

lizards/number lizards examined $\times 100 = 20\%$) were stained in hematoxylin, mounted on slides in Canada balsam and identified as *Oochoristica* sp. Nematodes were cleared in a drop of glycerol, cover-slipped, studied as wet mounts and identified as one female *Thubunaea iguanae* (stomach, LACM 127884; prevalence = 20%) and seven female *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis* (large intestine, LACM 127884, 127886, 127887; prevalence = 60%, mean intensity, mean number infected lizards = 2.33 ± 1.5 , range = 1–4). Voucher helminths were deposited in the United States National Parasite Collection (USNPC), Beltsville, Maryland as: *Oochoristica* sp. (USNPC 102324), *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis* (USNPC 102325), *Thubunaea iguanae* (USNPC 102326).

Species of *Oochoristica* are often identified by number of testes, structure of scolex and ovary as well as sucker size and shape. While structure of the scolex and ovary allow assignment to the genus *Oochoristica*, we were unable to assign the juvenile cestodes to a species. *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis* has been reported from lizards in Mexico, Central and South America (see Goldberg and Bursey 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:224). *Phyllodactylus unctus* is the fourth species of gecko reported to harbor *Spauligodon oxkutzcabiensis* and represents a new host record for this nematode. Baja California Sur is a new locality record. *Thubunaea iguanae* has been reported in a variety of lizards from the southwestern United States and Mexico (Telford 1965. *Jpn. J. Exp. Med.* 35:111–114; Goldberg et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:85) as well as colubrid snakes (Goldberg and Bursey 2001. *Bull. South. California Acad. Sci.* 100:109–116). *Phyllodactylus unctus* represents a new host record for *Thubunaea iguanae*.

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PHYMATURUS FLAGELLIFER (Matuasto). **BRUMATION BEHAVIOR.** *Phymaturus flagellifer* is an endemic lizard of the Andes Mountains, ranging from 32° to 37°S latitude (Lambrot and Navarro 1984. *Herpetologica* 40:258–264). During the breeding season (October to March), hierarchy reproductive systems have been described with one male congregating numerous females on large stones, while in sites with smaller stones, only lone couples or solitary individuals are observed (Habit and Ortiz 1994. *Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepción, Chile* 65:149–152; Habit and Ortiz 1996. *In* Pefaur [ed.], *Herpetología Neotropical*, pp. 141–154). There is almost no information regarding brumation behavior in this species within its extreme environment (areas covered with snow for six to seven months).

From 19 to 23 May 2008, while performing fieldwork in the Andes Mountains (Laguna del Maule (35.984074°S, 70.532293°W; WGS84; 2184 m elev., Maule Administrative Region, Chile), we found a group of 37 *P. flagellifer* in brumation underneath a stone (1 m \times 40 cm; 40 cm depth) resting on a substrate of volcanic sand. The group was composed of 4 males, 18 females, 11 juveniles, and

5 neonates.

Our observation suggests that aggregation behavior in *P. flagellifer* is likely important in enabling this species to survive harsh winter conditions. Brumation behavior of reptiles at high elevations of the Andes is poorly known and this report contributes to the limited knowledge concerning the life history of *P. flagellifer*.

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PODARCIS SICULUS (Italian Wall Lizard). **PREDATION.** *Podarcis siculus campestris* is a medium-sized Italian lacertid lizard that has been introduced into at least four U.S. states (New York, Pennsylvania, and Kansas—Burke and Deichsel 2008. *In* Mitchell et al. [eds.], *Urban Herpetology*, pp. 347–353. *SSAR Herpetol. Conserv.* 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; New Jersey—Burke, unpubl. data). Here we report on the predation of this introduced species by a native species.

At least three different American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) were observed feeding on Italian Wall Lizards (*P. siculus campestris*) in New York City. One *F. sparverius* was an adult (sex undetermined) at a nest on Broadway between 68th and 69th streets, Manhattan, observed clutching a lizard in the summer of 2006. Two male *F. sparverius*, one at East 75th Street, Manhattan and another in Sunnyside, Queens, were observed bringing *P. siculus campestris* to their mates and young. Although observations were not systematic in any of these cases, the East 75th Street male was observed with at least six different lizards between 8 June and 6 July, 2009 and the Queens male was observed with at least five different lizards during the spring of 2009, and five lizards in spring of 2008. A photograph, (Fig. 1) taken 4 July 2009 at the East 75th Street nest, is clearly that of a gravid female *P. siculus campestris* being passed from an adult male *F. sparverius* to a juvenile. Male-biased foraging is not surprising because female *F. sparverius* are largely dependent on their mates for provisioning during the last few weeks of incubation and until hatchlings are about ten days old (Smallwood and Bird 2002. *Birds of North America Online* <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/602>).

Although there may be others, we are aware of only five *Podarcis siculus* populations in the area: Queens College (Queens), Bronx Botanical Gardens and Pelham Bay Park (Bronx), Washington Cemetery (Brooklyn), and Baker Field (Manhattan). These populations are a minimum of 13 km from any of these nests, thus we suspect that there may be other *Podarcis* populations closer to the nests.

Falco sparverius are common inhabitants of urban, suburban, and rural habitats of North America and South America and feed on a wide variety of small vertebrates and invertebrates (Smallwood and Bird, *op. cit.*). *Falco sparverius* have not been previously