

lizard appeared dead and the heron took flight with it in its beak. To our knowledge, this is the first report on predation of *L. microcephalum* by *T. lineatum*. We thank Felipe Lima Queiroz for providing the photo and details of the predation event.

**ALINE P. V. KOSKI**, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Políticas e Sociais “Dom Vasco Fernandes Coutinho” IVAFEC-ES, CEP: 29.120-610, Vila Velha, ES, Brazil (e-mail: alinevaladaresk@gmail.com); **DIOGO A. KOSKI**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia de Ecossistemas, Universidade Vila Velha, CEP: 29102-770, Vila Velha, Espírito Santo, Brazil (e-mail: diogokoski@gmail.com).

**LIOLAEMUS CHACOENSIS (Chaco Sand Lizard). PREDATION.** *Liolaemus chacoensis* is distributed in the Chaco ecoregion from Paraguay to Argentina (Ceï 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.). Its biology is poorly known (Fitzgerald et al. 1999. J. Herpetol. 526–535; Pelegrin and Bucher. 2015. J. Nat. Hist. 49:2693–2708; but see the following for reproductive season: Cruz and Ramírez Pinilla 1996. Rev. Esp. Herpetol. 10:33–39). Herein we report an observation of a *L. chacoensis* being preyed upon by a scorpion.

At 1900 h on 19 June 2016, in La Majadita, Valle Fértil, San Juan Province, Argentina (30.70014°S, 67.49906°W, WGS 84; 978 m elev.), we discovered a juvenile female *Liolaemus chacoensis* (SLV = 39 mm) being preyed upon by a scorpion, *Urophoniuss brachycentrus*. The two were under a log, with the lizard, undigested, clutched in the scorpion's pedipalps (Fig. 1).

Lizards and other small squamates may constitute important parts of the diet of scorpions in xeric areas where insect prey are scarce (McCormick and Polis 1990. Biol. Rev. 57:29–58). Several North American and African scorpions of the families Scorpionidae and Buthidae are known to prey on diurnal lizards (*Mabuya*, *Urosaurus*, *Dipsosaurus*, *Sceloporus*, *Uta*, *Cnemidophorus*) and nocturnal geckos (*Coleonyx*, *Pachydactylus*, *Palmatogecko*) (McCormick and Polis, *op. cit.*), but observations of predation are relatively rare under natural conditions. In *L. chacoensis*, only juveniles are active during the cold months (June and July) (Cruz and Ramírez Pinilla, *op. cit.*). On these periods, juveniles find refuge under rocks and logs, where scorpions they can fall prey to scorpions. Usually, scorpions are nocturnal predators and are more active in spring and summer. However, *U. brachycentrus* is more active during winter.



FIG. 1. A scorpion (*Urophoniuss brachycentrus*) preying upon *Liolaemus chacoensis* beneath a fallen log.

There are recent records of scorpions preying upon lizards in Argentina (Pérez et al. 2010. Cuad. Herpetol. 24:123–124, Pérez and Minoli 2014. Cuad. Herpetol. 28:145–146). However, our observation is the first report of *U. brachycentrus* preying on *L. chacoensis*. This note contributes additional information about trophic interactions in arid environments.

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**MELINA J. RODRIGUEZ MUÑOZ**, Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: melina.rodriguez26@gmail.com); **TOMÁS AGUSTÍN MARTÍNEZ**, CONICET-Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: tomas.agustin.martinez14@gmail.com); **RODRIGO ACOSTA**, Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: atzoka@gmail.com); **JUAN CARLOS ACOSTA**, CIGEOBIO-Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: jcacosta-sanjuan@gmail.com); **GRACIELA BLANCO**, CIGEOBIO- Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: blancograciela@gmail.com); **FERNANDO MURÚA**, Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan. Av. Ignacio de la Roza 590 Rivadavia, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: fmurua80@gmail.com); **LEONARDO DÍAZ**, Instituto de Investigaciones en Biodiversidad y Biotecnología (INBIOTEC)-CONICET, Vieytes 3103 Mar del Plata Argentina.

**LIOLAEMUS ETHERIDGEI. VIVIPARITY.** *Liolaemus etheridgei* is a small lizard species (SVL = 56–64 mm) inhabiting elevations between 2000–4200 m in southern Peru (Laurent 1998. Acta Zool. Lilloana 44:1–26). Although a common species in southern Peru, its mode of reproduction is unknown (Pincheira-Donoso et al. 2008. Zootaxa 1800:1–85).



FIG. 1. Female *Liolaemus etheridgei* with developing embryos.