

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

LEE, DAVID S., AND JOHN B. FUNDERBURG. 1977. *Sceloporus woodi*

***Sceloporus woodi* Stejneger**
Florida scrub lizard

Sceloporus woodi Stejneger, 1918:90. Type-locality, "Auburndale, Polk County, Florida." Holotype, U. S. Nat. Mus. 48720, adult male, collected by N. R. Wood in 1912. Holotype examined by authors.

Sceloporus undulatus woodi: Burt, 1935:281. See REMARKS.

• CONTENT. No subspecies have been described.

• DEFINITION AND DIAGNOSIS. This is a small species of the *undulatus* group (*sensu* Smith, 1938), with maximum snout-vent length of 64 mm. Mature females range from 47 to 64 (mean 50.5) mm SVL, males from 40 to 56 (mean 47.6) mm SVL (Jackson and Telford, 1974). Ranges of selected characters are: dorsal scales 36–45; scales around midbody 40–47; femoral pores 14–20 on each thigh; scales between pore series 6–10; fourth toe of adults 10–14 mm. The dorsal ground color is brown or gray, with a dark brown lateral stripe. The underside is whitish. Males have few, if any, dorsal markings. Females and juveniles usually have seven to ten dark brown wavy lines across the back, which sometimes are fused into dark longitudinal lines. Occasionally females have a unicolor tan dorsum. Males have dark blue ventrolateral patches, edged with black, separated on the midline. The throat in males is blue, grading to black medially, but the middle of the throat is white. Females have pale blue ventrolateral patches and throat blotches, with no black in the ventral coloration.

Sceloporus woodi can be distinguished from Florida populations of *S. undulatus* by dorsal scale count (mean of 40 in *woodi*, 34 in *undulatus*), the lack of considerable black pigment on the ventral surface, and by the well defined brown lateral stripes which are conspicuous in all age groups. Adult specimens are noticeably smaller (64 mm maximum SVL) than *undulatus* (83 mm maximum SVL). South of the Tampa Bay area *S. undulatus* occurs only on the Lakeland Ridge (south to Manatee County) and the two species are allopatric. Only in the Ocala population, where the two species are sympatric and occasionally hybridize, could there be confusion as to species identity. No other species of *Sceloporus* occurs in Florida.

• DESCRIPTIONS. A thorough description of the holotype was presented by Stejneger (1918). A detailed diagnosis and descriptions of color pattern and scutellation were given by Smith (1946). Jackson (1973a, 1973b, 1973c) provides means of various characters for selected populations. Conant (1975) provides a general description of the male, female, and young. Iverson (1974) described eggs and hatchlings. Cole (1972) described the karyotype ($2n = 22$).

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Black and white photographs of adults are in Wright and Wright (1931), Smith (1946), and Conant (1975). Iverson (1974) provided a photograph of a hatchling. Cole (1972) illustrated the karyotype.

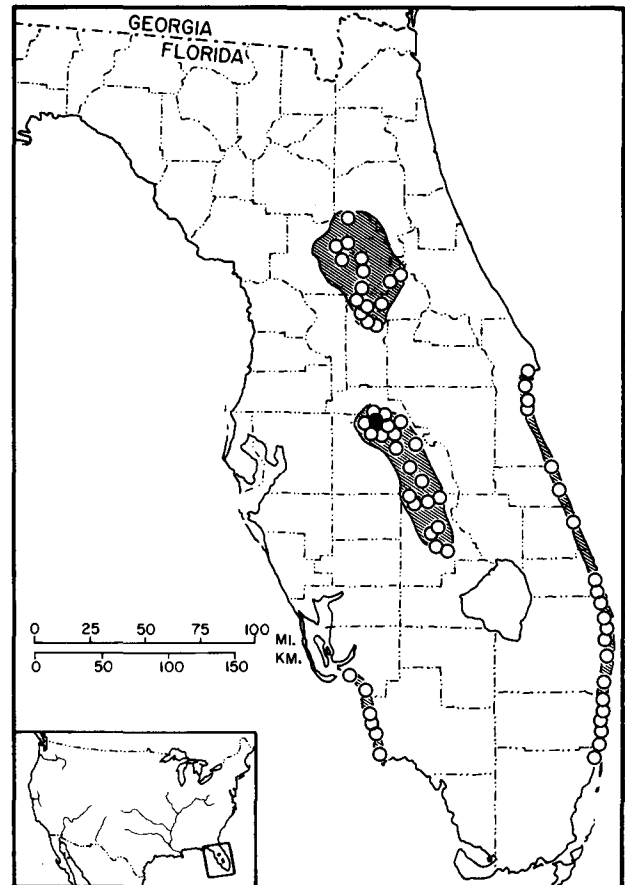
• DISTRIBUTION. This species is confined to peninsular Florida, where it inhabits primarily sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) scrubs and sand hill vegetation. Its distribution is restricted to four disjunct regions: 1, along the Atlantic coast from the vicinity of Titusville south to Miami; 2, a small scrub area along the coast in Lee and Collier counties; 3, the Ocala National Forest and a few localities immediately to the south (northern Lake Co.); 4, the Lake Wales Ridge, from Auburndale south to Lake Placid (Barbour, 1919; Jones, 1927; Burt, 1937; Lee and Funderburg, 1970; Jackson, 1973b).

