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***PRISTIDACTYLUS SCAPULATUS* (Burmeister's Anole). ENDOPARASITES.** The genus *Pristidactylus* is restricted to southern South America (Lamborot and Diaz 1987. J. Herpetol. 21:29–37) and six species of this genus are recorded from Argentina. *Pristidactylus scapulatus* is endemic to Argentina, inhabits the eastern Andean slopes of San Juan, Mendoza and Neuquén Provinces (Abdala et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:215–248), and feeds on invertebrates (Cei 1993. Reptiles del Noroeste y Este de la Argentina Herpetofauna de las Selvas Subtropicales, Puna y Pampas. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali. Torino. 949 pp.), fruits (Acosta et al. 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:171–172), and occasionally other lizards (Villavicencio et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:225–226; Sanabria and Quiroga 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:349–350; Victorica et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:539). Two specimens of *P. scapulatus* (one male [96 mm SVL] and one female [97 mm SVL]) from Tocota (30.69136°S, 69.55403°W, 3214 m elev.), Iglesia Department, Provinces of San Juan, Argentina were collected (by noosing) in December 2017 and examined for helminths.

Seventeen nematodes (female fourth-stage larvae) were isolated from the stomach and identified as *Physaloptera* sp. Infection prevalence was 50% with an intensity of 17. The nematodes were deposited in the Colección Helmintológica de la Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (CH-N-FML #07754). In Argentina, *Physaloptera* spp. have been reported in the following reptiles, *Liolaemus* spp. (Ramallo and Díaz 1998. Bol. Chil. Parasitol. 53:19–22; O'Grady and Dearing 2006. Oecologia 150:355–361), *Tropidurus etheridgei* (Cruz et al. 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:23–21), *Leiosaurus* spp., (Goldberg et al. 2004. Comp. Parasitol. 71:208–214) and *Xenodon merremi* (Lamas et al. 2016. Facena 32:59–67). *Physaloptera* sp. in *Pristidactylus scapulatus* is a new host record from San Juan Province, Argentina.

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***SCELOPORUS TRISTICHUS* (Plateau Fence Lizard) and *SCELOPORUS MAGISTER* (Desert Spiny Lizard). DIET AND BEHAVIOR AT BEE NESTS.** On 10 September 2017 from 1100 to 1600 h, MCO observed a single *Sceloporus tristichus* female repeatedly striking at bees (*Anthophora peritomae*) while they entered, exited, or patrolled communal nests in a vertical sandstone embankment at Wild Horse Creek, Utah, USA (Site 1 of Orr et al. 2016 Curr. Biol. 26:R792–R793). When approached within one meter the lizard ceased feeding and either moved to a farther perch or temporarily retreated into an adjacent crevice. Around 1500 h, two additional *S. tristichus* were observed at the site, but were not observed to feed. Although *S. tristichus* has previously been recorded feeding on insect aggregations, *Anthophora peritomae* is exceptionally fast, making them much more challenging prey than the ants and other arthropods that this species opportunistically ambushes (Baxter and Stone 1985. Amphibians and Reptiles of Wyoming. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne. 137 pp.; Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Colorado Division of Wildlife, Niwot. 484 pp.; Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts. 336 pp.).

FIG. 1. *Sceloporus tristichus* observed feeding upon communal sandstone-nesting bees. The lizard is in the bottom right, left of one of the circled bees in flight. The secondary perch of the lizard is indicated by an X. An inset locator of this nest patch within the larger site is also given.

In Palm Springs, California, USA, FDP repeatedly observed *S. magister* feeding on bees (*Megachile prosopidis*) nesting in artificial substrates over the course of 2015–2017. Specifically, an individual *S. magister* male was seen climbing along the stucco outdoor wall of FDP's apartment to reach the wooden bee nest blocks mounted directly below the edges of the ~3-m-high patio roof. The predation persisted throughout each season despite efforts to dissuade predation. As only one *S. magister* was ever witnessed behaving in this manner at any given time, and this species can live at least three years (Tanner and Krogh 1973 Great Basin Nat. 33:133–146), it may be that the same individual lizard has been feeding on the aggregation for this entire period. The lizard also pursued the larger *Xylocopa varipuncta* (up to 3 cm total body length), which nested in hollow logs nearby. In one instance, *S. magister* was observed jumping and catching a female *X. varipuncta* from the *Thunbergia* sp. at which she nectared. While *S. magister* appears to be a relatively opportunistic predator, it may be that they adopt more specific habits to exploit exceptionally plentiful and consistent resources.

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***SPONDYLURUS MONITAE* (Monito Skink). HABITAT USE/BEHAVIOR.** Monito Island (18.16031°N, 67.94863°W; WGS 84) is an isolated island located in the Mona Passage, ca. 68 km W of the island of Puerto Rico, 60 km east of Hispaniola and ca. 5 km northwest of Mona Island (18.08290°N, 67.89274°W; WGS 84). It is a flat plateau with an approximate area of 15 ha surrounded by vertical cliffs rising about 66 m with no beach, and thus, is difficult to access. The island is a part of the Mona Island Natural Reserve,