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FIG. 1. An adult *Guira guira* preying upon a *Leposternon microcephalum* in Domingos Martins, Brazil.

G. guira swallowing the lizard, we suspect it was consumed out of our view. To our knowledge this is the first record of *G. guira* preying on *L. microcephalum*, making this the second reported amphisbaenian in their diet, the other being *Amphisbaena vermicularis* (Almeida and Bezerra 2021. Herpetol. Notes 14:1117–1122).

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***LEPOSTERNON POLYSTEGUM* (Bahia Worm Lizard). PREDATION and SCAVENGING.** *Leposternon polystegum* is distributed throughout several states of the Brazilian center-north (Costa et al. 2021. Herpetol. Bras. 10:3; Tavares and Barros-Ribeiro 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:92). These lizards are difficult to find because they spend much of their time in underground galleries, thus resulting in a limited understanding of their natural history (Gans 2005. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 289:1–130; Oliveira et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:490), especially when it comes to predation events (Almeida and Bezerra, 2021. Herpetol. Notes 14: 1117–1122). Herein, we report the opportunistic predation of *L. polystegum* by a Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*) in the Caatinga in the Municipality of Dom Inocêncio, Piauí, Brazil (8.8859°S, 41.5856°W; WGS 84; 551 m elev.).

On the morning of 26 October 2022 we observed the predation of one live *L. polystegum* and the scavenging of four carcasses by Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures, which appeared to be following a tractor that was actively cutting and removing roadside vegetation. We observed six vultures circling overhead, and at 0926 h, one of them landed on the road and within a few seconds attacked an adult *L. polystegum*. The *L. polystegum* was writhing after being run over by the tractor, which was ca. 40 m up the road. The vulture then flew away with the individual in its beak.

Shortly after this observation, between 0931 h and 0949 h, we searched the recently cut roadside areas and found the fresh carcasses of four additional *L. polystegum*: three were complete carcasses (individual 1: 368 mm SVL, 16 mm tail length, 32 g; individual 2: 322 mm SVL, 16 mm tail length, 19 g; individual 3: 300 mm SVL, 15 mm tail length, 19 g) and the fourth was a partial carcass consisting of less than half of the posterior body. At 0955 h we placed the carcasses ca. 130 m behind the tractor in the trail left after the vegetation removal. Three minutes later (0958 h) four vultures landed within a few cm of the carcasses and within seconds each grabbed a carcass in its beak and flew off. The vultures landed in remote trees, presumably to ingest the carcasses, but they were too far awy to continue observing.

To our knowledge this is the first report of a vulture, or any bird species, preying or scavenging on *L. polystegum*, although birds of prey have been documented preying on other *Leptosternon* species (Foly et al. 2015. Herpetol. Notes 8:465–466; Almeida and Bezerra 2021, *op. cit.*). Our first observation, and subsequent impromptu feeding experiment, were likely facilitated by the roadside vegetation removal in combination with the first rainstorm of the rainy season the day before. While not rigorously quantified, some authors suggest a possible relationship between surface amphisbaena activity and predation following rains, possibly due to flooding of their underground tunnels (Zamprogno and Sazima 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:82–83; Almeida and Bezerra 2021, *op. cit.*).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS SAGREI* (Brown Anole). PREDATION.** Spiders of the genus *Latrodectus* are known to capture a wide variety of small vertebrates as prey including various lizard species (Nyffeler and Vetter 2018. J. Arachnol. 46:541–548; van Blerk et al. 2021. Herpetol. Notes 14:291–296). One species, the Brown Widow Spider (*L. geometricus*), is native to Africa, but has been reported as invasive in the Americas (Taucare-Ríos et al. 2016. Environ. Entomol. 45:1379–1385; Mowery et al. 2022. Anim. Behav. 186:207–217), with strong affinities for urban areas (Sadir and Marske 2021. Front. Ecol. Evol. 9:757902). *Anolis sagrei* is native to Cuba, the Cayman Islands, and the Bahamas (McCranie and Köhler 2015. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 161:1–280), but is an introduced species in the Yucatán Peninsula that is usually associated with human-disturbed areas (Díaz-Gamboa et al.

