

TABLE 1. Stomach contents of 3 *Ctenosaura macrolopha* from Chihuahua, México.

Prey Type	Prey Items N = (%)	Volume cm <sup>3</sup> (%)	Number of Stomachs
Hymenoptera (ants)	28 (58.3)	0.31 (27.2)	3
Isoptera	19 (39.6)	0.76 (66.7)	3
Seed	1 (2.1)	0.07 (6.1)	1

All three animals contained identifiable stomach contents (Table 1). Numerically, ants were the most important prey, but volumetrically termites were most important, although both groups were found in all three stomachs. Presence of a seed in the smallest of the three individuals suggests that *C. macrolopha* may consume fruit. Based on the maximum size of *C. macrolopha* observed near the collection locality (female = 106 mm SVL, male = 120 mm SVL), these individuals likely represent small adults; hence, insectivory might be expected if these animals, like smaller *Ctenosaura* that eat more insects (e.g., Durtsche 2000, *op. cit.*), are still in their interval of rapid growth.

Two of the *C. macrolopha* were females that contained enlarged ovarian follicles. An 87.4 mm SVL animal had 10 enlarged follicles; the other (88.9 mm SVL) had nine enlarged follicles. We are unaware of other reports of clutch size in *C. macrolopha*. However, the clutch sizes we observed for *C. macrolopha* are larger than those reported for *C. defensor* (2–3 eggs; Köhler, *op. cit.*) but similar to the maximum clutch sizes reported for *C. hemilopha* (Goldberg and Beaman 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36: 317–318).

Specimens are deposited in the Herpetological Collections of the Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO) (JLE9386, 9389, 9392). Collection was conducted under a permit issued to JAL by the Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS) de la Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

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**DIPLOLAEMUS BIBRONI** (NCN). **MOUTH INJURY.** Lizard mouth injuries resulting from foraging activities in the wild are unreported in herpetological literature from South America. In fact, we were unable to find any citation in our survey of the literature related to any wild lizard population. Most external injuries reported for lizards are associated with predation attempts by other animals or result from encounters with conspecifics. Here, we provide the first report of injury resulting from foraging activities in a leiosaurine lizard from central Patagonia, Argentina.

On 25 February 2006, we encountered an adult male *Diplolaemus bibroni* (90.5 mm SVL) basking on an accumulation of small volcanic rocks along Provincial Road 26, 52.3 km W of

its intersection with Provincial Road 25, southwest of Pampa de Los Guanacos, Departamento de Sarmiento, Chubut (45°16'43.9"S, 68°43'03.3"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 486 m). After observing its behavior for 10 min, we caught the lizard and held in captivity for 4 weeks. The lizard had an insect thorax jammed in his left lower jaw. Although the insect thorax was fairly large (5 mm long), occupying a significant area of the lizard's mouth (25.7 mm head length), the lizard did not seem to have any obvious limitations in prey capture, mobility or signs of distress, and we did not observe it trying to remove the thorax. The appearance of the wounded area suggested that it was an older injury. Insect part was identified as thorax of a tenebrionid beetle (Family Tenebrionidae, Subfamily Pimeliinae, Tribe Nycteliini, *Nyctella* sp.).

The lizard (LJAMM 3999) was deposited in collection Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando (LJAMM) now housed in Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT-CONICET), Puerto Madryn, Argentina.

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**KENTROPYX LAGARTIJA** (NCN). **DIET.** Diet of few species of *Kentropyx* has been studied. *Kentropyx striatus* (Vitt and de Carvalho 1992. *Can. J. Zool.* 70:1995–2006), *K. pelviceps* and *K. altamazonica* (Vitt et al. 2000. *Oecologia.* 122:410–420) have all been reported to be insectivorous, but the diet of *K. lagartija* is unstudied. Hence, here we report an observation of predation by a young *K. lagartija* on a *Mabuya* (skink).

On 17 December 2002, we collected a young male *K. lagartija* (4.5 cm SVL) in the Parque Nacional Copo, 3.7 km SE of Puesto Maján (25°51'43.0"S, 62°11'10.1"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 160 m), Santiago del Estero, Argentina. It was found in an open grassy area inside the Chaco Forest. Dissection of this animal revealed a *Mabuya frenata* neonate (2.6 cm SVL) in the stomach.

The *K. lagartija* (MCN 1201) and the *M. frenata* neonate (MCN 1202) were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Salta (MCN).

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**LEIOSAURUS BELLI** (NCN). **PREDATION.** The natural history of *Leiosaurus belli*, a lizard inhabiting the austral Monte and northern Patagonian steppes, is poorly known. In particular, its predators are unreported (Cei 1986. *Reptiles del Centro, Centro Oeste y Sur de la Argentina.* Monographia IV, Torino, Italy. 527 pp.). Here, we provide the first observation of predation on *L. belli*. On 1 January 1986, A. Gosztonyi obtained a sample of fresh pellets and prey remains from a Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)