In the laboratory the specimens were housed together in a glass terrarium (70 x 50 x 50 cm). On 1 August 1998 at 0800 h the pair was found mating, the male grasping the female on the temporal region, and their tails loosely intertwined, as described by Campbell and Frost (*op. cit.*) for *Abronia lythrochila*. The lizards did not disengage until about 1600 h. Afterwards, the pair continued to be housed together. On 26 February 1996, seven months (210 days) after copulation, the female gave birth to seven live young (mean SVL 35.57 mm, SD 0.53, range 35–36 mm; mean TL 42 mm, SD 1.29, range 40–44 mm; mean mass 0.81 g, SD 0.069, range 0.7–0.9 g). The neonates were pale golden yellow with 5–6 black bands on the body, which were not continuous, but formed by a series of irregular black spots. There were 12–14 black rings on the tail, and the head had some black markings. The color pattern of the young differed from that of adults, which were bright light green dorsally with some irregular, black blotches on the body and tail.

The litter size is within the range for that of other anguids (range 1–12 young). Our observations suggest that *A. mixteca* mates during the summer and the offspring are born in the spring.

We thank Mario Mancilla and W. C. Sherbrooke for assistance in the field. W. C. Sherbrooke also provided financial support for the field work. We thank Ubaldo Guzmán for assistance in the lab.

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ANOLIS CASILDAE (NCN). **FORAGING.** *Anolis casildae* is a large anoline species recently described from Panama (Arosemena et al. 1991. Rev. Biol. Trop. 39:255–262), and for which nothing is known of its natural history. On 23 November 1997, while collecting this species in western Panama, Provincia de Chiriquí, I observed a large (108 mm SVL, 23.0 g mass, CRE 7665, University of Miami) male *A. casildae* leap from the ground to a sapling (2 cm diam) and perch ca. 0.5 m above the ground. While perching head-up on this sapling, the lizard began to consume a large green katydid (Orthoptera). Subsequently, the lizard was captured and found to be missing its left forearm. The distal portion of the remaining arm fragment was scarred but well healed, with a tiny bone fragment protruding from the tip. The injury may have been the result of a predation attempt. The missing forelimb appeared to have little effect on locomotion, as the anole captured the katydid with little difficulty, moved easily to the sapling to feed, and even managed to escape and evade capture for several minutes in the dorm room of the field station.

I thank the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute for help with all aspects of collecting in Panama. I also thank Stan Rand, Roberto Ibañez, and the Herpetological Circle for encouragment and help while in Panama. This work was supported by a Tropical Biology Fellowship from the Department of Biology, University of Miami.

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CNEMIDOPHORUS SEXLINEATUS (Six-lined Racerunner). **ACTIVITY.** As is typical for *Cnemidophorus* species, *C. sexlineatus* is a highly active heliotherm that narrowly maintains a relatively high body temperature during a restricted activity period (Bogert 1949. Evolution 3:195–211; Fitch 1958. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 11:11–62; Hardy 1962. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 43:1-Paulissen 1988. J. Herpetol. 22:473–476). Although *C. sexline* has a wide geographic distribution in North America extending f New Jersey to Florida west to southern North Dakota and eas New Mexico (Conant and Collins 1991. A Field Guide to Rep and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachus 450 pp.), activity periods and field body temperatures have b reported for relatively few populations (Florida, Bogert, *op.* Kansas, Fitch, *op. cit.*, Hardy, *op. cit.*; Oklahoma, Carpenter 19 Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci. 41:72–77.; Paulissen, *op. cit.*). Here document diel activity and body temperatures of *C. sexlineatus* f a population occupying a 400 m stretch of active railway track in Searcy, White Co., Arkansas, USA.

On each of seven days between 28 July and 8 September 19 one of us (RER) censused the active lizards on the study area ev two hours from 0600 to 2000 h by slowly walking its length time and recording all active *C. sexlineatus* observed by sex age class (juvenile vs. adult). In addition, lizards were captured u a fishing pole with an attached 0.5 m length of monofilament and a small hook baited with a cricket. We immediately measu each captured lizard's cloacal temperature with a Schul thermometer, and then sexed, measured (SVL), and released the site of capture. Air and soil surface temperatures were recor at the onset of each census.

