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**HOMONOTA HORRIDA (South American Marked Gecko).**

**AQUATIC LOCOMOTION.** *Homonota horrida* has crepuscular and nocturnal habits, is insectivorous, and is common in rocky mountains and cracks of urban constructions. It occurs in the phytogeographic provinces of Monte and Chaco up to 2500 m elev. (Ceï 1993. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Monogr. 14, Torino, Piedmont). On 26 November 2017 at 2134 h, in at La Majadita, Valle Fétil, San Juan, Argentina (30.7152°S, 67.4940°W; WGS 84; 1006 m elev.), an adult *H. horrida* was observed floating on water in a slow-flowing stream (Fig. 1), while hunting hemipterans (Gerridae). The lizard was suspended on the surface of the water and swam in it, making snake-like motions, to try to capture approaching insects. Locomotion at the air-water interface evolved in more than a thousand species, including insects, fish, reptiles, and mammals (Bush and Hu 2006. Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech. 38:339–369) and surface tension forces play an important role in surface locomotion over water (Nirody et al. 2018. Curr. Biol. 28:4046–4051). In contrast to our observation, Nirody et al. (2018) described the aquatic locomotion of *Hemidactylus platyurus*, which is limited to running quadrupedally with the hind end of the body falling just under the water surface due to its inability to adopt an erect posture as in basilisks. It is unlikely that this behavior in water by *H. horrida* would affect the adhesive system, and thus subsequent terrestrial locomotions (Stark et al. 2014. PLoS ONE 9:e101885; Stark et al. 2012. J. Exp. Biol. 215:3080–3086). It could also imply possible advantages in the trophic ecology of the species (Nieva et al. 2016. Iheringia, Sér. Zool. 106) when exploiting new food resources and, at the same time, decreasing intraspecific competition.

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FIG. 1. Adult *Homonota horrida* moving on the surface of the water.

**LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI (Northern Curly-tailed Lizard).** **DIET.** On 25 June 2018, at 1609 h (33°C air temperature), we collected an adult male *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* (90 mm SVL, 29 g) from a glue trap near dumpsters at a restaurant in Martin County, Florida, USA (27.1795°N, 80.2377°W; WGS 84). Upon dissection, two partially digested juvenile *Agama picticauda* (Peters' Rock Agama) were removed from the *L. c. armouri* gastrointestinal tract (Fig. 1). The two *A. picticauda* had SVLs of 30 and 40 mm. The *L. c. armouri* and stomach contents were deposited at the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 185313). Despite previous documentation of saurophagy in *L. carinatus*, namely predation of *Anolis sagrei* (Schoener et al. 2002. Ecol. Monogr. 72:383–407) and cannibalism (Dean et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:451), this is the first evidence of *L. c. armouri* consuming *Agama picticauda*. Although their introduced ranges overlap in other regions of Florida, populations of both species have been sympatric in Martin County for longer than many other regions as *A. picticauda* have been documented in Martin County since 1999 (Enge et al. 2004. Fla. Sci. 67:303–310), while *L. carinatus* have been documented since 12 May 1994 (Hauge and Butterfield 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:53).

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FIG. 1. *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* (UF 185313) from Martin County, Florida, USA with stomach contents removed, revealing two *Agama picticauda* juveniles in different stages of digestion.

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**LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI (Northern Curlytail Lizard).**

**PREDATION.** *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* is a well-established, invasive, exotic species in Florida (Meshaka 2011. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. Vol. 6, Monogr. 1). A number of vertebrate predators of this species have been documented within its introduced range (Meshaka 2011, *op. cit.*). Here we add two additional species to the list of predators of *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* in their introduced range.