS (NCN). **BODY TEMPERATURE**. *Pristidactylus scapulatus* inhabits the east slope of the Andean Cordillera from north of San Juan in San Guillermo Provincial Reserve to Chubut Province (Cei 1986. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino. Monografie IV. Torino, Italia. 527 pp.). It has an ambiguous conservation status; it is defined as a species for which "insufficient knowledge" exists (Lavilla et al. 2000. Categorización de los Anfibios y Reptiles de la República Argentina. Asoc. Herpetol. Arg., 97 pp.). No data currently exist on the thermal biology of any of the six species of *Pristidactylus* in Argentina. Hence, here we present preliminary data on *P. scapulatus* thermal ecology.

In December 2004 and February 2005, we conducted field work in the Parque Nacional San Guillermo, Departamento Iglesia, Provincia de San Juan (29°15'S, 69°29'W, datum: WGS 84; elev. 3400 m), located in the Puna Phytogeographic Province. *Stipa speciosa* var. *breviglumis, Lyciun chanar,* and *Adesmia* spp. dominate the largely Andean flora (Cabrera and Willink 1980. Biogeografía de América Latina. Washington, D.C. 109 pp.). Here, we present data based on 10 different *P. scapulatus* observed between 0930 and 1900 h on three different days, nine of which were captured. To collect these data, we revisited a randomized selection of bushes and low rocks across the study site. Each individual was captured by hand, and its SVL was measured to the nearest 0.05 mm. For each capture, cloacal (T_c), substrate (T_s), and air (T_a) temperatures were measured to nearest 0.1°C with a rapid-reading Miller-Weber thermometer. We took T_s at the exact point of observation and T_a 1 cm above the substrate, both immediately following capture. We also recorded microhabitat type for each capture. Following processing, animals were released at the point of capture.

Mean SVL of males was 105.4 mm (SD = 5.54, range: 96–110, N = 5) and mean SVL of females was 83.5 mm (SD = 10.27, range: 70–95, N = 4). Mean body temperature of the nine *Pristidactylus scapulatus* was 27.0°C (SD = 1.8, range: 24.0–29.5°C). Mean air temperature was 26.6°C (SD = 5.6, range: 18.0–33.0°C). Mean substrate temperature was 32.4°C (SD = 8.9, range: 19–42). Body size was unrelated to T_c (Spearman Rank Correlation: $r_s = 0.17$, $P = 0.64$). Cloacal temperature and each of T_s and T_a were correlated (Spearman Rank Correlation: $r_s = 0.80$, $P = 0.008$; $r_s = 0.85$, $P = 0.002$, respectively).

At this site, *P. scapulatus* remained active 4 h per day (1000–1300 h, with maximum activity at 1100–1200 h [64% of observations]). Of the 10 animals we found, nine were under *Lyciun chanar* shrubs and one on a *L. chanar* eating its fruits. Of captured animals, 70% attempted to escape into burrows beneath *L. chanar* shrubs; the remaining 30% did not display escape behavior.

Pristidactylus scapulatus has field body temperatures similar to *P. volcanensis* but higher than *P. torcuatus* and *P. valeriae* (Labra and Vidal 2003. *In* Bozinivic [ed.], Fisiología Ecológica y Evolutiva, pp. 207–224. Univ. Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile). Despite the small sample size, the high correlation coefficient among T_c, T_s, and T_a suggests that *P. scapulatus* is a thermoconformer. This species may maintain relatively low temperatures by restricting the activity interval and remaining in the shade of *L. chanar* shrubs.

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SCELOPORUS OCCIDENTALIS (Western Fence Lizard). **CAUDAL MOVEMENT**. Caudal movements are commonly employed by squamates and serve several purposes. Caudal luring, the use of tail movement to attract prey, is common in snakes (Heatwole and Davidson 1976. Herpetologica 32:332–336) but rare among lizards (Pernetta et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:320–321). However, tail autotomy, common in lizards, is typically followed by caudal movements that serve to distract potential predators and aid in escape (Arnold 1988. *In* Gans and Huey [eds.], Biology of the Reptilia, pp. 236–273. Alan R. Liss, Inc., New York). Additionally, in lizards, tail lashing has been observed in *Anolis* during male-male agonistic interactions (Ortiz and Jenssen 1982. Z.