Here we document an unprecedented record of predation on *H. mabouia* by a typical forest bird, the Black-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*).

Our observation occurred in the municipality of Paty do Alferes, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, on a small farm (22.3989°S, 43.4296°W, WGS84; 615 m elev.) surrounded by sparse woodland patches. This site is ca. 12 km N of Reserva Biológica do Tinguá, a large (26,260 ha) protected area in the metropolitan region of the state. This reserve is included in the Serra do Mar Mountain range, one of the best preserved Atlantic Forest remnants in the state of Rio de Janeiro. At 1552 h on 22 May 2014, one of us (JMH) noticed a *C. falcularius* foraging on an old and deeply creviced log suspended in the trees. The log was ca. 2 m aboveground, and supported. The bird was seen peering and probing into the crevices up to its forehead. The bird then extracted a gecko, holding it by the axillae in the tip of its bill. The gecko was first observed without the tail, probably autotomously shed at that moment. The bird flew to the trunk of a small tree about a meter away, where it beat the prey back and forth on the trunk with its beak. We identified the lizard as *H. mabouia* by the shape of its head and fingers and the ventral and dorsal color pattern (Fig. 1). The gecko’s SVL was similar to the exposed culmen (dorsal ridge of the bill) of the *C. falcularius*, which measures ca. 60 mm (Sick 1987. Ornitologia Brasileira. Ed. Nova Fronteira, Rio de Janeiro. 912 pp.). The bird swallowed the gecko by tilting its head back and dropping it into its throat; however, it took a few attempts to get the right position, adjusting the prey between the middle and the tip of its long mandible. The entire predation event took <2 minutes.


Most woodcreepers (birds of the family Dendrocolaptidae) use their long and thin bills to probe for invertebrates on trunks and major tree branches. Sick (1997, op. cit.) reported that, in addition to arthropods picked from trunk gaps and epiphytic bromeliads, woodcreepers can prey upon small vertebrates such as treefrogs, tadpoles and lizards. On the day of our observation, at least two other species of woodcreepers were recorded at the site: *Lepidocolaptes squamatus* (Scaled Woodcreeper) and *Sittasomus griseicapillus* (Olive-backed Woodcreeper). In southern Brazil, Lima and Rodrigues (2008. Rev. Bras. Ornitol. 16:380–382) observed three foraging events (all successful) in which *C. falcularius* preyed on a treefrog, *Scinax rizibilis*. The frogs were picked off from leaves of bromeliads and swallowed, after the bird hit them against a hard surface; these authors suggest that this foraging tactic, similar to our observation, is common for *C. falcularius*.

We believe that the increasing spread of *H. mabouia* into natural areas of Atlantic Forest (e.g., Almeida-Gomes and Rocha 2014. J. Herpetol. 48:423–429) might increase the frequency of predation on *H. mabouia* by *C. falcularius* and other native woodcreepers, given that bromeliads and tree trunks are the main microhabitats used by this gecko in natural environments in Brazil (Rocha et al. 2011, op. cit.).

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**MAURÍCIO BRANDÃOVECCHI, Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Pavilhão Haroldo Libbo da Cunha, Sala 224, Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524, Maracanã, 20550-013, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: mbvecchi@yahoo.com); JEFFREY MICHAEL HARDING, Oregon, USA (e-mail: jeharding@centurytel.net).**

