



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 (Ceñal 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.*