

J. ROGELIO CEDEÑO-VÁZQUEZ, Departamento de Sistemática y Ecología Acuática, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unidad Chetumal, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico (e-mail: rcedenov@ecosur.mx); **PABLO M. BEUTELSPACHER-GARCÍA**, Martinica 342, Fracc. Caribe, C.P. 77086, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México (e-mail: beutelspacherpacher@gmail.com); **HEINER DARÍO SUÁREZ VÁZQUEZ**, Tecnológico Nacional de México / Instituto Tecnológico de Chetumal, Av. Insurgentes No. 330, Col. David Gustavo Gutiérrez, C.P. 77013, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico (e-mail: hsuaarez@itchetumal.edu.mx).

LIOLAEMUS MULTIMACULATUS (Sand-dune Lizard). **CANNIBALISM.** *Liolaemus multimaculatus* is a small, endemic lizard restricted to the coastal dune grasslands of the coastal areas of the Buenos Aires and northern Río Negro provinces of Argentina (Cei 1993. Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 14:949). They are known to be insectivorous and are reported to feed exclusively on insects and spiders (Vega 1999. Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 16:27–38). Here we report an observation of cannibalism in this species from Argentina.

On the morning of 17 January 2018, we observed an adult male *L. multimaculatus* holding a conspecific juvenile in its mouth under a bush on a sand dune 2 km from the town of Pehuen-Co, Buenos Aires, Argentina (39.0003°S, 61.5125°W; WGS 84; 5 m elev.). The juvenile was dead, and its head was in the adult's mouth as it was trying to ingest the juvenile (Fig. 1). After ca. 40 sec of us watching the event, the adult saw us and ran a few meters away carrying its prey, stopped for a few seconds, but then ran again out of view. While we did not observe consumption, we suspect the juvenile was consumed.

Cannibalism has been previously reported in nine species of *Liolaemus* (Pincheira-Donoso 2012. Anim. Biol. 62:277–287; Jiménez Robles and De la Riva 2017. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 52:244–247), but to our knowledge this is the first report of cannibalism in *L. multimaculatus*.

We deposited additional photographs of the event in the Digital Repository of Argentine Nature of the Félix Natural History Foundation Azara (CFA) (Fig. 1 - CFA-IMG-7372).

PHOTO BY ANA MARÍA DOMÍNGUEZ



FIG. 1. Adult *Liolaemus multimaculatus* preying on a juvenile of the same species in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

GERMÁN TETTAMANTI (e-mail: germantettamanti@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar) and **FEDERICO KACOLIRIS**, Sección Herpetología, División Zoología Vertebrados, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacio-

nal de La Plata, Avda. 122 s/n, 1900, La Plata, Argentina (e-mail: kacoliris@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar); **ALEJANDRO LEISS**, Dirección de Áreas Protegidas, Dirección Provincial de Ordenamiento Ambiental del Territorio y Bienes Comunes, Subsecretaría de Política Ambiental, Ministerio de Ambiente de la provincia de Buenos Aires, La Plata, Argentina (e-mail: leissvazqueza@ambiente.gba.gob.ar); **ANA MARÍA DOMÍNGUEZ**, Sudoeste Comunicación Ambiental, Necochea, Argentina and Jardín Botánico Bahía Blanca, Bahía Blanca, Argentina (e-mail: anamdf100@gmail.com).

OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS (Eastern Glass Lizard). **NEONATE SIZE and ESTIMATED HATCHING DATES.** *Ophisaurus ventralis* is considered common in the southeastern United States, ranging from southeastern Virginia to eastern Louisiana, including the entire Florida peninsula (Powell et al. 2016. Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts. pp. 256–257), yet there is surprisingly little information on neonates. In North Carolina, Palmer and Braswell (1995. Reptiles of North Carolina, pp. 106, 294. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina) recorded SVL (range: 48–65 mm, mean = 58.6 mm) and total length (range: 135–193 mm, mean = 169.5 mm) from 35 neonates hatched from eggs collected from natural nests, or that females oviposited in captivity, from 18 different locations. Hatching occurred from mid-August to early September, but since the eggs were reared under captive conditions, time of hatching in the wild may vary. In Florida, Witz and Wilson (1993. Florida Field Nat. 21:36–37) recorded data from 5 eggs oviposited by a single female on 6 June that hatched 47–48 days later in mid-July with SVLs ranging from 48–53 mm (mean = 50 mm), tail length from 75–91 mm (mean = 84 mm), total length a mean of 133 mm, and mass from 0.65–0.94 g (mean = 0.82 g). Here I present additional data on neonate size and time of hatching for wild *O. ventralis* from a site in northeast Florida.

From 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1990, the herpetofaunal community at Breezeway Pond, a 0.16 ha temporary depression marsh located in a shallow 1.3-ha basin on the Ordway-Swisher Biological Station (29.6944°N, 81.9601°W; WGS 84; 27 m elev.), was sampled using a pitfall-bucket trapping protocol. The pond basin is located in xeric sandhill uplands near the ecotone between a Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak-Wiregrass community and a xeric oak hammock. The distance from the drift fence to the nearest forested plant association was generally 20 m. Pitfalls were checked between 0700 and 0900 h, depending on season, corresponding to ca. 1 h after sunrise, 5 days per week (Dodd and Cade 1998. Biodivers. and Conserv. 12:331–339). During this study, we opportunistically captured multiple neonate *O. ventralis* in conjunction with the study of the pond's amphibian community. Captured lizards were examined in the field and we recorded SVL (mm, using a clear plastic ruler) and mass (to 0.1 g) using a Pesola spring scale; lizards were not individually marked.

We captured a total of 32 neonate *O. ventralis* over the 5-yr study representing first report of neonate sizes annually at a single site based on continuous monitoring of wild *O. ventralis*. Dates of capture and measurements are as follows: 1986: 27 June–15 August (N = 15; 60–72 mm SVL, 122–185 mm total length, 1.5–2.3 g); 1987: 22 July–3 September (N = 12; 64–76 mm SVL, 126–160 mm total length, 1.7–2.3 g); 1988: 11 and 17 August (N = 2; 61 and 67 mm SVL, 122 and 137 mm total length, 1.6 and 1.9 g); 1989: 20 September (N = 1; 65 mm SVL); 1990: 9 and 31 July (N = 2; 57 and 65 mm SVL, 78 and 124 mm total length, 1.3 and 1.6 g). Individuals <75 mm SVL had perceptible umbilical scars and no individuals between 76 and 120 mm SVL were captured during