

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

WEINTRAUB, JOEL D. 1980. *Sceloporus orcutti*.

***Sceloporus orcutti* Stejneger**
Granite spiny lizard

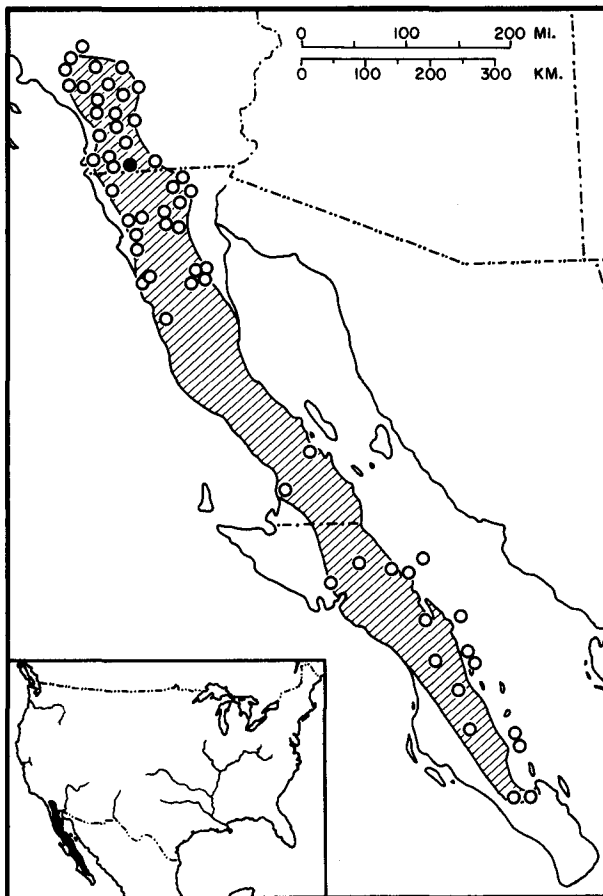
Sceloporus orcutti Stejneger, 1893:181. Type-locality, "Milquatay Valley, San Diego County, Calif.," "just bordering the Mexican boundary, 50 miles east of San Diego by wagon road," correctly rendered "Campo Valley, San Diego County, California" (Higgins, 1959; Hall and Smith, 1979:24). Holotype, U.S. Natl. Mus. 16330, collected by Charles R. Orcutt, 5 January 1890. Not examined by author.

Sceloporus digueti Mocquard, 1899:311. Type-locality, "Santa Rosalia" [Baja California, Mexico]. Holotype, Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. Paris 92-419, collected by Léon Diguët. Not examined by author.

• CONTENT. No subspecies are currently recognized.

• DEFINITION. A large (maximum snout-vent length about 115 mm) *Sceloporus* of the *spinosus* group. Femoral pore rows are separated by 3 or more scales at midline, circumorbitals are incomplete posteriorly, and parietals in contact with the posterior supraoculars. Dorsal scales with short points and weak keels, 29-36 (mean about 32) occipital to rump, ventrals 36-44 (mean about 40), and scales around body 29 to 37 (mean about 34).

Adult males usually have light spots on lateral and dorsal scales, belly and throat deep blue, and often a blue dorsal stripe. Adult females have contrasting light and dark dorsal and caudal bands; immatures have similar coloration but may appear more reddish around the head (Smith, 1939; Stebbins, 1954, 1966).



MAP. The solid spot marks the type-locality, other localities are indicated by open symbols. Circles outside the hatched area indicate localities in Waterman Canyon, San Bernardino Mountains and on islands in the Gulf of California.

• DESCRIPTIONS. The best general descriptions are in Van Denburgh (1922), Smith (1939, 1946), and Stebbins (1954, 1966). Briefer descriptions are in Stejneger (1893), Boulenger (1897), Van Denburgh (1897), Cope (1900), Ditmars (1936), and Shaw (1950). Eggs were described by Shaw (1952), Stebbins (1954), and Mayhew (1963a). Etheridge (1964) described osteology, and Cole (1970) the karyotype ($2n = 34$).

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Drawings are in Stejneger (1893), Mocquard (1899), Cope (1900), Savage (1959), Stebbins (1954, 1966, 1972), and Brown (1974). Black and white photographs are in Van Denburgh (1922), Wright and Wright (1931), Smith (1946), and Shaw (1950). Colored illustrations are in Schmidt and Inger (1957), and Stebbins (1966). Etheridge (1964) illustrated the skeleton.

• DISTRIBUTION. Occurs primarily on granite outcroppings, but also on palm trees (Shaw, 1950) and other vegetation (Linsdale, 1932), on lower mountain slopes (usually under 1,800 m) from the south side of San Geronio Pass (San Bernardino County, California) southward on both sides of the mountains to the Isthmus of La Paz, Baja California, Mexico. A record presumed erroneous from Tulare County, California (McLain, 1899) is not shown, but an extralimital record from "Waterman's Canyon," San Bernardino Mountains (Van Denburgh, 1912) is mapped. Occurrence on islands in the Gulf of California is probable, but these populations require further study (Hall and Smith, 1979).

• FOSSIL RECORD. None.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. Atsatt (1913), Klauber (1926), Shaw (1950), Mayhew (1963a, 1963b), Weintraub (1968a, 1968b, 1969), and Turner et al. (1969) discuss biology, ecology, and behavior. Temperature preferences are reported by Mayhew (1963c), Brattstrom (1965), and Cunningham (1966). Reproductive information is in Shaw (1952), Stebbins (1954), and Mayhew (1963a). Food is reported by Stebbins (1954), and Mayhew (1963b), and predators and parasites by Cunningham (1959), Jack (1959), Powder and Loomis (1962), Mayhew (1963b), Telford (1970), and Weintraub (1970). Possible acclimatization was reported by Mayhew and Weintraub (1971). Evolutionary relationships are treated by Smith (1939), Savage (1960), Etheridge (1964), Cole (1970), and Larsen and Tanner (1974, 1975). Bussjaeger (1971), Purdue and Carpenter (1972), and Carpenter (1978) describe display. Burstein et al. (1974) describe microstructure of scales, but see also Cole and Van Devender (1976). Yatkola (1976) describes dentition and Henke (1975) the intestinal tract. Guttman (1970) reports hemoglobin protein patterns, Pough (1976) the effect of temperature on blood oxygen capacity, and Wyles and Gorman (1978) lactate dehydrogenase isozymes. Cowen (1973) studied circadian rhythms. Distributional data are in Van Denburgh (1896), Meek (1905), Grinnell and Camp (1917), Van Denburgh and Slevin (1921), Schmidt (1922), Tevis (1944), Pequegnat (1951), Murray (1955), Soule and Sloan (1966), and Ruth (1974).

• ETYMOLOGY. The name *orcutti* commemorates Charles Russell Orcutt, pioneer San Diego naturalist, editor, and publisher who collected the type specimen.

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