

its way back to the rock from which the pair had first emerged, and disappeared underneath it. The struggle, from emergence to end, lasted just over 1.5 minutes (90 seconds), 68 seconds of which were recorded, and can be viewed online at: <http://www.californiaherps.com/movies/pskiltonianusfightwacr517.mp4>. We remained in the vicinity for another 30 minutes. At 1115 h, the male, which had returned to the rock, stuck its head out from under the rock's edge and sat, looking around, until we departed. The weather during this encounter was sunny and warm, with 10% high cloud cover and a light (2–3 kph) breeze from the south. The air temperature 2 cm above the soil surface ranged from 28 to 33°C, and the temperature under the rock from which the pair of *P. skiltonianus* originally emerged was 17.6°C.

Although male combat has not been described for *P. skiltonianus*, it is well known in several other species of North American skinks, including *P. fasciatus* and *P. laticeps* (Fitch 1951. *Herpetologica* 7:77–80; Cooper and Vitt 1987. *Oecologia* 72:321–326; Griffith 1991. *J. Herpetol.* 25:24–30). In these species, the greatest frequency of male fighting occurred during the breeding season, commensurate with the onset of hormone-mediated seasonal sexual dimorphism which includes the development of red coloration on the heads of male skinks (Fitch 1954. *Univ. Kansas Publ.* 8:1–256; Cooper et al. 1987. *J. Herpetol.* 21:96–101). Like *P. fasciatus* and *P. laticeps*, *P. skiltonianus* also exhibits seasonal dimorphism (Nussbaum et al., *op.cit.*). Additionally, as our observation was made during the breeding season of *P. skiltonianus* in the Pacific Northwest (May), it seems likely that *P. skiltonianus* exhibits a similar seasonal pattern with respect to combat. We hope to clarify this situation with further observation, and welcome other reports of this behavior.

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PLICA UMBRA OCHROCOLLARIS (Blue-lipped Tree Lizard). **DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** *Plica umbra ochrocollaris* is a moderate-sized arboreal lizard distributed in the Amazonian region outside the Guianan area, in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil south of Rio Amazonas/Solimões, and north of it in the area west of Rio Negro (Ávila-Pires 1995. *Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia* [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandlungen, Leiden. 706 pp.; Ribeiro Jr. 2015 *Zootaxa* 3983:1–110). This species feeds mainly on ants (Vitt et al. 1997. *Can. J. Zool.* 75:1876–1882). The most common defensive behaviors in lizards are immobility, crypsis, and the filling of the lungs to expand the body, along with explosive bursts of short-range activity (Pianka and Vitt 2003. *Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 333 pp.). Here we present a case of immobility and body expansion in *P. umbra ochrocollaris*.

At 2000 h on 17 May 2014, during a survey at Fameta Farm, near the Rio Branco, Acre state, northern Brazil (9.92527°S, 67.77599°W, WGS 84; 138 m elev.), I captured an adult male *P. umbra ochrocollaris* that exhibited immobility and body expansion during handling (Fig 1). The behavior may have reflected death feigning, but the eyes remained open (Fig. 1). The immobility and body expansion continued even after the animal was



FIG. 1. *Plica umbra ochrocollaris* in a defensive posture, inflated and immobile.

released on the vegetation. Motionlessness is usually exhibited in response to predator detection and, combined with crypsis and body expansion might interrupt the sequence of attacks during the identification and approach phases, allowing the prey a chance to escape (Pianka and Vitt, *op. cit.*).

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PODARCIS MELISELLENSIS (Dalmatian Wall Lizard). **PREDATION.** At 1457 h on 5 May 2017, one of us (BB) observed and photographed an adult Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*) successfully catching, and ultimately eating, an adult *Podarcis melisellensis* (Fig. 1). The act of predation took place at the harbor of Vis, a small Croatian island in the Adriatic Sea (43.0616°N, 16.1837°E; WGS 84). Neither the bird nor the lizard was collected, but their respective color patterns readily distinguished them from any related taxa recorded in the region (Kryštufek and Kleteki 2007. *Folia Zool.* 56:225–234; Kralj and Barišić 2013. *Nat. Croat.* 22:375–396). This observation provides broader insight into the potential predatory threats for insular lacertid lizards.

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PODARCIS SICULA (Italian Wall Lizard or Ruin Lizard). **REINTRODUCTION.** Observations of *Podarcis sicula* in the New England region of the United States are currently restricted to a few established populations in New York and Connecticut (Gosswiler 1975. *Copeia* 1975:584–585; Donihue et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:260–261). Ninety years ago, a number of *P. sicula* (first misidentified as *Lacerta melisellensis*) were released in west Philadelphia (Kauffeld 1931. *Copeia* 1931:163–164). A few unpublished reports documented by herpetology enthusiasts indicate that *P. sicula* might still be present; however, it is presumed extirpated from the region (Burke and Deichsel 2008. *In* Mitchell et al. [eds.], *Urban Herpetology*, pp. 347–353. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, University Heights, Ohio). Here, we report the reintroduction and reestablishment of *P. sicula* in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (40.15184°N, 74.86740°W; WGS 84).