

Captive *P. cornutum* fed *Pogonomyrmex* ants obtained through colony excavation (Sherbrooke 1995, *op. cit.*) often avoid eating workers carrying larvae and pupae inadvertently mixed with unburdened ants (pers. obs.). Similarly, Bott et al. (2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:41) reported that a *P. cornutum* feeding on alate termites (*Gnathamitermes perplexus*; sex not identified) made no attempt to capture *Pogonomyrmex* ants carrying these same termites. Field observations of a selection of *Pogonomyrmex* ants during feeding by *P. cornutum* (H. Topoff, pers. comm.) and *Phrynosoma solare* (C. May, pers. comm.) also suggest that horned lizards selectively avoid capturing ants carrying seeds. If the seed I found in the peritoneal cavity of the juvenile *P. cornutum* originated with seed-carrying ant prey, my observation suggests that ants carrying seeds are occasionally taken, and the seeds have the potential to penetrate the walls of the digestive tract, thus becoming potentially deleterious to internal organs or tissues.

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**PHRYNOSOMA DOUGLASII** (Pygmy Short-horned Lizard) **MAXIMUM ELEVATION.** St. John (2002. Reptiles of the Northwest: California to Alaska, Rockies to the Coast. Lone Pine Publishing, Auburn, Washington. 272 pp.) and Stebbins (2003. Western Reptiles and Amphibians, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.) reported a maximum elevation of 1830 m for *Phrynosoma douglasii*. Here, we report observations that significantly increase known maximum elevation.

During a visit to Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lake County, Oregon (42°30'06"N, 119°43'11"W, datum: WGS84; 2200 m elev.) between 0945 and 1445 h on 1 July 2006 (air temperatures 25.5–29.5°C), we observed 13 *P. douglasii* (5 adult males [38, 38, 45, 46, and 53 mm SVL], 3 subadult males [33 and 36 mm SVL; one lizard not measured], 2 adult females [51 and 71 mm SVL], and 3 subadult females [35, 38, and 39 mm SVL]) on an unnamed mountain ca. 12 km NNE of Hart Mountain. Lizards were observed over an elevation range between 1910 and 2200 m in shrub-steppe habitat with lithosol terrain dominated by Stiff Sage (*Artemisia rigida*) and on bare dirt trails in grassland habitat with loamy soil terrain dominated by bunchgrasses (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*). Our observations extend the maximum elevation range ca. 370 m above maximum reported by St. John (*op. cit.*) and (Stebbins, *op. cit.*).

We deposited 4 color voucher photographs (BYU 4086–4089) and their associated locality data in the herpetological collection at the Brigham Young University Museum. Jack Sites verified the species identity of the animals.

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**PODARCIS SICULA** (Italian Wall Lizard). **OPPORTUNISTIC FORAGING BEHAVIOR.** Native to southern Europe, *Podarcis*

*sicula* was accidentally introduced to Long Island, New York in 1967 (Gossweiler 1975. Copeia 1975:584–585). Burke and Mercurio (2002. Amer. Midl. Nat. 147:368–375) studied the diet of *P. sicula* on Long Island but only utilized stomach contents; no reports exist of *P. sicula* foraging behavior in the urban-industrialized environment. Here, I describe preliminary observations on *P. sicula* foraging behavior in this environment.

During my investigation of their occurrence along the Long Island Railroad, I made observations of *P. sicula* at the Carle Place train station in Carle Place, New York (40°44'56"N, 73°36'19"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 30 m) between May and July 2006. Vegetation where I made these observations consisted primarily of exotic shrubs (e.g., *Artemisia vulgaris*) and herbaceous annuals and perennials (e.g., *Centaurea* sp.). Ground cover consisted of dead *A. vulgaris* and *Centaurea* stems, and human-generated debris such as bottles, cans, and paper litters much of the ground near the east- and west-bound train platforms.

At 1224 h on 1 June 2006, an adult (ca. 7.0 cm SVL) male *P. sicula*, seen foraging along the edge of an *A. vulgaris* patch, approached an empty aluminum beverage can behind the westbound platform. The lizard stopped beside the can remaining motionless for ca. 45 sec until a small unidentified fly (Diptera) landed on the can. The fly was rapidly seized and consumed, and the lizard proceeded to feed on 4 additional flies attracted to the can over the next 3 min. Shortly afterwards, the lizard returned to the same patch of vegetation along which it was originally seen foraging. About 30 sec after the male retreated, an adult (ca. 6.0 cm SVL) female approached the same can from another nearby patch of vegetation. It then proceeded to feed in the same manner as the male, consuming a house fly (probably *Musca domestica*) and two ants (likely *Tapinoma sessile*) over the course of ca. 2 min before also retreating into the vegetation. On 6 June 2006 at 1147 h, a second adult (ca. 6.4 cm SVL) male was observed feeding on small flies (seemingly the same fly species observed on 1 June 2006) attracted to an empty glass beer bottle located behind the east-bound platform. This lizard consumed three flies as each landed on the bottle, and then moved to a nearby rock where it basked for ca. 2 min before retreating beneath a rock.

Comparative studies have aided in understanding the differences in ecologies between the introduced Long Island and indigenous European *P. sicula* populations (Burke et al. 2002. Copeia 2002:836–842; Burke and Mercurio, *op. cit.*; Burke and Ner, *op. cit.*). In Europe, *P. sicula* occur in both natural and disturbed environments (Foa et al. 1992. Herpetol. J. 2:86–89; Avery 1993. Ethol. Ecol. Evol. 5:511–518), but Italian Wall Lizards in New York are restricted to anthropogenic environments (Burke and Mercurio, *op. cit.*; Burke and Deichsel, *in press* Herpetol. Conserv.). Review of the literature reveals that no reports of opportunistic foraging associated with human-generated debris exist for *P. sicula* or any other *Podarcis*. Further research is needed to determine both how common and how important such behavior is in maintaining *P. sicula* in heavily-disturbed environments.

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**TEIUS OCULATUS** (NCN). **COURTSHIP; MATING.** *Teius oculatus* is a diurnal, oviparous, insectivorous species (Avila 2002.