

Little has been reported on the diet of *L. psammodromus*, though it has been assumed to resemble that of other members of the genus in the Bahamian Archipelago. Other *Leiocephalus* species have been reported to feed on hymenopterans, lepidopteran larvae, coleopterans, blattarians, a substantial amount of plant matter such as fruits and buds, as well as demonstrate heterospecific saurophagy (Schoener et al. 1982. *Oecologia* 53:160–169) and cannibalism (Jenssen et al. 1989. *Anim. Behav.* 38:1054–1061), but conspecific necrophagy was previously unreported in this genus. *Leiocephalus* are known to have highly opportunistic food habits (Schoener et al., *op. cit.*), and recently deceased conspecifics may provide an easily accessible source of protein for young adults of this species.

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**LEIOSAURUS BELLI** (NCN). **PREDATION.** Birds are often reported to prey on lizards (e.g., Pérez and Avila. 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:451–452; Terres 1991. *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds*. Wing Books, New York, New York, USA. 1109 pp.; Trejo et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:145), but such predation events typically occur rapidly so that the field observation of the event is rarely recorded. Hence, we report an observation of White-throated Cacholote (*Pseudoseisura gutturalis*) preying on *Leiosaurus belli* from southeast Argentina.

Observations were made near Puerto Madryn, Biedma Department, Chubut province (42.34°S, 64.09°W, WGS84; elev. 20 m) using 8 × 30 binoculars. At ca. 1315 h on 23 October 2007, CHFP observed an adult male *P. gutturalis* arriving at the nest carrying remains of the hind leg of *L. belli* in its bill. Within 5 min, both members of the pair brought the remainder of the tail. Both birds hesitated briefly before entering the nest to feed the nestlings, presumably due to the presence of the observer close to the nest (less than 3 m). This allowed identification of the lizard and photography. Based on photographs of the leg, the size of the *L. belli* was estimated to be ca. 85 mm SVL. The nest contained four nestlings about 8 days old weighing 31–46 g.

*Leiosaurus belli* is a moderate-sized (<100 mm SVL) diurnal and relatively aggressive lizard inhabiting shrubby areas in Monte and Patagonian steppe of the Mendoza, Neuquén, La Pampa, Río Negro and Chubut provinces, Argentina (Ceí 1986. *Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino, Monographie* 4:1–528). The only a report of its bird predators is based on remains found in pellets (Udrizar Sauthier et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:78–79). The White-thoated Cacholote is an active diurnal bird weighing 63–79 g, endemic to the Monte and Patagonia steppes in Argentina (Remsen 2003. *In del Hoyo et al. [eds.], Handbook of the Birds of the World*, vol 8, pp. 162–357. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain). To date, small vertebrates were not known to be part of the diet of the White-throated Cacholote or any other member of the genus *Pseudoseisura*, which are regarded as predators primarily on invertebrates (Remsen, *op. cit.*).

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**LIOLAEMUS ROTHII** (NCN). **CANNIBALISM.** *Liolaemus rothii* is a stout, medium-sized liolaemid lizard found in northern Patagonia (Neuquén, Río Negro, and Chubut provinces) in steppe or steppe-Monte ecotone habitats on rocky substrates. Though some authors mention it to be insectivorous, dietary data are scarce (Ceí 1986. *Reptiles del Centro, Centro-Oeste y Sur de la Argentina*, Monogr. IV, Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino, Italy. 527 pp.). Here, we report an observation of intraspecific saurophagy in *L. rothii*.

Around 1100 h on 20 February 2008, during an ecological study of this species at a location 20 km N of Gan Gan (42.4071°S, 68.2634°W; datum: WGS84; elev. 1071 m), Departamento Telsen, Chubut, Argentina, we observed and filmed (for 3 min) an adult (81 mm SVL) male *L. rothii* eating a conspecific juvenile. When first observed, the adult was swallowing the juvenile. Only the hindlimbs and tail of the juvenile were visible, but enough features could be observed for accurate identification.

In the genus *Liolaemus*, cannibalism has been only reported for *L. darwini* (Ripoll and Acosta 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:459). The causes of this behavior in liolaemid lizards merit investigation.

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**OPHIODES FRAGILIS** (Cobra-de-Vidro). **CANNIBALISM.** *Ophiodes fragilis*, a medium-sized anguid (228 mm max SVL) distributed in southern and southeastern Brazil and northeastern Argentina (Misiones Province), inhabits forested areas (Borges-Martins 1998. Unpubl. Ph.D. dissertation. Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. 239 pp.). Though anguids are generally recognized as carnivorous and are known to feed on insects, small mammals, other lizards, and molluscs (Smith 1946. *Handbook of Lizards*. Comstock Publ. Associates, Ithaca, New York. 557 pp.; Pough et al. 2001. *Herpetology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. 612 pp.; Pianka and Vitt 2003. *Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 333 pp.), little is known about the diet of *O. fragilis*. The only existing dietary study recorded only small arthropods (Marques and Sazima 2004. *In Marques and Duleba [eds.], Estação Ecológica Juréia-Itatins: Ambiente Físico, Flora e Fauna*, pp.