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**PLESTIODON FASCIATUS** (Five-lined Skink). **PREY.** At 1519 h on 11 June 2006, a mature male Five-lined Skink (67.2 mm SVL, 7.15 g) was observed stalking prey in the Clemson University Experimental Forest near the Issaqueena Dam (34°44'08.8"N, 82°51'46.1"W, datum: WGS 84; elev. 191 m) in South Carolina. The skink seized the potential prey item, pinned it to the ground and I captured it by hand within 5 sec of it seizing the item. The prey was identified as a Carolina Scorpion, *Vaejovis carolinianus* (0.37 g, 4.33 mm carapace length). The scorpion was held in the lizard's mouth by the cephalothorax with one pedipalp in the mouth and one extending from the right side. The scorpion was motionless and made no effort to sting or pinch. This method of seizing and holding scorpions, a potentially dangerous prey item, differs from that used by the Spotted Whiptail, *Cnemidophorus gularis* (O'Connell and Formanowicz 1998. *J. Herpetol.* 32:75–79), which repeatedly bit, shook, and released the bark scorpion, *Centruroides vittatus*, in laboratory studies. Arachnids have been reported to comprise a large percentage of the diet of some populations of *P. fasciatus* (Fitch 1954. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 8:1–156). However, to our knowledge, this represents the first published record of predation on a scorpion by *P. fasciatus*.

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**PODARCIS SICULA CAMPESTRIS** (Italian Wall Lizard). **PREDATION.** Few accounts have mentioned predation on the wall lizards introduced to Long Island, New York. Long Island lacks native lizards and hence may lack predators that typically take them. Gossweiler (1975. *Copeia* 1975:584–585) suggested that cats, dogs, sea gulls, and “one snake” might prey on the introduced Long Island lizards; Burke and Ner (2005. *Northeast Nat.* 12:349–360) listed Northern Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and American Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) as potential predators. To date, the only predators documented to prey upon *P. sicula campestris* are non-native house cats (Burke and Ner, *op. cit.*), and spiders (species not identified) and mantids (probably *Tenodera aridifolia*) on hatchling lizards (Burke and Deichsel, *in press*. *Herpetol. Conserv.*).

I observed a single predation event while studying a population of *P. sicula campestris* at the Carle Place train station in Carle Place, New York (40°44'56"N, 73°36'19"W, datum: WGS84; elev. 30 m). The station, dominated by low growing exotic shrubs (e.g., *Artemisia vulgaris*) and herbaceous annuals and perennials (e.g., *Centaurea* sp.), lacks substantial shade. On 12 June 2006 at 1155 h, a *Corvus brachyrhynchos* was seen with an adult *P. sicula campestris* in its beak sitting on a pile of railroad ties ca. 2 m from the tracks. The capture was not witnessed. The crow was first observed holding the lizard by the torso in its beak, then dropped the

lizard at its feet and picked at it several times before flying away with the lizard in its beak as a passenger train approached the station. Until the crow flew off, the lizard's tail had remained intact, implying capture by the head or torso given the lizard's ability to autotomize its tail when grabbed.

I also observed a predation attempt by an Eastern Garter Snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*. *Thamnophis s. sirtalis* are abundant at the Carle Place train station and can often be seen basking during morning hours in close proximity to *P. sicula campestris* in open clearings close to nearby vegetation (pers. obs.). On 17 June 2006 at 1112 h, a *T. s. sirtalis* (ca. 65 cm) was observed moving through low growing vegetation behind the westbound platform. An adult female *P. sicula campestris* was seen basking in a relaxed position (front limbs extended back against the body) in a nearby clearing ca. 1 m from the patch of vegetation partly concealing the snake. The snake slowly entered the clearing and came within 1 m of the lizard before the lizard became alarmed and quickly retreated to a nearby patch of vegetation ca. 2 m away. The snake chased the lizard into the vegetation, where the lizard rapidly ascended an *A. vulgaris* plant. After the failed capture attempt, the snake moved deeper into the vegetation, where it was not seen again. The *P. sicula campestris* descended after 4 mins and resumed basking on the vegetation edge.

No documented reports of Eastern Garter Snakes preying upon introduced wall lizards exist. Moreover, instances of *Thamnophis s. sirtalis* preying on any lizard are rare (Hamilton 1951. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 46:385–390; Carpenter 1952. *Ecol. Monogr.* 22:235–258). Hence, despite my observation of attempted predation, *Thamnophis s. sirtalis* might not be expected to be a frequent predator of the introduced lizards on Long Island.

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