

its way back to the rock from which the pair had first emerged, and disappeared underneath it. The struggle, from emergence to end, lasted just over 1.5 minutes (90 seconds), 68 seconds of which were recorded, and can be viewed online at: <http://www.californiaherps.com/movies/pskiltonianusfightwacr517.mp4>. We remained in the vicinity for another 30 minutes. At 1115 h, the male, which had returned to the rock, stuck its head out from under the rock's edge and sat, looking around, until we departed. The weather during this encounter was sunny and warm, with 10% high cloud cover and a light (2–3 kph) breeze from the south. The air temperature 2 cm above the soil surface ranged from 28 to 33°C, and the temperature under the rock from which the pair of *P. skiltonianus* originally emerged was 17.6°C.

Although male combat has not been described for *P. skiltonianus*, it is well known in several other species of North American skinks, including *P. fasciatus* and *P. laticeps* (Fitch 1951. *Herpetologica* 7:77–80; Cooper and Vitt 1987. *Oecologia* 72:321–326; Griffith 1991. *J. Herpetol.* 25:24–30). In these species, the greatest frequency of male fighting occurred during the breeding season, commensurate with the onset of hormone-mediated seasonal sexual dimorphism which includes the development of red coloration on the heads of male skinks (Fitch 1954. *Univ. Kansas Publ.* 8:1–256; Cooper et al. 1987. *J. Herpetol.* 21:96–101). Like *P. fasciatus* and *P. laticeps*, *P. skiltonianus* also exhibits seasonal dimorphism (Nussbaum et al., *op.cit.*). Additionally, as our observation was made during the breeding season of *P. skiltonianus* in the Pacific Northwest (May), it seems likely that *P. skiltonianus* exhibits a similar seasonal pattern with respect to combat. We hope to clarify this situation with further observation, and welcome other reports of this behavior.

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PLICA UMBRA OCHROCOLLARIS (Blue-lipped Tree Lizard). DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR. *Plica umbra ochrocollaris* is a moderate-sized arboreal lizard distributed in the Amazonian region outside the Guianan area, in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil south of Rio Amazonas/Solimões, and north of it in the area west of Rio Negro (Ávila-Pires 1995. *Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia* [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandlungen, Leiden. 706 pp.; Ribeiro Jr. 2015 *Zootaxa* 3983:1–110). This species feeds mainly on ants (Vitt et al. 1997. *Can. J. Zool.* 75:1876–1882). The most common defensive behaviors in lizards are immobility, crypsis, and the filling of the lungs to expand the body, along with explosive bursts of short-range activity (Pianka and Vitt 2003. *Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 333 pp.). Here we present a case of immobility and body expansion in *P. umbra ochrocollaris*.

At 2000 h on 17 May 2014, during a survey at Fameta Farm, near the Rio Branco, Acre state, northern Brazil (9.92527°S, 67.77599°W, WGS 84; 138 m elev.), I captured an adult male *P. umbra ochrocollaris* that exhibited immobility and body expansion during handling (Fig 1). The behavior may have reflected death feigning, but the eyes remained open (Fig. 1). The immobility and body expansion continued even after the animal was



FIG. 1. *Plica umbra ochrocollaris* in a defensive posture, inflated and immobile.

released on the vegetation. Motionlessness is usually exhibited in response to predator detection and, combined with crypsis and body expansion might interrupt the sequence of attacks during the identification and approach phases, allowing the prey a chance to escape (Pianka and Vitt, *op. cit.*).

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PODARCIS MELISELLENSIS (Dalmatian Wall Lizard). PREDATION. At 1457 h on 5 May 2017, one of us (BB) observed and photographed an adult Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*) successfully catching, and ultimately eating, an adult *Podarcis melisellensis* (Fig. 1). The act of predation took place at the harbor of Vis, a small Croatian island in the Adriatic Sea (43.0616°N, 16.1837°E; WGS 84). Neither the bird nor the lizard was collected, but their respective color patterns readily distinguished them from any related taxa recorded in the region (Kryštufek and Kleteki 2007. *Folia Zool.* 56:225–234; Kralj and Bariši 2013. *Nat. Croat.* 22:375–396). This observation provides broader insight into the potential predatory threats for insular lacertid lizards.

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PODARCIS SICULA (Italian Wall Lizard or Ruin Lizard). REINTRODUCTION. Observations of *Podarcis sicula* in the New England region of the United States are currently restricted to a few established populations in New York and Connecticut (Gosswiler 1975. *Copeia* 1975:584–585; Donihue et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:260–261). Ninety years ago, a number of *P. sicula* (first misidentified as *Lacerta melisellensis*) were released in west Philadelphia (Kauffeld 1931. *Copeia* 1931:163–164). A few unpublished reports documented by herpetology enthusiasts indicate that *P. sicula* might still be present; however, it is presumed extirpated from the region (Burke and Deichsel 2008. *In* Mitchell et al. [eds.], *Urban Herpetology*, pp. 347–353. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, University Heights, Ohio). Here, we report the reintroduction and reestablishment of *P. sicula* in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (40.15184°N, 74.86740°W; WGS 84).

