

the open spaces. Species of lizards in addition to *A. neomexicana* at this locality were *Aspidoscelis marmorata* (= *C. tigris marmoratus*; Marbled Whiptail) and *Uta stansburiana* (Common Side-blotched Lizard).

The habitat for *A. neomexicana* at Horizon Lake was similar to the habitat for the species near Hueco Tanks State Park where the species was abundant. However, specimens of *A. neomexicana* collected from Hudspeth Co. only a few miles to the east of Horizon Lake were on bajada slopes of the Hueco Mountains with a gravelly to rocky substrate. Dominant plants here were Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata*), Fluff Grass (*Erioneuron pulchellum*), Viscid Acacia (*Acacia neovernicosa*), Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* sp.), Lechuguilla (*Agave lechuguilla*), and some Torrey Yucca (*Yucca torreyi*). Associated lizards at this locality in addition to *A. neomexicana* were *Aspidoscelis exsanguis* (Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail), *Aspidoscelis inornata* (Little Striped Whiptail), *Cophosaurus texanus* (Greater Earless Lizard), and *Phynosoma modestum* (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). For collections via pit-fall/drift fence trapping along the Hueco Mountain foot slopes and drainages, *Coleonyx brevis* (Texas Banded Gecko) was one of the most prominent lizard species present.

The occupation of both playa and outwash habitats by *A. neomexicana* in the areas of El Paso and Hudspeth counties well removed from the Rio Grande fits in perfectly with Axtell's (1966, *op. cit.*) description of the fidelity to playa habitats of the species in the southern portion of its range. The syntopy of *A. neomexicana* with other congeners at these sites also corroborates Axtell's discussion.

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ASPIDOSCELIS VELOX (Plateau Striped Whiptail). BIFURCATION. *Aspidoscelis velox*, a triploid hybrid-derived parthenogenetic species (Moritz et al. 1989. *Evolution* 43:958–968), has a natural range extending from the four corners area into contiguous parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and it has been introduced in Oregon (Stebbins 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*, 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, New York. 533 pp.). In a sample of *A. velox* (= *Cnemidophorus innotatus*, sensu Wright 1993. In J. W. Wright and L. J. Vitt [eds.], *Biology of Whiptail Lizards*, pp. 27–81. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, Oklahoma) from 11.5 km N of Kanab and west of US Hwy 89 in the vicinity (37.14726°N, 112.57979°W; 1693 ± 2 m elev.) of Coral Pink Sands State Park, Kane Co., southern central Utah, are two preserved lizards (University of Arkansas Department of Zoology, UADZ 9168 of 87 mm SVL from 26 July 2012 and 9176 of 58 mm SVL from 27 July 2012), each with a with a caudal bifurcation. Unlike the very small representation of one branch of this anomaly in a specimen of *Ameiva ameiva* reported by Gogliath et al. (2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:128–129), both individuals of *A. velox* have conspicuously developed bifurcations. In the large third or fourth year adult



FIG. 1. Noteworthy specimens of *Aspidoscelis velox* (= *Cnemidophorus innotatus* [sensu Wright *op. cit.*]) from Kane Co., Utah: UADZ 9168 (adult of 87 mm SVL) with short distorted original and supernumerary branches distal to bifurcation of the tail; UADZ 9176 (subadult of 58 mm SVL) with elongated original (63 mm) and supernumerary (57 mm) branches distal to bifurcation of the tail. During collection, the tail of each lizard was inadvertently broken, following which a small section was removed from each for DNA extraction.

(UADZ 9168), the supernumerary branch is ~ 29 mm in length; however, the original tail retains evidence of the initiating injury, being ~ 11 mm from bifurcation to a rigid angle indicating damaged/healed vertebrae, ~ 15 mm to a semi-rigid angle, and ~ 6 mm to the tip. The second year juvenile lizard (UADZ 9176) presents an amazing example of “twin” tails (Fig. 1). The original tail, as indicated by position and scalation, is 63 mm in length from the bifurcation; the supernumerary branch is 57 mm in length. We surmise that the bifid tail in the adult would have been inconsequential to its biology, whereas the amount of energy diverted into the growth and maintenance of the structure in the juvenile could have affected its reproductive potential. These are the only specimens of *A. velox* with bifid tails among >200 specimens of the species that we have examined from Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

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BRONCHOCELA CRISTATELLA (Crested Green Lizard). ATTEMPTED PREY. *Bronchocela cristatella* is a familiar agamid lizard in Southeast Asia, frequenting a variety of disturbed and pristine habitats, and especially common in open areas, such as parks and gardens, its diet is reported to be comprised mayflies, beetles, flies, and ants, in addition to skinks (Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia*. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 376 pp.; Diong and Lim 1998. *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 46:345–359).

On 21 October 2012, at 1128 h, an adult (ca. 110 mm SVL) male *Bronchocela cristatella* was observed at a patch of beach forest, adjacent to a mangrove creek at Teluk Penyuk (1.755833°N, 110.320278°E, ca. 56 m elev.), at the foothills of Gunung Santubong, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It had gripped the