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.