The population was first discovered on 1 June 2014, with recurrent sightings of several breeding pairs within a 0.16 km² range. After investigation by the Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey (PARS), one individual in the neighborhood admitted to releasing the animals. Between 2014 and 2015, the PARS confirmed four separate observations of > 2 individuals in a residential area with one record of 3 males, 2 females, and a juvenile in a single backyard. Further confirmation of a breeding population was determined 26 June 2017, with a nest of ten eggs found in a mulched area. PARS is currently monitoring the population, and future search efforts are planned to determine the full extent of its newly established range.

Preferentially selecting certain urban environments in its native range, *P. sicula* is well-adapted to using structures with small crevices and holes as habitat structure provided by human developments. The Bucks County populations tend to select mulched, manicured properties, with one yard featuring a shallow 15-cm burrow. Other observations include basking in or near the vinyl siding of homes and waiting near ornamental plants (e.g., *Lavandula* sp., *Narcissus* sp., *Iris* sp.) for prey items (B. Vagnozzi, pers. obs.). This confirms the first reintroduction and reestablishment of a *P. sicula* population < 25 miles from the presumed original site of release in west Philadelphia.

The native range of *P. sicula* includes Bosnia, Croatia, France, Italy, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Switzerland, with introduced populations found in Spain, Turkey, and the United States (Crnobrnja-Isailovic et al. 2009. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. accessed 28 June 2017). With little interspecific competition and minimal predation threats, the greatest threat is probably house cats (*Felis domesticus*), it is likely that the cosmopolitan nature of *P. sicula* will continue to drive its spread and surely will be magnified by accidental or intentional release (Burke and Ner 2005. Northeast. Nat. 12:349–360). Although not currently included, the invasive *P. sicula* will be listed on the official amphibian and reptile checklist provided by the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission.

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POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS (Common Monkey Lizard, False Chameleon). **PREDATION.** *Polychrus marmoratus* is an arboreal lizard species found in South America from the Caribbean region and the Magdalena River valley of Colombia to east of the Andes in the Amazonian and Atlantic forests (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. Leiden 299:1–708; Medina-Rangel 2013. Caldasia 35:103–122; Blanco-Torres et al. 2013. Rev. Biodivers. Neotrop. 3:113–122; Moreno-Arias and Quintero-Corzo 2015. Caldasia 37:183–195; Koski et al. 2016. Bull. Mus. Biol. Prof. Mello Leitão 38:23–30).

Despite their cryptic coloration, these lizards have many predators, including birds (Beebe 1944. Zoologica 29:195–216; Test et al. 1966. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 128:1–63), snakes (Cunha and Nascimento 1994. Bol. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi, Zool. 9:1–191) and mammals, mainly primates (Cassimiro and Martins 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:432–433; Canale et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:323–326; Aximoff and Carvalho 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:298; Koski and Valadares-Koski 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:49). Here, we report the first observation of predation on *P.*



FIG. 1. Western Woolly Possum preying on an adult *Polychrus marmoratus*.

marmoratus by a marsupial mammal, the Western Woolly Opossum (*Caluromys lanatus*).

At 2100 h on 14 September 2015, in the municipality of Gigante, department of Huila, Colombia (2.36930°N, 75.57161°W, WGS 84; 727 m elev.), we observed an adult *C. lanatus* eating an adult *P. marmoratus* in a tree, 5 m above ground. The opossum held the lizard by its head, from which it had already consumed a portion (Fig. 1). We did not witness the opossum ingest the lizard because we moved away to prevent further disturbing it. In this region of Colombia, *Polychrus marmoratus* is very abundant, suggesting that *C. lanatus* may frequently prey upon this lizard.

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PTYCHOGLOSSUS BICOLOR (Werner's Large-scaled Lizard).

PREDATION. *Ptychoglossus bicolor* is a small allopoglossid lizard (SVL = ca. 45 mm) that inhabits the Magdalena Valley of Colombia, between 1500 and 2100 m elev., where it can be found in premontane and low montane humid forest (Harris 1994. Herpetol. Monogr. 8:226–275). This species has also been found in agroecosystems such as organic coffee plantations (Ramos-Pallares et al. 2010. South Am. J. Herpetol. 5:143–150). It is a semi-fossorial lizard, found beneath tree trunks, leaf litter, and rocks (Harris, *op. cit.*). Here we report an observation of predation on *P. bicolor* by a tarantula.

The predation event occurred at Finca Quinini, located on the road La Vuelta, in the Hill of Quinini, municipality of Tibacuy, Cundinamarca, Colombia (4.3342°N, 74.4983°W, WGS 84; 1804 m elev.). The vegetation consists of a high Andean secondary forest with agroecosystems of coffee and banana plantations and livestock farming. At 2057 h on 10 April 2017, a tarantula, *Pamphobeteus ferox* (Theraphosidae), was found eating a *Ptychoglossus bicolor* under a rock. The lizard was already being digested when we lifted the rock; the spider moved ca. 20 cm away at that time (Fig. 1). *Pamphobeteus ferox* is an endangered species that has a generalist diet and because of his body length (55–65 mm), is able to eat small vertebrates (Amat-García et al. 2007. Libro