Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 412 pp.; Himes 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:123–128), several species of birds (Fitch and Bare 1978. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci. 81:1–13; Fogarty and Hetrick 1973. Auk 90:268–280; Moore et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:182), and armadillos and raccoons (Stains 1956. Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 10:1–76; Wirtz 1985. *In* G. G. Montgomery [ed.], The Evolution and Ecology of Armadillos, Sloths, and Vermilinguas, pp. 439–451. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, DC). Predators of *O. compressus* have been suspected but not documented (Moler 2008. *In* J. Jensen et al. [eds.], Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, pp. 283–284. Univ. Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia).

CR found skeletal remains of an adult *O. compressus* (FMNH 153660) in Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) scat collected on 23 November 1997 on the north end of Cumberland Island, Camden County, Georgia (30.9292°N, 81.4097°W; NAD27; elev. 3 m). Following elimination of feral cattle, the area has been in a transitional phase between open savannah-like interdune habitat and a more forested community. Bobcats were the only large, roaming predators on the island at the time. The scat also included remains of a young raccoon and a small, unidentified bird. Preferred prey of Bobcats that occur on the island are Marsh Rabbits (*Sylvilagus palustris*) and Cotton Rats (*Sigmodon hispidus*) (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998. Mammals of the Eastern United States, Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 583 pp.). However, they are also known to kill and eat several species of snakes (e.g., Fritts and Sealander 1978. J. Wildl. Manage. 42:533–539; King et al. 1983. Brimleyana 9:111–122) and at least two species of lizards, *Sceloporus poinsetti* and *Phrynosoma* sp. (Young 1958. The Bobcat of North America, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 193 pp.; Delibes and Hiraldo 1987. Southwest. Nat. 32:457–461). Previous records of Bobcat prey on Cumberland Island include seven species of mammals and one unidentified bird but no reptiles (Baker et al. 2001. Amer. Midl. Nat. 145:80–93). Our observation is the first report of a mammalian predator of *O. compressus* and a third prey lizard species for the bobcat.

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PHYLLODACTYLUS HOMOLEPIDURUS (Sonoran Leaf-toed Gecko). **ENDOPARASITES.** Endoparasitic helminths from *Phyllodactylus homolepidurus,* which is known from western Sonora, México and the Isla San Pedro Nolasco (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California, including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 399 pp.), are unreported. Hence we present the first information on its helminths.

Five *P. homolepidurus* (4 females, 1 male, mean SVL = 60.0 mm ± 4.6 SD, range 54–66 mm) obtained from the herpetological collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California, USA were examined for helminths. Lizards were from Isla San Pedro Nolasco (27.96667°N, 111.38333°W, datum WGS84; elev. 152 m; LACM 25086, collected 1964) or the vicinity of Hermosillo, Sonora, México (29.06667°N, 110.96667°W, datum WGS84; elev. 210 m; LACM 37565, 93784, 93785, collected 1967; 122509, collected 1975). The lizards were opened by a mid-ventral incision and the gastrointestinal tract removed and opened. The esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines and body cavity were searched for endoparasites using a dissecting microscope. One species of Nematoda was found in the large intestines of LACM 25086, 37565, 93785 and 122509 (mean number of helminths = 18.0 ± 15.9 SD, range = 1–36). They were cleared in a drop of glycerol, cover-slipped, studied as wet mounts and identified as *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis*. Voucher nematodes were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland as USNPC (100789). *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis* was initially described as *Pharyngodon oxkutzcabiensis* from the gecko *Thecadactylus rapicaudus* taken in the Yucatan (Chitwood 1938. Publ. Carnegie Inst. Wash. 491:51–66). Skrjabin et al. 1960 (Oxyurata of Animals and Man, Part 1. Israel Program of Scientific Translation, Jerusalem. 526 pp.) relocated it to its current genus. *Spauligodon oxkutzabiensis* has previously been reported in *Phyllodactylus reissii* from Peru (Goldberg and Bursey 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:395), *Sceloporus malachiticus* from Costa Rica (Goldberg and Bursey 1992. J. Helminthol. Soc. Wash. 59:125–126), *Tropidurus guarani* from Paraguay (Goldberg and Bursey 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:203–207) and *Sceloporus formosus, S. grammicus, S. megalepidurus, S. mucronatus* and *S. torquatus* from Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Puebla and Querétaro, México (Goldberg et al. 2003. Southwest. Nat. 48:208–217). *Phyllodactylus homolepidurus* is the third species of gecko reported to harbor *S. oxkutzcabiensis.* Sonora, Mexico is a new locality record.

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PODARCIS HISPANICA **COMPLEX** (North African Wall Lizard). **ARBOREAL BEHAVIOR.** Lacertids of the genus *Podarcis* surround the Mediterranean Basin, where they inhabit a broad range of habitats, including coastal dunes, open grassy areas, human-developed environments, Mediterranean maquís and mountain forests (Arnold 1987. J. Zool. (B) 1:739–782). In these habitats, *Podarcis* utilize diverse microhabitats, such as stony walls and rocky surfaces, ruins, scrub, paths and road sides, bushes and numerous anthropogenic structures (Arnold and Ovenden 2002. A field guide to the reptiles and amphibians of Britain and Europe. Harper-Collins. London, United Kingdom. 272 pp). Members of the *Podarcis hispanica* species complex (hereafter *P. hispanica**), a group whose systematics remains unresolved (Harris and Sá-Sousa.

