

**PHYLLODACTYLUS TUBERCULOSUS** (Yellow-bellied Gecko). **DIET.** Knowledge of *Phyllodactylus tuberculatus* ecology and natural history is sparse. In particular, we have been unable to locate previous reports on its diet. However, reports on the diet of other *Phyllodactylus* from Peru and Iraq suggest that these geckos eat arthropods, especially insects (Weber 1960, Copeia 1960:153–154; Huey 1979, Oecologia 38:249–259). Hence, we provide preliminary data on *P. tuberculatus* diet from Chihuahua, México.

Our observations are based on the stomach contents of 9 *P. tuberculatus* collected from 12–16 July 2000 and from 21–23 July 2003 from two localities: the vicinity of Chínipas (N = 3; 27°22'48.0"N, 108°32'41.1"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 469 m) and the vicinity of Batopilas (N = 6; 27°1'34.1"N, 107°45'44.5"W; elev. 435 m; see Lemos-Espinal et al. 2001, Bull Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 36:201–208; Lemos-Espinal et al. 2004, Bull Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 39:164–168). Of nine individuals, seven contained identifiable stomach contents (Table 1); two had empty stomachs. Numerically, caterpillars were the most important prey, but volumetrically both orthopterans and caterpillars were important. These data agree with other reports of diet in *Phyllodactylus* (Weber, *op. cit.*; Huey, *op. cit.*).

Specimens are deposited in the Herpetological Collections of the Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO) (JLE5917, 5943–5947, 11845–11846, 11869). 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.

TABLE 1. Stomach contents of 7 *Phyllodactylus tuberculatus* from Chihuahua, México.

Prey Type	Prey Items		Volume		Number of Stomachs
	N =	(%)	mm <sup>3</sup>	(%)	
Araneae	1	(10)	42.2	(2.4)	1
Coleoptera (larva)	2	(20)	194.6	(11.3)	2
Lepidoptera (larva)	4	(40)	743.5	(43.1)	2
Orthoptera	2	(20)	628.4	(36.4)	2
Unknown insect	1	(10)	117.3	(6.8)	1

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**PLESTIODON BREVIROSTRIS** (Short-nosed Skink). **REPRODUCTION.** *Plestiodon brevirostris*, variable and broadly distributed in Mexico, occurs in high montane pine and pine-oak-dominated terrains. Few data exist on its natural history. Axtell (1960, Copeia 1960:19–26) reported that four females collected in San

Antonio de Las Alazanas on 6–7 July had three embryos each. Goldberg (2002, Herpetol. Rev. 33:134) reported that of four females recaptured in June, one had two well-developed embryos and three appeared to have already given birth. Goldberg also collected two neonates in June: a 23 mm SVL animal on 19 June, and a 21 mm SVL individual on 27 June. However, he did not indicate the locality of origin of either the female or the neonates. Hence, we provide reproductive data on *P. brevirostris* from different points across its geographic range.

Each of the three females gave birth in captivity shortly after the date of collection. The first (MZFC 18774; 62 mm SVL, 50.4 mm tail [partly regenerated], 4.74 g) was collected in Pablillo, Nuevo León (24°34'53.0"N, 99°57'56.2"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 2330 m), in a forest dominated by *Pinus teocote* and *Quercus* spp. on 1 July 2005. On 13 July, this female gave birth to three live offspring, and the next day a fourth. After parturition, the female weighed 2.74 g. The SVL, tail length, and mass (mean ± SE) of the four neonates were 26.25 ± 0.12 mm, 25.25 ± 0.12 mm, 0.303 ± 0.01 g, respectively. The second female (MZFC 18779; 65 mm SVL, 37 mm tail [partly regenerated], post-parturition mass = 3.24 g) was collected ca. 14 miles E of San Antonio de las Alazanas, Coahuila, near of type locality of *P. b. pineus* (25°13'1.2"N, 100°23'17.9"W, elev. 2919 m) in forest dominated by *Pinus cembroides* on the same date as the previous female. On 14 July, this female gave birth to four neonates (mean ± SE: 26.87 ± 0.34 mm SVL, 24.75 ± 0.13 tail, 0.291 ± 0.005 g). The third female (MZFC 19135, 59 mm SVL, 132.2 mm tail, post-parturition mass = 3.5 g) was collected in Los Lirios, Coahuila (25°22'32.5"N, 100°30'38.9"W; elev. 2429 m) in a *Pinus cembroides*-*Cupressus* sp. forest on 2 July 2005. This female birthed two neonates (25.0 ± 0.12 mm SVL; 25.0 ± 0.15 mm tail) on 10 July 2005.

We also collected four neonate-sized lizards. Two (MZFC 18767–18768, both 25.0 mm SVL, 25.0 mm tail) near Marmolejo, Tamaulipas in the Sierra de San Carlos (24°37'19.8"N, 99°01'55.0"W; elev. 596 m) in a *Pinus pseudostrubus*-*Quercus canbyi* forest on 30 June 2005 at the type locality of *P. b. dicei*. The other two lizards were collected in Pablillo (MZFC 18770, 25.0 mm SVL, 25.0 mm tail), and in Los Lirios (MZFC 18783, 26.5 mm SVL, 27.5 mm tail) on 1 and 2 July of 2005, respectively. Locality data are as indicated previously. Our data suggest that both *P. b. dicei* and *P. b. pineus* give birth from late June to mid-July.

We also collected one presumptively neonate-sized lizard on 15 March 2006. This lizard (MZFC 19134, 27.0 mm SVL; 14 mm tail [broken]) was collected 4.8 km N of Mitla, Oaxaca, near the type locality of *P. b. brevirostris* (16°59'03.1"N, 96°20'05.3"W; elev. 2453 m). Assuming neonates at this latitude are birthed at a similar size, this suggests that the southern populations of *P. brevirostris* (i.e., *P. b. brevirostris*) are born about three months before offspring from populations in northeast Mexico (i.e., *P. b. dicei* and *P. b. pineus*).

The specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of Museo de Zoología de la Facultad de Ciencias, in the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

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**PLESTIODON FASCIATUS** (Five-lined Skink). **PREY.** At 1519 h on 11 June 2006, a mature male Five-lined Skink (67.2 mm SVL, 7.15 g) was observed stalking prey in the Clemson University Experimental Forest near the Issaqueena Dam (34°44'08.8"N, 82°51'46.1"W, datum: WGS 84; elev. 191 m) in South Carolina. The skink seized the potential prey item, pinned it to the ground and I captured it by hand within 5 sec of it seizing the item. The prey was identified as a Carolina Scorpion, *Vaejovis carolinianus* (0.37 g, 4.33 mm carapace length). The scorpion was held in the lizard's mouth by the cephalothorax with one pedipalp in the mouth and one extending from the right side. The scorpion was motionless and made no effort to sting or pinch. This method of seizing and holding scorpions, a potentially dangerous prey item, differs from that used by the Spotted Whiptail, *Cnemidophorus gularis* (O'Connell and Formanowicz 1998, J. Herpetol. 32:75–79), which repeatedly bit, shook, and released the bark scorpion, *Centruroides vittatus*, in laboratory studies. Arachnids have been reported to comprise a large percentage of the diet of some populations of *P. fasciatus* (Fitch 1954, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8:1–156). However, to our knowledge, this represents the first published record of predation on a scorpion by *P. fasciatus*.

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**PODARCIS SICULA CAMPESTRIS** (Italian Wall Lizard). **PREDATION.** Few accounts have mentioned predation on the wall lizards introduced to Long Island, New York. Long Island lacks native lizards and hence may lack predators that typically take them. Gossweiler (1975, Copeia 1975:584–585) suggested that cats, dogs, sea gulls, and “one snake” might prey on the introduced Long Island lizards; Burke and Ner (2005, Northeast Nat. 12:349–360) listed Northern Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and American Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) as potential predators. To date, the only predators documented to prey upon *P. sicula campestris* are non-native house cats (Burke and Ner, *op. cit.*), and spiders (species not identified) and mantids (probably *Tenodera aridifolia*) on hatchling lizards (Burke and Deichsel, *in press*, Herpetol. Conserv.).

I observed a single predation event while studying a population of *P. sicula campestris* at the Carle Place train station in Carle Place, New York (40°44'56"N, 73°36'19"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 30 m). The station, dominated by low growing exotic shrubs (e.g., *Artemisia vulgaris*) and herbaceous annuals and perennials (e.g., *Centaurea* sp.), lacks substantial shade. On 12 June 2006 at 1155 h, a *Corvus brachyrhynchos* was seen with an adult *P. sicula campestris* in its beak sitting on a pile of railroad ties ca. 2 m from the tracks. The capture was not witnessed. The crow was first observed holding the lizard by the torso in its beak, then dropped the

lizard at its feet and picked at it several times with the lizard in its beak as a passenger. Until the crow flew off, the lizard was still alive, implying capture by the head or torso and not by the tail. The lizard autotomized its tail when grabbed.

I also observed a predation attempt by a *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*. *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* at the Carle Place train station and caught a lizard during morning hours in close proximity to the lizard. In open clearings close to nearby vegetation, on 12 June 2006 at 1112 h, a *T. s. sirtalis* (ca. 65 cm SVL) moved through low growing vegetation behind a lizard. An adult female *P. sicula campestris* was in a relaxed position (front limbs extended backward) in a nearby clearing ca. 1 m from the patch of vegetation concealing the snake. The snake slowly entered the clearing within 1 m of the lizard before the lizard was quickly retreated to a nearby patch of vegetation. The snake chased the lizard into the vegetation and rapidly ascended an *A. vulgaris* plant. A predation attempt, the snake moved deeper into the vegetation and was not seen again. The *P. sicula campestris* resumed basking on the vegetation.

No documented reports of Eastern Garter Snakes introduced wall lizards exist. Moreover, reports of *s. sirtalis* preying on any lizard are rare (Carpenter 1952, Nat. 46:385–390; Carpenter 1952, Eco. 1952:100). Hence, despite my observation of attempted predation, *s. sirtalis* might not be expected to be a predator of introduced lizards on Long Island.

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**SCELOPORUS CYANOGENYS** (Spotted Whiptail). **PREDATION.** There are few reports of predation on *Sceloporus cyanogenys*. Current reports of reproduction (Kennedy 1960, Southwestern Nat. 65:101) and behavior (Greenberg 1977, J. Herpetol. 11:101) and distribution (Wiens and Reeder 1997, J. Herpetol. 31:101), and mite infestations (García-díaz 1997, Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 40:52–53). R. (2006, Herpetol. Rev. 37:227) added the *Pantherophis emoryi* to its predator list. *Trimorphodon tau tau* to that predator list.

At 2300 h on 6 May 2006 (air temperature 23°C) during a vertebrate inventory in the municipalities of Cerralvo in the Sierra Picachos at a point near the border of the state of Nuevo Leon, México (25°55'20"N, 99°55'20"W, elev. 435 m), we observed an adult male *Sceloporus cyanogenys* (SVL, 134 mm tail, 46.4 g) being consumed by a *Pantherophis emoryi* (880 mm TL, 180.8 g including prey). The lizard was on a human-built brick structure (2 m high) and was feeding on an unidentified vine. When first observed, the lizard was in a relaxed position. The feeding sequence took ca. 10 min. The lizard consists of a submontane matorral with species such as *glandulosa* and *Hellieta parvifolia*. The lizard was examined following examination.