SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Publisher of **Journal of Herpetology, Facsimile Reprints in Herpetology, Herpetological Review, Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles, Herpetological Circulars, Contributions to Herpetology, *and* Herpetological Conservation**

Dear Author,

Attached please find a gratis pdf file of your article/note published in *Herpetological Review*. You are receiving this pdf at no charge as a benefit of SSAR membership, and it is for your personal use only (see copyright notice below).

Sincerely,

SSAR Publications Office

the food niche breadth of *H. brasilianus* (0.437) reveals moderate diet specialization, and despite the small number of prey types, food resource exploitation is relatively equitable. In addition, these findings are correlated with behavioral characteristics of *H. brasilianus,* such as its nocturnal habits and arboreal lifestyle, with only sporadic activity at ground level.

The *H. brasilianus* specimens (CCA 007, 013, 018, 022, 025, 028, 029, 033, 055, 057 and 058) were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Caatinga Fauna Museum at CEMAFAUNA-CAATINGA (Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga). We thank the CEMAFAUNA-CAATINGA for logistical support and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) for issuing the collection license (n° 29558-1).

VANÚZIA GONÇALVES MENEZES, NAYLLA MAYANA DOS SANTOS, ROSEMARY DA SILVA BEZERRA, Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco – UNIVASF, Campus Ciências Agrárias, CEP 56300-990, Petrolina, Brazil; **MELISSA GOGLIATH** and **LEONARDO BARROS RIBEIRO,** Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga (CEMAFAUNA-CAATINGA), Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco – UNIVASF, Campus Ciências Agrárias, Rodovia BR 407, km 12, Lote 543, s/n° – C1, CEP 56300-990, Petrolina, Brazil (e-mail: leonardo.ribeiro@univasf.edu.br).

***LEPIDODACTYLUS LUGUBRIS* (Mourning Gecko). REPRODUCTION.** *Lepidodactylus lugubris* occurs in most parts of Oceania and has been introduced into parts of Asia and North, Central and South America (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer Science. 563 pp.). It is an all-female parthenogenetic species that originated due to hybridization (Yamashiro et al. 2000. Zool. Sci. 17:1013–1020). However, males, which are generally considered to be the consequences of crosses between *L. lugubris* females and males of congeneric bisexual species, are occasionally found (Röll et al. 2008. Zoology 111:385–400) and have been reported from Hawaii and the Ryukyu Archipelago (Brown and Murphy-Walker 1996. Herpetol. J. 6:69–73; Yamashiro and Ota 1998. Jpn. J. Herpetol. 17:152–155). The purpose of this note is to report a second phenotypic male *L. lugubris* from Hawaii, USA.

One male *L. lugubris* (SVL = 48 mm), collected 12–15 August 1998, at Hilo, district of South Hilo, Hawaii, Hawaii USA, and deposited in the herpetology collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, USA as LACM 145408, was examined. The testes were removed, embedded in paraffin, sections were cut at 5µm and mounted on glass slides, and stained with hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain.

The testes of our male *L. lugubris* contained seminiferous tubules of normal morphology (Fig. 1), and contained mainly Sertoli cells, spermatogonia, primary spermatocytes, spermatids and clusters of abnormal sperm, which lacked tails (Fig. 2). Because the spermatozoa lacked tails, we conclude this male was infertile. The histology was similar to that of a phenotypic male *L. lugubris* reported by Röll et al., *op.cit.* The prevalence of male phenotypes in our *L. lugubris* sample from Hilo, Hawaii was 1/20 (5%). This is the second record of a phenotypic male *L. lugubris* from Hilo, Hawaii. In another examination, one of seven (14%) *L. lugubris* collected in May 1986 was also a phenotypic male (Brown and Murphy-Walker op. cit.). Currently, no other *Lepidodactylus* species is known to occur in Hawaii, so these findings tend to suggest that sterile males do occur at very low prevalences in wild populations of *L. lugubris* from Hawaii. Histology slides were deposited in LACM.

