



FIG. 1. *Ameiva ameiva* preying on an egg of *Tropidurus hispidus* in Parque Estadual de Dois Irmãos, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

The *Ameiva* grasped one egg (1.21 cm long) from the hole, but fled when a *T. hispidus* female approached rapidly and chased the *Ameiva*. The *Tropidurus* then re-buried the eggs. At 1057 h again at 1106 h, the same *A. ameiva* individual (identified due to its unique tail) returned to the nest, excavated it, and removed two more eggs, one at a time, each time moving about 40 cm from the nest with the egg in its mouth (Fig. 1). The *Ameiva* ingested the last two eggs in 46 and 61 s, respectively.

The ingestion of eggs by teiid lizards has been reported in *Salvator merianae* (Gonçalves et al. 2007. Rev. Bras. Zool. 24:1063–1070) and in *A. ameiva*, where traces of unidentified eggs in female's stomach were registered (Silva et al. 2003. Biol. Bull. Mus. Mello Leitão [N. Sér.] 15:5–15). *Ameiva ameiva* also preys upon turtle eggs (Moll and Legler 1971. Bull. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Nat. Hist. Sci. 11:1–12). However, our observations are apparently the first record of *A. ameiva* feeding on lizard eggs.

Saurophagy, in general, has been documented for *A. ameiva*, including on young *Tropidurus torquatus* (Rocha and Vrcibradic 1998. Science and Culture 50:364–368). Although the ingestion of eggs may be related to the competition between the syntopic *A. ameiva* and *T. hispidus*, it is more likely that the eggs of *T. hispidus* provide a high nutrient dietary source that is relatively common.

Images of the events and *T. hispidus* eggs were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil (CHPUFRPE 4412). We thank the management at Parque Estadual de Dois Irmãos for the authorization and license to conduct the research, and Fundação de Amparo a Ciência e Tecnologia do Estado de Pernambuco - FACEPE for the scholarship granted to the first author of this article and also ICMBio for license number 11218-1.

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ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS (Puerto Rican Crested Anole). ABSENT TYMPANUM. *Anolis cristatellus* is native to Puerto Rico and has been introduced to Miami, Florida, USA (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, [Dordrecht, Netherlands], 563 pp.; Krysko et al. 2003.

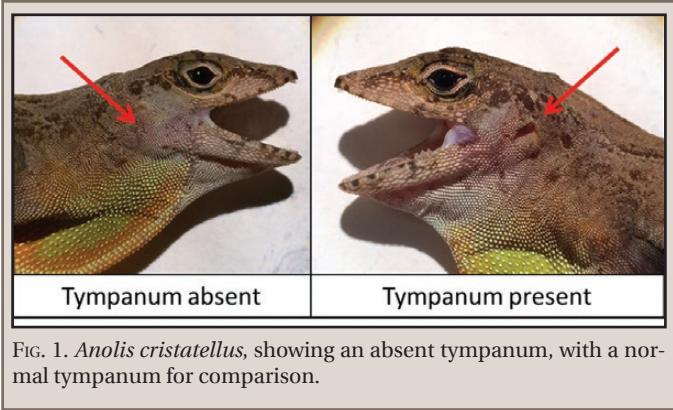


FIG. 1. *Anolis cristatellus*, showing an absent tympanum, with a normal tympanum for comparison.

Florida Sci. 66:74–79). In Miami, there are two independent and spatially distinct populations originating from two different locations in Puerto Rico: Key Biscayne, from San Juan, northwestern Puerto Rico; and South Miami, from Agua Claras/Ceiba, northeastern Puerto Rico (Kolbe et al. 2012. Ecol. Evol. 2:1503–1516). *Anolis* lizards have a visible external tympanum (Losos 2009. Lizards in an Evolutionary Tree: Ecology and Adaptive Radiation of Anoles. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 528 pp.). Audition in *Anolis* lizards is sensitive, with a significant directional capacity (Christensen-Dalgaard and Manley 2008. J. Assoc. Res. Otol. 9:407–416), and hearing ranges are comparable to that of small birds (1000–7000 Hz) (Brittan-Powell et al. 2010. J. Acous. Soc. Am. 128:787–794). Hearing in *Anolis* lizards may be important in predator evasion (Cantwell and Forrest 2013. J. Herpetol. 47:293–298), and therefore damaged or missing auditory structures could reduce survival. Here we report an absent tympanum in *A. cristatellus*.

At 1400 h on 1 November 2015, an adult male *A. cristatellus* was observed at Fairchild Tropical Botanical Gardens, Miami, Florida (25.403°N, 80.163°W, WGS 84; < 1 m elev.), and subsequently captured using a 3-m Cabela telescopic fishing pole with Glide dental floss noose. This lizard is a member of the population of *A. cristatellus* in South Miami originating from Agua Claras/Ceiba, northeastern Puerto Rico. Upon capture, we noted that this lizard was lacking an external tympanum on the right side of its head, such that skin covered the ear opening. Assessment under a laboratory microscope revealed that scalation was faultless and continuous such that skin regeneration following an injury was deemed unlikely. We have not observed this condition in any other *Anolis* lizards at FTBG despite extensive sampling. Moreover, we could not find any published reports noting the complete absence of the tympanum for any species of *Anolis* lizard. Despite at an apparent auditory disadvantage this individual was fully mature and in good condition, suggesting no obvious consequences of this abnormality.

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ANOLIS EQUESTRIS (Cuban Knight Anole). NOVEL PREDATOR-PREY INTERACTION. *Anolis equestris* and *A. cristatellus* are native to Cuba and Puerto Rico respectively, and have both been introduced to South Florida, USA (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, Dordrecht, Netherlands, 563 pp.; Krysko et al. 2003. Florida Sci. 66:74–79). In South Miami, Florida, both species occur sympatrically. *Anolis equestris* is a large species, reaching up