

SCOLOPORUS OLIVACEUS (Texas Spiny Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Sceloporus olivaceus* occurs from the Texas-Oklahoma border into México, extending to southern Tamaulipas, all through Nuevo León, southeastern Coahuila, northeast San Luis Potosí, and a tiny portion of northern Veracruz (Kennedy 1973. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept 143:1–143.4; Smith 1979. Handbook of Lizards of the United States and Canada. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York. 557 pp.; Köhler and Heimes 2002. Stachelleguane. Herpeton, Offenbach, Bundesrepublik, Deutschland. 174 pp.). Several snake predators of *S. olivaceus* are reported, including *Masticophis flagellum*, *Hypsiglena ochrorhyncha texana*, *Crotalus lepidus lepidus*, and *Sistrurus catenatus* (Strecker 1927. Contr. Baylor Univ. Mus. [10]:1–14; Werler 1951. Zoologica 36:37–48; Wright and Wright 1957. Handbook of the Snakes of the United States and Canada. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 564 pp.; Greene and Oliver 1965. Herpetologica 21:225–228), but *Imantodes cenchoa* is not among them. Hence, here we report an observation of *I. cenchoa* predation on *S. olivaceus*.

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. cenchoa* (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.

Imantodes cenchoa, which occurs at low to moderate elevations in Mexico from Chiapas on the Pacific slope to Tamaulipas on the Atlantic slope (Lee 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatan Peninsula. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.), is documented to consume lizards and frogs. Myers (1982. Amer. Mus. Novit. 2738:1–50) reported that anoles make up most of its diet, and Landy et al. (1966. J. Ohio Herpetol. Soc. 5:93–101) found an unidentified *Anolis* sp. and reptile eggs in the stomach of one individual. Specific reports include *Anolis capito* and *A. uniformis* (Stuart 1948. Misc. Publ. Zool. Univ. Michigan [91]:1–31); *A. marianum* (Gutierrez and Arredondo-S. 2005. Herpetol. Review.36:324); and juvenile *Basiliscus vittatus* (Lee, *op. cit.*). However, ours is the first report of *S. olivaceus* as prey.

The specimens of *S. olivaceus* (UANL 6831) and *I. cenchoa* (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/00800 issued to DL.

Submitted by **DAVID LAZCANO**, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Apartado, Postal - 513, San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León, C.P. 66450, México (e-mail: dvlazcano@hotmail.com); **ALAN KARDON**, Reptile/Amphibian/Aquarium Department, San Antonio Zoo, 3903 N. St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: reptiles@sazoo-aq.org); **IAN RECCHIO**, 5333 Zoo Drive, Las Angeles, California 90027, USA (e-mail: Pardoo2@aol.com); and **CHRIS**

RODRIGUEZ, Department of Biology, California State University, Northridge, 18111 Nordhoff Street Northridge, California 91330-8303, USA (e-mail: sleepingbird@aol.com).

STENOCERCUS CADUCUS (NCN). **REPRODUCTION.** Data on reproduction in *Stenocercus 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 smaller 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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Submitted by **PIER CACCIALI**, Asociación Guyra Paraguay, Cnel. Rafale Franco 381, Asunción, Paraguay (e-mail: piercantropus@gmail.com); and **MÓNICA RUMBO**, Sección Etología, Facultad de Ciencias, Iguá 4225, Montevideo, Uruguay (e-mail: mrumbo@yahoo.com).

TROPIDURUS HISPIDUS (NCN). **HATCHLING SIZE.** *Tropidurus hispidus* has a broad distribution from central-eastern and northeastern Brazil to Venezuela (Rodrigues 1987. Arq. Zool. 31:105–230; Rodrigues 1988. In Heyer and Vanzolini [eds.], Proceedings of a Workshop on Neotropical Distribution Patterns, pp.