



FIG. 1. *Amphisbaena pretrei* after being regurgitated by *Micrurus ibiboboca*

mm body width, 7.3 mm head width) collected at Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (8.0077°S, 34.9446°W; WGS 84), located in the Atlantic Forest, northeastern Brazil regurgitated an adult *A. pretrei* (23.6 mm SVL, 8.5 mm body width) while in captivity. Both the snake and amphisbaenid were preserved and deposited in the herpetological collection of Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (CHP 5510 [*M. ibiboboca*], CHP 5511 [*A. pretrei*]). Information on predation of amphisbaenids is scarce, however, there are records of *M. ibiboboca* feeding on the congener, *A. vermicularis* (Vitt and Vangilder 1983, *op. cit.*; Lisboa and Freire 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:73). Although it is known that *Micrurus* genus usually feed on cylindrical animals with fossorial habits, like caecilians (Viana and Mendes 2015. Herpetol. Notes 8:445–447; Alves et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:722–765) and amphisbaenas (Vitt and Vangilder 1983, *op. cit.*), this is the first record of *A. pretrei* being predated by *Micrurus*.

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**ANOLIS WATTSI (Watts' Anole). NOCTURNAL ACTIVITY.** As a result of urbanization, many diurnal species have been recorded extending activity past sunset into the “night-light niche” provided by anthropogenic light sources (Perry et al. 2008. *In* Mitchell et al. [eds.], *Urban Herpetology: Ecology, Conservation and Management of Amphibians and Reptiles in Urban and Suburban Environments*, pp. 239–256. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Salt Lake City, Utah). Release from natural light regimes may open up novel opportunities for foraging and reproduction, as well as drive new species interactions. For instance, diurnal and nocturnal consumers that would not interact strongly under natural conditions may now compete for arthropod prey that aggregate at artificial lights.

Antigua Island in the Caribbean has two native anoline lizards: Watts' Anole (*Anolis watsi*) and Leach's Anole (*Anolis leachii*), both of which are considered largely diurnal. *Anolis watsi* however is generally more active closer to crepuscular periods compared to *A. leachii*, where activity levels are much lower and distributed relatively constantly throughout the day

(Kolbe et al. 2008. *Copeia* 2008:261–272). Nocturnal activity has been previously recorded for *A. leachii* in Antigua (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 720 pp.), however this behavior has not been documented in *A. watsi*.

At 0336 h on 14 June 2017, we observed a male *A. watsi* (16.5 cm total length) actively foraging on the floor beneath an artificial light source on Long Island, Antigua (17.15624°N, 61.75105°W; WGS 84). Sunrise occurred ca. 2 h later, at 0533 h. Several *A. leachii* individuals were also observed exhibiting nocturnal activity at the same light source, although no other *A. watsi* individuals were observed. Nocturnal Turnip-tailed Geckos (*Thecadactylus rapicauda*) were also present around the light source and could represent an interspecific competitor for both *A. watsi* and *A. leachii*. No agonistic interactions between the three species were observed. This observation represents the first published record of nocturnal activity in *Anolis watsi*.

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**ASPIDOSCELIS LAREDOENSIS (Laredo Striped Whiptail). APPARENT POPULATION DECLINE.** The unisexual, parthenogenetic whiptail lizard *Aspidoscelis laredoensis* occurs primarily near the Rio Grande in southern Texas, USA and adjacent Mexico, and its distribution is contained within the much more extensive distribution of its maternal progenitor, *A. gularis* (Walker 1987a. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 117:319–332; Paulissen and Walker 1998. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Reptil.* 673:1–5). *Aspidoscelis laredoensis* consists of two morphologically distinct clones, designated LAR-A (the form described as *A. laredoensis* by McKinney et al. [1973. *Herpetologica* 29:361–366]) and LAR-B, which likely arose through separate hybridization events between the parental bisexual species *A. gularis* and *A. sexlineatus* (Abuhteba et al. 2001. *Copeia* 2001:262–266). The ranges of LAR-A and LAR-B overlap in parts of Starr and Hidalgo counties, Texas and Tamaulipas, Mexico, and they are syntopic at a number of sites, often also with *A. gularis* (Walker 1987b. *Texas J. Sci.* 39:313–334). Both LAR-A and LAR-B occupy disturbed habitats with sandy or loamy soils including bunchgrass-weed associations, sandy banks along the Rio Grande, and ecotones between thorn scrub, bunchgrass-mesquite, and cultivated land (Walker 1987a,b, *op. cit.*). The most intensively studied site for *A. laredoensis* is Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park (herein, Bentsen), Hidalgo County, Texas, USA (e.g., Paulissen 1999. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 7:41–57; Paulissen 2001. *J. Herpetol.* 35:282–292). During initial surveys at Bentsen from 1984 to 1989, of 83 whiptails captured, 87% (n = 72) were LAR-B and 13% (n = 11) were LAR-A, and no *A. gularis* were found (Walker et al. 1996. *Southwest. Nat.* 41:64–67). Then, from 1992 to 1995 the relative abundance of the two clones of *A. laredoensis* had reversed since the 1980s: 74% (n = 343) of 462 whiptails captured were LAR-A and only 20% (n = 91) were LAR-B, and *A. gularis* was now present in low numbers (6%, n = 28; Walker et al. 1996, *op. cit.*). Paulissen et al. (2001. *Texas J. Sci.* 53:121–138) noted similar trends between the 1980s and sites resurveyed in 2000 from throughout the range of *A. laredoensis*, namely that *A. gularis* had expanded its range into sites previously occupied only by *A. laredoensis*, and that while populations of LAR-A remained stable those of LAR-B had declined.