



FIG. 1. Two nests of *Plestiodon laticeps* on a decayed log (*Quercus palustris*).

her clutch were 17 mm × 13 mm. These nests reflect communal nesting at the level of the log, which might or might not be due to limited nest sites. Communal nesting in *P. laticeps* has not been reported in the literature (but see Vitt, pers. comm. in Doody et al. 2009. *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 84:229–252). The nest reported in 1993 was found under a railroad tie and surrounded by tall trees with thick understory. The nests found in 2017 were in mature forest with little understory and within 60 m of the forest edge.

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#### **PRISTIDACTYLUS CF. SCAPULATUS (Burmeister's Anole).**

**SAUROPHAGY.** *Pristidactylus cf. scapulatus* is a poorly known lizard that inhabits rocky environments of the Andean Cordillera of San Juan, Argentina (Etheridge and Williams 1985. *Breviora* 483:1–18). This species feeds on invertebrates (Ceï 1993. *Reptiles del Noroeste y Este de la Argentina Herpetofauna de las Selvas Subtropicales, Puna y Pampas. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali. Torino.* 949 pp.) including scarabs (Scarabaeidae), darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae), fruits of *Lycium chañar* and *Ephedra breana* (Acosta et al. 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:171–172), and occasionally other lizards (Villavicencio et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:225–226; Sanabria and Quiroga 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:349–350). Although saurophagy has been documented for *P. cf. scapulatus*, details of those events remain poorly known. Herein, we expand the knowledge of saurophagy by providing a record of predation of *Liolaemus parvus* by *P. cf. scapulatus*.

In December 2010, during a diet study of *P. cf. scapulatus*, we collected 10 adults (mean SVL = 100.2 mm), from Quebrada Vallecito (31.1791°S, 69.7092°W, WGS84; 2860 m elev.), Calingasta Department (San Juan Province, Argentina). We then collected lizard feces until the intestines were completely empty. After feces collection, the animals were released at their original points of capture. We obtained two types of samples: 49 complete fecal boli and a group of disintegrated feces. Samples were preserved in 75% isopropyl alcohol, and analyzed with a dissecting binocular microscope.

We found remnants of *L. parvus* in 30.6% of the analyzed feces (bones, skin, scales, etc.). It was possible to identify four *L. parvus* jaws, belonging to one juvenile (SVL ca. 31 mm) and three adults (SVL ca. 63 mm, 62 mm, and 58 mm). We were able to identify the prey species by comparing jaws with voucher material of *L. parvus* from the herpetological collection of the Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. The remnants of *L. parvus* found were deposited in this collection.

To our knowledge this is the first record of predation of *L. parvus* by *P. cf. scapulatus*. We thank the Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable of San Juan for granting us permission to conduct research.

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**SALVATOR RUFESCENS (Argentine Red Tegu). DIET.** *Salvator rufescens* is one of the largest lizards in South America, distributed in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil (Montero et al. 2004. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 18:17–32; Cabrera 2009. *Lagartos del Centro de la Argentina. Fundación de Historia Natural, Córdoba, Argentina.* 120 pp.). It is mainly omnivorous, feeding on a diversity of prey (Williams et al. 1993. *Neotrópica* 39:45–41; Lopez Juri et al. 2015. *South Am. J. Herpetol.* 10:132–142). Herein we describe new dietary items for *S. rufescens*.

In January 2018 a juvenile *S. rufescens* (SVL = 24 cm; mass = 1.5 kg) was found dead on the road at Encón (32.18283°S, 67.82437°W), 25 de Mayo Department, Province of San Juan, Argentina, with the Monte phytogeographic formation. It was deposited in the Herpetology Collection, Universidad Nacional de San Juan (UNSJ 4309). The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision and the digestive tract was removed. The stomach and intestines were longitudinally slit and their contents were examined using a microscope. The dissection revealed four types of prey items: two classes of native seeds—*Prosopis flexuosa* (69%, by number) and *Ximenia americana* (6%)—as well as Coleoptera (Scarabaeidae) (24%) and an adult *Pleurodema nebulosum* (Anura: Leptodactylidae) (1%).

