FIG. 1. Significant jaw misalignment on a young *Crocodylus moreletii* in Balam-Ku State Reserve, Campeche, Mexico.

D.F. 216 pp.), but to our knowledge there are no published accounts on skull morphological abnormalities in *C. moreletii*.

Herein, we report a significant jaw misalignment, suggesting a congenital disorder, of a young *C. moreletii* (SVL = 25.5 cm, total length = 49.5 cm, weight = 0.2 kg) we encountered during a spotlight survey on 22 July 2018 in a freshwater lake (18.8099°N, 90.1381°W; WGS 84, 55 m elev.) in Balam-Ku State Reserve, Campeche, Mexico. The crocodile was located close to the margin (20 cm away from firm ground) and responded to the hatchling calls made by us. Upon capture, we realized that it had a significant upper jaw misalignment, with a skew to the right on a 20° angle (Fig. 1). It has been suggested that major jaw abnormalities hinder a crocodile's ability to capture prey, affecting growth and survival rates (Webb and Messel, *op. cit.*; Webb and Manolis, *op. cit.*). Despite the significant skewness angle we observed, visual body condition inspection and palpation revealed that the crocodile showed no signs of malnutrition, and was in fact well nourished. Jaw misalignment did not seem impede its feeding, which at this size class consists mainly of small fish, insects, and other small invertebrates (Platt et al. 2006. Herpetol. J. 16:281–290), as the crocodile exhibited a body mass similar to other captured individuals of comparable size (mean = 0.2 kg, N = 5). On the other hand, we suspect that if this crocodile reaches the next size class where it would take on different prey (e.g., larger fish and other vertebrates), jaw misalignment might hamper its prey capture capabilities and compromise its survival.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS PUNCTATUS* (Spotted Anole, Amazon Green Anole). NEW HABITAT.** *Anolis punctatus* is a green anole, with granular, smooth or keeled dorsal scales (Avila-Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zool. Verh., 299:1–706), distributed in Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia (Uetz et al. 2017. The Reptile Database: http://www.reptile-database.org. Accessed 3 Mar 2017). This species is diurnal, usually solitary, and inhabits tree trunks, thick vines and the ground of clearings (Avila-Pires 1995, *op. cit.*).

At 1130 h on 16 Nov 2015, we observed an adult *A. punctatus* in the moist rocky floor of the Planaltina Cave, Brasil Novo – Pará State, Brazil (3.3761°S, 52.5761°W). The lizard was ca. 1 m from the entrance of the cave on the rock floor, and hopped onto the cave wall. The cave was ca. 3 m tall and 10 m deep (horizontally), and is part of a network that includes 1.5 km of caves. The habitat outside the cave was secondary vegetation.

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***BRACHYMELES BICOLOR* (Philippine Slender Skink). DIET.** *Brachymeles bicolor* is a pentadactyl, semi-fossorial lizard inhabiting two mountain ranges across northwestern and northeastern Luzon Island (Siler et al. 2011. J. Herpetol. 45:355–369). Despite the recognized species diversity in the genus having nearly tripled over the last decade as a result of numerous systematic studies (Davis et al. 2014. J. Herpetol. 48:480–494; Davis et al. 2016. Zootaxa. 4132:30–43), little is known about the ecology of specific species. Due to their semi-fossorial nature, it has long been inferred that members of the genus feed widely on small invertebrates. In 2012, a single observation was published describing opportunistic feeding in *B. boulengeri* on another, smaller member of the genus, *B. bonitae* (Siler 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:130). However, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first record of saurophagy for the genus *Brachymeles*.

On 4 June 2017, during an expedition to the Philippines, we collected a sub-adult female *B. bicolor* (total length = 104 mm, 30.7 g) in a large rotting log at 805 m elev. on Mt. Palali, Barangay

PHOTO BY P. J. BERGMANN

FIG. 1. Sub-adult female *Brachymeles bicolor* (EDE 037, top) with regurgitated *Calamaria gervaisi* (EDE 038, bottom).