**HOLBROOKIA MACULATA** (Lesser Earless Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Holbrookia maculata* is a common lizard of prairies and desert grasslands found throughout the central and southwestern U.S. (Rosenblum et al. 2009. In Jones and Lovich [eds.], Lizards of the American Southwest, pp. 154–157. Rio Nuevo Publishers, Tucson, Arizona). Their primary documented predators are snakes (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 688 pp.); however, they are probably preyed upon by a variety of avian and mammalian predators. On 01 November 2014, 11.5 km SE of Valentine, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, USA (30.52166°N, 104.40198°W; WGS 84), we discovered a larder of seven individuals of *H. maculata* impaled on barbed wire (Fig. 1) by *Lanius ludovicianus* (Loggerhead Shrike). We collected these lizards along a 1.6-km section of a paved farm road bordered on both sides by barbed wire fences. Some lizards appeared to have been cached for some time and appeared mummified; however, two representative specimens deposited in the James E. Scudday Vertebrate Collections at Sul Ross State University (SRSU 6656–6657) were
relatively fresh. The lizards were in various stages of dismemberment; several were simply heads attached to barbs, while the collected specimens were more intact. Our general impression is that the lizards are killed and fed upon frequently by shrikes in this area. To our knowledge this is the first record of *H. maculata* being preyed upon by *L. ludovicianus* (Clark 2011. Son. Herpetol. 24:20–22).

**SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu); **CRYSTAL KELEHEAR**, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 0843-03092, Balboa, Ancon, Panama (e-mail: crystal.kelehear@hotmail.com).


At 1755 h on 20 September 2014, during field work in La Majadita, Valle Fértil, San Juan Province, Argentina (30.71306°S, 67.49556°W, WGS84; 976 m elev.), we observed a Spot-winged Falconet perched on a *Prosopis chilensis* tree, apparently calling to its mate or parent for food. A few minutes later, another falcon arrived carrying an adult *L. chacoensis* by its neck (Fig. 1). Immediately after, the falcon consumed the lizard and flew away, and the other falconet followed. Although it is well known that *S. circumcincta* feeds on lizards (de la Peña 1992. Guía de Aves Argentinas, segunda edición. Incluye Nidos y Huevos. Tomo II. Conformiformes-Charadriiformes. LOLA, Buenos Aires. 180 pp.), our observation is the first record of predation on *L. chacoensis* by *S. circumcincta*.

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**TOMÁS AGUSTÍN MARTÍNEZ** (e-mail: tomas.agustin.martinez14@gmail.com), **MELINA JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ** (e-mail: melina.rodriguez26@gmail.com), and **JUAN CARLOS ACOSTA**, Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan, Av. José Ignacio de la Roza 590 (Oeste) Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: jcacostasanjuan@gmail.com).

**PHRYNOSOMA ASIO** (Giant Horned Lizard). **NATURAL LONGLIFE (AGE).** Decade-long monitoring of natural populations of horned lizards is infrequent, but we have been studying various aspects of the natural history of *Phrynosoma asio* since 1996 (Sherbrooke and Beltrán-Sánchez 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:64–65; Barbosa Rodríguez 2010. Phrynosomatics 15:1, 3; Granados-Cañete and González-Alvarado 2010. Phrynosomatics 15:6–8) at Cerro Tepetlayo, Zumpango de Neri, north of Chilpancingo, Municipio de Eduardo Neri, Guerrero, México.

In captivity some *Phrynosoma* species may be long lived, including *P. asio* (Baur 1986. Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 22:149–151: 10 years, 10 months, 19 days; Montanucci 1989. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 24:229–238: 13 years, 8 months, 29 days) but survival longevity in nature is poorly known in the genus and unknown in this tropical latitude species. Here we report on three captures (15 May 1998, 8 June 1999, 26 June 2010) of a single female *P. asio* (sequential SVLs, 41, 92, 112 mm and mass, 44, 65, 76 g) that survived for over 12 years, 1 month, and 11 days. This female hatched in November 1997, probably seven months before first being encountered (hatching occurs in November at this location; first SVL is in the range of hatchling sizes; García Pareja 2012. Thesis, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, Chilpancingo, México). The longevity of this lizard (about 12 years, 8 months) in the wild allows comparisons with records of longevity for conspecific captives, and with other species of *Phrynosoma*, captive or wild, and confirms that *P. asio* are long-lived.

**MARCOS GARCÍA PAREJA**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, A.P. 70515, C.P. 04510, Distrito Federal, México (e-mail: marcosgarpar@gmail.com); **ELIZABETH BELTRÁN-SÁNCHEZ**, Instituto de...