



FIG. 1. A juvenile *Rupornis magnirostris* holding an *Ophiodes* cf. *fragilis* by one of its claws in Quadra, São Paulo, Brazil.

(Fig. 1). The lizard showed no signs of movement and appeared to be dead at the time of observation. When we approached, the hawk flew out of sight carrying the prey, therefore, we were unable to observe prey handling or ingestion.

To our knowledge, this represents the first record of a Roadside Hawk preying upon *O. cf. fragilis*. The Roadside Hawk is a common medium-sized raptor with a broad trophic spectrum that includes invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals (Panasci and Whitacre 2000. *Wilson Bull.* 112:555–558; Baladrón et al. 2011. *J. Raptor Res.* 45:257–261; Pommer Barbosa et al. 2022. *Rev. Peruana Biol.* 29:e21528).

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PHELSUMA INEXPECTATA (Manapany Day Gecko). PREDATION. *Phelsuma inexpectata* is endemic to Reunion Island (Austin et al. 2004. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 31:109–122) with a small, fragmented distribution area (Sanchez et al. 2025. *Oryx.* 59:1–9). This species is considered critically endangered by the IUCN due to its low population numbers, habitat fragmentation, and predation and competition pressures from invasive species (Sanchez 2021. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: e.T17450049A17450059). For example, the invasive snake *Lycodon aulicus* has been observed chasing juvenile *P. inexpectata* (Deso and Probst 2007. *Bull. Phaethon.* 25:29–36), and the invasive spider *Heteropoda venatoria* is reported to prey on juvenile *P. inexpectata* (Sanchez et al. 2021. *Herpetol. Rev.* 52:859–860). Here we report an observation of another non-native species, *Calotes versicolor*, preying on *P. inexpectata* on Reunion Island.

On the 28 November 2025, ca. 1400 h, we observed a group of adult lizards, two adult *C. versicolor*, one *P. laticauda*, both

non-native (Probst et al. 2022. *Bull. Soc. Herp. Fr.* 56:57–87), and three *P. inexpectata*, perched on a palm tree trunk, all appearing to be thermoregulating in a private garden at Manapany-les-Bains (21.3748°S, 55.5901°E; WGS 84; 20 m elev.). All the lizards were about 50 cm apart, or less in some cases, and could thus be observed without moving for nearly 10 min. As the lizards basked there were no apparent signs of aggression or defensive behaviors until one of the *C. versicolor* sprinted ca. 15–20 cm towards the nearest *P. inexpectata*, bit it on the side, and immediately fled with the prey in its mouth and out of view.

To our knowledge this is the first record of *C. versicolor* preying on *P. inexpectata*, however, *C. versicolor* has been reported to prey on *P. laticauda* in Reunion Island (Souchet and Coquis 2025. *Bull. Soc. Herpetol. Fr.* 186:1–4). It is not clear how often *P. inexpectata* are preyed on by the invasive *C. versicolor* but considering the two species have overlapping ranges, more work is needed to better understand this threat to an at-risk endemic species (Souchet and Coquis 2025, *op. cit.*).

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PLESTIODON CALLICEPHALUS (Mountain Skink). REPRODUCTION. Reproductive habits of *Plestiodon callicephalus* are poorly known, with only a few published reports of which we are aware, most of which are from México (e.g., Campbell and Simmons 1961. *Herpetologica* 17:212–213; Zweifel 1962. *Herpetologica* 18:63–65; Hardy and McDiarmid 1969. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 18:39–252; Tanner 1987. *Great Basin Nat.* 47:383–42; Cruz-Sáenz et al. 2011. *Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc.* 46:57–61; Penilla-Juárez et al. 2012. *Bull. Chicago Herp. Soc.* 47:141–143). In each instance, females were reported coiled around, or next to, a clutch of eggs, except for Tanner (1987, *op. cit.*) who found two nest sites containing females and neonates. Although Deegenhardt et al. (1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.) reported hatchlings of *P. callicephalus* appearing by 23 July in Guadalupe Canyon, New Mexico, USA, near the state line with Arizona, USA, there is only one published record of reproductive behavior of *P. callicephalus* in the USA, in which Taylor (1985. *Herpetol. Rev.* 16:27) reported a captive *P. callicephalus* from Arizona giving birth to live young. Herein, we report three observations of wild *P. callicephalus* females tending eggs and two observations of hatching at three sites < 1.3 km of one another in Madrean Evergreen Woodland (Brown 1994. *Biotic Communities Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah. 342 pp.) near Sycamore Canyon in the Pajarito Mountains, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, USA.

On 24 July 2008, we found a female *P. callicephalus* tending three eggs in a cavity beneath a large rock in a canyon tributary to Sycamore Canyon (31.4315°N, 111.1842°W; WGS 84; 1233 m elev.). The shelter rock was located in an open oak (*Quercus* spp.) grassland near the base of an exposed southeast-facing slope above an arroyo. We collected the female and eggs, all of which hatched between the night of 27 July and the afternoon of 28 July (Fig. 1). On 25 July 2013, at ca. 0910 h, we found a second female *P. callicephalus* (55 mm SVL) tending two eggs (15 and 16 mm egg length, respectively) in a shallow canyon tributary to upper Sycamore Canyon (31.4417°N, 111.1772°W; WGS 84; 1260 m elev.). The eggs appeared quite dark (Fig. 2), which suggested they were near hatching. The nest was located beneath a rock (18 × 25 ×