

**PLESTIODON MULTIVIRGATUS (Many-lined Skink). PREDATION.** *Plestiodon multivirgatus* is found from South Dakota southwest through Nebraska into Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, USA (Stebbins 2003. Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York. 514 pp.). Here we report a case of predation on *P. multivirgatus* by a Common Raven (*Corvus corax*). Skink predation by corvids in a wildland-urban interface is documented from Australia (Anderson and Burgin 2008. Landscape Ecol. 23:1039–1047). Similarly, the predation event reported herein occurred in a wildland-urban interface in Los Alamos County, New Mexico, USA. At ca. 1400 h on 16 April 2018, adjacent to a minor roadway near the edge of Pueblo Canyon (35.88564°N, 106.30467°E; WGS 84), 2216 m elev., we observed a *C. corax* sorting through Gambel Oak (*Quercus gambelii*) leaf litter in a small tree stump cavity, about 20 cm in diameter. The *C. corax* hopped away with a small prey item in its beak. It dropped the prey item and flew away when it was disturbed by pedestrians. Upon inspection, the *P. multivirgatus* was ca. 40 mm SVL and the tail was missing. To our knowledge, this is the first report of predation of *P. multivirgatus* by a corvid.

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**PODARCIS MELISELLENSIS (Dalmatian Wall Lizard). TAIL BIFURCATION.** Caudal autotomy is a widespread anti-predator strategy in lizards (Bateman and Fleming 2009. J. Zool. 277:1–14). After tail shedding, lizards typically regenerate their lost tail (Arnold 1984. J. Nat. Hist. 18:127–169). Incomplete autotomy of the tail, however, can stimulate regeneration of an additional tail. As

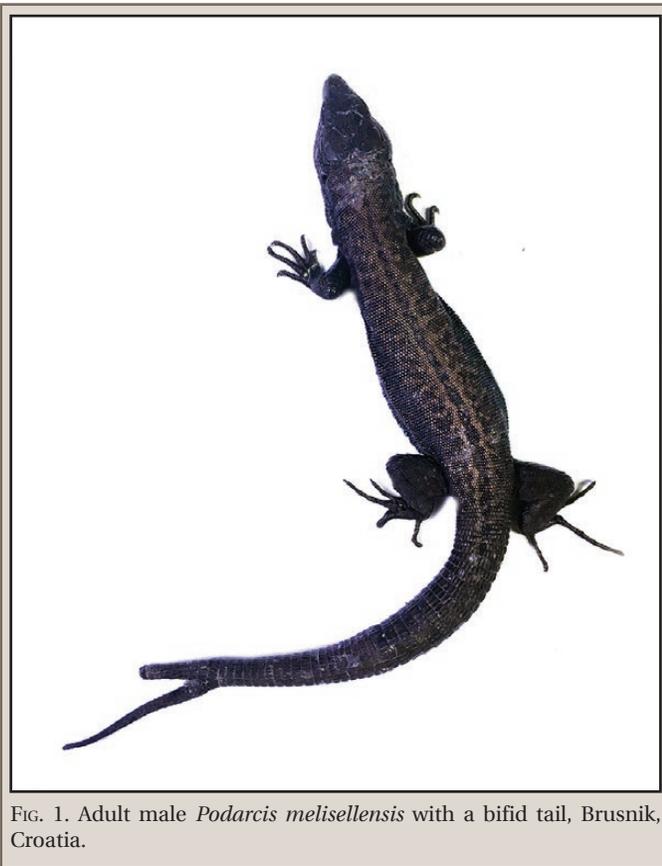


FIG. 1. Adult male *Podarcis melisellensis* with a bifid tail, Brusnik, Croatia.

in most lizard families (Kumbar et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:650; Conzende et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:145–146), two-tailed- or even three-tailed-lizards are not uncommon in lacertids. To illustrate, tail bifurcation has been recorded in *Acanthodactylus boskianus* (Tamar et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:135–136), *Ophisops elegans* (Tamar et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:146), *Podarcis erhardii* (Brock et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:332), *Lacerta agilis*, and *Zootoca vivipara* (Dudek and Ekner-Grzyb 2010. Natura Sloveniae 16:65–66). Here, we record a case of tail bifurcation in the lacertid *Podarcis melisellensis*.

On 21 September 2018, we caught 72 adult *Podarcis melisellensis* on the island of Brusnik (Croatia), a small volcanic island in the Adriatic Sea (43.0065°N 15.8009°E; WGS 84). One of the captured lizards, a male individual (68.68 mm SVL; 7.89 g body mass), had a deeply bifid tail (Fig. 1). Although the basic tail was partly autotomized at the tip, the supernumerary tail was fully intact. The bifurcation part of the tail started 54.05 mm posterior from the cloaca, with the regenerated tail 15.72 mm longer than the original one. We know of no other reported case of tail bifurcation in this lacertid species. Authorization to collect these data (permit no. 517-07-1-1-18-5) was provided by the Croatian Ministry of Nature Protection and Energetics.

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**SCELOPORUS MERRIAMI (Canyon Lizard). PREDATION BY PALLID BAT.** *Sceloporus merriami* occurs in only 12 counties east and west of the Pecos River in the Trans Pecos region of Texas (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 447 pp.) and then southward into north-central Mexico (Olson 1979. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 227:1–2), and is primarily found in rocky canyons and along rock faces within the Chihuahuan Desert (Hibbitts and Hibbitts 2015. Texas Lizards: a Field Guide. University of Texas Press, Austin. 333 pp.). Axtell (1951. Copeia 1951:313) reported that a captive Gray-banded Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis alterna*) consumed *S. merriami*, there is no direct evidence of any natural predators for this species. Herein we document predation of *S. merriami* by the Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*; Vespertilionidae) from the Chihuahuan Desert of Trans-Pecos Texas.

On 16 April 2017, during observations around the unoccupied San Antonio Cabin in the Chinati Mountains State Natural Area (CMSNA), Presidio County, Texas, USA, (29.88624°N, 104.50068°W, WGS 84; ca. 1200 m elev.), a partially consumed *S. merriami* was found in the accumulation of guano and insect wings and hard parts (Fig. 1) below a confirmed night roost of the Pallid Bat. The habitat at CMSNA in the vicinity of San Antonio Cabin is typical Chihuahuan Desert with rocky canyons and numerous loose rocks and boulders (Jones et al. 2011. Mammals of the Chinati Mountains State Natural Area, Texas. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ. [300]:1–29 pp.).

As terrestrial foragers and gleaners, Pallid Bats utilize a foraging strategy that generally involves locating the passive sounds of arthropod prey and then dropping to the ground to search for and capture prey, or by gleaning prey directly from the surfaces of vegetation or rock (Ammerman et al. 2012. Bats of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 305 pp.; Schmidly and Bradley 2016. The Mammals of Texas, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. University of Texas Press, Austin. 694 pp.). It is hypothesized that Pallid Bats do not use echolocation for ground prey acquisition, but rather locate prey by hearing the sounds that are made from prey movements