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On 27 June 2022, at ca. 1900 h, ca. 30 min after a small rainstorm, we observed an adult *A. equestris* (ca. 150 mm SVL) on the ground in an outdoor mall in Naples, Collier County, Florida, USA (26.19687°N, 81.81207°W; WGS 84; 0 m elev.). The anole was near an ornamental plant and had an earthworm grasped in its mouth. Upon approach the anole retreated ca. 3 m up the plant where it finished consuming the worm before disappearing into the canopy (Fig. 1). Due to the distance, we were unable to accurately identify the worm to species. We suspect the worm emerged from the soil after the rain where it attracted the anole's attention as it struggled to cross the concrete. While other anole species have been documented feeding on terrestrial earthworms, such as *A. sagrei* (Inturriaga and de Armas 2019. IRCF Reptil. Amphib. 26:49–51) and *A. capito* (Herrera-Martínez et al. 2022. Herpetol. Notes 15:287–289), to our knowledge this may be the first documented instance of an earthworm in the diet of *A. equestris*.

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CERCOSAURA OCELLATA (Ocellated Tegu). PREDATION. Spiders are known to prey on small vertebrates including lizards (Reyes-Olivares et al. 2020. Ecol. Evol. 10:10953–10964; Nyffeler and Gibbons 2022. J. Arachnol. 50:121–134). *Cercosaura ocellata* is a small, diurnal, leaf-litter inhabiting lizard that is widely distributed in South America (Oliveira and Moura 2013. Biot. Neotrop. 13:387–389; Sales et al. 2014. Check List 10:1531–1534). The wandering spider *Ctenus amphora* is a common leaf-litter inhabitant that co-occurs with *C. ocellata* in many areas (Höfer et al. 1994. Andrias 13:81–98). Here we report on the predation of *C. ocellata* by a *C. amphorus* in Brazil.

On 24 July 2022, we observed an adult *C. ocellata* in the leaf-litter (Fig. 1A) of a tropical rainforest in Mucajaí, Roraima, Brazil (2.39305°N, 61.35761°W; WGS 84; 139 m elev.). When first spotted the lizard was stationary, but when we approached it fled from us. However, after running ca. 2 m, a lurking *C. amphora* attacked the lizard biting it at the ventral part of the body. The lizard struggled while under the spider's chelicerae, turned its body laterally, and tried to bite the spider's cephalothorax multiple times, but the bites did not have an effect. The lizard continued to fight and turned around again exposing its venter and bit one of the spider's anterior legs. The spider then lifted its anterior legs to avoid the lizard's biting attempts, and then bit the lizard's head laterally and the struggle stopped ca. 19 sec later (Fig. 1B). The spider then compressed the lizard's body with its legs and kept the chelicerae within the body for ca. 2 min and started to consume the *C. ocellata*; the complete ingestion was not observed. To our knowledge, this is the first report of spider predation on *C. ocellata*. However, two *Cercosaura* spp. have been predated by spiders: *C. schreibersii* and *C. eigenmanni* (Bressan et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:187–188; Reyes-Olivares et al. 2020, *op. cit.*).

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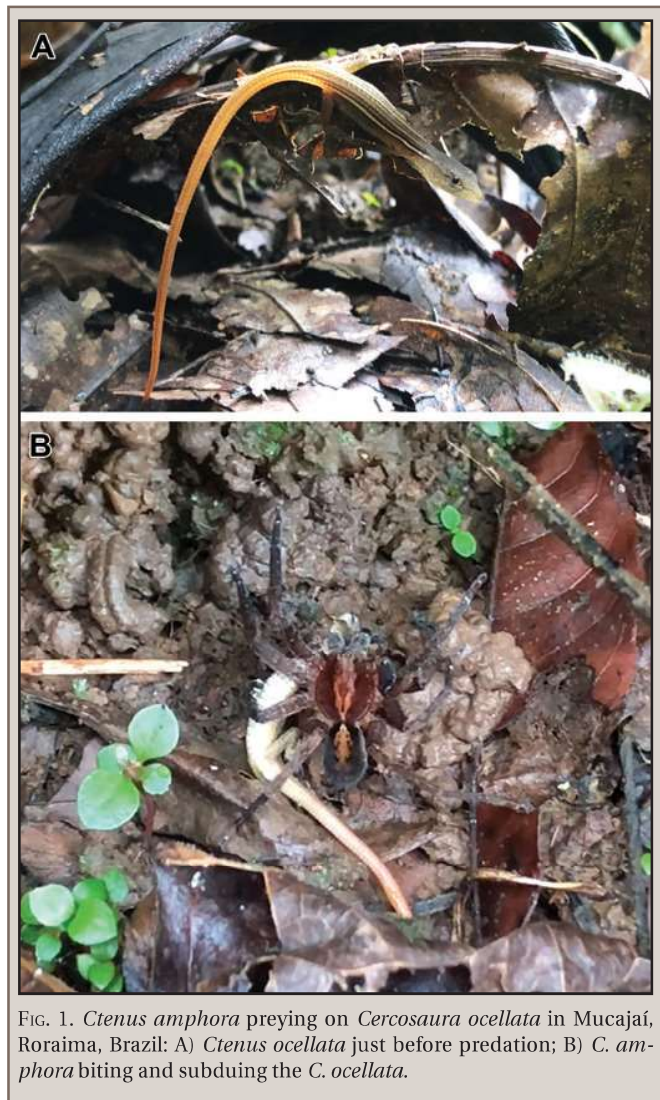


Fig. 1. *Ctenus amphora* preying on *Cercosaura ocellata* in Mucajaí, Roraima, Brazil: A) *Ctenus ocellata* just before predation; B) *C. amphora* biting and subduing the *C. ocellata*.

