Anolis lizards of Centro Científico Río Palenque (Los Ríos, Ecuador) 2012.0

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Abbreviations: RP=Rio Palenque, m=male, f=female, SVL= maximum snout to vent length in millimeters. Abundance comments reflect relative frequency of encounter in approximately 5 nights of searching by the Poe lab and Ayala. "very common" = several found/evening in RP; "moderately common"=1-5 individuals found/ evening in RP; "rare"=1-3 found total. Three species (lynchi, parilis, chloris) were found by us only outside RP but are likely to be present in RP.

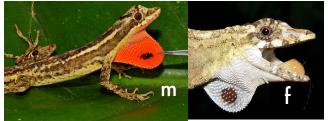
Thanks to Freddy Villao for allowing our work in RP. Funding was provided by NSF grant DEB-0844624 to Poe, and Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología del Ecuador PIC-08-0000470 to Omar Torres. Specimens were collected under permit No. 008-09 IC-FAU-DNB/MA issued by Ministerio del Ambiente del Ecuador.



A. gracilipes SVL 61; f dewlap usually absent; greenish-yellow on throat; moderately common. A. gracilipes differs from lynchi and maculiventris by its greenish-yellow throat color (pale or brown in these species), and from maculiventris, peraccae and festae by keeled ventral scales (smooth in these species) and much longer hindlimbs (shorter in these species).



A. festae SVL 55; f dewlap usually absent; iris usually blue; rare in forest, very common in disturbed areas. Differs from *lynchi* and *maculiventris* in its blue iris (brown in these species), from *gracilipes* in its smooth ventral scales (keeled in *gracilipes*). See peraccae writeup for comparison to that species



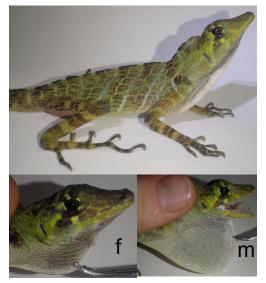
A. lyra SVL 77; iris brown; moderately common. Both males and females of lyra may be distinguished from other RP Anolis by their unique dewlaps.



A. peraccae SVL 52; f dewlap usually absent; iris usually blue; very common. Males of peraccae and festae are distinguishable by dewlap shape and pattern (elongate with black basal spot in festae; deep and pale in peraccae). Females of peraccae are predominately brown whereas females of festae are olive. We found festae in open trashy habitat and peraccae in forest. A. peraccae differs from maculiventris and lynchi in its blue iris (brown in these species), from gracilipes in its smooth ventral scales and short hindlimbs (keeled ventrals, long hindlimbs in gracilipes).



A. fasciatus SVL 72; m dewlap white, f dewlap absent; iris blue; rare. Differs from other large green species (chloris, biporcatus, princeps, parilis) in its blue iris. Differs from festae by larger size (72, vs. 55 in festae).



A. princeps SVL 117; iris brown; very common. Differs from fasciatus, peraccae, and festae in iris color (blue in these species), from biporcatus and chloris in its smooth ventral scales (keeled in these species), from parilis in toepad structure (pad greatly expanded in princeps, ~absent in parilis). A. princeps is the only 'giant' (SVL 100+) Anolis in RP.



A. biporcatus SVL 78; iris brown; rare in RP, common elsewhere. Both males and females of *biporcatus* may be distinguished from other RP *Anolis* by their unique dewlaps.



A. maculiventris SVL 49; f dewlap usually absent; iris brown; very common. A. maculiventris differs from lynchi in size (SVL 62 in lynchi) and pattern (white lateral stripe in lynchi absent in maculiventris), from gracilipes in its smooth ventral scales (keeled in gracilipes), from peraccae and festae in iris color (blue in these species).



A. chloris SVL 62; iris brown; f dewlap absent. Differs from all RP Anolis except biporcatus in being nearly patternless green. Differs from biporcatus in male and female dewlap size and pattern.



A. lynchi SVL 62; m dewlap orange, f dewlap usually absent; iris red-brown. A. lynchi differs from gracilipes and peraccae in size of head scales (small, 16-29 scales across snout in lynchi; larger, 8-17 across snout in gracilipes/peraccae), and ecology (semiaquatic in lynchi). Differs from maculiventris in presence of a white lateral stripe (absent in maculiventris). A. lynchi has much smaller head scales than any other RP Anolis, and is the only RP Anolis that is semiaquatic.



A. parilis SVL 82+; iris brown; m dewlap probably white with yellow, f dewlap probably greenish; toepads indistinct.

A. parilis is the only RP Anolis that lacks expanded toepads.