

Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, and insect larvae). Coleopterans were the most prevalent prey item found in stomachs (89%), representing 55% of the total numerical prey frequency, followed by dipterans (22%). Volumetrically, coleopterans represented 48% and hymenopterans 28% of the prey eaten. Food niche breadth was 2.94 and standardized niche breadth was 0.49. Prey volume was not related to lizard SVL or to head width (all variables $\log_{10}$ transformed).

Lygodactylus klugei from FEVC seem to eat a relatively narrow range of prey with coleopterans and hemipterans accounting for the majority of the total prey volume. Vitt (1995, Occas. Pap. Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. 1:1–29) found that *L. klugei* from Exu, Pernambuco, Brazil ate 25 prey types, but mainly termites and spiders. Diet niche breadth for *L. klugei* from Vitt's (1995, *op. cit.*) study was 8.33 (standardize niche breadth = 0.24). Thus, *L. klugei* from FEVC, despite the inclusion of fewer prey types, seems to exploit food resources more equitably compared to the population from Exu.

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MABUYA DORSIVITTATA (NCN). REPRODUCTION. *Mabuya dorsivittata* is a viviparous scincid with a relatively wide geographical distribution in South America. The only available data on reproduction were based on a few specimens from a population in southeastern Brazil (Vrcibradic et al. 2004, Herpetol. J. 14:109–112). Here we expand upon the knowledge of the reproductive biology of this species.

A mark-recapture study was conducted from February 2001 to January 2004 using pitfall traps with drift-fencing in Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. In February 2001, a gravid female *Mabuya dorsivittata* was captured, measuring 65.21 mm snout-vent length (SVL); 129.31 mm tail length (TL), and weighed 4 g. Five young were born the same day of capture; two females and three males, all with the same weight (0.75 g). Measurements ranged from 29.07–32.26 mm SVL (mean = 31.8 ± 1.4) and 40.45 to 55.27 mm (TL) (mean = 46.6 ± 5.6). The neonate skinks were released three days after birth near the capture location of the mother, but none was recaptured until January 2004. The mother was recaptured only once, 10 months later, non-gravid. The brood size we report here differs from that recorded from southeast Brazil: 3.2 ± 0.45 embryos (Vrcibradic et al. 2004, *op. cit.*). This report is important for future studies on the reproductive aspects of *M. dorsivittata*, as only limited data on this species are available.

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PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS (Great Plains Skink). LIFE HISTORY. Herein we report information on habitat, morphology, and activity from 813 captures of 505 individual *Plestiodon obsoletus* from riparian forest habitat along the middle Rio Grande in central New Mexico. We used toe-clipping during a mark-recapture study conducted from late May to mid-September each year from 2000 to 2006 to evaluate the effects of non-native plant and fuels removal on herpetofauna (Bateman et al. 2008, Restoration Ecol. 16:180–190). We monitored herpetofauna at 12 sites spanning 140 km of river from Albuquerque (35.008380°N, 106.681805°W) to Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge (33.805122°N, 106.859980°W). The climate is semiarid to arid (Tuan 1962, Annals Assoc. Amer. Geograph. 52:51–68). Trapping arrays were located in riparian forests containing a mixture of native Rio Grande Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides wislizenii*) and willow (*Salix* spp.), and non-native plants, including saltcedar (*Tamarix chinensis* and *T. ramosissima*) and Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*).

Plestiodon obsoletus were captured by means of pitfall (5-gallon, 18.9 liter buckets) and funnel traps, 55% and 45%, respectively. Snout–vent length (SVL), vent–tail length (VTL), and mass were measured (Table 1). Sex was often difficult to determine and was confirmed only when experienced technicians were available. Skink hatchlings became active in July and captures peaked during the first half of August. For example, of the number of hatchlings captured for the first time, 3.2% (mean SVL = 38.4 mm, range = 36–41 mm, N = 7) occurred from 1–15 July, 32.7% (mean SVL = 37.9 mm, range = 31–64 mm, N = 72) from 16–31 July, 36.4% (mean SVL = 38.0 mm, range = 34–45 mm, N = 80) from 1–15 August, 23.2% (mean SVL = 40.8 mm, range = 36–58 mm, N = 51) from 16–31 August, and 4.5% (mean SVL = 48.2 mm, range = 38–58 mm, N = 10) from 1–15 September. Adult activity, in terms of total captures, peaked in the latter half of July. For example, of total number of adult captures, 7.5% (mean SVL = 91.7 mm, range = 63–111 mm, N = 39) occurred from 1–15 June, 20.0% (mean SVL = 93.7 mm, range = 61–115 mm, N = 104) from 16–30 June, 19.0% (mean SVL = 88.8 mm, range = 60–113 mm, N = 99) from 1–15 July, 23.5% (mean SVL = 89.1 mm, range = 63–124 mm, N = 122) from 16–31 July, 16.5% (mean SVL = 91.0 mm, range = 68–120 mm, N = 86) from 1–15 August, 10.4% (mean SVL = 87.6 mm, range = 67–120 mm, N = 54) from 16–31 August, and 3.1% (mean SVL = 88.6 mm, range = 71–117 mm, N = 16) from 1–15 September. Only 22% (114 of 505) of marked skinks were recaptured and most sightings occurred during the summer of marking, although some skinks were seen up to three summers later. For example, 25 skinks were recaptured the summer following first capture, 9 were recaptured two summers later, and 5 were recaptured three summers later. From these data, we documented that skinks grew the fastest in their first year and that growth slowed as skinks reached adult size. For example, skinks first encountered as hatchlings and recaptured the following summer grew by 60% in SVL (mean first summer SVL =

TABLE 1. Morphological characteristics of *Plestiodon obsoletus* captured during 2000–2006 from the riparian forest along the middle Rio Grande in central New Mexico. Data are summarized by captures of individuals < 5 g mass (hatchlings) and > 5 g mass (juveniles and adults). Data represent captures and individuals occur more than once in table.

