TABLE 1. Stomach contents of 3 *Ctenosaura macrolopha* from Chihuahua, México.

Prey Type	Prey Items N =	(%)	Volume cm^3	(%)	Number of Stomachs
Hymenoptera (ants)	28	(58.3)	0.31	(27.2)	3
Isoptera	19	(39.6)	0.76	(66.7)	3
Seed	1	(2.1)	0.07	(6.1)	1

All three animals contained identifiable stomach contents (Table 1). Numerically, ants were the most important prey, but volumetrically termites were most important, although both groups were found in all three stomachs. Presence of a seed in the smallest of the three individuals suggests that *C. macrolopha* may consume fruit. Based on the maximum size of *C. macrolopha* observed near the collection locality (female = 106 mm SVL, male = 120 mm SVL), these individuals likely represent small adults; hence, insectivory might be expected if these animals, like smaller *Ctenosaura* that eat more insects (e.g., Durtsche 2000, *op. cit.*), are still in their interval of rapid growth.

Two of the *C. macrolopha* were females that contained enlarged ovarian follicles. An 87.4 mm SVL animal had 10 enlarged follicles; the other (88.9 mm SVL) had nine enlarged follicles. We are unaware of other reports of clutch size in *C. macrolopha*. However, the clutch sizes we observed for *C. macrolopha* are larger than those reported for *C. defensor* (2–3 eggs; Köhler, *op. cit.*) but similar to the maximum clutch sizes reported for *C. hemilopha* (Goldberg and Beaman 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36: 317–318).

Specimens are deposited in the Herpetological Collections of the Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototípos (UBIPRO) (JLE9386, 9389, 9392). Collection was conducted under a permit issued to JAL by the Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS) de la Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

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DIPLOLAEMUS BIBRONI (NCN). **MOUTH INJURY.** Lizard mouth injuries resulting from foraging activities in the wild are unreported in herpetological literature from South America. In fact, we were unable to find any citation in our survey of the literature related to any wild lizard population. Most external injuries reported for lizards are associated with predation attempts by other animals or result from encounters with conspecifics. Here, we provide the first report of injury resulting from foraging activities in a leiosaurine lizard from central Patagonia, Argentina.

On 25 February 2006, we encountered an adult male *Diplolaemus bibroni* (90.5 mm SVL) basking on an accumulation of small volcanic rocks along Provincial Road 26, 52.3 km W of its intersection with Provincial Road 25, southwest of Pampa de Los Guanacos, Departmento de Sarmiento, Chubut (45°16'43.9"S, 68°43'03.3"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 486 m). After observing its behavior for 10 min, we caught the lizard and held in captivity for 4 weeks. The lizard had an insect thorax jammed in his left lower jaw. Although the insect thorax was fairly large (5 mm long), occupying a significant area of the lizard's mouth (25.7 mm head length), the lizard did not seem to have any obvious limitations in prey capture, mobility or signs of distress, and we did not observe it trying to remove the thorax. The appearance of the wounded area suggested that it was an older injury. Insect part was identified as thorax of a tenebrionid beetle (Family Tenebrionidae, Subfamily Pimeliinae, Tribe Nycteliini, *Nyctella* sp.).

The lizard (LJAMM 3999) was deposited in collection Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando (LJAMM) now housed in Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT-CONICET), Puerto Madryn, Argentina.

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KENTROPYX LAGARTIJA (NCN). **DIET.** Diet of few species of *Kentropyx* has been studied. *Kentropyx striatus* (Vitt and de Carvalho 1992. Can. J. Zool. 70:1995–2006), *K. pelviceps* and *K. altamazonica* (Vitt et al. 2000. Oecologia. 122:410–420) have all been reported to be insectivorous, but the diet of *K. lagartija* is unstudied. Hence, here we report an observation of predation by a young *K. lagartija* on a *Mabuya* (skink).

On 17 December 2002, we collected a young male *K. lagartija* (4.5 cm SVL) in the Parque Nacional Copo, 3.7 km SE of Puesto Maján (25°51'43.0"S, 62°11'10.1"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 160 m), Santiago del Estero, Argentina. It was found in an open grassy area inside the Chaco Forest. Dissection of this animal revealed a *Mabuya frenata* neonate (2.6 cm SVL) in the stomach.

The *K. lagartija* (MCN 1201) and the *M. frenata* neonate (MCN 1202) were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Salta (MCN).

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LEIOSAURUS BELLI (NCN). **PREDATION.** The natural history of *Leiosaurus belli*, a lizard inhabiting the austral Monte and northern Patagonian steppes, is poorly known. In particular, its predators are unreported (Cei 1986. Reptiles del Centro, Centro Oeste y Sur de la Argentina. Monographia IV, Torino, Italy. 527 pp.). Here, we provide the first observation of predation on *L. belli*. On 1 January 1986, A. Gosztonyi obtained a sample of fresh pellets and prey remains from a Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

burrow near Oasis Ranch, 120 km NW Puerto Madryn, Departamento Biedma, Chubut Province, Argentina (42°32'S, 65°40'W, datum: WGS 84; elev. 150 m). Lizards comprised the bulk of vertebrate remains, representing 62% of the individual prey items. Using diagnostic prefrontal bones, we identified 53 individuals of *Leiosaurus belli* from this sample. Variation in prefrontal bone sizes indicated that 28 lizards were juveniles (< 60 mm SVL), 21 were adults 90 mm SVL and 4 were adults > 90 mm SVL. Additionally, eight heads of *L. belli* were found around the burrow entrance, three of which were from adult lizards > 90 mm SVL.

