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FIG. 1. Gravid female *Celestus enneagrammus* from Veracruz, México.

FIG. 2. Neonates of *Celestus enneagrammus* from Veracruz, México.

by Feria-Ortiz and Serrano-García (2016, *op. cit.*). After we photographed and measured the offspring we released all of the lizards at their capture site.

To our knowledge these observations represent a maximum SVL and litter size for *C. enneagrammus*, with the latter likely related to the former. Our reported 102 mm SVL is 114% larger than the previous maximum size SVL for *C. enneagrammus* (89 mm; Werler and Campbell 2004, *op. cit.*); and this female produced nine offspring compared to the previous maximum litter size of seven (Canseco-Márquez et al. 2004, *op. cit.*).

JORGE LUIS CASITLLO-JUÁREZ, Universidad Veracruzana, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Camino Viejo Peñuela-Amatlán de los Reyes.S/N. Mpio. de Amatlán de los Reyes, C.P. 94950, Veracruz, México (e-mail: joorgeluiscj@gmail.com); **VÍCTOR VÁSQUEZ-CRUZ**, PIMVS Herpetario Palancoatl, Avenida 19, Número 5525, Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico (e-mail: victorbiolvc@gmail.com);**LAURA PAMELA TAVAL-VELÁZQUEZ**.

***CYRTODACTYLUS CONSOBRINUS* (Peters' Bent-toed Gecko). ATTEMPTED PREY.** *Cyrtodactylus consobrinus* is a large insectivorous gecko (125 mm SVL), encountered in the lowland forests of Southeast Asia and is often associated with large trees and limestone caves (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 376 pp.). Little is known about this lizard's natural history, and here we report on an observation of a predation attempt on a spider egg sac.

On 24 February 2021, at ca. 2100 h, we observed an adult (ca. 110 mm SVL) *C. consobrinus* attempting to prey on an egg sac of a spider next to a stream at Teng Bukap (1.2090°N, 110.3645°E; WGS 84; 0 m elev.), adjacent to Gua Baju, Serian Division, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Northwest Borneo). The gecko and spider, a giant huntsmen spider (*Heteropoda* sp.), were seen on the underside of an exposed root of a tree ca. 1.5 m above the ground along an eroded stream bank right next to water. The lizard was tugging and attempting to dislodge a disc-like egg sac being carried in the spider's chelicerae; the spider's body was ca. 50 mm in length. We do not know when the event started but we continued to observe the lizard and spider for ca. 3 min. During this time, the two animals were stationary in a tug-of-war with the egg sac. After 2 min the spider made a 0.2 m movement backwards toward the side of the root and the lizard followed, but after another minute, the gecko released its grip and quickly retreated into a crack between the roots and soil, and seemingly surrendered, while the spider jumped off the root onto another exposed root ca. 0.2 m away. We then examined the spider, with the egg sac still in its chelicerae and found that the egg sac only suffered a minor dent, at the site of the lizard bite.

To our knowledge there are no reports on the diet of *C. consobrinus*, and while this observation was of an unsuccessful predation attempt, it suggests this gecko preys on spider egg sacs, and potentially spiders. The giant huntsman spider we observed was encountered near waterbodies and is an unnamed, terrestrial species, *Heteropoda* sp. B (Koh and Bay 2019. Borneo Spiders. A Photographic Field Guide. Sabah Forestry Department, Sandakan. 498 pp.). Females of the genus *Heteropoda* are known to carry their egg sacs between their chelicerae (Koh and Bay 2019, *op. cit.*), which

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FIG. 1. An adult *Cyrtodactylus consobrinus* tugging at the egg sac of a Giant Huntsmen Spider (*Heteropoda* sp.).

may contain 150–400 eggs per clutch (Ross et al. 1982. Psyche 89:297–305) and can be a potentially valuable food resource for predators (Austin and Anderson 1978. Australian J. Zool. 26:501–518; Riccardi and Pádua 2021. Pap. Avulsos Zool. 61:e20216104). Lizard predation on egg sacs is not well known, but there is one report of egg sac predation by *Anolis brasiliensis* (see Mesquita et al. 2015. Herpetol. J. 25:233–244). Nonetheless, such predations may be more common than has been reported (Crews et al. 2008. J. Nat. Hist. 42:2747–2761).

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WONG JYE WEN (e-mail: sandrawongjyewen@gmail.com); **CHIEN C. LEE** (e-mail: chien@chienclee.com); **IZNEIL NASHRIQ** (e-mail: izneilnshrq@gmail.com); **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@unimas.my).

***FOJIA BUMUI* (Fojia Skink). ENDOPARASITES.** *Fojia bumui* is known from the southeastern Huon Peninsula and adjacent Papuan Peninsula, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. It is terrestrial, scansorial and associated with small, rocky streams (Greer and Simon 1982. J. Herpetol. 16:131–139). To our knowledge, there is one previous report of a helminth species in *F. bumui*, the nematode *Megalobatrachonema papuaensis* (Bursey et al. 2012. J. Parasitol. 98:973–976). Herein, we add to the known *F. bumui* helminth faunal list.

