

Of the three eggs, only one hatched, on 14 November 2018 (16 days after collection) (Fig. 1). Measurements of this juvenile were: 19.8 mm SVL, 26.4 mm TL, 3.8 mm body width, 2.6 mm body height, 4.1 mm head width, 6.8 mm head length, 3.5 mm head height, 7.4 mm forearm length, and 7.2 mm hind limb length. Dorsal coloration was dark brown, with black rings and yellow spots along the medial region from head to snout, while the tail region showed alternating white and black rings. Ventral coloration was light white. The hatchling *G. geckoides* was taken back to the capture site and released. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first record of *G. geckoides* hatching under laboratory conditions, with notes on hatchling morphometry, egg volume, clutch size, and minimum time of incubation.

We thank the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco and the Catimbau National Park for their assistance. Financial support was provided by the Fundação de Amparo à Ciência e Tecnologia de Pernambuco (FACEPE) and the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) scholarship program. Research was conducted with a SISBIO (No 64455-1) Permit approved and granted by the Ethical use of Animals Committee of the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (CEUA UFRPE 123/2018).

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HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Tropical House Gecko). PREDATION. *Hemidactylus mabouia* is an exotic species introduced to many parts of the Americas, including Brazil, and is currently well established in anthropic and perianthropic environments. It is a nocturnal and arboreal species. The primary predators of this gecko in its introduced range are larger vertebrates such as birds, mammals, snakes, and other lizards (Nogueira et al. 2013. *Herpetol. Notes* 6:39–43). In Brazil, *H. mabouia* is sympatric with large arboreal tarantulas of the family Theraphosidae, among which *Avicularia variegata* (Grizzled Pinktoe) is restricted to Brazil and Venezuela (Fukushima et al. 2017. *ZooKeys* 659:1–185).

On 11 May 2014, we observed an adult *A. variegata* (ca. 12 cm total length) preying on an adult *H. mabouia* (ca. 5 cm SVL; Fig.



FIG. 1. *Avicularia variegata* preying on *Hemidactylus mabouia* in Rio Preto da Eva, Amazonas, Brazil.

1) on a trunk of Dwarf Coconut Tree in the Jabuti Farm, Rio Preto da Eva, Amazonas, Brazil (2.72058°S, 59.51086°W; WGS 84). The predation occurred at night (1935 h), 1.6 m above the ground on the tree trunk. The gecko was restrained with a dense web layer. The spider was on top of the gecko when we first observed it and commenced ingestion of the gecko head-first (Fig. 1). The spider did not move until the gecko was completely ingested. Spiders of the family Ctenidae are known to prey on *H. mabouia* (Lanschi et al. 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:133–134), but to our knowledge, this is the first record of this gecko species preyed by the theraphosid species *A. variegata*.

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IBEROLACERTA CYRENI (Carpetan Rock Lizard). REPRODUCTION. *Iberolacerta cyreni* is a small diurnal species mainly associated with rocky environments in high mountain areas of central Spain (Elvira and Vigal 1985. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 6:173–179). This species is usually active from late April to early October, mating in May–June and egg-laying in July (Elvira and Vigal 1985, *op. cit.*), even though its reproductive cycle is thought to occur later in Sierra de Gredos (Elvira and Vigal 1985, *op. cit.*). Herein, we describe a copulatory event of *I. cyreni*.

The copulatory interaction was observed on 1 July 2014, during a field trip to Sierra de Gredos at San Juan de Gredos, Ávila, Spain (40.27223°N, 5.235094°W; WGS 84; 2350 m elev.). The female (ca. 60 mm SVL) was first seen at 1059 h atop a sunlit rock, likely thermoregulating. Subsequently, the male (ca. 70 mm SVL) approached from behind, tongue-flicking, and moved slowly across the female's body. The male lunged at the female and bit her mid-ventrally while attempting to copulate. The female struggled and the pair moved around on top of the rock, with the male occasionally biting down on the female (Fig. 1). The interaction lasted 2 min, with the pair seemingly undisturbed by the observer's close presence (ca. 2 m) and camera flashes. This species is usually shy, fleeing as soon as potential threats (e.g., humans) approach



FIG. 1. Copulating *Iberolacerta cyreni* from Sierra de Gredos, Spain.

(Cooper et al. 2012. Behav. Ecol. 23:790–797). However, this pair was in copulating behavior a few meters from a frequently used mountain path, with several people walking past. Our observations seem to corroborate that the reproductive cycle of *I. cyreni* from the Sierra de Gredos population indeed takes place later than previously reported for this species elsewhere.