A total of only three lizards was observed on two overcast, ra days when maximum soil surface temperatures reached only 2(and 29.2°C, respectively. On five cloudy or clear days, w maximum soil temperatures reached 41.2–52.0°C, a total of lizard observations was made. Over these five days, no lizards w observed at either 0600 or 2000 h and only two lizards were obser at 0800 h and 10 lizards at 1800 h. Most lizards (94.1%) were ac between 1000 and 1600 h when an average of 47.8 (SD = 13 lizards were observed at each census time (data pooled over f days). Mean activity temperature (Pough and Gans 1982. *In* C. Ga ed., Biology of the Reptilia, Physiology C, Vol. 12, pp. 17– Academic Press, New York), calculated from body temperature 53 active lizards, was 40.7°C (SD = 0.20, range 36.9–42.8). M activity temperatures did not differ among juveniles (mean = 40.6 SE = 1.03), males (mean = 40.7°C, SE = 0.30) or females (mea 40.7°C, SE = 0.28) (ANOVA, $F_{2, 50} = 0.006$, $P>0.99$).

Diel activity of *C. sexlineatus* at this locality was unimodal a restricted to the warmer parts of clear or partly cloudy days. Bo temperature during activity was characterized by a relatively h mean and low variance (CV = 0.49%). These results are simila those documented for the thermophilic *C. sexlineatus* in other pa of its range and reflect adaptations resulting in restricted activ times for *Cnemidophorus* spp. in general (Lowe 1991. *In* J. Wright and L. J. Vitt [eds.], Biology of Whiptail Lizards [Ge *Cnemidophorus*], pp. 1–25. Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. Norman

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EUMECES LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). **FORAGIN BEHAVIOR.** On 22 May 1995 at 1200 h, two adult *Eume laticeps* were observed in a tree at the Village Creek Historical Pa in Arlington, Texas, USA. Both were chasing hackberry butterfl (*Asterocampa celtis*), which were feeding on resins from American elm (*Ulmus americanus*). The skinks were about 2.5 above the ground. They made numerous attempts to capture t butterflies as they landed on the tree. After several failed attemp

Nat. Hist. 11:11–62; Hardy 1962. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 43:1–73; Paulissen 1988. J. Herpetol. 22:473–476). Although *C. sexlineatus* has a wide geographic distribution in North America extending from New Jersey to Florida west to southern North Dakota and eastern New Mexico (Conant and Collins 1991. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts, 450 pp.), activity periods and field body temperatures have been reported for relatively few populations (Florida, Bogert, *op. cit.*; Kansas, Fitch, *op. cit.*, Hardy, *op. cit.*; Oklahoma, Carpenter 1960. Proc. Oklahoma Acad. Sci. 41:72–77.; Paulissen, *op. cit.*). Here we document diel activity and body temperatures of *C. sexlineatus* from a population occupying a 400 m stretch of active railway trackbed in Searcy, White Co., Arkansas, USA.

On each of seven days between 28 July and 8 September 1985, one of us (RER) censused the active lizards on the study area every two hours from 0600 to 2000 h by slowly walking its length one time and recording all active *C. sexlineatus* observed by sex and age class (juvenile vs. adult). In addition, lizards were captured using a fishing pole with an attached 0.5 m length of monofilament line and a small hook baited with a cricket. We immediately measured each captured lizard's cloacal temperature with a Schulteis thermometer, and then sexed, measured (SVL), and released it at the site of capture. Air and soil surface temperatures were recorded at the onset of each census.

