

sidade Federal do Pará - UFPA- Campus Altamira, Altamira, Brazil; **FELIPE BITTIOLI RODRIGUES GOMES**, Faculdade de Etnodiversidade, PPGBC and PPGETNO, Universidade Federal do Pará - UFPA - Campus Altamira, Altamira, Brazil (e-mail: felipebrgomes@gmail.com).

FURCIFER PARDALIS (Panther Chameleon). DIET. *Furcifer pardalis* is native to Madagascar and occurs on neighboring Reunion Island, where it was introduced in the 1830s (Bourgat 1972. *Herpetologica* 28:22–24; Grbic et al. 2015. *Mol. Ecol.* 24:3455–3466). *Furcifer pardalis* is a large lizard, with males reaching 229 mm SVL (Andreon et al. 2005. *Trop. Zool.* 18:209–225), and is considered an opportunistic predator of invertebrates and small vertebrates in its native range, with its diet including cannibalism on juveniles (Bourgat 1972. *Ceylon J. Sci.* 10:1–5). The species has also occasionally been found to be frugivorous on Reunion Island (Sanchez et al. 2021. *Herpetol. Rev.* 52:857–858). Here, I report on two novel records of predation by *F. pardalis* on two vertebrate species from Reunion Island.

The first event took place on the morning of 27 January 2025 at ca. 0900 h in a private garden in Saint-André (20.9720°S, 55.62596°E; WGS 84; 200 m elev.) when “Monsieur Hill” observed an adult *F. pardalis* attempting to prey on an adult *Zosterops borbonicus* (Reunion Grey White-eye), which is endemic to Reunion Island (Milá et al. 2010. *BMC Evol. Biol.* 10:1–13). The lizard was on a fig tree, perched near some fruit, as it lunged to attack the bird, even grabbing it before the observer intervened and stopped the predation attempt, which allowed the bird to escape. However, it appeared evident the lizard would have consumed the bird otherwise. The second event took place on 15 April 2025, at 1203 h, in a different private garden at Mont-Vert les Hauts (21.3146°S, 55.5497°E; WGS 84; 630 m elev.) where Marie Payet observed an adult male *F. pardalis* feeding on an adult *Calotes versicolor* (Oriental Garden Lizard). The *F. pardalis* was perched on top of a bush and was swallowing the *C. versicolor* headfirst (Fig. 1). When the observation was first made, the *F. pardalis* had already swallowed most of the prey.

Little has been reported on the diet of wild *F. pardalis*, and to my knowledge, these two species of prey have not yet been noted

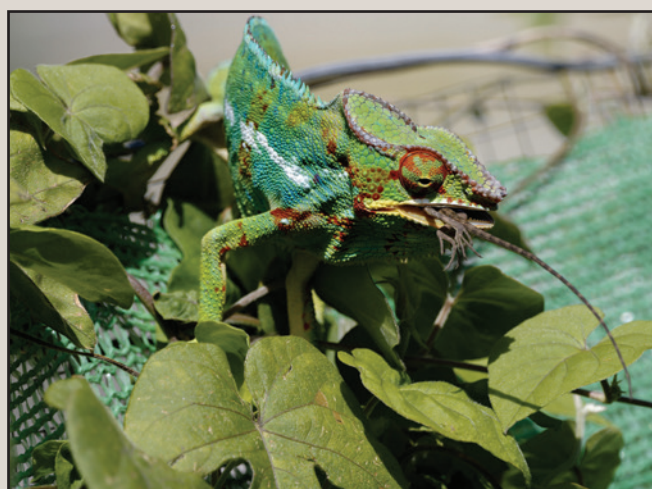


FIG. 1. Adult male *Furcifer pardalis* eating an adult *Calotes versicolor* in Reunion Island on 15 April 2025.

in the diet of *F. pardalis*. Although the first predation event was purposefully interrupted, due to the size discrepancy between the lizard and the Reunion Grey White-eye, a small bodied species, it appeared likely to have been successfully consumed otherwise. Bird predation by chameleons is rare but has been reported in *Furcifer oustaleti* (García and Vences 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:134–135).

I am thankful to Marie Payet and “Monsieur Hill” for bringing their backyard observations to my attention and providing me with the details. At their request, they declined authorship on this note.

JÉRÉMIE SOUCHET, Nature Océan Indien, 97429 Petite-Île, Reunion Island, France; e-mail: jeremie.souchet@natureoceanindien.org.

GEKKO SWINHONIS (Peking Gecko). ABERRANT COLORATION. *Gekko swinhonis* is a moderately sized gecko endemic to China and was recently discovered at the Incheon Port of South Korea in 2021, likely introduced unintentionally via ship-mediated trade.

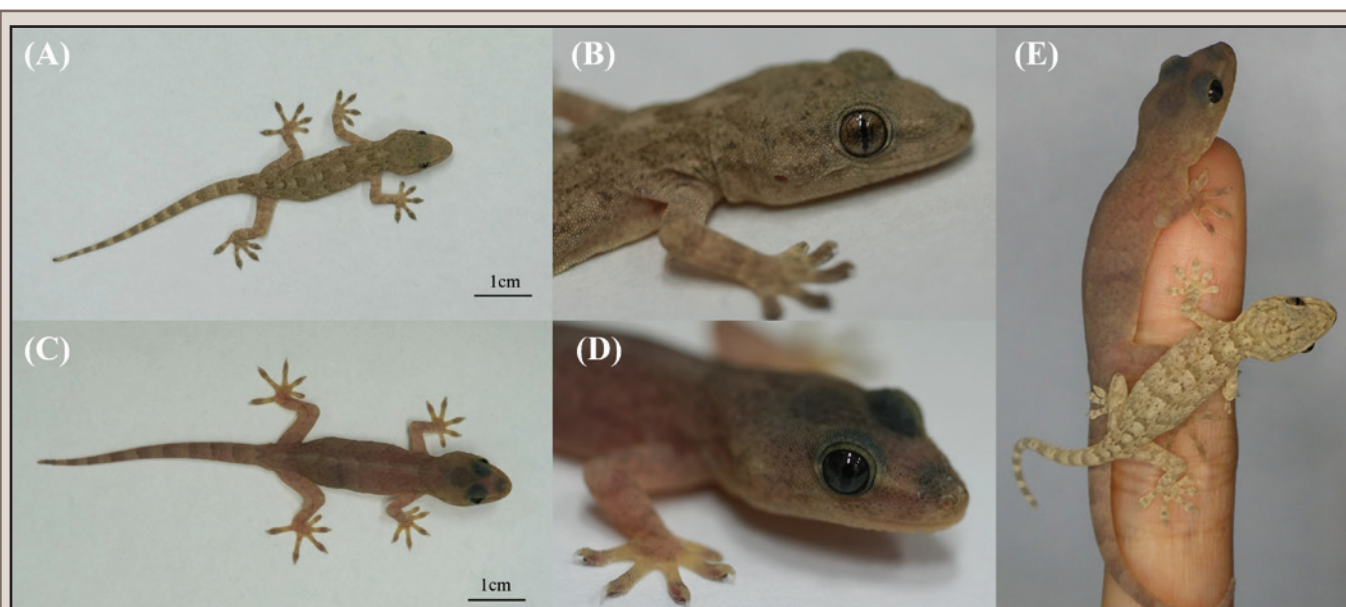


FIG. 1. Two color phenotypes of *Gekko swinhonis*: A) dorsal view of the typical coloration; B) magnified head and eye of the typical individual; C) dorsal view of the aberrant coloration; D) magnified head and eye of the aberrant individual; E) comparative photograph of both individuals.