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KENTROPYX STRIATA (Striped Whiptail Lizard). PREDATION. Studies suggest that predation by spiders may be an important force in regulating the life history of neotropical herpetofauna, but detailed descriptions of predator-prey relationships are scarce (Martins 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:83–84; Folt and Lapinski 2017. J. Herpetol. 16:269–277). *Kentropyx striata* is a small teiid lizard (males: ca. 125 mm SVL; females: ca. 85 mm SVL) and inhabits areas of open formations (savanna formations) in a large part of cis-Andean South America, north of the Amazon



FIG. 1. *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* holding *Kentropyx striata* in the jaws, at the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, northern Brazil.



FIG. 2. Dorsal view of *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* holding *Kentropyx striata* in the jaws, at the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, northern Brazil.

River (Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil [Amapá, Pará, Roraima], and also Trinidad), as well as on the southern margin of the Amazon at its lower course (Ávila-Pires et al. 2017. South Am. J. Herpetol. 12:224–235). At 0930 h, on 7 March 2011 in the Municipality of Oriximiná, Pará State, Brazil (1.64614°S, 55.90683°W; WGS 84; 25 m elev.), we observed a *Theraphosa* cf. *blondi* (Goliath Bird Eater; Theraphosidae) capturing an individual of *K. striata* (Fig. 1). The predator struck the lizard and kept the prey fixed to the jaw for ca. 20 mins. The lizard died but the spider did not continue feeding, possibly due to our presence. The specimens were not collected (Fig. 2). To our knowledge, this is the first report of *K. striata* being preyed upon by *T. cf. blondi*.

TAC and DCS thank Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) for scholarship assistance.

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LIOLAEMUS FITZGERALDI (Fitzgerald's Tree Iguana). ENDO-PARASITES. A total of 158 species of the genus *Liolaemus* occur in Argentina (Abdala and Quinteros 2014. Cuad. Herpetol. 28:55–82). *Liolaemus fitzgeraldi* is distributed in Argentina and Chile (Acosta et al. 2017. Los Reptiles de San Juan. Editorial Brujas, Córdoba. 130 pp.). In Argentina, *L. fitzgeraldi* is distributed in San Juan and Mendoza provinces (Abdala et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:215–248). This small species is predominantly omnivorous and has a unimodal activity pattern (Acosta et al. 2017, *op. cit.*). According to the latest categorization of lizards of Argentina, it holds a status of insufficiently known (Abdala et al. 2012, *op. cit.*). The purpose of our note is to provide, for the first time, a record of *Parapharyngodon* sp. in *L. fitzgeraldi*.

Fourteen specimens of *L. fitzgeraldi* (seven juveniles: mean SVL = 24.1 ± 0.6 mm, range: 23–25 mm; seven adults: mean SVL = 51.7 ± 4 mm, range: 45–56 mm) were collected (by noosing) in January 2015 from Los Azules, Calingasta Department, Provinces of San Juan, Argentina. For each specimen, the body cavity was opened with a mid-ventral incision, the digestive tract was removed, and its contents examined for helminthes using a dissecting microscope. The nematodes found were stored in 70% ethanol. Nematode observation and identification was done using the diaphanization by lactophenol technique. Seven nematodes (6 females, 1 male) were isolated from the stomachs and identified as *Parapharyngodon* sp. The specimens were deposited in the parasitological collection of the Department of Biology, National University of San Juan (UNSPar253).

Infection prevalence was 14% with a mean intensity of 3.5 ± 0.7 (range: 3–4). Parasitic nematodes of the genus *Parapharyngodon* have a direct life cycle, where moisture plays an important role (Castillo et al. 2018. Ann. Parasitol. 64:83–88). Pharyngodonidae includes intestinal parasites of reptiles herbivorous and omnivorous (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Their Development and Transmission. CABI Publishing, Oxon, U.K. 650 pp.). Previous reports of *Parapharyngodon* from Argentina have been documented. In Argentina, *Parapharyngodon* are parasites of lizards of the families Liolaemidae and Tropiduridae: *Phymaturus punae* (Ramallo et al. 2002. J. Parasitol. 88:979–982; Ramallo et al. 2016. Acta Parasitol. 61:461–465), *P. palluma* and *Liolaemus buergeri* (Goldberg et al. 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:208–204), *P. antofagastensis*, *P. zapalensis*, *L. rothi*, *L. boulengeri*, and *L.*