FIG. 1. *Ptychoglossus bicolor* being preyed on by a tarantula, *Pamphobeteus ferox*.

Rojo de los Inverterbados Terrestres de Colombia. Instituto de Ciencias Naturales-Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Conservación Internacional de Colombia, Instituto Alexander von Humboldt, Ministerio de Ambiente. Bogotá. 216 pp.).

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***PTYODACTYLUS GUTTATUS* (Sinai Fan-fingered Gecko). ENDOPARASITE.** *Ptyodactylus guttatus* is known to occur in Egypt, Syria, western Jordan, northern Saudi Arabia, northern Oman, and Israel (Gizeh/Beni Hassan, Faroun; Werner 2016. Reptile Life in the Land of Israel. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 494 pp.). In this note we report the occurrence of a nematode *Pharyngodon inermicauda* from an adult male *P. guttatus* observed on 24 March 2015 in eastern Negev, Israel (30.95379°E, 35.02780°N; WGS 84).

During an observation on *P. guttatus*, the gecko defecated fecal matter and uric acid that was collected. The nematode was preserved in 70% ethanol and shipped to CRB for identification. *Pharyngodon inermicauda* was identified according to Anderson et al. (2009. Keys to the Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates: Archival Volume. CAB International, Wallingdord, Oxfordshire, UK. 463 pp.) and by comparison to the original description (Baylis 1923. Parasitology 15:14–23). The *P. inerimicauda* was accessioned at the Harold W. Manter Parasitology Laboratory (HWML), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska (HWML 110052).

Pharyngodon inermicauda was described from the geckos *Tarentola annularis* and *Ptyodactylus hasselquistii* (as *Ptyodactylus lobatus*) from Egypt by Baylis (*op. cit.*). Hosts for *P. inermicauda* include *Tarentola annularis* (Myers et al. 1962. Can. J. Zool. 40:531–538), *Tarentola mauritanica* (Moravec et al. 1987. Folia Parasitol. 34:269–280), *Chalcides ocellatus* and *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Al-Deen et al. 1995. J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol. 25:145–206.), *Ptyodactylus guttatus* (Saber et al. 1995. J. Egypt. Soc. Parasitol. 25:395–406) all from Egypt; and *Chalcides ocellatus* from Turkey (Incedogan et al. 2014. Comp. Parasitol. 81:260–269). The range of *P. inermicauda* includes Egypt and Turkey. Israel is a new locality record for *P. inermicauda*

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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 Moultrie® 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.

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