Snakes, and Lizards of the INPA-WWF Reserves near Manaus, Brazil, pp. 426–454. Yale University Press, London).

At 1511 h on 30 May 2009, we observed a pair of *D. philopunctata* copulating on the trunk of an introduced tree species (*Syzygium cumini*), nearly 2.5 m above the ground, at the edges of the Lake Acariquara, within the Acariquara Environmental Protection Area (APA-Acariquara), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (3.08146°S, 59.96166°W; WGS 84). The male was superimposed on the female with anterior portion of the body slightly inclined to the right, biting the dorsal side of the female's neck firmly (Fig. 1A). The male was holding the female body with the left limbs while using the right limbs to assist their fixation on the tree. Also, the male's tail base was crossed under that of the female and the pair maintained this position with male and female head up (Fig. 1B). Mating behavior was observed until 1531 h.

There are few reports about the mating behavior of the lizards of this genus. Recent reports of *D. jacare* (as *Anolis jacare*) shows that the courtship behaviors are different compared to those of *D. philopunctata*, with copulation occurring near the ground and the male positioned head up and female head down (Perdomo et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:293). Our report is the first description of mating behaviorin *D. philopunctata*.

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***EMOIA BOETTGERI* (Micronesia Spotted Skink). REPRODUCTION.** *Emoia boettgeri* is a Micronesian species ocurring in Chuuk State eastward to Arno Atoll and Marshall Islands (Zug 2013. Reptiles and Amphibians of the Pacific Islands, a Comprehensive Guide. University of California Press, Berkeley. 306 pp.). Reproductive data on *E. boettgeri* is limited to a report of two oviductal eggs (Brown 1991. Mem. California Acad. Sci. 15:1–94). In this note I add information on the reproductive biology of *E. boettgeri*.

I examined a sample of 11 *E. boettgeri* collected during 1953–2013 from the Federated States of Micronesia and deposited in the vertebrate zoology collection of the Bernice B. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (BPBM). The sample consisted of four adult males (mean SVL = 59.3 mm ± 3.9 SD, range = 55–63 mm), five adult females (mean SVL = 60.4 mm ± 3.7 SD, range = 55–63 mm), two juvenile males (SVL= 48, 50 mm).

Snout–vent length was measured on each skink to the nearest mm. A small slit was made on the left side of the abdomen and the left testis was removed from males and the left ovary was removed from females for histological examination. Oviductal eggs were counted in situ. No histological examination was performed on them. Removed gonads were embedded in paraffin, sections were cut at 5 µm, and stained by Harris hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Slides were examined to determine the stage of the testicular cycle or the presence of yolk deposition in females. Histology slides were deposited at BPBM.

Spermiogenesis in which the seminiferous tubules were lined by sperm or groups of metamorphosing spermatids was noted in males from the following months: January (BPBM 5583), June (BPBM 5474, 43514), July (BPBM 34547). The smallest mature male (spermiogenesis) measured 55 mm SVL and was from July. Two smaller males (BPBM 12509, 34546) had tiny testis and were not undergoing spermiogenesis. One female from July (BPBM 43519, SVL = 55 mm) contained two oviductal eggs. Four other slightly larger females exhibited no reproductive activity August (BPBM 12642, SVL = 63 mm), October (BPBM 12527, 12525, SVLS= 58, 63 mm), December (BPBM 13793, SVL = 63 mm) and may have been between clutches. From the above, *E. boettgeri* females are mature at 55 mm SVL.

The presence of males exhibiting spermiogenesis at opposite ends of the year (January versus July) may suggest a prolonged period of sperm formation for *E. boettgeri*. However, examination of testes from additional months are needed to clarify the events in the testicular cycle of *E. boettgeri*.

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***EREMIAS NIKOLSKII* (Kirghiz Racerunner). ENDOPARASITES.** *Eremias nikolskii* is known from mountain ranges around the Fergana Valley in Eastern Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and northern Tajikistan (Sindaco and Jeremenko 2008. The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic, Vol. 1. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina, Italy. 579 pp.). There are two records of Nematoda reported from *E. nikolskii*: *Skrjabinelazia hoffmanni* (Sharpilo 1976. Parasitic Worms of the Reptilan Fauna of the USSR. Naukova Dumka, Kiev. 287 pp.) and *Spauligodon eremiasi* (Markov and Bogdanov 1961. Uchenye Zapiski Stalingradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Pedagogicheskogo Instituta 13:101–123). In this note we add another helminth species to the list of parasites of *E. nikolskii*.