FIG. 1. *Anolis sagrei*, still alive, trapped in a spider´s web on 2 February 2023 in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

FIG. 2. *Latrodectus geometricus* feeding on a juvenile *Anolis sagrei* on 3 February 2023 in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

2020. Catálogo de reptiles de la peninsula de Yucatán. Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán / Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico. 325 pp.). Here we report an observation of predation between these two introduced species, *L. geometricus* and *A. sagrei* in Mexico.

At 1721 h on 2 February 2023 we found a juvenile *A. sagrei* trapped in the web of a Brown Widow Spider between the legs of a lawn chair (Fig. 1) located in a garage at a residence of Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico (18.50002°N, 88.32579°W; WGS 84; 10 m elev.). The lizard was still alive (breathing) but immobile, and appeared to have been trapped for a long time when we saw it. We left the lizard in place and ca. 12 h later on the following day at 0656 h, we checked on the web and observed a Brown Widow Spider feeding on the lizard from the left side of the abdomen (Fig. 2).

There are only two previous reports on predation events upon *A. sagrei* by spiders, *Argiope trifasciata* (Armas 2001. Rev. Iber. Aracnol. 3:87–88) and *Cupiennius* cf. *cubae* (Fonseca-Hernández and Rodríguez-Cabrera 2014. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 21:98–99). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of predation by Brown Widow Spider on *A. sagrei*, although this spider has been reported to prey on another introduced lizard, *Hemidactylus frenatus* in Mexico (de Luna et al. 2020. Herpetol. Notes 13:555–556).

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***ASPIDOSCELIS EXSANGUIS* (Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail) and *ASPIDOSCELIS UNIPARENS* (Desert Grassland Whiptail). RATES AND POSITIONS OF TAIL REGENERATION.** References to tail injury, breakage, and regeneration in species of *Cnemidophorus* and *Aspidoscelis* (Family Teiidae) typically have included one of the following: percentage of lizards with a regenerated tail (e.g., Hendricks and Dixon 1988. Southwest. Nat. 33:121–124), those with a bifurcated tail resulting from an injury that apparently stimulated production of a supernumerary component (e.g., Bateman and Chung-MacCoubrey 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:663, Walker 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:319; Walker and Flanagan 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:371–372), and those with multiple regenerated supernumerary components (Trauth et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:492–493). We studied large samples of two triploid parthenogenetic species of *Aspidoscelis* from Chihuahua, Mexico, to determine the rates and positions of tail regeneration. Positions of tail regeneration were determined by counting the complete circular caudal scale whorls to the point of tail breakage. Included were 88 specimens of *A. exsanguis* collected 23 July 2002 by JAL-E from Bosque a los lados del Río Piedras Verdes, 1 km south of Red Rock (ca. 30.36983°N, 108.23575°W; WGS 84; 1682 m elev.) and 54 *A. uniparens* collected by JAL-E on 21 July 2002 from Caseta Galeana, Llanos de Flores Magón (30.0083°N, 107.2532°W; WGS 84; 1500 m elev.). The specimens were deposited at the Laboratorio de Ecología de la Unidad de Biotecnología y Prototipos (*A. exsanguis*: LEUBIPRO 9782–9827, 9841–9844, 9849–9886; *A. uniparens*: LEUBIPRO 9718–9724, 9731–9740, 9744–9748, 9750–9781).

Our sample of 88 *A. exsanguis* included nine (10.2%) that had a tail accidentally severed during capture, 67 (78.1%) that had a complete original tail, and 12 (13.6%) that had a regenerated tail. Additional statistics for individuals of *A. exsanguis* with a regenerated tail included a mean SVL of 73.9 ± 2.10 mm (range: 54–79 mm). The mean point of tail regeneration indicated by caudal scale whorl count in *A. exsanguis* was 24.0 ± 3.55 mm (range: 14–44 mm). Our sample of 54 *A. uniparens* included one (1.9%) that had a tail accidentally severed during capture, 43 (79.6%) that had a complete original tail, and 10 (18.5%) that had a regenerated tail. Additional statistics for individuals of *A. uniparens* with a regenerated tail included a mean SVL of 71.6 ± 2.30 mm (range: 62–70 mm). The mean point of regeneration indicated by caudal scale whorl count in *A. uniparens* was 36.7 ± 3.89 mm (range: 22–63 mm). These data indicate that survival following tail breakage by