perceived the replicas as colored flowers or fruits because snakes were unknown in ctenosaur diet studies and snakes with such coloration could pose a hazard to the lizards (Janzen and Brodie, *op. cit.*). Our observation clearly shows the willingness of a ctenosaur to attack a snake, even though the racer most closely resembled the monotone color pattern that elicited the fewest attacks in the Janzen and Brodie study. More importantly, this behavior may have implications regarding the potential for *C. similis* to impact threatened or endangered species. If this behavior is innate in *C. similis,* juvenile *Drymarchon corais couperi* (Eastern Indigo Snakes), a threatened species (Moler 1992. Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Vol III, Amphibians and Reptiles. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 291 pp.), could be severely impacted. A high-density population of *C. similis*, such as found on Gasparilla Island, could negatively affect snake recruitment through such behavior.

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DIPLOLAEMUS DARWINI (NCN). **SAUROPHAGY**. *Diplolaemus darwini* is a poorly known leiosaurid lizard found in Patagonia south of 44°S latitude. Data on the diet of this species is sketchy, though some authors mention it to be insectivorous (Cei 1986. Reptiles del Centro, Centro-Oeste y Sur de la Argentina, Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino, Monogr. IV:1–527). Here we report an observation of interspecific saurophagy by an adult *D. darwini* on an adult *Liolaemus lineomaculatus*.

On 17 January 2008 during a field trip to Sierra del Bagual (49.40°S, 71.83°W; WGS84; elev. 601 m), Lago Argentino Department, Santa Cruz Province, southern Patagonia, Argentina; we observed an adult female *D. darwini* (92.9 mm SVL, 61.6 mm tail) basking on a rock in shrub-steppe habitat. When we chased it, the lizard ran under a rock where we captured it by hand. A few hours after we had temporarily placed this lizard in a plastic container, it regurgitated the remains of a female *L. lineomaculatus* (26.6 mm long × 12.5 mm wide). We estimated the original size of the *L. lineomaculatus* by comparison with other preserved *L. lineomaculatus* to be ca. 60 mm SVL. We also examined the remaining stomach contents of the *D. darwini* and found it to contain two tenebrionid beetles (*Nyctela* sp.). These two lizard species are synoptic in this area of Patagonian steppe and usually share similar habitats. Saurophagy has not been previously documented in the field for *D. darwini*.

D. R. Perez verified the identifications and the *D. darwini* (LJAMM 9390) and the *L. lineomaculatus* (LJAMM 7292) were deposited in the Herpetological Collection LJAMM (Luciano Javier Avila Mariana Morando) of the Centro Nacional Patagónico (CENPAT), Puerto Madryn, Chubut.

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GAMBELIA COPEI (Cope's Leopard Lizard). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Gambelia copei,* a near-endemic to Baja California, ranges from extreme southern San Diego County, California, south to the northern Cape Region, Baja California Sur, Mexico (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.). To our knowledge, no reports of helminths exist for this species. The purpose of this note is to document the nematode *Thubunaea iguanae* from *G. copei*.

One *G. copei* female (108 mm SVL) collected in 1949 and deposited in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles County, California, USA (LACM 4005, vic. Cerro Elefante, Vizcaino Desert, 27.2966°N, 114.3750°W, WGS84; elev. 335 m) was examined for helminths. The body cavity was opened and the coelomic cavity and visceral organs were examined. One nematode was found. It was cleared in a drop of glycerol on a glass slide, cover-slipped and identified as an adult female *T. iguanae* and deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection, Beltsville, Maryland as USNPC 101071.

Thubunaea iguanae is widely distributed among lizards from the southwestern United States and Mexico and has been reported from crotaphytids, gekkonids, phrynosomatids, teiids, and xantusiids (Telford 1965. Jpn. J. Exp. Med. 35:111–114) as well as colubrid snakes (Goldberg and Bursey 2001. Bull. South. California Acad. Sci. 100:109–116). It is in the family Physalopteridae, which utilize insect intermediate hosts (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission, 2nd ed. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, UK, 650 pp.). *Gambelia copei* is a new host record for *T iguanae*.

We thank Christine Thacker (LACM) for permission to examine *G. copei*.

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GLAPHYROMORPHUS NIGRICAUDUS (NCN). **PREY PIRACY.** Prey piracy, the opportunistic theft of prey from another predator or another indirect source, is known for a broad range of diurnal reptilian taxa. In this note I report on an incidence of prey piracy in the skink *Glaphyromorphus nigricaudus*.

Glaphyromorphus nigricaudus is a secretive species restricted to tropical northeast Queensland, Australia. Like most of its genus, it prefers shaded moist habitats and is reported to be nocturnal-