Maddiangat, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon Island, Philippines (16.46051°N, 121.22263°E, WGS 84; 805 m elev.). Within one hour of collection, the specimen regurgitated an adult *Calamaria gervaisi* (total length 152 mm, 2.2 g; Fig. 1). Both specimens were preserved and deposited at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (EDE 037: *B. bicolor*; EDE 038: *C. gervaisi*). Fieldwork was supported by NSF IOS 1353683 to CDS and NSF IOS 1353703 to PJB.

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***CNEMASPIS KENDALLII* (Kendall's Day Gecko). PREDATION.** *Cnemaspis kendallii* is a small (SVL to 80 mm), day-active gecko, encountered in lowland forests of western Borneo (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 376 pp.). Its natural predators have thus far been unrecorded.

At 1038 h on 9 October 2018, an adult *C. kendallii* was observed being consumed by a Low's Squirrel, *Sundasciurus lowii*, perched on a near horizontal liana, ca. 3.5 m above ground (Fig. 1), ca. 5 m off the trail and ca. 624 m from the start of the Belian Trail of Kubah National Park (01.87000°N, 110.33583°E, WGS84; 74 m elev.), Sarawak, East Malaysia (northwestern Borneo). The prey was identified on the basis of head shape, body proportions, and dorsal color pattern, and was estimated to be ca. 60–70 mm SVL, based on size relative to that of its predator. The distal ca. 60% of the gecko's tail was missing, possibly from injury associated with its capture. The diet of the squirrel, distributed over Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo, and averaging 140 mm in head–body length, was previously reported to include plant material, primarily tree bark, and also fruits (Abdullah et al. 2001. Mammal Stud. 26:133–144; Phillipps 2018. Phillipps' Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo and Their Ecology: Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei, and Kalimantan. Second edition. John Beaufoy Publishing, London. 400 pp.).

This observation is the first report of predation on *Cnemaspis kendallii*, as well as the first record of animal prey in the diet of *Sundasciurus lowii*.

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***DACTYLOA ROQUET ZEBRILA* (Martinique's Anole). FRUGIVORY.** Although anoles are generally considered insectivores, the number of species observed to include fruit in their diet is slowly increasing. West Indian species appear to be far more frugivorous than mainland species (Herrel et al. 2004. Oecologia 140:160–168). Losos (2009. Lizards in an Evolutionary Tree. University California Press, Berkeley, California. 507 pp.) suspected that future studies would show all but the smallest species occasionally eat fruit. However, the endemic *Dactyloa roquet* of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles has not been reported to consume fruit, although it does ingest plant matter (Henderson and Powell. 2009. Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 495 pp.).

On 11 July 2017, several *Dactyloa roquet zebrila* were observed in a small littoral forest near Fond Capot (14.68075°N, 61.17016°W) on the west coast of Martinique. At the time, *Erythroxylum havanense* was fruiting and the conspicuous, red fruits littered the forest floor. The anoles were most abundant on the lower trunks of the larger trees. At one point a large male descended to the ground and grabbed a fruit in its jaws (Fig. 1). It proceeded by rubbing the fruit on a rock until the seeds were separated from the pulp, which in turn was hastily consumed. A number of seeds had piled up at the base of the trees and many of the other anoles had red fruit juice on their lips. This suggested that removing the seeds from the fruits and just consuming the pulp was a common practice.

Other anole species ingest entire fruits, pass the seeds through the gut and, by defecating, transplant them away from the parent plant. Such species could thus play a role in seed dispersal (e.g., Giery et al. 2017. Food Webs 11:13–16). By removing the seeds before ingestion, and thereby not carrying them much

FIG. 1. A Low's Squirrel, *Sundasciurus lowii*, with a *Cnemaspis kendallii* at Kubah National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia.

FIG. 1. Male *Dactyloa roquet zebrila* with a fruit of *Erythroxylum havanense* in its jaws.