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Another interesting aspect of this behavior is that lizards usually aggregated to the otter latrines. Aggregation of adult female iguanas has been described during the reproductive period where they exhibited a communal nesting strategy, which is often described as an antipredator tactic (Mora 1989. Herpetologica 45:293–298). Group behavior of hatchlings has also been reported as an antipredator strategy (Green et al. 1978. J. Herpetol. 12:169–176).

The importance of coprophagy in the dietary supplementation of *Iguana iguana* is difficult to evaluate. However, this behavior can certainly be precarious for the lizards. While on the ground, the arboreal iguanas are more susceptible to predators and coprophagy facilitates the transmission of parasites from the otters to the iguanas.

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***LAMPROLEPIS SMARAGDINA PHILIPPINICA* (Emerald Green Tree Skink). COLOR VARIATION.** *Lamprolepis smaragdina* is a widespread skink distributed throughout the Philippine Islands, eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the islands of the West Pacific. This arboreal species is recognized to have a high degree of body color variation between populations (Mertens 1929. Zoologischer Anzeiger 84:209–220). One of three recognized subspecies, *L. s. philippinica* is endemic to the Philippine islands (Brown and Alcala 1980. Philippine Lizards of the Family Scincidae. Silliman University Press, Dumaguete City. 264 pp.; Mertens, *op. cit.*). Populations of *L. s. philippinica* range in color from green anteriorly and brown posteriorly, to mottled brown and black on a green ground color (Brown and Alcala, *op. cit.*). Outside of the Philippines, populations displaying a completely bright green body are known from the southern peninsulas of Sulawesi, Palau, the Solomon Islands, and the Marshall Islands (Buden 2007. Pacific Science, 61:415–428; Mertens, *op. cit.*). Here we report on the first records of green populations of Philippine *Lamprolepis*, discovered on the small, isolated islands of Caluya, in the west-central Philippines, and Siquijor, in the south-central Philippines.

In 1997, R. Brown and J. McGuire collected 12 specimens of a population of *L. s. philippinica* possessing bright green bodies with black rhomboid blotches on Siquijor Island in the south-central Philippines. Individuals were collected on 9 September 1997, on the trunks and small branches of trees, in two localities on Siquijor Island, Siquijor Province, Philippines (9.2°N, 123.5°E): (11 individuals) Barangay Kang-Adiang, Municipality of Siquijor; (one individual) Barangay Caitic, Municipality of La Arena. The specimens are deposited at the Texas Natural History Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 56434–65).

During recent fieldwork in the central Philippine islands, CDS collected five all green, adult *L. s. philippinica* (Fig. 1). The specimens were observed on 15 November 2004, in a mangrove swamp at sea level, on small branches of trees over water, in Barangay Tinogboc, Municipality of Caluya, Antique Province, Caluya Island, Philippines (11.93003°N, 121.54723°E, datum: WGS 84; elev. 0 m). The specimens are deposited at the herpetological collections of the Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (males: KU 302835–37; females: KU 302838, 302839).

FIG. 1 An adult female *Lamprolepis smaragdina philippinica* (KU 302839; total length = 232 mm; 14.0 g) from Caluya Island, Philippines.

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***LIOLAEMUS GOETSCHI*. PREDATION.** *Liolaemus goetschi* is an oviparous and insectivorous, medium-sized lizard (max. SVL = 73 mm) inhabiting the arid landscape of Monte Desert in northern Patagonia, Argentina. Its geographic distribution ranges through a narrow strip in northwestern Rio Negro Province along the boundary with Neuquén Province (Nori et al. 2010. Check List 6:3–4). To our knowledge, no studies are available on the biology of this species, including its natural predators. Here we report an observation of *Philodryas psammophidea* predation on *L. goetschi*. *Philodryas psammophidea* is an uncommon snake, with a large geographic distribution within Monte and Chacoan environments of Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina.

At 1930 h on 5 December 2010 during a collecting trip through northern Rio Negro Province we observed an adult female *L. goetschi* (SVL = 72.9 mm) basking in an open area between bushes outside National Road 151, 50 km S Catriel, General Roca Department (38.283861°S, 67.996278°W, WGS 84; 551 m elev.). As we approached, the lizard ran to seek refuge below branches of a *Larrea nitida* bush. When it reached the proximity

of the bush, a *Philodryas* (female; SVL 600 mm, TL 738 mm) appeared between the branches and chased the lizard for 3–4 m. It grabbed the lizard by its left forelimb and coiled around the lizard's body. We immediately grabbed the snake and forced it to release the lizard; it continued its grasp to the left forelimb with its mouth. After a minute of handling, the snake finally released the lizard. The *Liolaemus* was motionless after being released from the snake's grasp and did not appear to be alive. Two fang puncture wounds were evident in its leg and it likely died from envenomation. The specimens of *L. goetschi* (LJAMM-CNP 13731) and *Philodryas psammophidea* (LJAMM-CNP 13732) were deposited in the herpetological collection Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando of the Centro Nacional Patagónico – CONICET, Puerto Madryn, Argentina.

