

86). The Chaco ecoregion is a vast woodland that covers more than 1.2 million km², including portions of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, ranging from tropical (18°S) to subtropical (31°S) latitudes. The southernmost portion of the Chaco (Dry Chaco) is characterized by having lower temperatures and rainfall (Bucher 1982. *Ecological Studies* 42:48–79). Although *S. doellojuradoi* is a common species within its limited distribution, its natural history has been poorly studied, and there is no available information on its reproductive biology. In the context of an ecological study on lizard assemblages in the Dry Chaco of Córdoba, Argentina (30.37°S, 65.43°W), we recorded females with oviductal eggs in November, January, and February; one female (SVL = 77 mm, 18 g) from November was found to be carrying six eggs (mean length \pm SD = 13.33 \pm 1.37 mm). This is the first report of reproductive data for this species.

Submitted by **NICOLÁS PELEGRIN** (e-mail: npelegrin@efn.uncor.edu) and **ENRIQUE H. BUCHER**, Centro de Zoología Aplicada, FCEfYN, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Casilla de Correos 122 - X5000AVP Córdoba, Argentina.

TROPIDURUS HISPIDUS (Calango). **PREY**. Lizard species of the widely distributed South American genus *Tropidurus* (Rodrigues 1987. *Arq. Zool.*, São Paulo 31:105–230) are sit-and-wait ambush predators that feed predominantly on arthropods (Fialho et al. 2000. *J. Herpetol.* 34:325–330; Van Sluys 1993. *J. Herpetol.* 27:347–351; Vitt 1991. *J. Herpetol.* 25:79–90). Some species also are known to prey on vertebrates such as mammals, lizards, and frogs (Gasparini and Peloso 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:464). Sauriphagy is already recorded for species of *Tropidurus*, be these conspecifics (Araújo 1987. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 51:857–865; Dias and Rocha 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:398–399; Kiefer and Sazima 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:136; Kohlsdorf et al. 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:398) or other lizard species (Galdino and Van Sluys 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:173; Kiefer 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:41; Kiefer et al. 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:475–476; Teixeira and Giovanelli 1999. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 59:11–18). *Tropidurus hispidus* has a wide distribution and is locally abundant (Rodrigues, *op. cit.*). This species is considered a generalist, its diet consisting primarily of arthropods (Vitt and Carvalho 1995. *Copeia* 1995:305–329), although there are records of predation on frogs (Vitt et al. 1996. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 12:81–101) and an attempt of predation on the gekkonid lizard *Hemidactylus palaichthus* (Rojas-Runjaic et al. 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:474). Here we present two instances of sauriphagy and one of anurophagy in a coastal population of *T. hispidus*. Several individuals of this species were caught in April and May 2006, during a study carried out in a restinga habitat (characterized by sand dunes and sparse vegetation) on the beach of Panaquatira (2.561944°S, 44.054167°W), São José de Ribamar municipality, State of Maranhão, Brazil. One hundred and eleven specimens were dissected for gut content investigation; these specimens and their prey are in the Museu de Zoologia “Prof. Dr. Adão José Cardoso” (ZUEC), Universidade Estadual de Campinas. An adult male (ZUEC REP 03193; 85.3 mm SVL; 25 g) contained a partially digested juvenile (ca. 50.66 mm SVL) teiid lizard *Cnemidophorus ocellifer*; another adult male (ZUEC REP 03194; 83.9 mm SVL; 19 g) contained one adult (ca. 48 mm SVL) of the gymnophthalmid lizard *Colobosaura modesta*, and a female (ZUEC REP 03195; 80.4 mm SVL; 15.5 g)

