ANOLIS CHLOROCYANUS (Hispaniolan Green Anole). **AQUATIC ACTIVITY.** At least three species of *Anolis* are known to engage in aquatic activity, including feeding behavior (Mattison 1989. Lizards of the World. Facts on File, New York, 192 pp.). Schwartz and Henderson (1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. xvi + 720 pp.), however, documented no such tendencies among West Indian anoles. On three separate occasions at two different locations in the Domincan Republic we have observed *Anolis chlorocyanus* utilizing water as a refuge. In January 1986 and March 1988 along the edge of a spring-fed pool near Neiba, Baoruco Province, we noted 10-15 subadults and adult females, but no adult males at either time, on emergent vegetation. When approached, these lizards quickly jumped into the water. Many would swim along the surface to vegetation farther from shore, but others dove into the water and often remained beneath the surface, clinging to submerged vegetation for periods of time up to at least 1.5 min. No evidence of aquatic foraging was observed, although numerous insects were found on the vegetation and aquatic arthropods were common among the submerged portions of plants. Swimming consisted of lateral undulations of the body and tail with tightly adpressed limbs. In June 1991 along a spring-fed irrigation system near Boca de Cachon, Independencia Province, we observed a single subadult dive from a shoreline rock into the water. We never saw the lizard surface in spite of intensive efforts to locate it again. It may have drifted a considerable distance with the current or emerged among nearby dense aquatic vegetation. At both sites, *A. chlorocyanus* was commonly encountered in non-aquatic habitats, implying that the use of water as a refuge is a facultative phenomenon.

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