of *P. inermicauda* includes Egypt and Turkey. Israel is a new locality record for *P. inermicauda.*

We thank the Israel Nature and Parks Authority (INPA permit number: 2015/40688). This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the contract no. APVV-15-0147.

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**SALVATOR MERIANAE** (Argentine Tegu). ATTEMPTED PREDATION. *Salvator merianae* is an omnivorous tegu native to South America (Kiefer et al. 2002. Amphibia-Reptilia 23:105–108) that can grow to total lengths and weights of up to 1.6 m and 5 kg, respectively (Andrade et al. 2004. In Barnes and Carey [eds.], Twelfth International Hibernation Symposium, pp 339–348. Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska). Free-ranging *S. merianae* were first documented in Florida, USA, in 2002 and have since become fully established, with their initial introductions attributable to the pet trade (Krysko et al. 2016. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 23:110–143). Few records of predation on *S. merianae* are known from its native range, which include predation by *Panthera* spp. (Puma and Jaguar; Palacios et al. 1997. Herpetol. Rev. 28:204–205) and *Lycalopex* spp. (Fox; L. Fitzgerald, pers. comm.), yet we are not aware of previous documented predation on *S. merianae* in its non-native range. Here we report attempted predation in Florida by *Alligator mississippiensis* (American Alligator).

In February 2016, we deployed a large, one-door Havahart® animal trap (model # BB1079; Woodstream Corporation, Lititz, Pennsylvania, USA) and a small two-door Havahart® animal trap (model # b1025-3) side-by-side within the Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area in Miami-Dade County, Florida, USA (25.374°N, 80.493°W; WGS 84). Traps were located in hardwood-dominated edge habitat between a freshwater canal and seasonally inundated *Cladium jamaicense* (Sawgrass) marsh. Traps were deployed as part of an intensive *S. merianae* trapping effort east of Everglades National Park, and both traps were baited with intact chicken eggs. A motion-activated Moutrie® M-880 Gen2 game camera (EBSCO Industries, Birmingham, Alabama, USA) was positioned to capture animal movement in and around both traps. During 9–10 July 2016, a juvenile female *S. merianae* (mass = 22 g; SVL = 9.5 cm; total length = 26.5 cm) was captured in the small two-door trap. Between 0954 and 1003 h on 10 July 2016, the game camera captured nine images of an approximately 2-m-long *A. mississippiensis* attempting to bite the trap containing the lizard (Fig. 1). Our observation demonstrates that *A. mississippiensis* may attempt to consume *S. merianae* in Florida and improves our understanding of this invasive species’ developing role within the Everglades ecosystem.

This work was conducted under Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Nonnative Species Special Permit EXOT-16-13. Funding was provided by Everglades National Park, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Greater Everglades Priority Ecosystem Science Program, and the USGS Invasive Species...