

**HEMIDACTYLUS FLAVIVIRIDIS (Yellow-bellied Gecko). PREDATION.** Spiders are among the most abundant and diverse predators of small prey in terrestrial ecosystems (Schmitz 2008. *Science* 319:952–954). On 15 August 2019 at 0145 h, we observed a huntsman spider, *Heteropoda venatoria* (ca. 2.2 cm body length), preying on *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* on a wooden door at Duair, in Faridpur, Bangladesh (23.4168°N, 90.06945°E). It was apparent that the spider had been feeding on the dead gecko well before our observation started, and gradually moved its pedipalps along the body of the gecko from neck to tail during the period we observed. Spider predation on reptiles is a generally widespread occurrence, and spiders of the families Lycosidae, Sparassidae, and Theraphosidae are well known to capture small reptiles (Formanowicz et al. 1981. *Herpetologica* 37:125–129; Hemidy et al. 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:66–67; Diniz 2011. *Herpetol. Notes* 4:357–358). This note adds to the growing body of records on this aspect.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Wood Slave). PREDATION.** *Hemidactylus mabouia* was first recorded in Florida, USA in 1990 on Crawl Key, Monroe County (Lawson et al. 1991. *Herpetol. Rev.* 22:11–12). Since then, *H. mabouia* has rapidly spread northward and can now be found throughout urban south and central Florida (Krysko et al. 2003. *Florida Sci.* 66:74–79) and is primarily found in edificarian and arboreal habitats (Krysko and Daniels 2005. *Carib. J. Sci.* 41:28–36). *Anolis carolinensis* is native to Florida, with a distribution spanning west to Texas and north to North Carolina (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.*). Throughout south Florida, both *H. mabouia* and *A. carolinensis* are frequently sympatric, although it is assumed that interactions are limited as *H. mabouia* is generally nocturnal (although has been observed basking during the day; JTS, pers. obs.; Meshaka et al. 2004. *The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 166 pp.*), while *A. carolinensis* is primarily diurnal. In south Florida, *A. carolinensis* has been observed to be primarily an insectivore.

Here, we reported on a predation event of a juvenile *H. mabouia* by an adult male *A. carolinensis*. On 10 August 2018 at 1052 h, we observed a large adult male *A. carolinensis* (ca. 6.5 cm SVL) in the Gifford Arboretum of the University of Miami (25.724°N, 80.280°W; WGS 84; ca. 1 m elev.) on a palm frond ca. 1.25 m off the ground. The *A. carolinensis* was caught using a noose pole, and on retrieving the lizard it was apparent that it was in the process of ingesting a lizard. Regurgitation was induced by gently massaging the throat of the *A. carolinensis*. Upon complete regurgitation the prey item was identified as a juvenile *H. mabouia* (2.1 cm SVL). Predation of *H. mabouia* by *Anolis* lizards has been recorded before (e.g., *A. cristatellus*: Owen and Perry 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:444; *A. equestris*: Thawley et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:183–184). The body of *H. mabouia* showed tearing on the dorsal tissue, presumably as a result of the predation event. To our knowledge this is the first



FIG. 1. Predation of a juvenile *Hemidactylus mabouia* by an adult male *Anolis carolinensis*, observed in the Gifford Arboretum in the University of Miami, Miami, Florida, USA.

recorded observation of *A. carolinensis* preying on *H. mabouia* and expands the reported diet of *A. carolinensis*. The presence of multiple ecologically similar exotic lizards is presumed to pose a negative effect to *A. carolinensis* through interspecific competition, however this observation suggests that the predation of juvenile exotic lizards may also present a valuable prey subsidy.

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**HOMONOTA HORRIDA (South American Marked Gecko). HABITAT.** *Homonota horrida* is distributed in Argentina and Paraguay (Cacciali et al. 2018. *Zoosyst. Evol.* 94:147–161; Talbot 1978. *J. Herpetol.* 12:433–435). It is an endemic species to the Chaco ecoregion. In the Arid Chaco, it is considered a forest specialist, and it is associated with leaf litter and fallen logs (Cruz 1994. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 8:119–125; Pelegrin and Bucher 2010. *J. Arid Environ.* 74:368–372; Pelegrin and Bucher 2012. *J. Arid Environ.* 79:13–19; Pelegrin and Bucher 2015. *J. Nat. Hist.* 49:2693–2708). In the Mountain Chaco, it behaves as a saxicolous species, using rock crevices as refuge (Aun and Martori 1994. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 8:90–96). In the context of the project “Herpetofauna de Salinas Grandes de Córdoba: Conservación, diversidad y adaptaciones al medio salino”, we captured two specimens of *H. horrida* using pitfall traps in a halophytic environment. The first individual, captured on 25 February 2016 near Lucio V. Mansilla (29.7539°S, 64.7815°W; WGS 84; 179 m elev.) was a neonate specimen (29.2 mm SVL, 64.5 mm TL) found ca. 450 m from the forest edge. The second specimen, captured on 2 December 2017 was an adult (60 mm SVL, 122 mm TL) found at a similar distance from the forest edge as the first individual at Las Cañas, near San José de Las Salinas (ca. 40 km from the first record, 30.113°S, 64.7180°W; WGS 84; 180 m elev.). Both sites are located inside Salinas Grandes salt plain, characterized by high concentrations of salt and halophytic vegetation dominated by *Heterostachys Ritteriana* and *Allenrolfea patagonica*. These records represent the first report of *H. horrida* for saline environments throughout its entire area of distribution. The specimen collected in 2016 is deposited in the Laboratorio de Ecología y Conservación de la Herpetofauna of