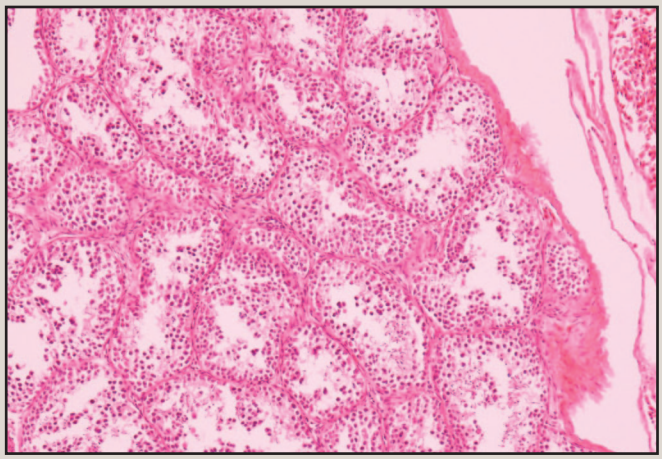

FIG. 1. Seminiferous tubules of the male *Lepidodactylus lugubris* (LACM 145408) described herein. 100x.

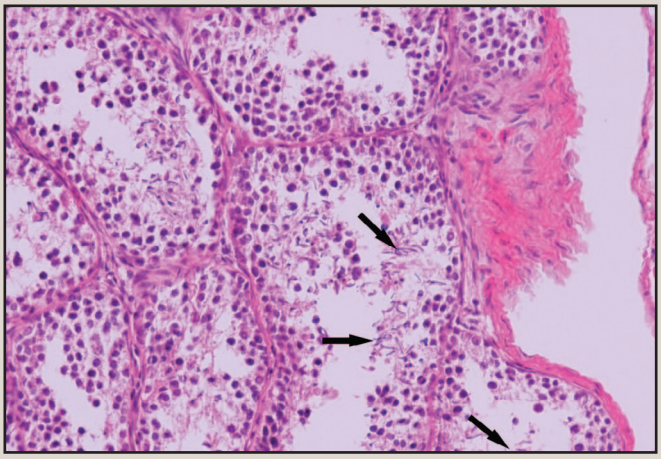

FIG. 2. Seminiferous tubules of the male *Lepidodactylus lugubris* (LACM 145408) described herein. Note the clusters of sperm (arrows) 200x.

We thank G. Pauly (LACM) for permission to examine *L. lugubris*.

GERRUT NORVAL, Applied Behavioural Ecology & Ecosystem Research Unit, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of South Africa, Private Bag X6, Florida, 1710, Republic of South Africa (e-mail: gnorval@gmail.com); **STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG,** Whittier College, Department of Biology, PO Box 634, Whittier, California 90608, USA (e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu); **CHUN-LIANG TUNG,** Chiayi Christian Hospital, Department of Pathology, No. 539 Chung Hsiao Road, Chiayi City, 600, Taiwan, R.O.C. (e-mail: cych02112@gmail.com).

***LIOLAEMUS KOSLOWSKYI*. SCOLIOSIS AND KYPHOSIS.** Scoliosis and kyphosis have been recorded in captive lizards (Otero Llende and Bengoa Rodríguez 2001. Res. VII Cong. Anual Soc. Española Med. Veterinaria 1:24–30), but infrequently reported in wild populations of lizards (Chavez-Cisneros and Lazcano 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 42:140; Frutos et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:468–469; Mitchell and Georgel 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:183–184; Norval et al. 2010, Herpetol. Rev. 41:224–225). Here we provide the first report of scoliosis and kyphosis in *Liolaemus koslowskyi*, a small liolaemid lizard of western Argentina.

On 10 February 2012, we caught an adult female *Liolaemus koslowskyi* (42 mm SVL) on the roadside of Ruta Nacional 40, Cuesta de Miranda, 3.5 km W Bordo Atravesado, near Los

FIG. 1. Adult female *Liolaemus koslowskyi* showing multiple kyphosis and scoliosis.

FIG. 2. X-ray images of adult female *Liolaemus koslowskyi*, lateral (left) and dorsal (right) views.