contained a skull bone (12.14 mm) of an unidentified frog. The two lizard prey items were partly digested, however, the head to the anterior part of the tail remained nearly intact. Further, the heads of each lizard were positioned in the anterior part of the stomach, thus indicating that both lizards were probably swallowed tail-first. *Cnemidophorus ocellifer* and *Colobosaura modesta* are active foragers (Bergallo and Rocha 1994. *Austral. J. Ecol.* 19:72–75; Rocha 1994. *In* Nascimento et al. [eds.], *Herpetologia no Brasil* 1, pp. 39–57. PUC-MG: Fundação Biodiversitas: Fundação Ezequiel, Belo Horizonte), whereas *T. hispidus* is a territorial sit-and-wait predator (Van Sluys et al. 2004. *J. Herpetol.* 38:606–611; Vitt and Carvalho, *op. cit.*). Active foragers are on the move and thus are exposed to risk of predation by sit-and-wait predators (Pianka 1986. *Ecology and Natural History of Desert Lizards*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 208 pp.). Our observations on the positions of the two lizards in the stomachs of each *T. hispidus*, in addition to a record of a *C. ocellifer* also ingested tail-first by the conspecific *T. torquatus* (Kokubum and Lemos 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35: 270–271) indicate that all three lizard prey were chased down by the predator and swallowed as they were caught. The occurrence of lizards among the prey items sampled was of low frequency (1.8%), which suggests that sauriphagy in *T. hispidus* is opportunistic. Predation on frogs by *T. hispidus* (0.9%) is even lower in our sample and also seems to be opportunistic as recorded for other populations of the same species (Vitt et al., *op. cit.*). Predation on *C. ocellifer* and *C. modesta* presented here are the first records of sauriphagy for *T. hispidus*.

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Submitted by **JOÃO C. L. COSTA**, Departamento de Parasitologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, 13083-970, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil (e-mail: joaoclcosta@yahoo.com.br); **PAULO R. MANZANI**, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, 13083-970, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil (e-mail: manzani@unicamp.br); **MARIA P. DE L. BRITO** (e-mail: mplbrito@hotmail.com), and **ADRIANO O. MACIEL**, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, 66077-830, Belém, Pará, Brazil (e-mail: aombiologo@yahoo.com.br).

TUPINAMBIS LONGILINEUS (NCN). **ENDOPARASITES**. *Tupinambis longilineus* is the smallest and least known species of its genus, with distribution records for only four localities documented from the Brazilian states of Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia and Mato Grosso (Costa et al. 2008. *Check List* 4[3]:267–268). No records of parasites are published for this species. Here, we report the nematode *Physaloptera retusa* infecting the stomach of an adult male *T. longilineus* (MZUFV 564; 230 mm SVL) from Aripuanã, Mato Grosso State, Brazil (10.16°S, 59.47°W; datum: WGS84) housed in the herpetological collection of Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, municipality of Viçosa, Minas Gerais State, Brazil. Six adult *P. retusa* were recovered while we conducted a dietary study. The nematodes were deposited at Coleção Helminológica de Referência do Instituto de Biociências da UNESP-Botucatu (CHIBB 4006).

Phyaloptera retusa is one of the most common parasites of Neotropical herpetofauna, known to infect more than 60 hosts, including *Tupinambis teguixin* and *T. rufescens* (Burse et al. 2007. *Comp. Parasitol.* 74:108–140). *T. longilineus* is a new host record for *P. retusa* and the state of Mato Grosso represents a new locality record for this parasite.

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Submitted by **ROBSON W. ÁVILA** (e-mail: robsonavila@gmail.com); **LUCIANO A. DOS ANJOS, REINALDO J. SILVA**, Departamento de Parasitologia, Instituto de Biociências, UNESP, Distrito de Rubião Jr., CEP 18618-000, Botucatu, SP, Brazil; **HENRIQUE CALDEIRA COSTA, VINÍCIUS DE AVELAR SÃO PEDRO**, and **RENATO NEVES FEIO**, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Vila Giannett 32, CEP 36571-000, Viçosa, MG, Brazil.

TYMPANOCRYPTIS LINEATA (Lined Earless Dragon). **ENDOPARASITES.** *Tympanocryptis lineata* is known from eastern and southeastern Western Australia to the western slopes of New South Wales and southern Victoria where it occurs in a wide variety of terrestrial habitats (Cogger 2000. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*, 6th ed. Ralph Curtis Books, Sanibel Island, Florida. 808 pp.). We know of no reports of endoparasites from this species. The purpose of this paper is to establish the initial helminth list for *T. lineata*.

