

lizard endemic to the northern Peruvian Andes (Kizirian et al. 2008. Zootaxa. 1700:53–62). The natural history of this species is poorly known and there is no published information regarding its diet. However, species of the related genus *Proctoporus* are known to feed on arthropods—mostly beetles, ants, and spiders (Doan 2008. J. Herpetol. 42:16–21).

While clearing and staining three specimens of *P. ventrimaculatus* for a taxonomic review, a hatchling (SVL = 22.93 mm) of *P. ventrimaculatus* was found in the stomach of an adult male conspecific (SVL = 65.2 mm), collected on 18 September 2006 at Puente Hierba Buena (6.981131°S, 78.379764°W), Province of Celendín, Cajamarca Region, Perú. The stomach contents of the other two specimens included one mite, coleopterans (three adults and two larvae), and one amblypygid. This is the first record of cannibalism in the Gymnophthalmidae, as well as the first prey items reported for the diet of *P. ventrimaculatus*.

The male specimen of *Petracola ventrimaculatus* is deposited in the herpetological collection of the Museo de la Universidad San Marcos, Lima, Perú (MUSM 26233). We thank C. Torres for allowing access to the collection of the MUSM.

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PHYMATURUS EXTRILIDUS. PREDATION. On 28 November 2011 at 1710 h, we observed a female Red-backed Hawk (*Buteo polyosoma*) presenting an adult *Phymaturus extrilidus* to a nest of two approximately 1.5-week-old chicks above a canyon known as Aguada de Pinchagua at the Multiple Use Nature Reserve Don Carmelo, Ullum Department, San Juan Province, Argentina (30.977504°S, 69.083017°W, 3122 m elev.). The hawk had removed the head of the lizard prior to arriving at the nest to feed it to the chicks (Fig. 1). Although Red-backed Hawks are known to eat lizards (Jiménez 1995. Hornero 14:1–9), this is the first record of one eating this species and the first record of a confirmed predator for *P. extrilidus* (Lobo et al. 2012. Copeia 2012:12–22). R. E. Espinoza confirmed the identity of the lizard.

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FIG. 1. Female *Buteo polyosoma* feeding an adult *Phymaturus extrilidus* to two nestlings.

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PHYMATURUS SPECTABILIS. PREDATION. *Phymaturus spectabilis* is a medium-sized liolaemid lizard endemic to northwestern Patagonia, found in rocky outcrops near Ingeniero Jacobacci, Departamento 25 de Mayo, southwestern Río Negro Province, Argentina. Predation data are absent for this species, but it has been reported to share its habitat with potential reptile predators such as the colubrid snakes *Philodryas patagoniensis* and *P. trilineata*, and the viperid *Rhinocerocephis ammodotyoides* (Scolaro et al. 2008. Zootaxa 1786:48–70). Here I report an observation of predation of *P. spectabilis* by a Lesser Grison (*Galictis cuja*).

On 7 December 2011 during a field trip to Paraje Yuquiche, Río Negro Province, northwestern Patagonia, Argentina (41.434050°S, 69.751983°W, datum WGS84; elev. 942 m), I observed a Lesser Grison moving below a shrub (*Stillingia patagonica*) at the bottom of a rocky outcrop, where I had earlier observed three individuals of *Liolaemus elongatus* basking. When I approached to get a closer view I realized that the grison was holding a dead *Phymaturus spectabilis* in its mouth. As soon as it saw me, the grison released the dead lizard from its mouth and retreated. The dead lizard was identified as a juvenile female (69.1 mm SVL). The head of the lizard had been completely crushed, indicating that the grison had captured the lizard by this part of its body. It has been reported previously that Lesser Grisons in Patagonia prey secondarily on reptiles (Diuk-Wasser and Cassini 1998. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 33:3–6), however, this is the first case of predation on *Phymaturus* lizards.

Erika Kubisch verified the identifications and the *P. spectabilis* (PH229) was deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Centro Regional Universitario Bariloche (CRUB), San Carlos de Bariloche, Río Negro.

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PHYSIGNATHUS LESUEURII (Australian Water Dragon). MUTILATION BY RAVENS. During spring and summer 2005 I observed two instances of Australian Ravens (*Corvus coronoides*) removing parts of the tail from adult Australian Water Dragons (*Physignathus lesueurii*) at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, Australia (35.27894°S, 149.11048°E). In the first instance, a raven approached and landed on a pavement cement path approximately 2 m from an adult male dragon (size of the lizard was nearly 1 m in total length). The dragon showed little response other than obvious visual contact. The raven then clasped the dragon's tail (about 10–15 cm from the tip) with its bill and dragged the dragon by the tail in different directions. This occurred for nearly one minute, the dragon running in place as it was being pulled. The raven then ran in circles around the dragon, still holding the tail, with the lizard spinning in one spot and still running in place. After another 30 seconds of this behavior part of the tail snapped off, and the raven flew away with it. A second similar event involved an adult female dragon and possibly the same raven about two weeks later. The raven was first observed already clasping the tail of the dragon, again about 10–15 cm from the tip, on the same path as the first event. This time the raven shook the tail vigorously, breaking off the tip within 20 sec