Two aspects of our observation merit comment. First, a high percentage of lizard prey remains represents a pattern unusual for burrowing owl diet in Patagonia, where percentages of lizards taken have been <1.3% (Nabte 2003. Dieta de *Athene cunicularia* [Aves: Strigiformes] en el nordeste de la provincia del Chubut, Argentina. Tesis de licenciatura, Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco, Sede Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina. 47 pp.). Second, *L. belli* is a species usually considered to occur at low densities, and that is more active near sunset (Cei, *op. cit.*), when *A. cunicularia* actively hunt (Nabte, *op. cit.*). The high frequency of *L. belli* as lizard prey indicates that either *Athene cunicularia* is a highly efficient hunter or that the density of this lizard, perhaps because of its behavior, has been underestimated.

The pellet sample remains were deposited in the Colección de Material de Egagrópilas y afines "Elio Massoia", Centro Nacional Patagónico CNP-E 86, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina.

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LIOLAEMUS PSEUDOANOMALUS (NCN). **REPRODUCTION.** *Liolaemus pseudoanomalus* is an oviparous lizard inhabiting the hot arid landscape of the Monte Phytogeographic Province in northern Argentina (Cabrera and Willink 1980. Biogeografía de América Latina. Washington, D.C. 109 pp.). *Liolaemus pseudoanomalus* has an ambiguous conservation status, defined as a species for which "insufficient knowledge" exists (Lavilla et al. 2000. Categorización de los Anfibios y Reptiles de la República Argentina. Asoc. Herpetol. Arg., Tucumán City. 97 pp.). Data on its biology are sparse. Limited study has been devoted to thermoregulation, sexual dimorphism, time budgets, and space use (Villavicencio et al., *in press*. Amphibia-Reptilia; Villavicencio et al. 2003. Rev. Esp. Herpetol. 17:87–92; Villavicencio et al. 2002. Multequina Latin Amer. J. Nat. Res. 11:51–60; Villavicencio et al. 2003. Nótulas Faunísticas, Segunda Serie 15:1–6; Villavicencio et al. 2003. Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 42:1–7). Hence, we add the first data addressing *L. pseudoanomalus* reproductive ecology.

We conducted fieldwork in a temporary creek bed near La Laja (31°19'S, 68°41'W, datum: WGS84; elev. 700 m), Departmento de Albardón, San Juan Province, Argentina. Data were collected every 10 days from August 2000 to August 2001 by a random pattern of revisits across the study site. Each animal was measured (SVL) and dissected for gonadal examination. In females, we recorded the number of developing follicles and oviductal eggs, the length and width of oviductal eggs, and the condition of the oviducts. In males, we recorded the width and length of testes to enable calculation of volume based on Dunham (1983. *In* Huey et al. [eds.], Lizard Ecology, pp. 261–280. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts). Testicular volume was natural log-transformed to accommodate its curvilinear function (King 2000. J. Herpetol. 34:148–150). Clutch size was determined from the combined number of developing follicles and eggs in the oviducts. We used the simultaneous presence of developing follicles and enlarged oviducts to suggest that more than one clutch was produced seasonally. The smallest female with vitellogenic follicles or oviductal eggs was used to estimate SVL at maturity. We identified various reproductive states for females: a) non-vitellogenic follicles, b) vitellogenic follicles, c) oviductal eggs and d) post-reproductive (oviducts enlarged).

Males were considered sexually mature if they contained enlarged epididymides. All measurements were obtained to the nearest 0.02 mm with Vernier calipers. Testes of males and fat bodies of both sexes were removed and weighed (to nearest 0.001 g). We used residuals of each of two regressions (testicular volume vs. SVL and fat body mass vs. SVL) to describe male reproductive and fat bodies cycles. This technique retains variation due to extrinsic factors while minimizing the confounding effect of individual variation in SVL (Ramirez-Bautista et al. 1998. J. Herpetol. 32:18–24).

Of 101 captures, 43.6% were sexually mature (29 males and 15 females). Forty females ranged in size from 28 to 68 mm SVL; minimum reproductive size was 59 mm. Female body size was not correlated with clutch size (Spearman: $r_s = 0.50$; $P = 0.20$; N = 8). Clutch size averaged 6.8 (SD = 2.4, range: 2–10, N = 8). We did not observe females with developing follicles and enlarged oviducts simultaneously. Between October and February, we recorded 6 females with vitellogenic follicles. Between November and February, we recorded 4 females with oviductal eggs. Between December and April we recorded 11 females with enlarged

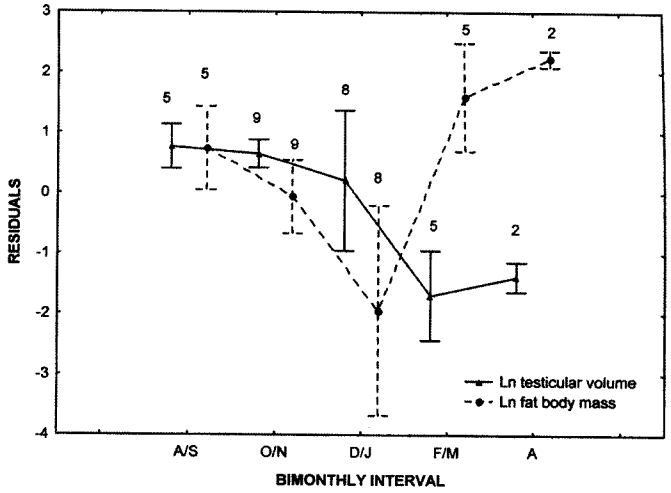

FIG. 1. Bimonthly change in relative testicular volume and fat body mass of the lizards *Liolaemus pseudoanomalus*. Dates are represented as means ± SD. Sample sizes appear above whisker. A/S = August / September; O/N= October / November; D/J = December / January; F/M = February / March and A = April.