The following unpublished locality records are indicated on the map (voucher specimens in authors' collection, except as noted): *Broward Co.*: Pompano Airport on U. S. Hy. 1; Ft. Lauderdale; 1 mi. NW junction U. S. Hy. 1 and State Road 842. *Marion Co.*: State Road 830A near Frostproof; Jan Phyll Village; Haines City (USNM); Dundee; Lake Wales at Singing Tower. *Highlands Co.*: Avon Park Bombing Range (Polk-Highlands Co. line); Avon Park; Avon Park Lakes Estates; Highlands Hammock State Park. *Palm Beach Co.*: Lake Worth (USNM).

A photograph of the rosemary-scrub habitat of the species on Marco Island (Collier Co.) is provided by Duellman and Schwartz (1958).

• FOSSIL RECORD. No fossils have been reported.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. *Sceloporus woodi* was discussed briefly in reviews of Florida zoogeography by Neill (1957) and Goin (1958). Jackson (1972, 1973a) examined population phenetics and distribution. Short accounts of habitats and habits were given by Carr (1940), Smith (1946), Carr and Goin (1955), Telford (1959), and Conant (1975). The ecological distribution within the four areas where this lizard occurs is not uniform (Lee and Funderburg, 1970). The species is restricted to certain plant associations (Carr, 1940; Jackson, 1973b), and in many areas is found only in peripheral zones of these communities (Jackson, 1973a; Lee, Funderburg and Franz, 1974). Lee (1974) discussed the role of fire in maintaining habitat conditions appropriate for *S. woodi*. Scrub lizards feed mostly on ants and other small, ground-dwelling insects, but occasionally take larger prey such as lizards (Jackson, 1973c; Bowie, 1973; Lee, *et al.*, 1974). Bowie (1974) studied the gastrointestinal nematodes of *S. woodi*. Various aspects of growth and reproduction in *S. woodi* populations on the Lake Wales Ridge were discussed by Funderburg and Lee (1970), and for the Ocala National Forest population by Jackson and Telford (1974). Both studies indicate that *S. woodi* matures early and produces small clutches. Differences in clutch size and minimum reproductive size suggest possible differences in reproductive strategies in the two populations. Carr (1940), Jackson and Telford (1974), and Lee (1974) commented on abundance and density. Funderburg and Lee (1968) found natural nests in pocket gopher mounds. Iverson (1974) described the leathery, slightly granular, chalky-white eggs that measure an average 12.3 (11.0–12.6) mm by 7.4 (7.2–7.6) mm, and described the hatching process and hatchlings. Various aspects of behavior, and comparisons of foraging behavior with that of *S. undulatus*, were discussed by Jackson (1972, 1973c, 1974). Hunsaker and Johnson (1959) reported that *S. woodi* has a black peritoneum. Etheridge (1964), and Larson and Tanner (1974) investigated skeletal morphology and cranial osteology and discussed systematic relationships of *S. woodi*.



MAP. The solid symbol marks the type-locality; open symbols indicate other localities.

Cole (1972) compared the karyotype of *S. woodi* with that of other species in the *undulatus* group.

• REMARKS. Burt (1935) considered *woodi* a subspecies of *S. undulatus*, presumably because of variation in the dorsal pattern of specimens from Auburndale, Polk Co., which he assigned as intergrades between *woodi* and *undulatus* (Burt, 1937: 354). Neill (1957) also synonymized *woodi* with *undulatus*, in a footnote based on an unpublished analysis of a series of putatively intermediate individuals. These specimens probably came from the Ocala population, since *woodi* and *undulatus* are not known to be sympatric elsewhere. Jackson (1973b, 1973c) discussed the phenetics of three hybrid populations, and concluded that "... *woodi* can be considered a semi-species only slightly more differentiated from *S. u. undulatus* than is *S. u. conso-brinus*..." (Jackson, 1973a).

• ETYMOLOGY. This species was named for Nelson R. Wood, the collector of the type-specimen.

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