

snout-vent length) and weighed 580 g. The hatchling was 267 mm total length (130 mm snout-vent length) and weighed 40 g. Both animals, especially the hatchling, seemed to be very lean. We had the same impression with five other hatchlings of *C. acutus* and two juveniles of *Caiman crocodilus* that were caught in the same dam. We suspect that this aggressive behavior of the juvenile (probably a two year old) may have been cannibalism. Cannibalism has been reported for many species of crocodylians, but in most instances has been reported for adults against juveniles or hatchlings (Staton and Dixon 1975, Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle 101(35):237-265; Medem 1981, *Los Crocodylia de Sur America* Vol. 1. Los Crocodylia de Colombia. Ed. Carrera, Bogota, pp. 140 and 175).

This behavior of *C. acutus* might be considered as exceptional and provoked by the scarcity of food in the dam, the borders of which had lost their marginal aquatic plants because of a severe drought in the area. It could also have been aggravated by the ecological disturbance created by the introduction of a fish, *Cichla ocellaris* (Pisces:Cichlidae), in the reservoir.

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PALEOSUCHUS PALPEBROSUS (Dwarf Caiman). **MIGRATION.** From 1976 to the present the authors have been accumulating field data for evidence of terrestrial migrations in the crocodylian *Paleosuchus palpebrosus*. Previous references regarding aquatic or terrestrial, and passive or active migrations for other alligatorid genera in South America were summarized by Medem (1981, 1983, *Los Crocodylia de Sur America*, Vols. I-II, Colciencias, Bogotá, Colombia).

Details of our six records in the Guayana region of Venezuela are as follows: (1) Guri Airstrip, near the Río Tocomima, Estado Bolívar (07°46'N-63°06'W); a juvenile found on the airstrip in 1976, with a 220 mm snout-vent length (SVL). (2) Puerto Ordaz, Estado Bolívar (08°18'N-62°49'W); a juvenile found in a partially constructed drainage ditch on the job-site of an aluminum factory, adjacent to the Orinoco River, on 11 July 1976, with a 310 mm SVL. (3) El Manteco, Estado Bolívar (07°21'N-62°32'W); a juvenile found on a road beside the airstrip in 1978, with a 155 mm SVL. (4) Hato El Diamante, 16 km SE of El Manteco, Estado Bolívar (07°15'N-62°27'W); a male found on a savanna track on 15 July 1980, with a 595 mm SVL. (5) Gavilán, 40 km SSE of Puerto Ayacucho, Territorio Federal Amazonas (05°34'N-63°22'W); a juvenile (EBRG 1795) found in a small puddle on a forest road in November 1980, with a 340 mm SVL. (6) Granja Santa Bárbara, 4 km E of San Félix, Estado Bolívar (08°23'N-62°37'W); a male found in the swimming pool of a farmhouse on 3 February 1981, with a 560 mm SVL.

The recorded sites were as far as 4 km to the nearest evident bodies of water and the encounters with crocodylians were made both during the day and at night. The preferred habitats of *P. palpebrosus* in Venezuela are

ivers and "morichale" swamps, but it is probable that they occupy seasonal lagoons flooded by rivers, even though we have never found this species in such circumstances.

Terrestrial migrations were observed in both tropical seasons (dry and rainy), suggesting that such behavior in these crocodylians occurs throughout the year. This type of migration seems not to be related to age, since both young and adult crocodylians were recorded migrating. The relationships of the terrestrial migration with ecological factors remain unknown at the present time in *P. palpebrosus*, but they could be partially associated with occasional searching for food, as evidenced in the alligatorid *Caiman crocodilus* (Gorzula 1978, *Oecologia* (Berl.) 35:21-34) from the northern savannas of the Venezuelan Guayana.