We examined the body cavities of two male *F. bumui* deposited in the vertebrate collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (BPBM), Honolulu, Hawaii, USA as BPBM 31370 (58 mm SVL, collected August 2007) and BPBM 31752, (53 mm SVL, collected June 2008). Both were from (Morobe Province: 7.296°S, 147.093°E; WGS 84; 515 m elev.). The body cavity of each specimen was opened with iris scissors and the contents were examined under a dissecting microscope. Helminths were removed with jewelers forceps and cleared in lactophenol, then examined under a compound microscope for identification, and deposited in the invertebrate zoology collection at BPBM. We found larvae of *Abbreviata* sp. and Ascarididae gen. sp.

We identified one *Abbreviata* sp. larva from BPBM 31752 due to the presence of a single internolateral tooth and two pairs of submedian teeth present on each pseudolabium (Anderson et al. 2009. Keys to the Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Archival Volume, CAB International, Oxfordshire, UK. 463 pp.). *Abbreviata* sp. larvae have previously been reported in frogs (Goldberg et al. 2009. J. Nat. Hist. 43:509–522) and lizards from Papua New Guinea. (Goldberg et al. 2010. J. Nat. Hist. 44:447–467).

We identified Ascarididae gen. sp. from both specimens (BPBM 31370, 31752) due to the esophagus possessing a globular–to–ellipsoidal posterior ventriculus from which arose two anteriorly and three posteriorly directed appendices (Anderson et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). Ascarididae gen. sp. have previously been reported in frogs from Papua New Guinea (Goldberg et al. 2009. J. Nat. Hist. 43:1987–2007).

The *Abbreviata* sp. (larva) and Ascarididae gen. sp. (larvae) we found in *F. bumui* are new host records. *Abbreviata* sp. requires an intermediate host to complete its life cycle (King and Jones 2016. Int. J. Parasitol. Parasites Widl. 5:258–262) and Ascaridoids typically use vertebrate intermediate hosts (Anderson 2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Their Development and Transmission. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, UK. 650 pp.), but in both cases we do not know the identity of the intermediate hosts.

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STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG, Department of Biology, Whittier College, Whittier, California 90608, USA (e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu); **CHARLES R. BURSEY**, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, Shenango Campus, Sharon, Pennsylvania 16146, USA; (e-mail: cxb13@psu.edu); **FRED KRAUS**, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA; (e-mail: fkraus@umich.edu).

***HELODERMA SUSPECTUM* (Gila Monster). REFUGE REUSE.** Gila Monsters are secretive lizards that spend most of their time in underground shelters such as caves, crevices, and burrows (Beck 2005. Biology of Gila Monsters and Beaded Lizards. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 211 pp.). Shelter sites appear to be carefully selected and serve multiple functions as refuges during harsh summer conditions and for overwintering (Beck and Jennings 2003. Herpetol. Monog. 17:111–129). Gila Monsters show high fidelity to specific shelters, returning repeatedly to the same shelter during the active season, which they may share with other Gila Monsters, as well as with other species such as desert tortoises, rattlesnakes, skunks, and jackrabbits (Beck and Jennings 2003, *op. cit.*). Considering the importance of shelters, it would be expected that Gila Monsters would use high quality shelters for many years, but this is not well known.

We radio-tracked Gila Monsters in southern Nevada, USA, ca. 10 km from Lake Mead, from 2001–2004, measuring patterns of refuge-site selection and reuse (Gienger 2003. M.S. Thesis, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada. 55 pp.). On 18 May 2002 we tracked an adult male Gila Monster (ID #020: 276 mm SVL, 357 g) to the opening of a crevice shelter on the side of a rocky sandstone outcrop (shelter #885). The crevice appeared to continue underground for several meters and the vestibule-like opening measured 90 cm wide by 25 cm high, faced outward at 330 degrees, and had a fine sandy substratum. On 18 May 2003 we found an adult female (ID #190: 296 mm SVL, 389 g) in the same shelter (#885) for one day; from 22–24 May 2003 a male (ID #020) had also returned to this shelter, and on 24 May the female had returned. Between 26 May and 4 June 2003 male #020 intermittently left and returned to shelter #885. No additional Gila Monsters were tracked to this shelter site until 1808 h on 24 May 2004, when ID #020 was found occupying the site for the third consecutive year, this time staying for less than 12 h. Sixteen years later, on 25 May 2020, we revisited our study site to search for Gila Monsters in previously used shelters and found a small adult Gila Monster (275 mm SVL, 340 g) in shelter #885.

Shelter #885 is an active season shelter and to our knowledge this is the longest known repeated use of a single Gila Monster shelter, although Beck and Jennings (2003, *op. cit.*) found overwintering shelter re-use for six consecutive years. Our inter-decadal observations suggest that individual shelters play an important role in the ecology of Gila Monsters, and that such sites may even be used by successive generations of individuals.

C. M. GIENGER, Department of Biology and Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA (e-mail: giengerc@apsu.edu); **SETH COHEN**; **JASON JONES**, Nevada Department of Wildlife, 3373 Pepper Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89120, USA (e-mail: jljones@ndow.org); **C. RICHARD TRACY**, Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557, USA (e-mail: dtracy@unr.edu).

***HEMIDACTYLUS FLAVIVIRIDIS* (Northern House Gecko). PREDATION.** *Hemidactylus flaviviridis* is a common, nocturnal, human commensal, arboreal gecko, distributed in coastal and