

KENNETH MIYATA (MCZ), traveling with the Williams party in the summer of 1973, has obtained body temperatures and other data on two very special anoles, (1) A. (Tropidodactylus) onca and (2) Phenacosaurus heterodermus. Both of these are in effect "solitary" anoles, since they are not known to share their habitats with any other anoles, though lizards of other genera and families do occur.

(1) A. onca - an anole which has lost the typical anoline pilose pad - is still partially a climber, utilizing especially patches of thorny vegetation with grass at the base, sometimes climbing onto fence posts and even tree trunks and pipelines where these artificial constructions exist. It is sometimes seen on the bare ground (but much less frequently in August 1973 than in November 1972 [observations by Williams, Rand and Kiester], apparently a strong seasonal difference).

Miyata watched one population for a full day on a two acre habitat ca 6 km north of Coro on the Istmo de Medanos - an area of elevated sandy soil with scattered small patches of thorny vegetation separated from other similar habitat islands by corridors of ca 100 m. He was able to keep in sight ca 12 animals; he was the better able to do so because the animals characteristically moved rarely. Most of the animals used perches of small diameter near the ground. Individuals perched on top of thick grass and dense mats of fine twigs and were generally basking in partial sunlight, except early and late in the day when they would be in full sunlight. Others were perched head down on their branches.

Most movement during the day was within the thorn bushes, but later in the afternoon there was more movement into open ground, especially by males.

Mean body temperature (37 individuals) was  $33.6^{\circ} + 0.6$  (range  $28.7^{\circ}$ - $37.4^{\circ}$ ). Body and air temperatures varied throughout the day; the warmest part of the day, and the highest body temperatures, occurred near noon. There was a constant high wind at this as at the other localities in which onca was seen, and this must have helped to keep temperatures down.

Feeding was observed on only two occasions, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. In both cases individuals within a foot of the ground jumped down to take some small prey and then returned to their perch. It was not possible to see what was taken. However, in another area one large male was found with a recently taken Cnemidophorus lemniscatus dangling from his mouth.

(2) Phenacosaurus heterodermus is a montane anole believed to have branched off the anole lineage before Anolis proper. Most observations - made during only two days - were in roadside vegetation at a single locality ca 6 km SW of the village of Tenjo, north of Bogota, Colombia.

Phenacosaurus were found primarily in two types of perches - tree trunks and bushes. A single individual was seen on the ground and another on a fence post. There was an apparent preference for small diameter perches near the ground.

Body temperatures were taken for 30 individuals and ranged from  $19.0^{\circ}$  to  $27.8^{\circ}$  ( $\bar{X} = 22.1^{\circ} \pm .67^{\circ}$ ) in a time period between noon and 2 p.m. The individual of  $27.8^{\circ}$  was almost three full degrees warmer than the next warmest and was on a fully exposed perch. Other individuals were perched in or near vegetation that tended to obscure the sun.

The behavior of the animals was characteristic - sluggish, slow moving, rarely making any movement to escape capture and then only by moving off slowly or falling to the ground.

Miyata is currently collecting locality data for South and Central American anolines, with several immediate goals in mind:

1. to map the overall distribution of the different species and to point out gaps in extant collections;
2. to store the locality data in readily accessible form (as on punch cards); and
3. to use the locality data to restrict the scope of certain types of studies he would like to carry out.

A trial analysis, utilizing multivariate techniques, was performed on the Anolis faunas of the Greater Antilles. Although there were some ambiguities in the results, they were minor and due to problems in execution rather than in basic design. What Miyata hopes to do is to utilize these techniques to examine community structure on the mainland, in certain selected localities, as both a preliminary and adjunct to field work.