

**ANOLIS SAGREI** (Cuban Brown Anole). **PREDATION.** Native to Cuba and the Bahamas, *Anolis sagrei* was first observed in the Florida Keys in the 1880s, and by the 1970s had spread across Florida (Meshaka et al. 2004, *The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. Krieger Publishing, Malabar, Florida. 155 pp.). *Anolis sagrei* seems to flourish in disturbed habitats but can inhabit nearly any habitat in Florida (Campbell 2003, *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:173–174). Little is known of the ecology of its introduced populations, but indigenous predators may have a controlling effect. Here we report the first observation of a Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) preying on *A. sagrei*.

At ca. 1400 h on 7 May 2006, we observed an adult *B. lineatus* capture and eat an adult (ca. 14 cm total length) *A. sagrei*. Our observation was made in an old-growth cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) strand on the edge of a small (ca. 10 × 10 m) pool, located near the end of the Big Cypress bend boardwalk (25°56'49"N, 81°28'9"W, datum NAD 83: elev. 2 m) in Fakahatchee Strand State Park. We initially saw the hawk in flight, then it perched ca. 3 m above the ground on a *T. distichum* branch. It remained in this position for ca. 15 min, then flew down to the ground and seized the body of the *A. sagrei* with its talons. The *A. sagrei* was quickly consumed whole and the hawk flew to another perch and preened its talons and flight feathers. From capture to ingestion, the episode took ca. 50 sec.

Prior to this observation, the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) was the only other raptor reported to prey on *A. sagrei* in Florida (Meshaka et al., *op. cit.*). *Buteo lineatus* forages both above and below the canopy, searching for prey from the air or a perch (Stevenson and Anderson 1994, *The Birdlife of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 892 pp.). The wide variety of prey items in the diet of *B. lineatus* indicates that it is not a prey specialist (Stevenson and Anderson, *op. cit.*; Bednarz and Dinsmore 1985, *Can. Field Nat.* 99:262–264). The diet may change seasonally in relation to food availability, but mammals, lizards, and amphibians are the most common categories of prey items delivered to nests (Bednarz and Dinsmore, *op. cit.*). We commonly found *B. lineatus* perched on branches in old-growth cypress strand, a kind of diurnal perch at which individuals are cryptic. In Florida, *A. sagrei* perches in trees and shrubs but is most often found close to, or directly on, the ground (Meshaka et al., *op. cit.*) and will escape by running along the ground, perhaps in part because the primary predator avoidance behavior is avoiding a predator's visual field (Regalado 1998, *Carib. J. Sci.* 34:211–217). The use of uncovered microhabitat by *A. sagrei* increases its likelihood of predation by this Florida raptor.

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**ARTHROSAURA RETICULATA** (Reticulated Creek Lizard). **PREDATION.** The Amazon Fishing Spider (*Ancylometes rufus*, Pisauridae) is an opportunistic predator of small vertebrates (e.g., fishes, frogs, and tadpoles; Azevedo and Smith 2004, *In Borges et al. [eds.], Janelas para Biodiversidade no Parque Nacional do Jaú,*

pp. 135–142. Fundação Vitória Amazônica, Manaus; Menin et al. 2005, *Phyllomedusa* 4:39–47). Here, we present the first report of *A. rufus* preying on the gymnophthalmid lizard *Arthrosaura reticulata*.

The observation occurred at 1430 h on 12 December 2002 at Reserve Adolpho Ducke, in the municipality of Manaus, State of Amazonas, Brazil (02°54'S, 59°53'W, datum: WGS 84: elev. 78 m). We encountered an adult male *A. rufus* (32.9 mm TL) in terra-firme forest, motionless and camouflaged in the leaf-litter, capturing a young male *A. reticulata* (37.8 mm SVL) that passed nearby. The spider secured the body of the lizard with its chelicerae, whereupon the lizard immediately autotomized its tail. While we attempted to collect the spider, it released the lizard. The lizard survived, remaining motionless, for ca. 4 min before succumbing to the effects of the spider's venom. These two species occur in similar habitats near bodies of water (Avila-Pires 1995, *Zool. Verh. Leiden* 299:1–706; Höfer and Brescovit 2000, *Insect Syst. Evol.* 31:323–360), which may facilitate this occasional intraguild predation.

The *A. reticulata* (INPA-H 16058) and the *A. rufus* were deposited in the herpetological and invertebrate collections, respectively, of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia. T. R. Gasnier verified the identity of the *A. rufus*.

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**ASPIDOSCELIS LINEATISSIMUS** (Colima Whiptail Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Aspidoscelis lineatissimus* inhabits Tropical Dry Forest in Pacific Mexico from Nayarit to Guerrero (García and Ceballos 1994, *Fundación Ecológica de Cuixmala-Instituto de Biología UNAM, México*; Smith and Taylor 1950, *Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 199:1–253). The Mexican government regards this species as requiring special protection, a criterion established under the authority of the Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente (NOM-SEMARNAT-059-2001). Several investigators have studied *A. lineatissimus* (Walter 1970, *Herpetologica* 26:359–365; Ramirez-Bautista and Uribe-Peña 1989, *Herpetol. Rev.* 20:70; Ramirez-Bautista 1994, *Manual y Claves Ilustradas de los Anfíbios y Reptiles de la Region de Chamela, Jalisco*. Tesis Doctoral, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Ramirez-Bautista et al. 2000, *Copeia* 2000:712–722), but data on predators are lacking. Hence, we report an observation of *Salvadora mexicana* predation on *A. lineatissimus* from coastal Jalisco, México.

During a herpetofaunal survey on 16 October 2004, we photographed an adult (85 cm SVL) male *S. mexicana* consuming an adult (ca. 16 cm SVL) male *A. lineatissimus* in the municipality of La Huerta, 65 km N of Barra de Navidad (19°31'24.2"N, 105°02'11.7"W, datum: NAD 27: elev. 47 m). The snake was not collected. SG made the observation near the margin of the Chamela River; dominant riparian vegetation included *Crescentia alata*, *Astianthus viminalis*, *Tabebuia chrysantha*, *Coccoloba* sp., *Lonchocarpus* sp., and *Thouinidium decandrum*. Tropical Decidu-