Seven individuals of *T. lineata* (mean SVL = 53.3 mm ± 4.0 SD, range = 48–61 mm) were borrowed from the herpetology collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California and examined for helminths. Three were collected between 28.9500°S to 32.5500°S and 134.3167°E to 137.2167°E; WGS 84, elev. ca 200 m, in South Australia during 1966 and 1968 (LACM 55380–55381, 57944) and four were collected between 18.3833°S to 31.9833°S and 125.7333°E to 125.8500°E; WGS 84, elev. 125–400 m, in Western Australia during 1966–1967 (LACM 55382–55383, 55385–55386). The body cavity was opened by a longitudinal incision and the large and small intestines were removed and examined using a dissecting microscope. Stomachs were not available for examination. Only cestodes were present, which were regressively stained in hematoxylin, mounted in Canada balsam, studied under a compound microscope and identified as *Oochoristica piankai*.

One, one, and two individuals of *O. piankai* were found in the small intestines of LACM 55381, 55382, and 55385, respectively. Prevalence (number infected lizards/number examined lizards × 100) was 43%. Mean intensity (mean number parasites) was 1.3 ± 0.57 SD, range = 1–2.

Voucher endoparasites were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland as *Oochoristica piankai* (USNPC 102139, 102140).

Oochoristica piankai was originally described from the small intestines of *Moloch horridus* by Bursey et al. (1996. *J. Helminthol. Soc. Washington* 63:215–221). It has subsequently been reported

in *Ctenophorus fordii*, *C. isolepis*, and *C. reticulatus* (Goldberg et al. 2000. *Comp. Parasitol.* 67:109–114) and *Nephrurus laevisimus* (Burse et al. 1999. *J. Helminthol. Soc. Washington* 66:175–179). The life cycle of *O. piankai* has not been studied, but Conn (1985. *J. Parasitol.* 71:10–16) reported beetles (*Tribolium*) acted as intermediate hosts for the congener *Oochoristica anolis*. *Tympanocryptis lineata* represents a new host record for *Oochoristica piankai*.

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Submitted by **STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG**, Department of Biology, Whittier College, Whittier, California 90608, USA (e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu); and **CHARLES R. BURSEY**, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, Shenango Campus, Sharon, Pennsylvania 16146 (e-mail: cxb@psu.edu).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). **ECTOPARASITE.** Many internal parasites have been reported for *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (Gloyd and Conant 1990. *Snakes of the Agkistrodon Complex: A Monographic Review*. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.). However, no data on ectoparasites from wild-caught individuals are available, with the exception of reports of blood feeding by mosquitoes (Burkett-Cadena et al. 2008. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 79:809–815). On 31 July 2008, 2020 h CST, we captured a large adult male *A. piscivorus* (SVL = 83.8 cm; 595 g) in a small creek at Tuskegee National Forest, Macon County, Alabama, USA (32.434486°N, 85.643901°W; WGS 84). While restraining (tubing) the snake for processing, we noticed a leech attached to the posterior one-third of the snake's dorsum. The leech was placed in water in a plastic vial and was later keyed (by EB) as *Placobdella ornata*, a leech that commonly parasitizes turtles (Siddal and Gaffney 2004. *J. Parasitol.* 90:1186–1188). We could not confirm that this leech had obtained a blood meal from the snake, so the attachment may have been only phoretic (e.g., for dispersal).

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Submitted by **SEAN P. GRAHAM** (e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu), **ELIZABETH BORDA**, and **MATT R. CONNELL**, Department of Biological Sciences, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). **DIET.** On 19 April 2008, at 1647 h at an oxbow pond in Tuskegee National Forest, Macon County, Alabama, USA (32.43875203°N, 85.63422342°W, datum: WGS 84), we captured an adult male *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (SVL = 75.7 cm) with a pronounced bulge in its posterior half. We palpated the snake and discovered the bulge to be a partially digested subadult *Agkistrodon contortrix* (Copperhead). *Agkistrodon piscivorus* has one of the broadest diets of any known snake, with >100 species of invertebrates, fish, amphib-