

In each case, the lizard's chosen perch showed characteristics of being protective—either because they were relatively flimsy leaves that would allow the lizards to detect the approach of predators or, in the case of the lizard sleeping under moss, because they obscured the lizard from view. Aquatic anoles jump into water to avoid predation when sufficiently disturbed, so the selection of sites near water is consistent with avoiding predation (Leal et al. 2002. *Evolution* 56:785–791). We did not, however, observe this behavior in these specific individuals; we attempted to minimize disturbance to the lizards and while lizards sometimes awoke when we surveyed them, they never moved. Overall, lizards were found in the same location on 55–100% (mean = 78.6%) of the nights we observed them, indicating that *A. aquaticus* show high fidelity to sleep sites, with some individual variation. Given each individual's apparent preference for sleep sites near water and the dry conditions, it is possible that appropriate sleep sites were particularly scarce at this time of year, forcing individuals to be particularly faithful to their sleep sites, except when such sites are destroyed. Alternatively, lizards may save time or energy by reutilizing sleeping sites, rather than searching for new sites.

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**ASPIDOSCELIS INORNATA** (Trans Pecos Striped Whiptail). **PREDATION.** Due perhaps to the remoteness of the Trans Pecos region it occupies, very little natural history information is available for *Aspidoscelis inornata*. For example, our recent observations of two snake species (*Coluber flagellum* [Coachwhip] and



FIG. 1. *Aspidoscelis inornata* found impaled on barbed wire by *Lanius ludovicianus* in Jeff Davis Co., Texas, USA.

*Sistrurus tergeminus edwardsii* [Western Massasauga]; Graham and Kelehear 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:107; Graham and Kelehear 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:267) feeding on *A. inornata*, are, to our knowledge, the first documented predators for this species. Here we contribute an additional observation of an avian predator of *A. inornata*. On 01 November 2014, 11.5 km SE of Valentine, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, USA (30.52166°N, 104.40198°W; WGS 84), we discovered a larder of 27 individual *A. inornata* impaled on barbed wire (Fig. 1) by *Lanius ludovicianus* (Loggerhead Shrike). We collected these lizards along both sides of a 1.6-km section of a paved farm road bordered by barbed wire fences. The lizards were in various stages of decomposition and dismemberment, ranging from detached heads to rear halves of abdomens and tails impaled on barbs; the general impression was that a shrike or shrikes frequently kill and feed upon these lizards in the area. To our knowledge this is the first documented instance of *L. ludovicianus* preying upon *A. inornata* (Clark 2011. *Son. Herpetol.* 24:20–22). A representative *A. inornata* was deposited in the James E. Scudday Vertebrate Collections at Sul Ross State University (SRSU 6659).

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**ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA** (Six-lined Racerunner). **TEMPORAL HABITAT USE.** The Six-lined Racerunner is a “species in greatest conservation need” in Minnesota at the northern edge of its extensive geographic range. Although it may be found in “lowland” habitats such as roadsides (Gossen and Cochran 2013. *Herpetol. Rev.* 44:668) and sand prairies, its occurrence on bluffs was noted by Holzinger (1913. *In* Curtiss-Wedge [ed.], *The History of Winona County Minnesota*, Vol. I, pp. 364–381. H. C. Cooper & Co., Chicago, Illinois). On bluffs, it is associated with open habitat high on south or southwest facing slopes (locally referred to as “goat prairies”), often near rock ledges where soft, eroding sandstone is capped by harder rock, and it is especially obvious in areas where patches of open sand occur downslope from the ledges. Data on racerunner use of rock ledges reported herein were obtained during monitoring of Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*) with digital remote cameras in Houston Co., Minnesota, USA in 2007 (Cochran and Schmitt 2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:708). We placed remote cameras beneath overhanging ledges (22 May–5 October) with cameras set beneath one end and pointed toward the opposite end. Cameras took photographs at 1h intervals in addition to responding to movement. At one ledge, substrate temperatures were recorded hourly (HOBO data logger) beneath the overhanging ledge and on the exposed ground surface approximately 2 m from the ledge. We also used incidental observations of *Aspidoscelis sexlineata* encountered during fieldwork by PAC on bluffs in Fillmore, Houston, Wabasha, and Winona counties during the period 2000–2012 to define the seasonal and daily activity period in bluff habitat. Data resulted from surveys of 1–3 h duration during which all sightings of reptiles and amphibians were recorded; we included only data for bluffs where *A. sexlineata* was observed on at least one occasion (224 surveys). With few exceptions, individuals of *A. sexlineata* were encountered during activity in the open.

Cameras captured 33 images of *Aspidoscelis sexlineata* from late May through early September. It was not possible to determine how many individual lizards were photographed,