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CNEMIDOPHORUS SEXLINEATUS VIRIDIS (Prairie-lined Racerunner). **ARBOREALITY.** On 17 May 1984 we witnessed an unusual escape behavior of a female prairie-lined racerunner at a sandy open area bordered by a woodlot 5.5 miles N of Lake Texoma on U.S. Hwy 377, Marshall county, Oklahoma. At 1830 CDT we dug the lizard out of its overnight burrow in the sandy area and chased it approximately 12 m to the edge of the woodlot. It ran another 3 m to the base of a post oak tree (diam. approx. 15 cm). As BCH approached, the lizard climbed the trunk of the tree using a wriggling motion similar to that of a skink. It moved from the south to the north side of the tree as it climbed and reached a height of 2 m before it was captured.

This behavior is unusual because this species is strictly terrestrial and typically escapes danger by dashing into a burrow or a clump of vegetation (Fitch 1958, Univ. Ks. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 11:11-62; Hardy 1962, Univ. Ks. Sci. Bull. 43:1-73) although it has been reported to dive into water when threatened (Stille 1947, *Copeia* 1947:143). Young racerunners commonly climb to heights of nearly 1 m in bushes to forage (MAP, pers. obs.) but this type of climbing has never been noted as an escape behavior. Tree-climbing probably represents an escape method that racerunners use when other means of escape are unavailable.

The lizard (SVL 72 mm, total 170 mm) is presently housed at the Animal Behavior Lab, University of Oklahoma.

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EUMECES CALLICEPHALUS (Mount Skink). **REPRODUCTION.** The mount skink, *Eumeces callicephalus*, barely ran into the United States. In Arizona, it is known from the Pajarito, Baboquivari, Santa I and Huachuca Mountains (Stebbins, 196 field guide to Western reptiles and ampt ans; Smith and Brodie, 1982, *Reptiles North America*). Little is known concerning reproduction in this species. However, reported to be oviparous (Fitch, 1970, *M. Publ. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist.* 52).

On 2 June 1983, an adult female (15 total length) was collected by Pete Mayr Pena Blanca Canyon, Santa Cruz Cou Arizona at 1649 hr. The specimen was kept in a 19 l aquarium with leaf litter as a substrate. After several weeks it was apparent that specimen was gravid, as indicated by creased girth. At this time it was placed plastic shoe box with damp mulch and rocks. The box was checked daily, and on August, one neonate was found in the On 14 August, a second, dead neonate seen protruding from the female's clo This specimen was born tail-first.

The neonates were vividly colored but illar in pattern to the adult. They meas approximately 1.5 cm total length. The neonate died after a few days. Both are served in the collection of Arizona State versity (ASU 22808, 09).

Additional females will have to be colle to determine if this is an isolated occur or if all northern populations of *E. callicelus* are ovoviparous.

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SCINGELLA LATERALIS (Ground Sk PREDATION). On 9 April and 23 April 198 senior author (MK) collected 16 and 19 ern meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna*), res tively, in tallgrass prairie habitat in Pa county, Oklahoma. All birds were colle between 0930 and 1030 hr. Esophagea gizzard contents were removed and pres in 70% isopropyl alcohol. Food samples one adult male and two adult females (8.1 the birds sampled) contained lizard rem two contained unidentifiable skink tails r the third sample contained one *Scir lateralis* (SVL = ca 46 mm).

Previous meadowlark food habit st have not shown lizards to be a compo meadowlark diets (Beal 1926. Some cor birds useful to the farmer. U.S.D.A. Far Bull. 630 (rev.). 27 pp.; Beal, McAtee Kalbach, 1927. Common birds of south ern United States in relation to agric U.S.D.A. Farmer's Bull. 755. 39 pp.; 1958. Life history of blackbirds, tanagers orioles. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 211:67-70; tin, Zim and Nelson. 1951. American wi and plants: A guide to wildlife food h. Dover Press, New York, pp. 167-168) findings are not surprising in light of th that Terres (1956, *Auk* 73:289-290) repo meadowlark feeding on a road-killed i titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) and Redfells (comm.) reported that a meadowlark ate a house sparrow (*Passer dor cus*). Since *S. lateralis* is a relatively