Trimorphodon biscutatus is a mostly terrestrial, nocturnal, active forager known to predate snakes, mammals, and diurnal lizards including *Ctenosaura* (Scott and Norman 1984. Cat. Amer. Amph. Rept. 353.1–353.3). In Costa Rica, *T. biscutatus* is one of the main predators of *C. similis* (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). A juvenile *C. pectinata* (30 cm SVL; 46 cm tail length; 405 g) predated by a *T. biscutatus* (150 cm SVL; 25 cm tail length; 1183 g, representing 34.2% of body mass of the snake) proved fatal within 20 minutes of ingestion (Ramírez-Bautista 1992. Herpetol. Rev. 23[3]:82) despite the *C. pectinata* being relatively smaller in size than the *C. oaxacana* predation instances we present here. These observations represent the first reports of *C. oaxacana* being predated by *T. biscutatus* and establish that adults are susceptible to predation by relatively small snakes while in refugia. Our observations also add to the understanding of relative meal size in *T. biscutatus*.

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***LIOLAEMUS TENUIS TENUIS* (Slender Jewel Lizard). NOCTURNAL ACTIVITY.** The highly speciose genus *Liolaemus* is widespread in southern South America but only a few species have been described as human commensals in the way that they survive, proliferate, and colonize urban or suburban areas (Vidal and Labra 2008 [eds.], Herpetología de Chile. Science Verlag Ed., Santiago, Chile. 600 pp.). Despite a remarkable diversity of ecological and biological traits, all species are diurnal. This note documents a case of nocturnal activity in *Liolaemus tenuis tenuis*, a small lizard with a wide distribution in central Chile, but in Argentina is only found in a small area covered with Andean-Patagonian forest, in Neuquén Province (Christie and Sage 2002. Cuad. Herpetol. 16:80–82). The present observation occurred after 2200 h on a wall facing northeast on the main building hallway of Hosteria Piedra Pintada (39.1177°S, 71.0967°W, WGS 84; 1046 m elev.) at Provincial Road 11 (km marker 50), on the southern coast of Pulmari Lake, Alumine Department, Neuquén Province. On 24 January 2013, several lizards (4–5) were observed around an illuminated electric wall lantern, situated ~ 2.50 m above ground and surrounded by branches of an ornamental rose vine. Apparently, they were feeding on insects but when we approached to less than 5 m all but one adult female ran away in different directions. This individual was photographed with a digital camera (Fig. 1) and remained in the same position for ~ 2 minutes until she started moving around the lantern and between vegetation to finally disappear from our view after two or three minutes. Three other smaller individuals were later observed moving near the lamp over the next 15–20 minutes but vine foliage density obscured clear spotting and accurate identification. Our observation occurred on an unusually warm night (> 20°C) and after a hot day that probably warmed the building walls allowing lizards to maintain nocturnal activity. This observation is apparently the first report of nocturnal activity in *L. tenuis tenuis* and probably for the entire genus. Other species of *Liolaemus* may remain active for a brief period after nightfall via thigmothermy on warm substrates but this has only observed in desert species (e.g., *L. darwinii*, *L. olongasta*, *L. koslowskyi*) in the Monte biogeographic region but never in colder regions such as the Andean Patagonian forest.

FIG. 1. A) Adult female of *Liolaemus tenuis tenuis*. B) Lantern and wall where nocturnal activity was observed, white arrow marks exact place were female was photographed.

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***MENETIA GREYII* (Grey's Skink). DIET.** Despite widespread insectivory there are remarkably few records of the species identity of insect dietary items of any Australian lizard species, and little is known of the biology of the minute terrestrial lygosomine skinks of the genus *Menetia*. On 29 October 1990, 1400 h, MP detected a mature adult (SVL 32 mm) *Menetia greyii* Gray, 1845, with complete original tail eating an adult (total length ca. 25 mm) damselfly, *Austrolestes io* (Selys, 1862) (Odonata: Zygoptera: Lestidae), on brick pavers in the brick wall-enclosed backyard (ca. 7 × 3 m) of Unit 1/12 Hannibal Street, Palmyra, metropolitan Perth, Western Australia, Australia (32.038056°S, 115.780278°E, WGS 84; 20 m elev.). When first observed, the *M. greyii* had already swallowed most of the *A. io*, head-first and including all four wings, and it was only detected by ca. 3 mm of the abdomen protruding from the mouth. The *M. greyii* eventually regurgitated the *A. io* after 5–6 minutes, perhaps because of perceived threat due to close proximity and movements of the photographer and disturbance from the camera flash, but more likely due to the *A. io* being too long for the *M. greyii* to swallow completely, as it spent 2–3 minutes attempting to swallow the rest of the abdomen even after we had stopped taking photos. Neither subject was retained. Observations were made on a sunny mid-spring day with no cloud cover or perceptible wind; temperature was not recorded. The *M. greyii* was one of 4–5 adults resident in the yard, which was void of vegetation except for two exotic succulents 20–30 cm high situated at the base of a wall; small populations of two arboreal species, the larger skink *Cryptoblepharus buchanani* and the gecko *Christinus marmoratus*, were present on brick walls of the building by day and night, respectively.

Austrolestes io would therefore appear to be just beyond the upper size-limit of single prey items for adult *Menetia greyii*, although whether there were other prey items in the gut that may