

evaluated in models used to assess biophysical interactions between lizards and their landscapes. Here we describe the activity patterns and foraging mode of a small population ( $N = 10$ ) of *S. arenicolus* from New Mexico, USA, to contribute to a growing understanding of the place of this lizard within the ecosystem.

Cooper et al. (2005. *Herpetologica* 61:250–259) described the activity and foraging mode of a small population of *S. arenicolus* from the Mescalero Sands of Chaves Co., New Mexico, USA. They report movements per minute (MPM) for *S. arenicolus* with a relatively high standard error (MPM:  $0.80 \pm 0.42$ ). In 2010, we conducted 10 observations of individual *S. arenicolus* from Lea Co., New Mexico using a different methodology. Cooper et al. (*op. cit.*) described that they approached lizards and then began their observations. In contrast, we positioned ourselves in folding chairs at prominent places above sand-dune blowouts and waited to observe lizards. Once a lizard was spotted we recorded our data following the methods described by Cooper (*op. cit.*). In brief, these methods estimate MPM and percent time moving (PTM). Between 6 and 20 June 2010 we conducted observations at three separate locations within Lea Co., New Mexico. We measured substrate temperature ( $T_s$ ) and air temperature ( $T_a$ ) using a quick-read Schultheis thermometer (Miller & Weber, Inc. Ridgewood, New York) at the beginning of each observation. We recorded behavior for 10-minute intervals, with the exception of one 6-minute observation, for each lizard and categorized behavior as basking, feeding, or moving. We observed lizards with binoculars at a distance of more than 10 m.

Six male and four female *S. arenicolus* were observed for an average of 10:02 minutes per lizard. Observations occurred while  $T_s$  was  $33.2 \pm 0.79^\circ\text{C}$  and  $T_a$  was  $32.5 \pm 0.75^\circ\text{C}$ . During these observations, *S. arenicolus* were not very active (MPM =  $0.35 \pm 0.11$ ; PTM =  $0.01 \pm 0.005$ ). Two of the lizards were observed foraging on ants within blowouts. The majority of other lizards were observed basking either beneath shade of Shinnery Oak (*Quercus havardii*) or in direct sunlight. Our numbers are much lower than those reported by Cooper et al. (*op. cit.*) and probably reflect a more realistic value for an undisturbed *S. arenicolus*. This species is the subject of conservation action in both New Mexico and Texas and is threatened with landscape fragmentation (Leavitt and Fitzgerald 2013. *Ecosphere* 4:97). As such, data regarding their activity patterns will be valuable for conservation practitioners required to establish monitoring guidelines. We recommend that any methods utilized to monitor this species account for its low activity pattern and its ability to avoid being detected.

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**SCELOPORUS OCHOTERENAE. PREDATION.** The predation of reptiles by birds is well documented and has been reported several times (e.g., Sandoval et al. 2008. *Wilson J. Ornithol.* 120[1]:214–216). Here we report the predation of *Sceloporus ochoterenae* by an adult male *Crotophaga sulcirostris* (Groove-billed Ani), which to our knowledge has not been previously recorded. This species of bird feeds principally on arthropods, mainly medium-sized grasshoppers and spiders, but also other arthropods as well as *Anolis* lizards (Payne 1997. *In del Hoyo et al. [eds.], Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol. 4. Sandgrouse to Cuckoos*, pp. 508–607. Lynx Edicions. Barcelona, Spain). During April 2014, we conducted fieldwork studying birds and reptiles at Papalutla,



FIG. 1. Two partially digested adult lizards of *Sceloporus ochoterenae*.

municipality of Copalillo, Guerrero, México (18.012683°N, 98.567821°W, WGS84; 670 m elev.), located in a tropical dry forest near the Balsas River. We collected an adult Groove-billed Ani (total length 355 mm; mass 84 g) using a mist net (ornithological collection MZFC-ALTBAL 095). We found two partially digested adult *Sceloporus ochoterenae* (each with total length > 80 mm) in the gizzard of the bird, occupying ca. 80% of the total volume (Fig. 1). We identified the lizard species by the scales and the color pattern of the dorsum. This observation is the first predation event reported between this bird and *S. ochoterenae*.

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**SCELOPORUS UNIFORMIS (Yellow-backed Spiny Lizard). LIFE HISTORY.** Limited information is available on *Sceloporus uniformis*, formally *S. magister uniformis* (Schulte et al. 2006. *Mol. Phylog. Evol.* 39:873–880), within the Virgin River Basin in Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, USA. We report on the morphology and activity of 210 captures of 132 individual *S. uniformis* along the lower Virgin River from St. George, Utah (37.0904°N, 113.5354°W; NAD83) to Gold Butte in Clark Co., Nevada (36.5667°N, 114.3333°W). We captured lizards from late May to early August from 2009 to 2013 to examine the effects of Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.) biocontrol and riparian restoration on herpetofauna communities (Bateman and Ostoja 2012. *Anim. Conserv.* 15:294–304). We established 21 trap arrays in riparian habitat with Saltcedar, Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Willow (*Salix* spp.), Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), and Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus agustifolia*) trees.