ANOLIS SAGREI SAGREI (Cuban Brown Lizard; Chino; Torito). **HABITAT USE AND THERMAL BIOLOGY.** *Anolis sagrei sagrei* is the most common lizard in Cuba, living in almost all vegetation zones, including many habitats modified by humans (Rodríguez Schettino 1999. *In* L. Rodríguez Schettino [ed.], The Iguanid Lizards of Cuba, pp. 104–380. University Press of Florida, Gainesville). Nevertheless, few data address the vegetation types that it uses and its thermal biology. Berovides Alvarez and Sampedro Marín (1980. Cien. Biol. 5:115–122) found this species in a secondary semi-deciduous forest at Tapaste, La Habana Province, Cuba, and Garrido (1980. Peyana 203:1–19) in grasslands and pastures at Península de Zapata (Zapata Swamp), Matanzas Province, Cuba. Ruibal (1961. Evolution 15:98–115) obtained a mean body temperature of 33.1°C and mean air temperatures of 30.7°C in the morning and 33.1°C in the afternoon, during the wet season for a population at Santa Teresa, 9 km W of Camagüey (city). Hence, we report thermal and habitat data on male *Anolis s. sagrei* from a dry swamp forest habitat partly cleared by beekeepers 3 km N of Pálpite, Zapata Swamp.

Data were collected on 8 April (dry season) 1994 between 1500 and 1630 h. Body temperatures (T_B) of active lizards and air temperatures (T_A) at the location of each initial sighting were obtained with a Schultheis rapid-reading cloacal thermometer. We also recorded substrate type and insolation category. Lizards moving when first seen ($N = 3$) were excluded from the analysis. We collected data for 10 adult males, all first seen on tree trunks situated at the edges of forest clearings. Mean perch diameter was 0.22 m (range: 0.08–0.50 m; coefficient of variation [CV] = 68.3%); mean perch height was 0.57 m (range: 0.2–1.2 m; CV = 64.6%). Seven anoles were oriented head down; three head up.

Although several authors have stated that *A. s. sagrei* perches near the ground, only Llanes Echevarría (1978. University Student Report, University of Havana) and Sampedro et al. (1982. Cien. Biol. 7:87:103) have reported quantitative data on perch height and diameter: Mean height 0.7 m, mean diameter 0.03 m (Llanes Echevarría, *op. cit.*); mean height 0.61 m, mean diameter 0.08 m (Sampedro et al., *op. cit.*). Both of these studies were for populations in semi-deciduous forests. Our values for perch height are lower and for perch diameter higher in a different type of vegetation, suggesting that perch height and diameter of male *Anolis s. sagrei* varies with local vegetation structure.

Mean T_B of males (32.1°C; range: 31.0–34.0°C; $N = 7$) averaged slightly higher than mean T_A (31.0°C; range: 30.0–32.0°C; $N = 7$). These values are lower than those obtained by Ruibal (1961, *op. cit.*; $T_B = 33.9$°C; $T_A = 33.1$°C), also collected in the afternoon, which may reflect the lower temperatures prevailing in the dry season.

Six of the ten males were in shaded places; the other four were in filtered sun. Ruibal (*op. cit.*) stated that *A. sagrei* is a sun-dwelling species and Rodríguez Schettino (*op. cit.*) noted that it frequently basks in open places, so the observed pattern may reflect the predominance of shade in the study area and/or that lizards sheltering in shade had already achieved their preferred T_B.

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CROTAPHYTUS COLLARIS (Eastern Collared Lizard). **CAUDOPHAGY.** *Crotaphytus collaris* is a known predator on a variety of lizard taxa (Best and Pfaffenberger 1987. Southwest. Nat. 32:415–426; Lappin 1999. Unpubl. PhD Dissertation. Univ. California, Berkeley; McAllister 1985. Southwest. Nat. 27:358–359). This species also is known to attempt predation on animals larger than itself (Strasser 1931. Bull. Antivenin Inst. America 5:41). Here, I report an unusual instance of predation by a *C. collaris* from Arizona (USA), which, together with information from laboratory feeding experiments, suggests that prey lizard morphology may influence the incidence of caudophagy. Specifically, the evidence supports the hypothesis that caudophagy is more likely to occur when the prey lizard possesses anti-predator integumentary modifications, such as the cycloid scales and osteoderms of skinks.

At 0515 h on 3 May 1996, I encountered an adult (102 mm SVL) male *C. collaris* on a large granite boulder along Boriana Mine Rd. ca. 1 mi N of Wabayuma Peak turnoff going to Prescott, Yavapai Co. The lizard was bleeding from the right corner of mouth and four spots on top of the head, giving the appearance of pinpricks. Subsequent stomach-flushing revealed that the *C. collaris* had recently eaten the tail from a large skink. The tail section consumed was the original (i.e., unregenerated) and measured 92.5 mm. The locality and comparison of the tail with those of museum specimens revealed it to belong to a *Eumeces gilberti*. Further, its size and lack of ventral juvenile coloration suggest that the *Eumeces* to which it belonged was an adult, possibly comparable in size to the *C. collaris*. The injuries to the *C. collaris* appear to have been incurred during the interaction with the *Eumeces*.

Skinks are more likely than other potential lizard prey taxa to be subjected to caudophagy rather than complete consumption by *C. collaris*. During five captive feeding trials I conducted among three individual adult *C. collaris*, caudophagy alone occurred every time a *Eumeces* sp. was the prey item, whereas caudophagy alone occurred in < 4% of trials with other prey lizard taxa (e.g., *Uta*, *Cnemidophorus*) [caudophagy in 2 of 57 trials among 25 *C. collaris* individuals]. During feeding trials with *Eumeces* sp. as the prey item, the *C. collaris* would chase the skink, repeatedly attempt to close its mouth on its body, and inevitably have the skink slip out of its jaws. Usually after multiple attempts to grab the skink by the body, the *C. collaris* would inevitably bite the tail, which was then autotomized and eaten.

Squamates that are skink-eating specialists possess modifications of the trophic apparatus that are proposed to aid in gripping the hard and slippery integument of skinks, such as hinged teeth in *Lialis* (Patchell and Shine 1986. J. Zool. Lond. 208:269–275) and snakes (Savitzky 1981. Science 212:346–349) and a unique intramaxillary joint in *Casarea* (Frazzetta 1970. Am. Nat. 104:55–72; Cundall and Irish 1989. J. Zool. Lond. 217:189–207). Observations herein support the view that integumentary specializations of skinks are effective anti-predator modifications,