Tambillos, 2 km NE El Siciliano, Departamento Felipe Varela, La Rioja Province (34.41500°S, 68.80727°W, WGS84; 1664 m elev.). She exhibited two vertical curvatures on the spine (kyphosis), one behind the head in the pectoral girdle and one over the pelvic girdle. In addition, the tail had nine alternating lateral curves (scoliosis) (Figs. 1, 2). This lizard appeared to experience no obvious limitations in mobility. Apparently, these malformations do not appear to decrease the probability of survival of the lizard (Frutos et al., *op. cit.*). To our knowledge, this is the first reported occurrence of these conditions in *Liolaemus koslowskyi* in natural conditions. Voucher specimen (LJAMM 14800) was deposited in the herpetological collection LJAMM-CNP of the Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT-CONICET), Puerto Madryn, Argentina.

LUCIANO JAVIER AVILA (e-mail: avila@cenpat.edu.ar), **CINTIA DEBORA MEDINA** (e-mail: medina@cenpat.edu.ar), and **MARIANA MORANDO** (e-mail: morando@cenpat.edu.ar), CENPAT-CONICET, Boulevard Almirante Brown 2915, U9120ACD, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina.

***OPHIODES STRIATUS* (Glass-lizard). MINIMUM BODY MASS FOR NEONATES.** *Ophiodes striatus* is an anguid lizard with a cylindrical and elongate body, lacking front limbs, but expressing vestigial hind limbs and is viviparous (Cunha 1961. Bol. Mus. Para. Emilio. Goeldi. Cienc. Nat. 39:1–189). This species is widely distributed, occurring from the montane areas of southeastern and central Brazil, the Cerrado biome and altitude camps in the Atlantic Forest and Araucaria Forest (Barbosa et al. 1991. Rev. Bras. Biol 51:285–287).

On 3 December 2011 an adult female *O. striatus* (CRLZ 000329; body mass = 15.50 g; snout–vent length [SVL] = 18.35 cm; total length [TL] = 29.98 cm) was collected from the Reserva Biológica Unilavras Boqueirão (RBUB) (21.34638°S, 44.99083°W, 1250 m elev.; datum WGS84) in riparian forest associated with phytophysiognomies of Cerrado. The specimen was placed in a terrarium with sandy soil, water, rocks, and natural vegetation obtained at the collection site. Two days later on 5 December 2011, this female gave birth to four young, for which body mass, SVL, and TL were measured. They were then euthanized and fixed in 10% formalin and preserved in 70% alcohol, labeled and deposited in CRLZ. Mean body size of offspring was obtained (body mass = 0.64 ± 0.05 g; SVL = 5.43 cm ± 0.09; TL = 12.80 cm ± 0.20). Prior to this report, morphometric data and body mass of *O. striatus* neonates have not been described. Only data regarding young still within the uterus of females necropsied have been provided until now (Barbosa et al., *op. cit.*; Barros e Teixeira 2007. Bol. Mus. Mello Leitão 22:11–23; Leitão 1973. Iheringia 42:34–39). This study is the first report of minimum body mass for neonates of *Ophiodes striatus*.

This work was licensed by IBAMA (Process n° 14740-1).

ISRAEL TADEU TRINDADE (e-mail: israelbiodj@gmail.com), **GLENDA FERNANDA MORTON** and **IARA ALVES NOVELLI** (e-mail: iaranovelli27@gmail.com), Núcleo de Pesquisa em Ciências Biológicas (http://www.npcbio.org/pt), Centro Universitário de Lavras, Rua Padre José Poggel, 506, Centenário, CEP37200-000, Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

***OPHIODES STRIATUS* (Striped Worm Lizard). BIFURCATED TAIL.** Many morphological malformations have been reported on duplication (i.e., bifurcation; trifurcation) of the regenerated portion of the tail in lizards capable of caudal autotomy (see Chan et al. 1984. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of National Science, pp. 41–50; Chandra and Mukherjee 1980. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 77:343; Gogliath et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:129; Kumbar and Ghadage 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:94; Mata-Silva et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:352–353). Generally this duplication is caused by regeneration failure of the tail rather than congenital malformations (Lynn 1950. Herpetologica. 6:81–84).

FIG. 1. Photograph showing a female *Ophiodes striatus* and bifurcated tail. Note the different design pattern of the regenerated tails in relation to the body.