traps. Hoop nets were single-opening, single-throated, wide-mouthed with a 76.2 cm diameter, and a mesh size of 2.54 cm with four hoops per net (Memphis Net and Twine Co. Memphis, Tennessee, USA). To stretch the traps, two wooden posts connected the first and last hoop. Hoop net mouth openings faced downstream, and the trap consisted of one bait cup with multiple perforations to allow scent to disperse without bait consumption; a pool noodle was used as a floatation device. During the first four days of the survey in 2016, we alternated between fruit/vegetable (fresh mangoes and romaine lettuce) and fish (canned sardine) based baits. After the first 100 trap days, capture per unit effort (CPUE) for sardine-baited traps was over three times more successful than captures with mango and lettuce-based baits. Our higher success with sardines prompted us to use sardine and shrimp baits throughout the rest of the season, resulting in a total of 208 captures over 1368 trap days. During the 2017 field season, we sought to specifically test sardine and shrimp-based baits to fine tune our trapping methodology. Moreover, we sought to determine whether turtle size affected bait preferences, especially given a possible ontogenetic diet shift (i.e., more carnivorous to more herbivorous) previously reported in emydid turtles (Clark and Gibbons 1969. Copeia 1969:704–706). In 2017, we set the traps along six stretches of river for 4–6 days. River stretches ranged from 350 to 700 m in length with 20–50 hoop nets. We alternated the traps with either raw shrimp or sardines canned with canola oil. Traps were checked every day and bait replaced every other day.

For each captured *P. gorzugi*, we recorded trap location and bait type. We took standard measurements (carapace and plastron length and width, body depth, and mass) and determined sex. Turtles were also marked by either passive integrated transponders (subadults), toe clips (juveniles/hatchlings), or by notching marginal scutes (adults). To correlate capture success to bait type (sardine vs. shrimp), we used Generalized Linear Mixed Effects Model (GLMM) and treated each individual turtle as a random effect since multiple captures of the same turtle may not be considered independent captures. For each bait type, we recorded a response variable as 1 or 0 if an individual turtle was captured or not, respectively. The model included turtle size (straight-line carapace length) and bait type (sardine or shrimp) as fixed effects.

In 2017, after 1280 trap days, we caught a total of 302 *P. gorzugi*, including 76 recaptures; 194 were adults and 108 were unsexed juveniles or hatchlings. There was no significant bait preference among all turtles (P = 0.76) and we were not more likely to capture smaller turtles (P = 0.80). Furthermore, there was no significant interaction between the bait type and turtle size (P = 0.79). Overall, our results show no significant preference for either shrimp or sardine bait for *P. gorzugi* along the Black River, New Mexico. Moreover, the lack of a relationship between capture success and turtle size shows that baited hoop nets can capture a variety of size classes of this species. Presumed ontogenetic diet shifts in *Pseudemys* turtles did not seem to affect captures of *P. gorzugi* and our results suggest that baited hoop net traps, using fish or shrimp-based baits, can successfully be employed to capture *P. gorzugi* in New Mexico.

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***STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS* (Eastern Musk Turtle). PREDATION.** Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) are known to consume a wide range of reptilian prey (Ross 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles in the Diets of North American Raptors. Wisconsin Endangered Resources Report 59:1–33). *Sternotherus odoratus* is among the turtle species documented as prey of *B. lineatus* (Walsh and Heinrich 2015. Florida Field Nat. 43:79–85). Herein we report an occurrence of predation of several *S. odoratus* by a nesting *B. lineatus*.

In the spring of 2011, a female *B. lineatus* was observed by local residents nesting in a pecan tree ca. 10 m above the ground and within 15 m of the edge of the San Saba River (near Dunagan Road) in Menard County, Texas, USA. In June 2011 at 1315 h, CJF was searching for turtles in the shallow sections of this river within 100 m of the previously mentioned hawk's nest when he encountered an adult *B. lineatus* walking in the water and looking down. The lower half of the bird's body was in the water, but the wings were held slightly elevated and above the surface. Upon noticing my presence, the hawk took flight. This particular section of the San Saba River is shallow, flows over a limestone bottom, and the water is clear with good visibility. In July 2012, CJF was informed by a local resident that he had gathered Eastern Musk Turtle shells from under the nest and filled two five-gallon buckets which he subsequently gave away to children. Twenty complete shells, six carapace fragments, and one plastron representing 27 individual specimens were subsequently found at the base of the tree. The shells were collected and deposited at the Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center at the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R- 64336–64353 and 64656–64664). Shell measurements were taken with digital calipers to the nearest millimeter. Only intact shells were measured. Mean shell dimensions were carapace length 77.71 mm, carapace width 53.89 mm, shell height 30.92 mm, N = 20. Given the mean dimensions of the shells and their volumetric occupancy in a one-gallon jar we can estimate that the two buckets contained as many as 200 shells prior to collection of the UTA R- series.