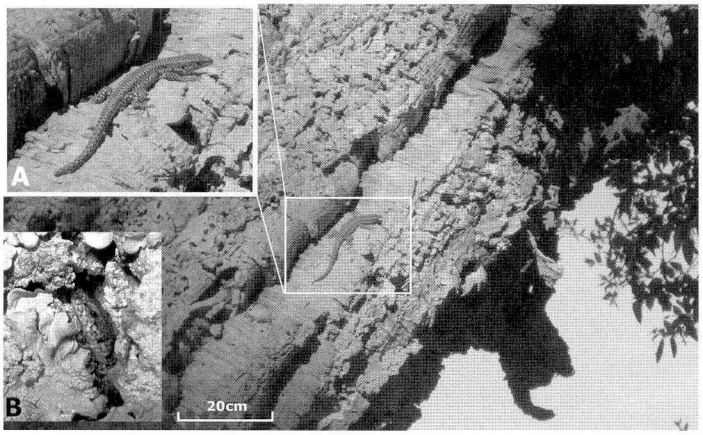

FIG. 1. North African Wall Lizard, *Podarcis hispanica**, A) basking on a Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*), and B) using its surface as a refuge in Cape Negro, Tunisia.

2002. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 23:75–81), have been characterized as principally saxicolous, climbing on rocks, walls, parapets and other anthropogenic structures, at least in the Iberian Peninsula, which represents the center of its geographic distribution (Arnold and Ovenden, *op. cit.*). Hence, here we report on the arboreal habit of *Podarcis hispanica** from Tunisia.

During a field-trip to northern Tunisia in May 2008, we repeatedly observed *P. hispanica** climbing on tree trunks, either spontaneously in order to bask and feed or in response to our presence, presumably to seek refuge (Fig. 1). We recorded this behavior at all sites where we encountered *P. hispanica**, including El Feidja National Park (36.5045°N, 8.3137°E, datum: WGS84), the vicinity of Ain Draham (36.7227°N, 8.6775°E) and Cap Negro (37.0685°N, 9.0465°E). *Podarcis hispanica** used primarily Cork Oaks (*Quercus suber*), but European Chestnuts (*Castanea sativa*) were also used. Both adult males and females displayed this behavior, but we never observed subadults on trees. When adults fled to the trees, the lizards first climbed to roughly one meter in height, then progressively further up if they continued to feel threatened, reaching heights up to 8 m above the ground. When directly approached by one of us, they used complex tree surfaces as refuge, hiding in holes beneath the bark (Fig. 1). Additionally, after releasing two non-resident lizards on a cork oak, we observed agonistic behavior toward these individuals by resident lizards. This implies use of trees that may encompass part of individual territories and refuge sites.

Though scattered observations exist of at least three *Podarcis* utilizing trees (i.e., *P. hispanica*, *P. muralis* and *P. sicula*; Arnold and Ovenden, *op. cit.*), this is the first report of extensive arboreality in the genus. Other members of the *P. hispanica* species complex (*sensu* Harris and Sá-Sousa, *op. cit.*) have been observed to use downed trees as shelter or to climb palm trees in human-developed habitats (pers. obs.). However, use of trees by *P. hispanica** in the Iberian Peninsula has been exclusively mentioned as incidental (Barbadillo et al. 1999. Anfibios y Reptiles de la Península Ibérica, Baleares y Canarias. Editorial GeoPlaneta. Barcelona, Spain. 419 pp.; Pérez-Mellado 1998. *In* Salvador [coord.], Fauna Ibérica, vol. 10, Reptiles, pp. 258–272. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIC. Madrid, Spain) and we have never observed its regular use of trees in the Iberian Peninsula, even though oaks and other large trees are often available. In contrast, we found arboreal behavior frequent in Tunisian *P. hispanica**. This may reflect available habitat within the range of wall lizards in Tunisia, where they are confined to the northwestern part of the country, and correspond to the distribution of dense, humid Mediterranean forests (Kaliontzopoulou et al. Can. J. Zool., *in press*). In such closed habitats, stony and rocky which provide potential terrestrial refuges, are infrequent and terrestrial basking opportunities are very limited. Consequently, lizards may take advantage of the higher branches of big trees in order to find light and thermoregulate, and use the bark of trunks as a refuge. Similar behavior has also been incidentally observed in *P. hispanica** in Algeria (MAC, JCB, pers. obs.), but not in *P. vaucheri* in Morocco, even though long-term studies have been carried out on this recently recognized species (Busack et al. 2005. Amphibia-Reptilia 26: 239–256).

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PRISTIDACTYLUS SCAPULATUS (NCN). **SAUROPHAGY**. *Pristidactylus scapulatus* inhabits the eastern slope of the Andean Cordillera from north of San Juan in San Guillermo Provincial Reserve to Chubut Province (Cei 1986. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino. Monografie IV. Torino, Italia. 527 pp.). Its diet includes scarab (Scarabaeidae), darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae), and fruits of *Lycium chanar* and *Ephedra breana* (Acosta et al. 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:171–172), but saurophagy is unreported. Hence, here we report an observation of interspecific saurophagy by an adult *P. scapulatus* on a juvenile *Phymaturus punae*.

On 5 December 2004 during the course of Project "Estudio de Línea de Base San Guillermo" in the Parque Nacional San Guillermo, Departamento Iglesia, Provincia de San Juan (29.25°S, 69.48°W; datum: WGS84; elev. 3400 m), we collected an adult female *P. scapulatus* (98 mm SVL) by hand. Its stomach contents were examined and found to contain a juvenile of *Phymaturus punae* (51 mm SVL). The *P. scapulatus* female was gravid with three eggs in the oviduct.

Saurophagy has been documented in other *Pristidactylus* (e.g., *P. nigroiugulus* preying on juvenile *Liolaemus fitzingerii* and *L. boulengeri*; Cei et al. 2004. Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino 21:159–192). *Pristidactylus scapulatus* and *P. punae* are both common in Parque Nacional San Guillermo and both use similar