rian mountains, the Pyrenees, and the eastern Alps. *Iberolacerta martinezricai* is considered to be a valid taxon in need of urgent conservation action—the total population size is estimated to be less than 50 individuals.

Crochet, P. -A., O. Chaline, Y. Surget-Groba, C. Debain, and M. Cheylan. 2004. Speciation in mountains: phylogeography and phylogeny of the rock lizards genus *Iberolacerta* (Reptilia: Lacertidae). Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 30:860–866.

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Translocation of Gila Monsters in Arizona

Previous studies of translocation in snakes have reported low success rates. Several agencies currently translocate Gila Monsters (*Heloderma suspectum*) from large cities in Arizona, but the effects of this process are unknown. The authors responded to calls for nuisance animals, implanted passive integrated transponders and radio transmitters into the animals, and either translocated them (N = 15) or released them 200 m from the site of capture (N = 9). Test subjects were located every 2–5 days, and their location and behavior were recorded. All lizards released less than 1000 m from the site of capture returned within 30 days. However, all translocated lizards that failed to return were lost (presumably dead) or died, suggesting that translocation may have detrimental effects on some individuals. Moreover, translocated individuals had nearly five times higher mean daily movements compared to non-translocated individuals, which may have contributed to higher predation rates in translocated lizards. The authors conclude that translocation is not a satisfactory solution to the problem of "nuisance" animals.

Sullivan, B. K., M. A. Kwiatkowski, and G. W. Schuett. 2004. Translocation of urban Gila Monsters: a problematic conservation tool. Biological Conservation 117:235–242.

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Multiple Paternity in *Lacerta vivipara*

Several studies have suggested multiple paternity in lizard mating systems based on behavioral observations, but few researchers have demonstrated this phenomenon with molecular evidence. The authors used six polymorphic microsatellite markers to examine paternity in six populations (four captive, one highland, one lowland) of *Lacerta vivipara*. Considering all loci, none of the six populations differed from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The number of multiply sired clutches was 50% or greater in all populations, and the mating system was not affected by environmental or population factors. The authors suggest multiple paternity is related to conflicting male-mate strategies in territorial species, but because *L. vivipara* males are not territorial, additional hypotheses should be explored in future studies.

Laloi, D., M. Richard, J. Lecomte, M. Massot, and J. Clobert. 2004. Multiple paternity in clutches of common lizard *Lacerta vivipara*: data from microsatellite markers. Molecular Ecology 13:719–723.

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Life-History Variation of *Sceloporus undulatus*

Studies of life-history evolution have been advanced by phylogenetic comparative analyses in recent years. However, few of these analyses have been attempted at the intraspecific level. The authors used a previously published molecular phylogeny of *Sceloporus undulatus* to examine intraspecific life-history variation. Fourteen populations of *S. undulatus* with good life-history information were examined along with one population each of *S. occidentalis, S. virgatus,* and *S. woodi.* Data were analyzed with independent contrasts and phylogenetic autocorrelation. The data indicated body size is an important correlate of life-history variation, but there are no important phylogenetic effects on life-history variation in *S. undulatus.* The authors suggest future studies of life-history variation are likely to vary by taxon and traits that are analyzed.

Niewiarowski, P. H., M. J. Angilletta Jr., and A. D. Leaché. 2004. Phylogenetic comparative analysis of life-history variation among populations of the lizard *Sceloporus undulatus*: an example and prognosis. Evolution 58:619–633.

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Conservation of Honduran Amphibians and Reptiles

Although the greatest diversity of life exists in the tropics, this region also has the greatest rate of human population growth. As currently understood, Honduras contains 334 species of amphibians and reptiles, and an additional 20 species are likely to occur there. Forty-one species of amphibians are endemic to Honduras, of which seven have "disappeared" and another 13 are declining; less than half of the amphibian taxa known from Honduras are stable. The authors used a set of gauges (e.g., extent of geographic range and ecological distribution) to establish a set of conservation priorities for the remaining Honduran herpetofauna. The authors classified 103 species of amphibians and reptiles as high priority, 154 species as intermediate priority, and 71 species as low priority. To offset the threats to the herpetofauna, the authors suggest expanding and improving the system of biotic reserves in Honduras as soon as possible.

Wilson, L. D., and J. R. McCranie. 2004. The conservation status of the herpetofauna of Honduras. Amphibian and Reptile Conservation 3:6–33.

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