SCELOPORUS 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 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 unidentifed *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. marianrum* (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 Leon. Research and collecting were conducted under the authority of SEMARNAT scientific research permits OFICIO NÚM/SGPA/DGVS/00800 issued to DL.

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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 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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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.

305–315. Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Data are available on clutch size (Vitt 1983. Copeia 1983:131–141), but information on hatchling size is lacking. Here, we provide preliminary data on hatchling size for *T. hispidus*.

At 0820 h on 8 June 2005, CMCAL and TBGC collected 8 eggs of *T. hispidus* at the Parque Estadual das Dunas do Natal (05.8135278°S, 35.1920278°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 72 m), Natal City, Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. Located within Atlantic Forest Domain, the nest site, a small terrestrial cavity (5 cm diameter × 3 cm deep) covered with herbaceous and shrubby vegetation (notably *Anthurium affine*, *Aechmea aquilega*, and *Krameria tomentosa*), was encountered during a transect survey. On 4 April 2007 at 0910 h, EMXF collected one egg (1109 mm^3, 0.68 g) of this species, next to DBEZ - Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia (Department of Botany, Ecology and Zoology) at the Campus of Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte – UFRN (05.8426667°S, 35.2018611°W; elev. 69 m), Natal City. The collection location of this egg was a garden area surrounded by a forest patch. The single egg was found in soil beneath sparse leaf litter (< 1 cm deep). Eggs from each collection date were placed in a terrarium (20 × 12 × 20 cm) in a sand substrate, and maintained at the Laboratório de Herpetologia (Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia/UFRN). We placed the terrarium next to a window protected from direct solar radiation, but we made no efforts to otherwise control light or temperature; incubation occurred under ambient conditions. In Natal City, ambient temperatures during the June–July incubation interval for the first clutch varied from 22.0°C to 30.0°C, whereas ambient temperatures during the brief April incubation of the second single egg varied from 24.0°C to 34.0°C.

On 12 July 2005, about five weeks after the first clutch was found, juveniles began to emerge; on 8 April 2007, four days later the single egg was found, the juvenile emerged. Body measurements were taken immediately upon hatching, and each individual was sexed following euthanization (Table 1). Coefficients of variation (CV) for data among all hatchlings were quite low (< 0.05) except for mass (CV = 0.25). Tail length/body length ratio differed significantly between males (mean = 1.70 ± 0.04 mm; N = 4) and females (mean = 1.59 ± 0.04 mm; N = 5; Mann-Whitney U test: $P = 0.0143$).

Table 1. Data on nine *Tropidurus hispidus* hatched in the Laboratory (Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal City, Brazil). Individuals 1–8 were from one clutch; individual 9 was from a second clutch. Snout–vent length (SVL), tail length (Tail), head length (HL), head width (HW) measurements are in millimeters; mass is in grams.

	Morphological Variables				
Individual	SVL	Tail	HL	HW	Mass
1 (Female)	28.2	45.7	9.4	6.5	0.58
2 (Female)	27.7	43.5	8.8	6.1	0.52
3 (Male)	27.6	48.9	9.4	6.4	0.59
4 (Male)	28.7	48.6	9.6	6.6	0.74
5 (Male)	28.6	48.3	9.2	6.1	0.55
6 (Male)	28.4	47.5	9.2	6.3	0.63
7 (Female)	27.2	43.3	9.0	5.7	0.37
8 (Female)	27.6	45.7	8.8	6.0	0.35
9 (Female)	27.6	42.7	9.3	6.6	0.40
Mean	28.0	46.0	9.2	6.3	0.53
SD	0.53	2.4	0.28	0.30	0.13

Mean body size of nine *T. hispidus* hatchlings is similar to that observed by Vitt (*op. cit.*) for individuals hatched in the laboratory (mean = 27.8 ± 0.45 mm SVL; N = 5), but their average mass is somewhat less than that recorded by Vitt (*op. cit.*; mean = 0.74 ± 0.09 g).

The *T. hispidus* (CHBEZ 1167–1174; 1715) were deposited in the herpetological collection of Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal City. We thank two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments. The Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) supported LBR with a research grant (Process 141993/2006-5).

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VARANUS KOMODOENSIS (Komodo Dragon). **OCCURRENCE.** *Varanus komodoensis* is a large monitor endemic to the Lesser Sunda region of southeastern Indonesia. Over the last 30 years, extant populations of *V. komodoensis* have been recorded from six islands (Auffenberg 1981. The Behavioral Ecology of the Komodo Monitor. Univ. Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 406 pp.), five of which occur within Komodo National Park (KNP). However, a 1998 survey failed to detect any sign of *V. komodoensis* on Padar Island, a small mountainous island (20 km^2) within KNP, suggesting that this population was extirpated (Ciofi and deBoer 2004. Herpetol. J. 14:99–107). In 1969–1970, Auffenberg (*op. cit.*) had estimated that ca. 60 dragons inhabited this hilly and largely savannah-covered island. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this population of *V. komodoensis* had been extirpated by the early 1980s, possibly because of illegal harvesting of the Timor Deer (*Cervus timorensis)*, their preferred prey.

Recently, reports from fishermen plying local waters have suggested the renewed presence of *V. komodoensis* on Padar Island. To confirm these reports, we conducted trapping and visual surveys on Padar Island over five days in December 2004. To assess for *V. komodoensis* presence, direct and indirect methods were used. Direct methods involved the placement of two aluminium box traps (300 cm × 50 cm × 50 cm) baited with ca. 0.5 kg of goat meat. These traps were positioned in the largest forested valley on