One adult female of *E. nikolskii* was collected by hand on 8 May 2018 at Kotormo, Jalal-Abad Region, Kyrgyzstan (41.8566°N, 73.0534°E; WGS 84; 1027 m elev.). It was euthanized, preserved in 96% ethanol, maintained in 70% ethanol, and deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia (DJ 7266). The esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestine were examined for parasites under a dissecting microscope. A single individual of the nematode *Thelandros baylisi* was found and identified using Anderson et al. (2009. Keys to the Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Archival Volume. CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire. 463 pp.) and Chatterji (1925. Rec. Indian Mus. 37:29–36). *Eremias nikolskii* represents a new host record for *T. baylisi*. *Thelandros baylisi* has been previously reported in *Saara* (as *Uromastyx*) *hardwickii*, *Laudakia* (as *Agama*) *tuberculata*, *Calotes versicolor*, *Paralaudakia* (as *Agama*) *himalayana*, and *P.* (as *Agama*) *lehmanni* by Baker (1987. Mem. Univ. Newfoundland, Occas. Pap. Biol. 11:1–325). The *T. baylisi* specimen we collected is deposited at the Harold W. Manter Parasitology Laboratory (HWML), The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA (HWML 110808).

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***HOMONOTA HORRIDA* (South American Marked Gecko). AQUATIC LOCOMOTION.** *Homonota horrida* has crepuscular and nocturnal habits, is insectivorous, and is common in rocky mountains and cracks of urban constructions. It occurs in the phytogeographic provinces of Monte and Chaco up to 2500 m elev. (Cei 1993. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Monogr. 14, Torino, Piedmont). On 26 November 2017 at 2134 h, in at La Majadita, Valle Fértil, San Juan, Argentina (30.7152°S, 67.4940°W; WGS 84; 1006 m elev.), an adult *H. horrida* was observed floating on water in a slow-flowing stream (Fig. 1),while hunting hemipterans (Gerridae). The lizard was suspended on the surface of the water and swam in it, making snake-like motions, to try to capture approaching insects. Locomotion at the air-water interface evolved in more than a thousand species, including insects, fish, reptiles, and mammals (Bush and Hu 2006. Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech. 38:339–369) and surface tension forces play an important role in surface locomotion over water (Nirody et al. 2018. Curr. Biol. 28:4046–4051). In contrast to our observation, Nirody et al. (2018) described the aquatic locomotion of *Hemidactylus platyurus*, which is limited to running quadrupedally with the hind end of the body falling just under the water surface due to its inability to adopt an erect posture as in basilisks. It is unlikely that this behavior in water by *H. horrida* would affect the adhesive system, and thus subsequent terrestrial locomotions (Stark et al. 2014. PLoS ONE 9:e101885; Stark et al. 2012. J. Exp. Biol. 215:3080–3086). It could also imply possible advantages in the trophic ecology of the species (Nieva et al. 2016. Iheringia, Sér. Zool. 106) when exploiting new food resources and, at the same time, decreasing intraspecific competition.

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FIG. 1. Adult *Homonota horrida* moving on the surface of the water.

***LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI* (Northern Curly-tailed Lizard). DIET.** On 25 June 2018, at 1609 h (33°C air temperature), we collected an adult male *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* (90 mm SVL, 29 g) from a glue trap near dumpsters at a restaurant in Martin County, Florida, USA (27.1795°N, 80.2377°W; WGS 84). Upon dissection, two partially digested juvenile *Agama picticauda* (Peters' Rock Agama) were removed from the *L. c. armouri* gastrointestinal tract (Fig. 1). The two *A. picticauda* had SVLs of 30 and 40 mm. The *L. c. armouri* and stomach contents were deposited at the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 185313). Despite previous documentation of saurophagy in *L. carinatus*, namely predation of *Anolis sagrei* (Schoener et al. 2002. Ecol. Monogr. 72:383–407) and cannibalism (Dean et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:451), this is the first evidence of *L. c. armouri* consuming *Agama picticauda*. Although their introduced ranges overlap in other regions of Florida, populations of both species have been sympatric in Martin County for longer than many other regions as *A. picticauda* have been documented in Martin County since 1999 (Enge et al. 2004. Fla. Sci. 67:303–310), while *L. carinatus* have been documented since 12 May 1994 (Hauge and Butterfield 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:53).

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FIG. 1. *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* (UF 185313) from Martin County, Florida, USA with stomach contents removed, revealing two *Agama picticauda* juveniles in different stages of digestion.

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***LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI* (Northern Curlytail Lizard). PREDATION.** *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* is a well-established, invasive, exotic species in Florida (Meshaka 2011. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. Vol. 6, Monogr. 1). A number of vertebrate predators of this species have been documented within its introduced range (Meshaka 2011, *op. cit.*). Here we add two additional species to the list of predators of *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* in their introduced range.