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**LIOLAEMUS NITIDUS (Shining Tree Iguana). OCULAR SINUS BLEEDING.** Squinting blood from the eye as a means of antipredator defense against canids is well-known in the genus *Phrynosoma*, present in at least seven species (Sherbrooke and Middendorf 2001. *Copeia* 2001:1114–1142). The blood is squirted from ruptured membranes in the ocular sinus below the eye and contains a substance noxious to canids (Sherbrooke and Mason 2005. *Southwest. Nat.* 50:216–222). The squirted blood can reach distances up to 1.2 m. As far as is known, however, this unusual form of defense is found in no other vertebrate species, although autohemorrhaging from the orbital sinus has been observed in two other lizard species (Mahrt 1996. *Herpetol. Rev.* 27:21–22; Sherbrooke 2000. *Herpetol. Rev.* 31:243).

In the course of a larger study, at 1015 h on 25 February 2016, one of us (SFF) noosed an adult male *Liolaemus nitidus* from a site in the Andes of central Chile (Curva 31 along road to Farelones; 33.3559°S, 70.3229°W, WGS 84; 2160 m elev.) and upon taking it from the noose, noticed that it had expelled copious blood from both eyes (Fig. 1). This had never before been observed in the capture of hundreds of *L. nitidus* from this and previous studies at and near this site. The estimated amount of expelled blood was 0.05 ml. The blood pooled around both eyes and drained along the sides of the face and onto SFF's hands. Unfortunately, some of the blood was blotted and dried before photographs were taken. No blood was seen to be squirted. The male subject (74 mm SVL, 131.5 mm tail length, 13 g), was basking on a rock in the open when it was noosed. Weather was sunny with no wind. Air temperature was 32°C; lizard cloacal body temperature was 27.6°C. The subject was noosed no differently than any other lizard. After photographing and measuring the subject, it was released at the point of capture. In less than an hour later,



FIG. 1. View of dried blood on the eyes and face of *Liolaemus nitidus* shortly after pooled blood was swabbed after the captured lizard displayed ocular sinus bleeding in the field.

ESB captured another adult male *L. nitidus* nearby at the same site and it exhibited puffy eyes engorged with blood, but did not release any blood.

The release of blood from the first subject is consistent with antipredator defense, especially if there is a noxious substance in the blood as in *P. cornutum*. The fact that the described autohemorrhaging response in *L. nitidus* is so rare does not necessarily speak against its putative antipredator function. In *P. cornutum*, only 5.9% of subjects squirted blood in response to human handling, including rough handling, whereas 70–100% of subjects confronted with dog, coyote, or kit fox predators squirted blood (Sherbrooke and Middendorf 2001, *op. cit.*). A noxious substance in the squirted blood of *P. cornutum* is especially effective against attacking canids, who show subsequent discomfort behavior. In this area of Chile and at the elevation of the study site, there are abundant foxes (*Lycalopex culpaeus*) that probably on occasion hunt and consume lizards (Rubio et al. 2013. *Stud. Neotrop. Fauna E* 48:89–94). This antipredator defense might be focused against these potential predators; however, no foxes or any other canids were observed at the time lizards were noosed. This is only the third non-*Phrynosoma* lizard species to show ocular sinus bleeding (Mahrt 1996, *op. cit.*; Sherbrooke 2000, *op. cit.*). We thank the National Geographic Society, Delta Foundation, Phoenix Zoo, Explorers Club, and Elías Arze for financial aid for the larger project that made this observation possible.

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**LIOLAEMUS RUIBALI (Ruibal's Tree Iguana). ENDOPARASITES.** A total of 158 species of the genus *Liolaemus* occur in Argentina (Abdala and Quinteros 2014. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 28:55–82). In Argentina, *Liolaemus ruibali* is distributed across Mendoza and San Juan provinces (Abdala et al. 2012. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 26:215–248). This small species is predominantly insectivorous (Villavicencio et al. 2005. *Multequina* 14:47–52), and has a bimodal activity pattern (Castillo et al. 2015. *Multequina* 24:19–31).

The first record of the nematode *Parapharyngodon riojensis* from Argentina was discovered in the lizard *Phymaturus punae* from the province of La Rioja (Ramallo et al. 2002. *J. Parasitol.* 88:979–982), and was later recorded in *P. palluma* and *Liolaemus buergeri* from Mendoza and Neuquén (Goldberg et al. 2004. *Comp. Parasitol.* 71:208–214), and recently in *P. extrilidus* from the province of San Juan (Ramallo et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:198). The purpose of our note is to provide, for the first time, a record of *Parapharyngodon riojensis* in *Liolaemus ruibali*.

