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Reptilia: Squamata (lizards)

***Elgaria multicarinata* (Blainville, 1835).** **Diet.** The Southern Alligator Lizard, *Elgaria multicarinata*, is a medium-large species that occurs from Washington, United States, to Baja California, Mexico (Stebbins, 2003). The diet of this species is known to include a variety of insects and spiders (Knowlton, 1949), and small vertebrates such as baby mice, birds, and other lizards, including *Sceloporus occidentalis*, *S. graciosus*, *Uta stansburiana*, *Plestiodon skiltonianus*, and even conspecifics (Cunningham, 1956). This species can eat prey of considerable size; for example, there is a record of a captive female measuring 306 mm in total length (TL) consuming a 282 mm (TL) male conspecific (Gander, 1934).

Here we report an observation of *E. multicarinata* feeding upon a novel prey species. On 28 April 2017 at 1825 h, at Rancho El Coyote, Baja California, Mexico (31°2'21.09"N, 115°45'50.73"W; datum WGS 84; elev. 880 m), during a thermal ecology study in Chaparral habitat we observed an adult female *E. multicarinata* (142 mm snout–vent length [SVL], 320 mm TL, and body mass 48.3 g) swallowing a juvenile (67.4 mm SVL, and 221.3 mm TL, and body mass 7.39 g) *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*. The female's body temperature in the field was 24.1°C, the substrate temperature was 21.0°C, and the air temperature was 19.8°C. After collecting the data, we released the lizard at the site of capture.

According to Cunningham (1956), the relatively low temperature tolerances of *E. multicarinata* (21.4–28°C; also see Cunningham, 1966; Kingsbury, 1994) and its large size probably are the main factors that allow these relatively slow-moving lizards to capture and eat other small and thermophilic lizards, such as *Aspidoscelis* spp., especially when the temperature is decreasing or near sunset.

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River rocks as sleeping perches for *Norops oxylophus* and *Basiliscus plumifrons* in the Cordillera de Talamanca, Costa Rica

Lizards (Sauria: Squamata) are an extraordinarily diversified group of reptiles, with over 6,000 species worldwide (Uetz et al., 2016). In Costa Rica, they represent 36% (86) of all the reptile species; 37 of these lizards are anoles (*Norops*, *Dactyloa*: Dactyloidae), and three of the four species of basilisks (*Basiliscus*: Corytophanidae) occur in the country (Sasa et al., 2010; Hedges and Conn, 2012; G. Köhler 2010, 2011; G. Köhler and Vargas, 2010; G. Köhler et al., 2014; J. Köhler et al., 2012; J. J. Köhler et al., 2015).

Anoles are one of the most successful of all the lizard groups (Pianka and Vitt, 2003). Williams (1983) used the term “ecomorph” to describe anoles with specific morphologies associated with distinctive microhabitats on different Caribbean islands (Pianka and Vitt, 2003). Based on that assessment, anoles have served as highly successful models for studies on community ecology (Pianka and Vitt, 2003). In addition, anoles also display phenomenally high levels of species richness, along with ecomorphological variation in mainland Central- and South America (Pinto et al., 2008). Anoles avoid self-competition by using different parts of the habitat, and thus occupy a vast array of habitats with predictable evolutionary trajectories (Losos, 2009; Crandella et al., 2014). Consequently,