S. scrofa predation (Taylor and Hellgren 1997. Southwest. Nat. 42:33–39). However, little is known of how habitat alterations caused by *S. scrofa* affect *P. cornutum*. To our knowledge this is the first documentation of *P. cornutum* utilizing habitat damage caused by *S. scrofa*.

Handling of this individual was in compliance with a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collection Permit (#SPR-0993-636) issued to SEH.

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***PHYMATURUS WILLIAMSI*. PARTURITION BEHAVIOR.** The Andean lizard *Phymaturus williamsi* (Lobo et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3683:117–132), is categorized as vulnerable (Abdala et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:215–248) and is endemic to Quebrada Vallecito (31.1791°S, 69.7092°W; WGS 84; 3000 m elev.), in the high Andes, 40 km NW of Calingasta, San Juan Province, Argentina. All species of *Phymaturus* (Liolaemidae) are viviparous, saxicolous, and mostly herbivorous (Lobo et al. 2016. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 176:648–673). Reproductive activity has been recently documented (Castro et al. 2018. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 13:283–293); however, to our knowledge, parturition behavior has not been recorded. Here, we present new data related to the parturition behavior and neonate dimensions of *P. williamsi*.

On 19 March 2011 at 1246 h, during a population long-term study, we found a female *P. williamsi* (109 mm SVL) giving birth in the middle of rocks, on bare ground, with a substrate temperature of 34.3°C (Fig. 1). In the contraction phase, the female began to jerk its hind legs spasmodically, one at a time, which appeared to facilitate the birth of the young. The extrusion of the newborn took ca. 15 min. The neonate (59 mm SVL) emerged tail-first, with the umbilical cord and the remnants of the amniotic sac hanging from the navel. The newborn was born dead. We do not observe the adult female eating the umbilical cord, drinking remnants of amniotic fluid, or making movements with the tongue. Later we palpated the female and recorded the presence of a prominent elliptical structure indicative of intrauterine embryo. Therefore, the clutch size was two offspring.

FIG. 1. Parturition by adult female *Phymaturus williamsi*, San Juan, Argentina. Note the caudal birth of the neonate.

Our results indicate that the period of births of *P. williamsi* extends through March. The date of birth and the size of the litter agrees with that which has been reported for the species (Castro et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). Nevertheless, this note represents the first time that caudal birth has been reported in liolaemid lizards (Ibargüengoytía et al. 2002. Cuad. Herpetol. 16:129–135; Kozykariski et al. 2008. Cuad. Herpetol. 22:95–97). This probably caused the death of the neonate by suffocation.

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***STENODACTYLUS STHENODACTYLUS* (Elegant Gecko). BIFURCATION.** Tail bifurcation is a relatively common phenomenon in many lizards with an ability to regenerate their tails. Bifurcation usually happens after the tail is autotomized (perhaps in an incomplete fashion; e.g., Vergilov and Natchev 2017. Arx. Misc. Zool. 15:224–228), when two (or more) tips are re-grown instead of the original one. Geckos are no exception and cases of tail bifurcation have been observed in a number of African and Asian taxa (e.g., Koleska 2018. Herpetol. Notes 11:115–116). The genus *Stenodactylus* is a Saharo-Arabian taxon (Roll et al. 2017. Nat. Ecol. Evol. 1:1677–1682) containing eleven recognized species (http://reptile-database.reptarium.cz; 10 Apr 2019), of which three occur in Israel (Meiri et al. 2019. Isr. J. Ecol. Evol. 65:43–50). The nominate species, *Stenodactylus sthenodactylus*, is the most widely distributed member of the genus both globally and within Israel (Bar and Haimovitch 2012. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Israel. Pazbar Ltd, Herzlyia, Israel. 245 pp.; Roll et al. 2017, *op. cit.*), ranging from Mauritania and Western Sahara through the Sahara and Sahel to Kenya and the Red Sea coast, and into Asia via the Sinai Peninsula to Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. In Israel this gecko ranges

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FIG. 1. A *Stenodactylus sthenodactylus* with a bifurcated tail from Mamshit, Israel.