Dietary records of *S. rufescens* are detailed in reports by Williams et al. (1993. *Neotrópica* 39:45–41), Donadio and Gallardo (1994. *Rev. Mus. Arg. Cs. Nats. B. Rivadavia Zool.*

13:117–127), and Lopez Juri et al. (2015. *South Am. J. Herpetol.* 10:132–142). Our findings include the first records of *Pleurodema nebulosum* and *Prosopis flexuosa* seeds in the diet of *S. rufescens*.

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**TRACHYLEPIS SECHELLENSIS (Seychelles Skink). DIET.** *Trachylepis* (previously *Mabuya*) *sechellensis* is a species of skink endemic to the Republic of Seychelles whose diet is known to include arthropods, fruit, bird feces, and dead seabird chicks (Le Maitre 1998. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Natal, South Africa). Here we present the first definitive record of predation of *Gekota* by *T. sechellensis*.

At 0856 h on 6 June 2016, we observed an adult *T. sechellensis* consuming a Pacific Gecko (*Gehyra mutilata*) inside a private residence on Denis Island, Seychelles (3.804167°S, 55.6625°E). The *G. mutilata*—which was large in comparison to the skink—was alive and struggling through much of the process, which lasted for several minutes (Fig. 1). A videographic record of the event is also available at <https://tinyurl.com/yc32ey9q>. Although records exist of *T. sechellensis* preying upon conspecifics and the congener *T. wrightii* (Brooke and Houston 1983. *J. Zool., Lond.* 200:179–95), we believe this to be the first conclusive record of *T. sechellensis* preying upon a species of gecko.



FIG. 1. Seychelles Skink (*Trachylepis sechellensis*) preying upon a Pacific Gecko (*Gehyra mutilata*).

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**UTA STANSBURIANA (Common Side-blotched Lizard). INTERSPECIFIC AGONISTIC BEHAVIOR.** *Uta stansburiana* has a large range within the deserts of North America, extending from the Pacific Coast to Texas, and from the northern reaches of the Great Basin south into Mexico. This species is also one of the most commonly encountered lizards within that geographic area. Consequently, Side-blotched Lizards have been used



FIG. 1. *Uta stansburiana* having righted itself after an attempted attack of a Gambel's Quail.

extensively as research subjects to study phenomena as diverse as thermal biology (e.g., Waldschmidt and Tracy 1983. *Ecology* 64:476–484) and reproductive physiology (e.g., Sinervo and Licht 1991. *Repro. Biol.* 257:252–264). They have been described as one of the best understood lizards in the world with regards to their ecology (Parker and Pianka 1975. *Copeia* 1975:615–632). Side-blotched Lizards have been noted for their territoriality and their frequent aggressive intraspecific interactions (Irwin 1965. *Copeia* 1965:99–101). Herein we report an apparent interspecific aggressive interaction between a *U. stansburiana* and a galliform bird.

At 0942 h on 23 July 2017, CH was observing birds in the vicinity of Ivins, Utah, USA (37.16860°N, 113.67501°W, WGS 84; 939 m elev.). While photographing a pair of Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), CH observed an adult male *U. stansburiana* emerged onto a rock near the subjects. Seemingly unprovoked, the lizard leapt from its position on the adjacent rock toward the cervical region of the male quail. The lizard then slipped from the back of the bird and fell near the bird's feet. Although unable to photograph the jumping component of the interaction, Fig. 1 shows the lizard righting itself at the bird's feet. The quail seemed unphased by the encounter.

There are three apparent hypotheses regarding the motivation for this behavior, with varying levels of viability. First, the lizard may have been attempting to attack the bird as a potential prey item. This seems unlikely given the dramatic size difference between the two animals and the typical diet (insects)