

On 13 January 2017, in El Verde Field Station, Luquillo Experimental Forest in northeastern Puerto Rico (18.3213°N, 65.8194°W, WGS 84; 357.9 m elev.), we observed and collected a male *A. gundlachi* (mass = 7.2 g; SVL = 65 mm) that consumed a juvenile *A. gundlachi* (mass = 1.0 g; SVL 35 mm), head first. Three quarters of the tail of the prey was visible protruding from the mouth of the predator; it regurgitated the prey when we approached. Both individuals were identified as *A. gundlachi* by a combination of characters: blue-eye coloration and the distinctive yellow-colored chin. This is, to our knowledge, the first report of cannibalism by *A. gundlachi*.

Cannibalism in reptiles is believed to be an opportunistic response to high conspecific densities or starvation (Polis and Myers 1985. *J. Herpetol.* 19:99–107). At El Verde, population density of *A. gundlachi* reaches 2000 individuals ha⁻¹, with relative abundance fluctuation from a mean 86.5% (\pm 2.6% SD, N = 4 census transects) sighting at ground level during the wet season (May to end of year) to a mean 64.0% (\pm 7.0% SD, N = 4 census transects) sighting during the dry season (January to April) (Reagan 1996, *op. cit.*). Abundance of invertebrate prey available to *A. gundlachi* also varies seasonally, increasing during the wet season and decreasing during the dry season (reviewed in Reagan and Waide 1996. *The Food Web of a Tropical Rain Forest*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 616 pp.). Although less food resources due to the winter dry season and the generalist diet of *A. gundlachi* may be hypotheses that explain our observation, we cannot discard the possibility that this may have been an uncommon behavior in the species.

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ARISTELLIGER GEORGEENSIS (Saint George Island Gecko).

DIET. At 0054 h on 14 December 2015, while conducting fieldwork in Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Mexico, we collected an adult male *A. georgeensis* at ca. 0054 h near Puerto de Abrigo, a marina on the northwest coast of the island (20.52878°N, 86.93867°W, WGS 84; 7 m elev.). The gecko was located on a chacah tree, *Bursera simaruba*, in an unkept botanical garden with both introduced and local flora (Téllez Valdez et al. 1989. *Las Plantas de Cozumel [Guía Botánico-Turística de la Isla de Cozumel, Quintana Roo]*. Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F. 75 pp.). The specimen's stomach contents were later removed and identified by Rachael Alfaro and Kelly B. Miller to the order Scorpiones (Fig. 1). The gecko was deposited in the Museo de Zoología "Alfonso L. Herrera," Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México (MZFC-HE 30638).

Geckos of the genus *Aristelliger* are known to have a broad diet that includes a variety of arthropods, hatchling geckos and eggs, *Anolis* lizards, berries, and flowers (Cloud 2013. *Cryptic Diversity, Evolution, and Biogeography of Caribbean Croaking Geckos (Genus: Aristelliger)*. Master of Science thesis, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania. 44 pp.). The diet of *Aristelliger* includes Arachnida, with previous studies indicating the orders Araneae and Pseudoscorpiones, but reports of the order Scorpiones are absent from the literature (Gifford et al. 2000. *Caribb. J. Sci.* 36:3–4). Ours is the first record of predation on Scorpiones by *A. georgeensis*.



FIG. 1. Stomach contents of *Aristelliger georgeensis* (MZFC-HE 30638).

Fieldwork was conducted under the authority of collecting permit FAUT 0243 issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

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ASPIDOSCELIS INORNATA (Trans-Pecos Striped Whiptail).

PREDATION. *Aspidoscelis inornata* is a diurnal, active foraging teiid lizard native to the southwestern United States and north central Mexico (Jones and Lovich 2009. *Lizards of the American Southwest: A Photographic Field Guide*. Rio Nuevo Publishing, Tucson, Arizona. 567 pp.). Until recently, information on the predators of *A. inornata* was absent from the literature. However, in recent years we have documented predation on this species by