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***LIOLAEMUS QUILMES*. ULTRAVIOLET COLORATION**. *Liolaemus quilmes* is a liolaemid lizard from northwestern Argentina. It belongs to a genus of more than 223 species (Lobo et al. 2010. Zootaxa 2549:1–30) distributed throughout most of southern South America. Because *Liolaemus* species go from dull to bright coloration, they offer a model system for studies in visual communication (e.g., Font et al. 2010. Acta Zool. Lilloana 54:11–34; Fox et al. [eds.] 2003. Lizard Social Behavior. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore and London. 456 pp.). Some species of *Liolaemus* present blue-colored spots (e.g., those belonging to the *darwinii* complex of which *L. quilmes* is a member; Etheridge 1993. Bolletino Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino 11:137–199), which in some lizards has been shown to be associated with ultraviolet coloration (UV, corresponding to wavelengths below 400 nm). This coloration and the ability to perceive it has been reported in more than 30 lizard species (Font et al. 2010, *op. cit.*) but it has not been studied in *Liolaemus*. Male *L. quilmes*, and females, to a lesser degree, exhibit blue spots, mostly on the lateral sides of their body (Etheridge 1993, *op. cit.*), which we hypothesized could indicate the presence of UV coloration.

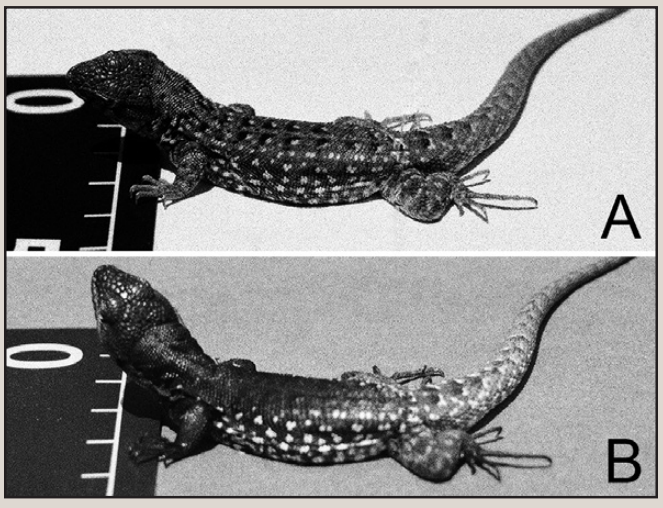

FIG. 1. Male *Liolaemus quilmes*: A) black and white picture taken without a UV filter (light white spots correspond to blue spots when seen by a human); B) black and white picture taken with a UV filter, showing brighter white spots where blue spots were, indicating UV reflectance.

We photographed live specimens of *L. quilmes* (2 males and 1 female) in their habitat, in Los Cardones, Tucumán, using a relatively simple method to confirm presence of UV coloration. Photographs were taken around noon, using natural sunlight. We first took a standard black and white photo with an analog camera (Canon EOS Rebel G), which was then compared to a second photo taken with the same camera and a filter B+W 403. This allowed only wavelenghts between 320 and 385 nm to pass through the filter, blocking the rest of the visible light spectrum.

We found that *L. quilmes* does reflect UV light corresponding to areas with light blue spots, this being the first report for a species in this genus (Fig. 1A, B). We then photographed live specimens of five congeners from Mendoza, Argentina, using the same method. These were *L. darwinii* (1 male), *L. grosseorum* (4 males), and *L. gracilis* (1 female), from El Nihuil, and *L. ruibali* (5 males and 1 female) and *L. bibroni* (1 male and 1 female) from Cruz de Paramillo. All of the individuals that were photographed reflected UV light except for those belonging to *L. gracilis* and *L. bibroni*. The latter two species are light to dark brown in coloration, explaining the lack of UV reflectance, whereas the other three species display blue spots, among other coloration. Our results open the opportunity for comparative research in the genus *Liolaemus* with respect to presence/absence of UV coloration and its communicative role within the behavioral ecology of each species (Fox et al. 2003, *op. cit.*; Font et al. 2010, *op. cit.*).

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***MESASPIS GADOVII* (Gadow's Alligator Lizard). REPRODUCTION.** *Mesaspis gadovii* is known from parts of Guerrero and Oaxaca, Mexico (Flores Villela and Gerez 1994. Biodiversidad y Conservacíon en México: Vertebrados, Vegetacíon y Uso del Suelo. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mexico, D.F., México, 439 pp.). Ramírez-Pinilla et al. (2009. J. Herpetol. 43:409–420) reported a mean litter size of 7.3 ± 1.9 SD, range = 4–12 for 16 females of *M. gadovii* from Guerrero. The smallest reproductively active female (vitellogenic follicles) measured 76 mm SVL (Ramirez-Pinilla, *op. cit.*). The purpose of this note is to report a new minimum litter size and minimum size for female reproduction of *M. gadovii*.

One *M. gadovii* female (SVL = 73 mm) collected on December 1971 in the Sierra Madre del Sur, (17.5000°N, 100.0000°W, WGS 84; elev. ca. 1000 m), Guerrero, Mexico, and deposited in the herpetology collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California as LACM 75504 was examined. A midventral slit was made and the reproductive system was examined. Two embryos were present. A litter size of two is a new minimum litter size, and the SVL of 73 mm is a new minimum body size for female reproductive activity in *M. gadovii*.

I thank Christine Thacker (LACM) for permission to examine *M. gadovii*.

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***OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS* (Eastern Glass Lizard). POSTMORTEM PREDATION.** Although several hawk species have been documented or implicated as predators of glass lizards (genus