

on the male dewlap are white, occasionally with a pink or tan hue, and their melanophore density varies.

Anoles of the genus *Norops* are capable of considerable color change, but gorgetal scale coloration is generally not variable (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 934 pp.). Darkening of the gorgetal scales in *N. heteropholidotus* may play a thermoregulatory role since these anoles inhabit high elevation (> 1800 m) cloud forest zones. During the period of field work at Cerro las Nubes, the minimum temperature would drop to 7°C at night, and the lizards would become active when the daytime temperature exceeded ~18°C. Other Central American highland lizards are known to display metachrosis, possibly as a way to help absorb solar radiation (Robinson 1983. *In* Janzen [ed.], *Costa Rican Natural History*, pp. 421–422. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois).

Specimens of *N. heteropholidotus* were collected under permits from the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, San Salvador, El Salvador (MARN-DGPN-AIMA-8-01 and MARN-DGPN-AIMA-01-2002) and are deposited in the herpetology collection of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History.

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PANTODACTYLUS SCHREIBERSI (NCN). **HABITAT AND DIET.** *Pantodactylus schreibersi* is a small (to 2 cm total length), common gymnophthalmid lizard widespread in southeastern South America. It inhabits a wide range of habitats from montane scrublands and rocky hillsides to grasslands of the pampas, trashpiles, and gardens (Achaval and Olmos 1997. *Anfibios y Reptiles del Uruguay*. Facultad de Ciencias, Montevideo, Uruguay. 128 pp.; Cei 1993. *Reptiles del Noroeste, Nordeste y Este de la Argentina*. Mus. Reg. Scien. Natur. Torino, Monogr. XIV, Turin, Italy. 949 pp.). Despite this broad pattern of habitat use, association with water, as occurs in some microteids (e.g., *Neusticurus*; Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.), is unknown. Hence, we provide a preliminary report of *P. schreibersi* use of semi-aquatic habitat.

Our observations took place near midday on 21 July 2001, while using a 3.5 m x 1.2 m drag seine as a bag to lift floating mats of camalotes (water hyacinths, *Eichhornia crassipes*) out of the Paraguay River near Fuerte Olimpo, Departamento Alto Paraguay, Paraguay (21°02'30"S, 57°53'10"W; elev. 75 m). During this effort, we were surprised to capture two female *P. schreibersi*, one from each of two different floating mats. When each individual was briefly placed in water to observe their behavior, both swam with ease using a snake-like undulating motion, which suggests that they were not in this semi-aquatic habitat simply by accident.

Stomach contents of these animals reinforced the notion of semi-

aquatic habitat use. The stomach of one specimen (32.5 mm SVL) contained an orthopteran nymph (Gryllidae), a homopteran (Fulgoridae), a moth (Lepidoptera), and a nematode parasite. The other lizard (41.9 mm SVL) contained 4 spiders (Araneae), an empty spider egg case, and plant material. Similar prey were common in our camalote seine-hauls. Fifty-six percent of prey in 8 *P. schreibersi* from Brazil were similar (Milstead 1961. *Copeia* 1961:493–495), including a corresponding preponderance of arachnids.

Specimens (MNHP 10008–09) and stomach contents are deposited in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay. We thank Ignacio Avila for help collecting, Bolivar Garcete for identification of the stomach contents, and Norman Scott for his advice.

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UMA EXSUL (Fringe-toed Sand Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Uma exsul* is endemic to the sand dune systems in Viesca, 70 km SE Torreón (State of Coahuila), Mexico. Its biology and status have been moderately well studied (Gadsden et al. 2002. *Bol. Soc. Herpetol. Mex.* 9:51–66), and *Gambelia wislizenii* is the only lizard species in this dune system that was considered a predator. Here, we add the teid *Cnemidophorus tigris marmoratus* to the list of predators on *U. exsul*.

At 1530 h on 24 July 2002, during a survey of the sand dune system, we encountered an adult (180 mm SVL) male *C. t. marmoratus* chasing a young-of-the-year (32 mm SVL) *U. exsul*. We observed the *C. t. marmoratus* pursuing the *Uma* up a dune 1.8 m high in a chase that lasted < 30 seconds. The young *Uma* was caught by the neck, ingested head first, and swallowed with undulatory movements of the body; the entire process lasted about 3 minutes.

At 1200 h on 25 July 2002, we saw another adult *C. t. marmoratus* chasing a young-of-the-year *U. exsul*, but this time the *Uma* managed to scape. Predation on hatchling lizards, including their own young, has been reported for some *Cnemidophorus* (Berrian and Banta 1979. *Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc.* 15:61; Etheridge and Wit 1982. *Herpetol. Rev.* 13:19; Galina et al. 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:237) and failed predation on larger individuals (Lichtenstein and Lichtenstein 1987. *Herpetol. Rev.* 18:73) may indicate that opportunities for predation are largely restricted to hatchlings.

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