

fidelity in New Zealand geckos. Such studies are not possible without a permanent marking system (e.g., toe clipping, PIT tagging) and long-term study involving different researchers (Hare and Cree 2005. *New Zealand J. Ecol.* 29:137–142). Despite the extreme longevity of New Zealand geckos, more than 80% are considered threatened or have a ‘Data deficient’ ranking due to a scarcity of records (36/43 or 83% of species; Hitchmough and Bull [compilers], in press. *Threatened Species Occasional Publication*, Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand). The vulnerability of New Zealand geckos to introduced predators and habitat loss, coupled with their low annual reproductive output ( $\leq 2$  offspring/female/yr; Cree, *op. cit.*) limit their ability to persist in human-altered landscapes, and highlight the pressing need for on going and effective conservation management.

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#### **KENTROPYX STRIATA** (Striped Kentropyx). **JUVENILE**

**PREDATION.** *Kentropyx striata* is a common lizard in northern Brazil (Ávila-Pires 1995. *Lizards of Brazilian Amazonian* (Reptilia: Squamata). *Zoologische Verhandlungen* 299:1–706). Few predators of *K. striata* have been identified (Ávila-Pires, *op. cit.*). Here I describe an observation of Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) predation on a juvenile *K. striata* from northern Brazil. At 1150 h on 25 September 2001, I observed a juvenile (ca. 10 cm SVL) *K. striata* running in the backyard of a house in the village of Alter do Chão near the Tapajós River, Santarém, Pará State (2°30'S, 54°57'W, datum: WGS 84; elevation 50 m). Patches of savannah within Amazon forest vegetation characterized this region. A *P. sulphuratus* made an initial unsuccessful attempt to catch the lizard as it ran; it escaped into a pile of bricks. However, the bird caught the lizard on a second pass after pausing on a branch near the lizard's refuge for ca. 30 sec. After the capture, the *P. sulphuratus* carried the *K. striata* to a nearby tree and beat the lizard's head several times on the branch. Using its beak, the bird grabbed the lizard by the head and swallowed it head first. The entire predation episode took 3 minutes.

This observation reveals that small lizards can be vulnerable to smaller predatory birds, like this tyrannid flycatcher. *Pitangus sulphuratus*, a species broadly distributed in Brazil (Sick 1997. *Ornitologia Brasileira*, Nova Fronteira, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 912 pp.), can prey on a variety of animals, such as bats, fish, arthropods, amphibians, and reptiles (Sick, *op. cit.*; Argel-de-Oliveira et al. 1998. *Rev. Brasil. Zool.* 15:1103–1109). This note represents the first record of *P. sulphuratus* predation on juvenile *K. striata*.

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88040-001, Pantanal, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil; e-mail: ivoghizoni@yahoo.com.br.

**LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI** (Northern Curlytail Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* is a well-established exotic species in Florida (Meshaka et al. 2004. The exotic amphibians and reptiles of Florida, Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. 155 pp.; Meshaka et al., in press, *Southeastern Nat.* 4); however, few vertebrate predators of this species have been documented within its introduced range (e.g., Smith and Engeman 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:245–246; Smith and Engeman 2004a. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:169–170; Smith and Engeman 2004b. *Florida Field Nat.* 32:107–113). To date, only one avian predator of *L. c. armouri*, the Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*), has been recorded in Florida (Smith and Engeman 2004a, *op. cit.*). Here, we augment the sparse information on avian predators of *L. c. armouri* in Florida with the observation of the probable predation of a juvenile *L. c. armouri* by a Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

At 1040 h on 30 April 2005, a clear sunny day (air temperature ca. 25°C), HTS observed an adult Northern Mockingbird perched atop fence-line shrubbery with a small lizard in its bill at the Woolbright Road colony site of *L. c. armouri* located in Boynton Beach (see Smith and Engeman 2003, 2004b, *op. cit.* for site descriptions). Closer examination revealed it to be a juvenile *L. c. armouri* (SVL ca. 5 cm). The lizard, being held sideways by its neck, was completely limp (including tail and limbs), and seemed dead. The lizard remained limp during the 20–30 sec observation period, after which the mockingbird flew out of view with its prey over an adjacent building rooftop. The pliant appearance of the *L. c. armouri* suggested to us that it was taken recently rather than scavenged.

Mockingbirds are generalist omnivores and have been reported to prey on *Anolis* lizards (Derrickson and Breitwisch 1992. *In* Poole et al. [eds.], *The Birds of North America*, Species Account No. 7, Northern Mockingbird, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 26 pp.), and a Rough Earth Snake (*Virginia striatula*) (Sorrell 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:75–76).

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#### **MICROLOPHUS ATACAMENSIS** (Atacama Desert Runner).

**PREDATION.** Interspecific predation, like that between lizards and snakes in the Chilean Atacama desert (Labra and Niemeyer 2004. *Ethology* 110:649–662), is well documented in reptiles (e.g., Jackson et al. 2004. *Zoology* 107:191–200). *Microlophus atacamensis*, a lizard endemic to the coastal zones of northern Chile (Donoso-Barros 1966. *Reptiles de Chile*. Ediciones de la