

of nest predation described by Torralvo et al. (2017, PLoS ONE 12:e0183476), one by *Panthera onca* (Jaguar) and the other by *Tupinambis teguixim* (Black-and-white Tegu). We found no evidence of predation on the five *C. crocodilus* nests, and four of them were attended by an adult.

One of the most frequent causes of caiman egg mortality during incubation is predation (Torralvo et al., *op. cit.*). The occurrence of predator species, such as capuchin monkeys and jaguars, may be lower on islands than on the mainland (Rabelo et al. 2017, J. Biogeog. 44:1802–1812), so these river islands are potentially successful nesting sites for caiman species. Our findings provide new evidence for the use of river islands as reproductive sites for caiman species in the Amazon, highlighting the importance of these islands for the conservation of these species.

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#### SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

##### **ABRONIA MIXTECA (Mixtecan Arboreal Alligator Lizard).**

**MATING BEHAVIOR.** *Abronia mixteca* is an arboreal anguillid that inhabits oak and pine-oak forests in mountains of Oaxaca and Guerrero, Mexico, at elevations of 2134–2400 m (Campbell and Frost 1993, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 216:1–121; Casas-Andreu et al. 1996, Acta Zool. Mex. 69:1–35; Canseco-Márquez and Gutiérrez-Mayén 2010, Anfíbios y Reptiles del Valle de Tehuacán-Cuicatlán, CONABIO, Cuicatlán A.C., BUAP, México, D.F. 302 pp.). Existing information about the biology and reproduction is limited to only three species in the genus (*A. graminea*, *A. lythrochila*, and *A. oaxacae*; Greer 1967, Herpetologica 23:94–99), and most observations have been under captive conditions (Schmidt-Ballardo and Mendoza-Quijano 1999, Herpetol. Rev. 30:96; Langner 2014, TERRARIA/Elaphe 45:28–34; Gonzáles-Porter et al. 2015, Rev. Dig. E-BIOS 1:1–9; Clause et al. 2016, Herpetol. Rev. 47:231–234). Observations of secretive behaviors such as mating are difficult because *A. mixteca* is arboreal. Herein we report the first observations of mating in *A. mixteca* in the wild.

At 1110 h on 22 July 2014, we observed mating in the vicinity of La Cofradia, during herpetofauna research conducted in logging areas in San Pedro el Alto community, Zimatlán district in Oaxaca (16.74504°N, 97.11253°W, WGS 84; 2818 m elev.). The pair was on the trunk of a *Pinus oaxaca*. Distinctive courtship behavior was deployed by the male, which consisted of taking the temporal region of the female's head with the jaws and rubbing against the body, while attempting to align the vent to copulate (Fig. 1A, B). Copulation lasted for about 35 min.

Subsequently, at 1635 h on 30 July 2015, a second pair was recorded in copulation in a community conservation area known as La Yerbabuena (16.75469°N, 97.11203°W, WGS 84; 2768 m elev.). This pair was on a *Pinus pseudostrobus* trunk, 170 cm above the ground. Both pairs displayed the posture of the male holding the



FIG. 1. Pairs of *Abronia mixteca*, showing courtship (A and B) and copulation (C and D).

female's head in its jaws (Fig. 1C, D). Copulation ended 50 min. after detection, but the pair was mating when found.

Copulation times in captivity can extend up to 18 h (Schmidt-Ballardo et al. 2015, Mesoam. Herpetol. 2:192–194). Longer mating periods in captivity may reflect the lack of predation risk or competition for food or other resources. Our observations are the first records of mating in *A. mixteca* in nature.

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##### **ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). INTERSPECIFIC MAT-**

**ING.** *Anolis carolinensis* is the only anole native to the United States, and occurs throughout the southeast portion of the country (Powell et al. 2016, Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, New York, New York. 512 pp.). However, several *Anolis* spp. have been introduced to the United States, with the Brown Anole (*Anolis sagrei*) being the most widespread (Powell et al., *op. cit.*).

At 1136 h on 12 June 2017, a male *A. carolinensis* was observed mating with a female *A. sagrei* at the Archie Carr Sea Turtle House in Brevard County, Florida (Fig. 1; 28.0131°N, 80.5326°W; WGS