Sex	Number of captures	Hatchling (< 5 g)			Number of captures	Juvenile, Adult (> 5g)		
		Mean SVL (mm)	Mean VTL (mm)	Mean Mass (g)		Mean SVL (mm)	Mean VTL (mm)	Mean Mass (g)
Female	6	44.3 (± 3.70)	53.8 (± 2.09)	2.2 (± 0.56)	129	88.2 (± 1.08)	120.2 (± 3.01)	16.8 (± 0.63)
Male	5	42.6 (± 2.82)	56.4 (± 5.78)	1.3 (± 0.34)	52	92.5 (± 1.89)	123.9 (± 4.53)	19.5 (± 1.22)
Unknown	236	39.5 (± 0.32)	49.8 (± 0.93)	1.2 (± 0.05)	340	90.7 (± 0.60)	123.3 (± 1.68)	16.9 (± 0.36)

44.2 mm, range = 41–48 and one year SVL = 70.8 mm, range = 51–83, N = 10). Whereas skinks first encountered as adults and recaptured the following summer grew only 10% in SVL (mean first summer SVL = 88.6 mm, range = 63–113, and the following year SVL = 97.4 mm, range = 80–109, N = 19). We documented similar hatchling period and SVL compared to other locations in New Mexico (Belfit and Belfit 1985. Southwest. Nat. 30:612–614) and in Kansas (Hall and Fitch 1971. Kansas Acad. Sci. 74:93–98). However, this report summarizes lesser known growth rates for *Plestiodon obsoletus* tracked over time in a field setting.

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POLYCHRUS GUTTEROSUS (Berthold's Bush Anole). ENDO-PARASITES. *Polychrus guttersus* occurs in lowland and lower premontane evergreen forests from northwestern Honduras and western Costa Rica to northwestern Ecuador at 6–700 m elevation (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). To our knowledge there is one report of helminths from *P. guttersus*; Bursey et al. (2007. Comp. Parasitol. 74:108–140) reported one species of trematode, *Parallopharynx arctus*, and two species of nematodes, adults of *Physaloptera retusa* and larvae of *Ophidascaris* sp., from *P. guttersus* collected in Panama. The purpose of this note is to add new records to the helminth list for *P. guttersus* collected in Costa Rica as part of an ongoing study of the biodiversity of helminths of amphibians and reptiles from Central America.

Three *P. guttersus* (mean SVL = 141.7 mm ± 49.1 SD, range: 85–170 mm) deposited in the herpetology collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California from Costa Rica were examined: LACM 166772, from

Heredia Province, collected December 1973; LACM 166773, from Alajuela Province, collected March 1966; LACM 166776, from Puntarenas Province, collected October 1974.

The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision and the digestive tract was removed and opened. The esophagus, stomach and small and large intestines were examined for helminths. Only LACM 166772 contained helminths. Five digeneans were found in the small intestines (prevalence = number infected lizards/all lizards examined × 100 = 33%); mean = 5.0. One nematode (prevalence = 33%; mean = 1.0) was found in the large intestines. The digeneans were regressively stained in hematoxylin, mounted in Canada balsam, studied as whole mounts under a compound microscope and identified as *Mesocoelium monas*. The nematode was cleared in a drop of glycerol on a microscope slide, cover-slipped, studied under a compound microscope and identified as *Strongyluris panamaensis*. Voucher helminths were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland, USA as *Mesocoelium monas* (USNPC 104037); *Strongyluris panamaensis* (USNPC 104038).

Mesocoelium monas is cosmopolitan in distribution and is known from a large number of hosts (Goldberg et al. 2009. Comp. Parasitol. 76:58–83). Infection occurs with the ingestion of an infected snail or vegetation supporting cysts (Thomas 1965. J. Zool. 146:413–446). *Strongyluris panamaensis* was described from *Anolis biporcatus* from Panama (Bursey et al. 2003. J. Parasitol. 89:118–123). It has also been reported in *Anolis* (as *Norops*) *limifrons* (Bursey and Goldberg 2003. J. Parasitol. 89:573–576), *Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*, and *Sceloporus variabilis* from Costa Rica (Bursey and Brooks 2010. Comp. Parasitol. 77:232–235). *Strongyluris panamaensis* is a member of the Heterakidae which do not utilize intermediate hosts in their life cycle (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates. Their Development and Transmission. CABI Publ. Oxon, UK. 650 pp.). Lizards likely become infected when they ingest contaminated substrate while feeding. *Polychrus guttersus* represents a new host record for *Mesocoelium monas* as well as *Strongyluris panamaensis*.

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RIAMA OCULATA (NCN). PREHENSILE TAIL and NEW HABITAT TYPE. The presence of prehensile tails or other arboreal