

locations, including southern Florida, USA (Meshaka et al. 2004, *op. cit.*). *Hemidactylus mabouia* occupies edificarian and arboreal habitats and is abundant and widely distributed in southern Florida (Krysko and Daniels 2005. *Carib. J. Sci.* 41:28–36). While this species is primarily nocturnal, it is occasionally observed basking during the day (Meshaka et al. 2004, *op. cit.*). An *A. equestris* has been observed with a gecko identified as *H. mabouia* in its mouth (Nicholson and Richards 1999. *Anolis Newsletter* V:95–98). However, consumption was not confirmed, and *Hemidactylus* geckos are difficult to identify without a specimen in hand (Krysko and Daniels 2005, *op. cit.*). Here we report a predation event of *A. equestris* on *H. mabouia*.

On 18 September 2016 at approximately 1100 h, we observed an adult *A. equestris* completely consume a lizard while perched at a height of ~2 m on a Gumbo Limbo (*Bursera simaruba*) tree in a remnant forest patch at the Montgomery Botanical Center (25.660°N, 80.283°W; WGS 84). A brief pursuit of the *A. equestris* induced it to regurgitate its prey item, which we collected and identified as *H. mabouia* (Krysko and Daniels 2005, *op. cit.*). The body of the *H. mabouia* showed evidence of trauma from multiple bites and was missing a significant portion of its tail, which the *A. equestris* presumably retained. To our knowledge, this is the first recorded observation of *A. equestris* preying on *H. mabouia*.

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ANOLIS PULCHELLUS (Puerto Rican Grass-bush Anole) and SPHAERODACTYLUS MACROLEPIS (Big-scaled Dwarf Gecko). PREDATOR-PREY INTERACTION. Many primarily insectivorous lizards will eat other vertebrates on occasion, a behavior that has been reported in many species of *Anolis*. One unifying generality is that such carnivory is size structured, with the predator usually being substantially larger than the prey (Gerber 1999. *In* Losos and Leal [eds.], *Anolis Newsletter* V, pp. 28–39. Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri). Not surprisingly, reports of anole carnivory pertain primarily to middle-sized and larger anoles. Here we report carnivory by a small anole of the species *A. pulchellus*. To our knowledge, this is the first instance of carnivory reported for this species and one of few for any similar-sized anole (the record noted by Henderson and Powell 2009. *Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 495 pp. is based on the observations reported here).

We observed a female *A. pulchellus* (SVL ca. 38 mm) capture and consume a *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis* (SVL ca. 18 mm) in the leaf litter at approximately 1430 h on 25 September 2006, on Guana Island, British Virgin Islands, near the head of the Liao Wei Ping Trail at roughly 18.47916°N, 64.57444°W (WGS 84). The anole jumped from a low perch (ca. 20 cm above the ground) to the ground and bit the gecko, which escaped and fled 15–20 cm to the opening of an ant nest. The anole attacked the gecko again, seized it in its mouth and carried it approximately 10 cm up a vine, a distance of 15–20 cm from the site of attack. Initially, the anole held the gecko upside down (i.e., dorsal surface facing down), biting it between the fore and hind limbs on the left side. Eventually the anole worked its grasp posterior to the base of the tail, still on the left side. At this point, parts of both the base of the tail and the left hind limb were in the anole's mouth (Fig.



FIG. 1. Female *Anolis pulchellus* in the process of ingesting a *Sphaerodactylus macrolepis*.

1). The anole then manipulated the gecko so that it was no longer upside down, but rotated about its long axis by roughly 90 degrees (the ventral surface of the gecko was then oriented forward relative to the anole) at which point it was biting the gecko at the base of the tail and possibly by the left hind limb; the anole eventually manipulated the gecko so that it held it tail-first in its mouth, dorsal side up, at which point the anole proceeded to ingest the gecko tail first (during this time, the tail itself broke off and was carried away by ants, which had been biting the gecko in several places since shortly after it was captured by the anole). Total time from capture to complete ingestion was approximately five minutes.

Predation on *Sphaerodactylus* geckos has been reported in anoles of only a few species, none of which are as small as *Anolis pulchellus* (Henderson and Powell 2009. *Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 495 pp.). However, given the size discrepancy between the lizards in these two clades and their extensive coexistence across the Caribbean, we suspect that such interactions may occur with some frequency. Moreover, the high population densities of some *Sphaerodactylus* geckos (e.g., Rodda et al. 2001. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 17:331–338) and the diurnal activity of several species (Allen and Powell 2014. *Herpetol. Conserv. Biol.* 9:590–600) suggest that they may be important prey items for anoles.

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ARISTELLIGER PRAESIGNIS (Jamaican Croaking Lizard). MAXIMUM SIZE. *Aristelliger praesignis* is a large, nocturnal, and semi-arboreal sphaerodactylid gecko native to Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, and Swan Island (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 714 pp.). Although only one *Aristelliger* is currently recognized on Jamaica, there are multiple deeply divergent, species-level taxa within *A. praesignis* as presently construed (Cloud 2013. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania). Boulenger (1885. *Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum [Natural History] I*. Geckonidae, Eublepharidae,