A total of only three lizards was observed on two overcast, rainy days when maximum soil surface temperatures reached only 26.4° and 29.2°C, respectively. On five cloudy or clear days, when maximum soil temperatures reached 41.2–52.0°C, a total of 203 lizard observations was made. Over these five days, no lizards were observed at either 0600 or 2000 h and only two lizards were observed at 0800 h and 10 lizards at 1800 h. Most lizards (94.1%) were active between 1000 and 1600 h when an average of 47.8 (SD = 13.0) lizards were observed at each census time (data pooled over five days). Mean activity temperature (Pough and Gans 1982. *In* C. Gans, ed., Biology of the Reptilia, Physiology C, Vol. 12, pp. 17–23. Academic Press, New York), calculated from body temperatures of 53 active lizards, was 40.7°C (SD = 0.20, range 36.9–42.8). Mean activity temperatures did not differ among juveniles (mean = 40.6°C, SE = 1.03), males (mean = 40.7°C, SE = 0.30) or females (mean = 40.7°C, SE = 0.28) (ANOVA, $F_{2, 50} = 0.006$, $P>0.99$).

Diel activity of *C. sexlineatus* at this locality was unimodal and restricted to the warmer parts of clear or partly cloudy days. Body temperature during activity was characterized by a relatively high mean and low variance (CV = 0.49%). These results are similar to those documented for the thermophilic *C. sexlineatus* in other parts of its range and reflect adaptations resulting in restricted activity times for *Cnemidophorus* spp. in general (Lowe 1991. *In* J. W. Wright and L. J. Vitt [eds.], Biology of Whiptail Lizards [Genus *Cnemidophorus*], pp. 1–25. Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. Norman).

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EUMECES LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). **FORAGING BEHAVIOR.** On 22 May 1995 at 1200 h, two adult *Eumeces laticeps* were observed in a tree at the Village Creek Historical Park in Arlington, Texas, USA. Both were chasing hackberry butterflies (*Asterocampa celtis*), which were feeding on resins from an American elm (*Ulmus americanus*). The skinks were about 2.5 m above the ground. They made numerous attempts to capture the butterflies as they landed on the tree. After several failed attempts, one of the lizards waited until a butterfly flew pa leaped from its perch and narrowly missed a mi the butterfly. The lizard returned to its original pe a second attempt to capture its prey in the same *laticeps* has been described as the most arbore America (Conant and Collins 1991. A Field Gui Amphibians of Eastern and Central North Ar Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 450 pp.).

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LEIOSAURUS BELLI (NCN). **CLUTCH.** Da history of *Leiosaurus belli* (Polychridae) are s Reptiles del Centro, Centro Oeste y Sur de la Ar 527 pp.). On 15 January 1993 two female *L. belli* FD'H in maritime sand dunes near Las Grutas l San Antonio Oeste (40°44'S, 64°57'W, San Ant Río Negro Province, southeastern Argentina. maintained in a glass terrarium with sand substra 1993, one female (102 mm SVL, 210 mm T oviposited 15 white eggs (mean = 15.3 mm x 8.8 m Four days later, the other female (96 mm SVL, weighed) oviposited 11 white eggs (mean = 14.2 30 minutes. Both clutches were placed in a sma sand and moist humus until their arrival in the arrival the eggs were discarded, as they appea condition. This is the first report on clutch size in is known of the reproductive behavior of this spe

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LEPIDOPHYMA LOWEI (Lowe's Tropical **REPRODUCTION**. No previously published r are available for *Lepidophyma lowei* (Bezy and Contrib. Sci. 465:1–8). A female *L. lowei* colle locality on 7 April 1991 was maintained in captivi to four offspring on 27–29 April 1991: 27 April at at 1200–1400 h and at 2030–2120 h; and 29 April The extraembryonic membranes were not preser been eaten by the mother. No dead newborns or u were observed. The female had a SVL of 60 mm, a g before and 3.32 g after parturition. The newbor g, 0.32 g, 0.33 g, and 0.31 g in order of birth.

These observations document viviparity in an a of xantusiid lizard and indicate that *Lepidophyma lo* litter size than most other members of the genus (A al. 1990. Southwest. Nat. 35:373–374). The s deposited in the Colección Herpetológica, Escu Estudios Profesionales Iztacala (ENEPI 3804-07).

Submitted by **JOSÉ L. CAMARILLO R.** Proyecto Conservación y Mejoramiento del Am Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, UN Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, México.