Three specimens of *L. ruibali* were collected (by noosing) in April 2009 from Quebrada de Vallecito, San Juan Province, Argentina. Phytogeographically, the area is included in the Provincia Altoandina (Cabrera and Willink 1973. *Biogeografía de América Latina*. Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, Washington, DC. 120 pp). For each specimen, the body cavity was opened with a mid-ventral incision, the digestive tract was removed, and its contents examined for helminths using a dissecting microscope. Eleven nematodes (10 females, 1 male) were isolated from the large intestines and identified as *Parapharyngodon riojensis*. The specimens possessed the characteristic diagnosis: presence of seven caudal papillae, ovaries that do not coil around the esophagus, oval eggs with a punctuated thick shell, and an echinate anal lip in males. Infection

prevalence was 100% with a mean intensity of 3.6 (range = 2–5) nematodes per lizard. All of the nematodes were deposited in the Helminthological Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (CH-N-FML 7733, 7734). *Parapharyngodon riojensis* in *Liolaemus ruibali* is a new host record from Argentina.

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**LYGODACTYLUS CAPENSIS** (Cape Dwarf Gecko). **DERMATOPHAGY.** The behavior of an animal eating its own skin or that of conspecifics is termed dermatophagy or keratophagy (Weldon et al. 1993. J. Herpetol. 27:219–228; Mitchell et al. 2006. South Am. J. Herpetol. 1:42–53). Most records of dermatophagy are from captive animals; very little is known of the behavior in nature. Although this behavior is well known in geckos and iguanids (Bustard and Maderson 1995. Herpetologica 21:305–308; Weldon et al., *op. cit.*; Mitchell et al., *op. cit.*), very few records are known in the genus *Lygodactylus* (e.g., Rosler 1993. J. Herpetol. Assoc. Afr. 42:12–19).

At 1513 h on 17 April 2016 in Kihansi Gorge, in the southern part of the Udzungwa Mountains in Tanzania (8.59156°S, 35.84925°E; WGS 84) I observed a *Lygodactylus capensis* devouring its own slough. The gecko was in dappled sunlight on the wall of a wooden house.

The skin of most anterior part (from the snout to slightly near the shoulders) had been shed when the animal was spotted. The animal was crawling in and out of a narrow gap left by joined timbers which assisted to pull off the old skin. When the large portion of the skin was detached from the body, the gecko used its jaws to pull it off and swallow it whole. Swallowing occurred quickly, and due to poor lighting in the area, it was difficult to get good photographs of the event.

My observation was made during a field session of the monitoring program for the Kihansi Spray Toad (*Nectophrynoides asperginis*) population in the wild. Special thanks to Yeremiah Chuhila for his comments on this note and to the monitoring team (especially Cuthbert Nahonyo and Wilirk Ngalason) for their monitoring plans which made this observation possible.

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**MICRABLEPHARUS ATTICOLUS.** **PREDATION.** Lizards are often preyed upon by invertebrates (Maffei et al. 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:167–170; Moura et al. 2015. Herpetol. Notes 8:389–391), and vertebrates such as birds (Bernarde et al. 2016. Herpetol. Notes 9:279–281), mammals (Facure et al. 2003. Mammalia 67:503–511), frogs (Alcantara et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:296), and snakes (Silva et al. Herpetol. Rev. 47:292). The lizard *Micrablepharus atticolus* is an endemic from Cerrado that inhabits open areas in this biome (Santos et al. 2014. J. Biogeogr. 41:1506–1519). This lizard is terrestrial, diurnal, heliophilic, and active at warmer periods of the day (Rodrigues 1996. J. Herpetol. 52:535–541). Here we report predation on *M. atticolus* by a Brazilian False Coral Snake, *Oxyrhopus trigeminus*, in the Cerrado, Central Brazil.



FIG. 1. *Micrablepharus atticolus* ingested by *Oxyrhopus trigeminus*.

At 1600 h on 19 December 2016 at a Cerrado *stricto sensu* fragment in the Universidade Estadual de Goiás, located in the municipality of Anápolis (16.38145°S, 48.94458°W, WGS 84; 1104 m elev.) Goiás, Brazil, we collected a juvenile *Oxyrhopus trigeminus* (SVL = 18.0 cm, TL = 4.4 cm, mass = 22.2 g). This individual was euthanized and the stomach was dissected. After dissection a *M. atticolus* (SVL = 3.2 cm, TL = 4.6 cm, mass = 6.5 g) was found in its stomach, apparently swallowed head-first (Fig. 1). The snake and the lizard were fixed with 10% formalin, preserved in 70% alcohol, and deposited at the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Goiás (*Oxyrhopus trigeminus* - ZUFG 1236; *Micrablepharus atticolus* - ZUFG 1235).

The diet of *Oxyrhopus trigeminus* is general and is composed of small mammals, birds, and lizard species such as *Ameivula ocellifera*, *Ameiva ameiva*, *Brasiliscincus heathi*, *Hemidactylus mabouia*, *Tropidurus hispidus*, and *Tropidurus* sp. (Alencar et al. 2012. J. Herpetol. 46:9–13; Mesquita et al. 2013. Pap. Avulsos Zool. 53:99–113). We present the first record of *M. atticolus* as food item of *O. trigeminus* for the Cerrado of Central Brazil, increasing our knowledge about the relationship between snakes and lizards in the Neotropical region.

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**NAMAZONURUS PUSTULATUS** (Herero Nama Lizard). **ELEVATION AND ABUNDANCE.** *Namazonurus pustulatus* is endemic