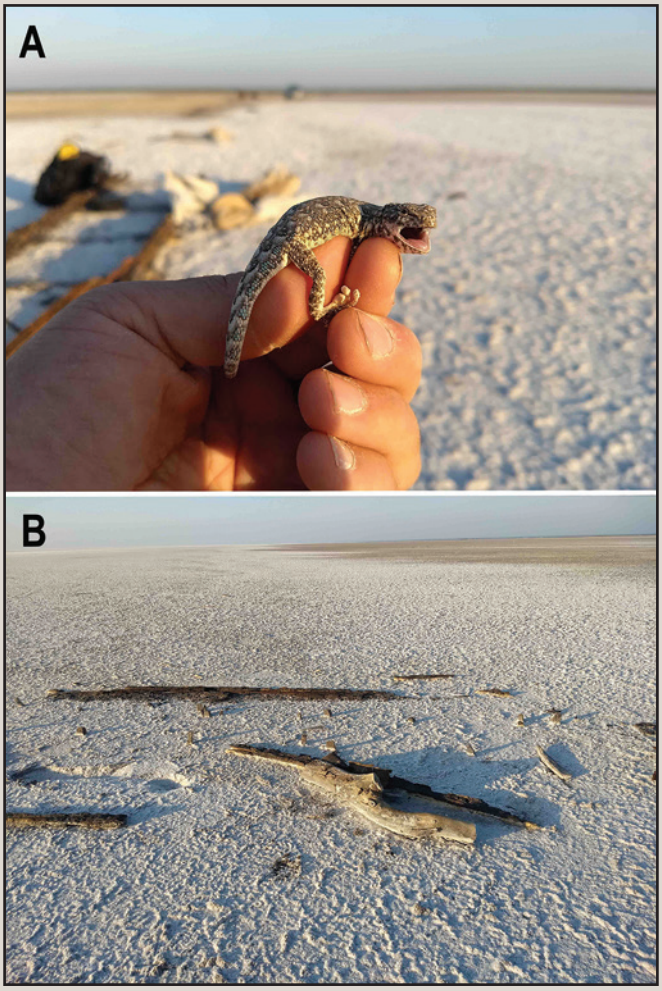

FIG. 1. A) Isolated individual of *Liolaemus ditadai* found in the Salinas Grandes salt flat, Argentina; B) general view of the location where the specimen was found. Note the accumulation of salt in the fingertips of the lizard.

Fig. 1B), and even when there was no apparent food or water sources nearby, it seemed to be in good physical condition. At the site of capture, we found some metallic debris that could be used as potential refuge, but no vegetation was found in the surroundings (Fig. 1B). No other lizards were found in the area. The individual was released in the place of capture after taking morphological measures. A curious detail was the presence of relatively large patches of solidified salt in the fingertips of the lizard (Fig. 1A). This observation contributes to a baseline of ecophysiological information for the species and leads to questions about its resistance to high salinity levels and low freshwater availability. Fieldwork was funded by CONICET (PIP #1120150100566) and Rufford Small Grants (projects 18820-1,2).

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***LIOLAEMUS RUIBALI* (Ruibal's Tree Iguana). REPRODUCTION.** *Liolaemus ruibali* is a small lizard that inhabits environments

FIG. 1. A mating pair of *Liolaemus ruibali* in San Juan, Argentina.

of the Andean Cordillera of San Juan and Mendoza, Argentina (Abdala et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:215–248). This species feeds predominantly on invertebrates (Villavicencio et al. 2005. Multequina 14:47–52), is viviparous (Cánovas et al. 2014. Nótulas Faunísticas 159:1–3) and has a bimodal activity pattern (Castillo et al. 2015. Multequina 24:19–31). Reproductive biology has been briefly described for *L. ruibali* (Cánovas et al. 2014, *op. cit.*) and mating is undescribed. Here, we report behaviors during mating in *L. ruibali*.

At ca. 1600 h on 2 October 2010, during a herpetological survey we observed and photographed a free-ranging pair of *L. ruibali* in Quebrada Vallecito, Calingasta Department, San Juan Province, Argentina (31.1791°S, 69.7092°W; WGS 84; 2860 m elev.). We observe the pair rolling on a hillside, until they stopped against a rock. We did not observe courtship prior to mating. During mating, the male inclined his body laterally over that of the female (no differentiated use of hemipenes was distinguished), grasping her with his left hind leg and biting her neck (Fig. 1). The female remained motionless. The mating time lasted ca. 8 min. The male removed his copulatory organ from the female's cloaca and released it from its bite. Afterwards, the female withdrew. The mating behavior we observed in *L. ruibali* was similar to that reported of other lizard species (e.g., Halloy and Stazzonelli 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:462–463; González-Candia 2019. Cuad. Herpetol. 33:83–86), where the behavior of the male to towards the female is characterized by sharp bites, mounts, and short-term copulation. However, previous authors observed males dragging the cloacal region, hind legs extended, in attempt to withdraw the everted hemipenes. To our knowledge, this is the first record of copulation for *L. ruibali* in Argentina. This record broadens the knowledge about the reproductive behavior of these lizards and provide background to their little studied natural history.

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