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CYRTODACTYLUS KINGSADAI. DIET. *Cyrtodactylus kingsadai* is a recently described species from southern Vietnam and little is known about its natural history or diet (Ziegler et al. 2013.

PHOTO BY LUAN THANH NGUYEN



FIG. 1. *Cyrtodactylus kingsadai* consuming an annelid worm in Deo Ca Special Use Forest, Phu Yen Province, Vietnam.

Zootaxa 3686:432–446). Here, we report on the first known prey item for this species. On the evening of 26 March 2021 at 2129 h, we observed an adult female *C. kingsadai* in the process of consuming an annelid worm in Deo Ca Special Use Forest, Hoa Think Commune, Tay Hoa District, Phu Yen Province, Vietnam (12.9008°N, 109.2912°E; WGS 84; 50 m elev.). The gecko was sitting on a large overhanging boulder in secondary forest during light rain when first observed and was part way through swallowing the worm (Fig. 1). We collected the lizard (deposited in the collections of the Institute of Tropical Biology Collection of Zoology, ITBCZ 3584, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam), and once in hand it released the worm.

The field work was conducted by The Asian Turtle Program of Indo Myanmar Conservation with technical support from the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). We are grateful to the directorates of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Forest Protection Department of Phu Yen Province and Tay Hoa Watershed Protected Forest for support and issuing relevant permits (permit no. 379//SNN-CCKL); Manh Van Le for fieldwork assistant. Ethical sample collection followed ethical approval of the Southern Institute of Ecology (ethic number 114QĐ-STHMN). Field work was funded by the IUCN Mekong Wet project and Cleveland Metroparks Zoo, USA.

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DACTYLOCNEMIS “MOKOHINAU” (Mokohinau Gecko). PRE-DATION. *Dactylocnemis* “Mokohinau” is a nocturnal, terrestrial, and semi-arboreal gecko that inhabits coastal forest, shrubland, and rocky cliffs on the Mokohinau Islands (van Winkel et al. 2018. Reptiles and Amphibians of New Zealand: A Field Guide. Auckland University Press, Auckland, New Zealand. 366 pp.). This taxon is a currently undescribed member of the *Dactylocnemis* species complex (Nielsen et al. 2011. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 59:1–22) and the name *D. “Mokohinau”*, has been temporarily assigned to recognize its phylogenetic distinctiveness as an endemic species to the Mokohinau Islands (Hitchmough et al. 2021. Conservation Status of New Zealand Reptiles, 2021. Department of

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FIG. 1. *Dactylocnemis* “Mokohinau” regurgitated by *Pagrus auratus* (Australasian Snapper) caught off the coast of Fanal Island (Motukino), Mokohinau (Pokohinau) Islands, New Zealand.

Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand. 15 pp.). In this note we describe an account of an adult *D. “Mokohinau”* taken from the stomach of a marine fish.

At 1345 h on 25 February 2020, we caught an adult *Pagrus auratus* (Australasian Snapper; ca. 500 mm length) while fishing from a recreational power boat ca. 55 m off the south-western corner of Fanal Island (Motukino), Mokohinau (Pokohinau) Islands, New Zealand (35.94655°S, 175.1567°E; WGS 84; 0 m elev.). The fish was caught in shallow water (15 m depth) using soft-bait lures (Berkley Gulp!®) cast using a fishing rod into the ‘wash zone’ near the rocks. In the process of landing the fish aboard the boat, it regurgitated a partially digested gecko, with all four limbs still intact but the entire tail was missing (Fig. 1). The gecko was an adult measuring ca. 90 mm SVL. There are two gecko species in the Mokohinau Island group, *D. “Mokohinau”* and *Hoplodactylus duvaucelii*. We identified the lizard as *D. “Mokohinau”* by the number of lamellae (N = 12) on the fourth toe and the elongated and slender distal phalanges and the pale stripe on the neck and side of the head (van Winkel et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). Furthermore, the identify was confirmed through the photograph (the specimen was not collected) by R. H. Hitchmough (Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand).

The presence of a lizard, especially a nocturnal semi-arboreal species, in the diet of a diurnal marine fish may seem unprecedented, however, this has been noted before. A partially digested adult *H. duvaucelii*, also a nocturnal and semi-arboreal gecko, was reported from the gut of a *P. auratus* also caught off the coast of Fanal Island (Anonymous 2003. *In* New Zealand Fishing News, p. 8. Rugby Press, Auckland, New Zealand; Hare et al. 2016. *In* Chapple, D.G. [ed.], New Zealand Lizards, pp. 133–168. Springer International Publishing, Switzerland). Both *H. duvaucelii* and members of the *D. pacificus* complex (including *D. “Mokohinau”*) occupy coastal boulder beach and coastal cliff habitats (McCallum 1980. Tane. 26:53–59; Nielsen et al. 2011, *op. cit.*; van Winkel et al. 2018, *op. cit.*), sometimes in close proximity to the tidal zone and exposure to entering the water. Geckos rarely enter water bodies voluntarily but may do so to escape predators or whilst in pursuit of prey (Vitt et al. 2005. Herpetol. Monogr. 19:137–152; Nirody et al. 2018. Curr. Biol. 28:4046–4051), and the