

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: <i>Sceloporus magister</i> Hallowell 1854 – desert spiny lizard			
Comments: Five subspecies of <i>S. magister</i> occur in the United States north of Mexico. However only one, the orange-headed spiny lizard, <i>S. magister cephaloflavus</i> , occurs in R2. Numerous recent authors have discarded subspecies; the species is in need of systematic revision.			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	Within R2 occurs only within extreme SW CO. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammerson 1999
2 Distribution outside R2	C	Occurs throughout much of the desert southwest into Mexico and Baja California. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degenhardt et al. 1996 • Hammerson 1999 • Parker 1982 • Stebbins 1985
3 Dispersal Capability	B	Species is generally arboreal, although it can be saxicolous or terrestrial. Juveniles may disperse along riparian corridors, including dry arroyos. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degenhardt et al. 1996 • Hammerson 1999
4 Abundance in R2	B	In R2 found in extreme SW CO at only a very few localities. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammerson 1999
5 Population Trend in R2	B	Populations appear to persist at most historic localities in SW CO. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammerson 1999
6 Habitat Trend in R2	B	Most habitat in R2 occupied by this species is utilized for livestock grazing. As long as this trend continues the habitat trend would be stable. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammerson 1999
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	C	Habitat is rocky and generally unsuitable for large-scale cultivation or commercial development. Species is known to occupy dense tamarisk thickets along riparian corridors. Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degenhardt et al. 1998 • Hammerson 1999 • <i>Pers. obs.</i>

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Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
8 Life History and Demographics	C	Clutch size is generally 2-18 (with larger clutches in SW portions of range). Survivorship of hatchlings unknown; expected low. Predators little known but expected to be raptors, snakes, and larger lizards. Feeds opportunistically on arthropods, small lizards, and some plant material. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehenhardt et al. 1996 • Hammerson 1999
Initial Evaluator(s): Charles W. Painter; Endangered Species Program, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504			Date:

National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is **KNOWN (K)** or **LIKELY(L)**¹ to occur:

¹ Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.

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<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>			<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>			<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>			<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>			<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>		
	Known	Likely		Known	Likely		Known	Likely		Known	Likely		Known	Likely
Arapaho-Roosevelt NF	N	N	Cimmaron NG	N	Y	Samuel R.McKelvie NF	N	N	Black Hills NF	N	N	Shoshone NF	N	N
White River NF	N	N				Halsey NF	N	N	Buffalo Gap NG	N	N	Bighorn NF	N	N
Routt NF	N	N				Nebraska NF	N	N	Ft. Pierre NG	N	N	Black Hills NF	N	N
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison NF	N	N				Ogalala NG						Medicine Bow NF	N	N
San Juan NF	N	Y										Thunder Basin NG	N	N
Rio Grande NF	N	N												
Pike-San Isabel NF	N	N												
Comanche NG	N	Y												