Observations made from April 2000 to November 2016 indicate that several *S. odoratus* were often seen openly patrolling the shallows at dawn and dusk from April to August. This section of the river is bordered by private property and contains a robust turtle population consisting of *S. odoratus*, *Pseudemys texana*, *Graptemys versa*, *Trachemys scripta*, *Apalone spinifera*, and *Chelydra serpentina*. It is likely that the overlapping activity periods of hawks and Eastern Musk Turtles, as well as the small size of the turtles that are active in clear, shallow water favored their selection as prey items to the exclusion of other potential chelonian fare.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ACANTHODACTYLUS AEGYPTIUS* (Egyptian Fringed-fingered Lizard). TAIL BIFURCATION.** *Acanthodactylus aegyptius* is a small, diurnal, sand dwelling, insectivorous lizard. It prefers loose sandy areas on top of dunes with some vegetation cover (Baha El Din 2007. Zool. Mid. East 40:21–32). This species is distributed in eastern Egypt, across Northern Sinai, along the western periphery of the Nile Valley, to the sands of the north-western

Negev in Israel, and in the Gaza strip (Baha El Din, *op. cit.*). At 1815 h on 1 June 2017 we captured an adult *A. aegyptius* on top of a sand dune with small thorny bushes, near Be'er Milka in western Negev Desert, southern Israel, close to the Egyptian border (30.930°N, 34.412°E, WGS 84; 220 m elev.). The lizard (36.6 mm SVL; 45.2 tail length; weight 1.7 g) had an original tail that was bifurcated at its posterior part. The bifurcated part of the tail started 27 mm posterior from the cloaca, with the original tail tip six mm longer than the regenerated one. It seems that the original tail was broken, but not lost, and this allowed a new part to form while the original remained attached to the body. Having observed hundreds of individuals in the field across several years, we have never seen one with a bifurcated tail, nor are such tails found in any of the 76 individuals in the collections of the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel-Aviv University. To our knowledge there are no published cases of specimens with bifurcated tail from this species.

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ANOLIS BIMACULATUS **(Panther Anole). TAIL BIFURCATION.** Caudal autotomy (tail-shedding) is a common antipredatory strategy among lepidosaurs (Bateman and Fleming 2009. J. Zool. 277:1–14). Lizard tails have great regenerational potential; after autotomy, the tail is regenerated as a cartilaginous rod rather than bony vertebrae (e.g., Alibardi 2017. J. Exp. Zool. B. 328B:493–514). Incomplete autotomy or injury of the tail can stimulate regeneration of an additional tail, resulting in presence of two or more tail tips (e.g., Camper and Camper 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:634).

FIG. 1. *Anolis bimaculatus* with bifurcated tail.

On 29 March 2011, a warm and sunny day, an adult male *Anolis bimaculatus* was observed basking on a tree in Miriam C. Schmidt Botanical Garden at Sint Eustatius, West Indies (17.4745°N, 62.9516°W; WGS 84). This individual had a deeply bifid tail. Both the basic tail and the supernumerary tail were of almost the same length and scalation (Fig. 1). Otherwise, the coloration and behavior of the lizard seemed to be unaffected by the anomalous tail. Over 100 anoles (*A. bimaculatus* and *A. schwartzi*, second anole species occurring on Sint Eustatius) and over 10 individuals of the teiid *Pholidoscelis erythrocephala* were observed but only this one lizard had a bifurcated tail.

According to Bateman and Fleming (2009, *op. cit.*), the incidence of tail autotomy is relatively low in polychrotids (a family in which anoles were formerly classified), in comparison to some other iguanian clades, such as liolaemids, tropidurids, or agamids. Tail anomalies such as bifurcation or trifurcation were reported in the literature from only a few anole species—*Anolis porcatus* (Monsisbay and Olcha 2016. Rev. Cub. Cienc. Biol. 5:1–4) and *A. equestris* (Camper and Camper 2017, *op. cit.*), even though they are probably much more common (S. B. Hedges, pers. comm., www.anoleannals.org, 7 Nov 2017). To our knowledge, the lizard described above is the first report of tail bifurcation in *A. bimaculatus*.

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AURIVELA LONGICAUDA **(Red-tailed Teiid). PREDATION.** *Aurivela longicauda* is an endemic lizard from the Monte Desert region of western Argentina (Cabrera 2004. Amphibia-Reptilia 25:265–275; Yoke et al. 2006. Herpetologica 62:420–434; Harvey et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3459:156). It is an agile lizard that is typically observed during the warm hours of the day, where it inhabits sedimentary sand or dunes with a few shrubs and scattered ground vegetation (Cei 1993. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Monografie [Turin] 14:1–949; Scolaro 2005.Reptiles Patagónicos – Sur. Ed. Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia, Trelew). The aim of this note is to report an observation of an *A. longicauda* being preyed upon by an Argentine dwarf spider, *Grammostola mendozae*. The predation of vertebrates by arthropods is documented worldwide (Hernández-Ruz et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:126; Raissa Fries Bressan et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:187–188; Muñoz et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:193).

The predation event was recorded in Talampaya National Park (TNP), located in an extensive plain of the Monte region (29.8°S, 67.833°W, WGS 84; 1300 m elev.) in the center-west of La Rioja Province (Argentina), which was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000. At 1310 h on 11 November, during pitfall trap surveys in TNP, we found the spider feeding on the right portion of the skull, including the right eye, of an adult *A. longicauda* (Fig. 1). After a few minutes, the spider dragged the lizard for a few centimeters and let it go. The lizard was collected and housed at Museo de La Plata Herpetological Collection. Our observation is the first record of predation on *A. longicauda* by *G. mendozae*.