
At 2343 h on 16 July 2006 during a collecting trip through the municipality of Aldama (state of Tamaulipas), we found a DOR adult female *I. cenchos* (480 mm SVL, 223 mm TL, 19.81 g) as we were road-collecting at 8 km E of Aldama-Barra de Tordo (22.9414194°N, 99.9954°W, datum: NAD27; elev. 141 m). As we were preserving the specimen, we extracted a juvenile *Sceloporus olivaceus* (37 mm SVL, 65 mm TL, 1.94 g) from an expanded loop in the body mid-section. This snake species had been repeatedly found on this road in previous years. The area of Barra del Tordo is undergoing intensive human development, which has greatly increased the number of DOR animals encountered.


The specimens of *S. olivaceus* (UANL 6831) and *I. cenchos* (UANL 6830) were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Research and collecting were conducted under the authority of SEMARNAT scientific research permits OFICIO NÚM/SGPA/DGVS/0080 issued to DL.

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**STENOCERUS CADUCUS** (NCN). **REPRODUCTION.** Data on reproduction in *Stenocerus caducus* are scarce, and little is known about its biology in Paraguay. Cei (1993. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino Monogr. 14:1–949) pointed out that few data exist on its reproductive activity. Clutch size has been reported in related species, such as *S. azureus* (Carreira and Baletta 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:270; Torres-Carvajal 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:172), but the nesting habits of *S. caducus* are unreported. Here, we provide preliminary observations on nesting in *S. caducus*.

At 1640–1700 h on 15 November 2006, we found a female *S. caducus* laying eggs along a forest path at Kangüery Biological Station (27.5126944°S, 55.7852222°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 158 m), inside San Rafael National Park. The female was laying the eggs in a small burrow (3–4 cm depth and 4–5 cm width) made in the earth underground, covered with leaf litter. The shape of the nesting burrow was a simple round hole, and the egg chamber was equal to or slightly small than the opening. Two eggs were deposited with an interval of ca. 10 min between them. The just-laid eggs were pale grey with white longitudinal stripes; after less than 10 sec, the eggs turned completely white, the stripes disappearing. Egg shape also changed, because just-laid eggs were bilaterally symmetrical, becoming ovoid as they dried in contact with air. We could not obtain precise egg measurements because eggs were not removed from the nest, but we estimated that they averaged 23 mm in major axis diameter. The female was 67.2 mm of SVL and 142.0 mm total length. Egg major axis diameter was 34% of the female’s SVL. Measurements were taken once she finished laying eggs, and she was subsequently released at the same place.

While the female laid eggs, she was vulnerable to predator attack; however, she appeared highly cryptic on the leaf litter background. Only her hind limbs and posterior body were inside the small burrow; the rest of the body, including a large portion of the long tail, was exposed. The next day, we re-examined the nest location, and found it covered with soil and leaf litter; we could see no obvious evidence of the nest made the day before.

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