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***SPHAERODACTYLUS BROMELIARUM*. SIZE RECORD.** On 30 January 2005, Ariel Rodríguez and Roberto Alonso collected an adult female and two juveniles of *Sphaerodactylus bromeliarum* inside a bromeliad from Yunque de Baracoa, Baracoa Municipality, Guantánamo Province. The adult female (CZACC 4.5657, Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana Province, Cuba) measures 28.1 mm snout–vent length (SVL), and has 41 dorsal and 36 ventral scales between axilla and groin, respectively; 54 scales around midbody and 12 fourth toe lamellae. The previously reported maximum length for this species is 24.0 mm SVL, also in another adult female (Peters and Schwartz 1977. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 48:393–399).

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***SPHENOMORPHUS SABANUS* (Sabah Slender Skink). REPRODUCTION.** *Sphenomorphus sabanus* is endemic to Borneo, Southeast Asia, where it is found from lowlands to submontane forests (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-East Asia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali. New Holland Publishers, UK. 376 pp). It is oviparous and produces clutches of 2–3 eggs (Das 2010, *op. cit.*). In this note I add information on the reproductive biology of *S. sabanus* from a histological examination of gonadal material from the herpetology collection of the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), Chicago, Illinois.

A sample of 53 *Sphenomorphus sabanus* from Sabah, (5.2500°N, 117.0000°E) Borneo, Malaysia collected 1986 to 1991, consisting of 31 males (mean SVL = 51.1 mm ± 2.7 SD, range = 44–55 mm), 21 females (mean SVL = 51.3 mm ± 2.3 SD, range = 47–55 mm) and one subadult female (SVL = 44 mm) was examined from the following localities: Lahad Datu District FMNH 230137, 230139, 230141, 230143, 230144, 230150, 230153, 235176, 235180, 235183, 246352; Kota Marudu District FMNH 239790, 239791–239794, 239796, 239798, 239799, 239801, 239803, 239804; Tenom District FMNH 239805, 239806, 239808, 239810, 239811, 239813, 239815–239817, 239819, 239821, 239829, 243830, 243832; Lahad Datu District FMNH 240575, 240577, 240578, 240581, 240584, 240586, 240587, 240589; FMNH 243829, 246338, 246343, 246346, 246348, 246351, 246355; Tawu District FMNH 248517, 248519.

A cut was made in the lower abdominal cavity and the left testis or ovary was removed, embedded in paraffin, cut into 5 µm sections and stained with Harris hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Enlarged follicles (> 3 mm) or oviductal eggs were counted. Histology slides were deposited in FMNH.

The only stage present in the testicular cycle was spermiogenesis in which the lumina of the seminiferous tubules were lined by sperm or clusters of metamorphosing spermatids. The following monthly samples of males were examined: June (N = 4); July (N = 4); August (N = 1); September (N = 2); October (N = 2); November (N = 10); December (N = 8). The smallest reproductively active male (spermiogenesis) measured 44 mm SVL (FMNH 230153) and was collected in December.

TABLE 1. Monthly stages in the ovarian cycle of 21 adult *Sphenomorphus sabanus* from Sabah, Malaysia; * indicates one oviductal female each from July, October, and December were also undergoing concurrent yolk deposition for a subsequent egg clutch.

Month	N	Quiescent	Enlarged follicles	Oviductal eggs > 3 mm
June	1	0	1	0
July	3	0	1	2*
August	1	1	0	0
October	5	0	2	3*
November	5	0	1	4
December	6	1	1	4*

Three stages were present in the ovarian cycle (Table 1): (1) quiescent, no yolk deposition; (2) enlarged follicles > 3 mm; (3) oviductal eggs. Three females with oviductal eggs, one each from July (FMNH 239821), October (FMNH 239794) and December (FMNH 240586) contained concurrent vitellogenic follicles indicating *Sphenomorphus sabanus* can produce multiple clutches in the same year. Mean clutch size (N = 19) was 1.9 ± 0.32 SD, range = 1–2. The smallest reproductively active female (one enlarged follicle > 3 mm) measured 47 mm SVL and was collected in June. One smaller female with quiescent ovaries (FMNH 239794) measured 44 mm SVL and was considered to be a subadult.

Because both males and females (Table 1) were reproductively active at opposite ends of the year (June versus December), it is apparent *Sphenomorphus sabanus* exhibits an extended reproductive cycle. Whether *S. sabanus* reproduces throughout the year will require examination of additional specimens.

I thank Alan Resetar (FMNH) for permission to examine *S. sabanus* and L Lee Grismer (LaSierra University, Riverside, California) for taxonomic verification.

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***TARENTOLA MAURITANICA* (Moorish Gecko). EYE DISEASE.** Of approximately 150 specimens of *Tarentola mauritanica* that we examined in Cádiz Province, Spain, between 1969 and 1971, only one was found to exhibit an eye disease. It was collected 15 August 1970, 13.3 km ESE (bearing 95°; 36.137876°N, 5.555630°W, WGS 84; ~305 m elev.) from Facinas in an area currently within the Parque Natural de Los Alcornocales.

Lymphoreticular cells, derived from bone marrow by stem cell multiplication, circulate through the body as monocytes, and differentiate into histiocytes (tissue macrophages) to become part of the body's mononuclear phagocytic system. Scleritis, an inflammatory disease affecting the sclera, and keratitis, a condition in which the cornea becomes inflamed, often results in perforation of the cornea and complete loss of the eye. Hystiocytic and lymphoplasmacytic scleritis and keratitis, coupled with possible secondary glaucoma, were determined to be responsible for the malady evident in the specimen illustrated (Fig. 1; Histology Report 87059/A, 30 July 2014; Department of Pathology, Necropsy and Forensic Medicine, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Cluj-Napoca, Romania).

Anomalies and eye diseases of captive reptiles have been reviewed in the literature of veterinary medicine (Millichamp et al.

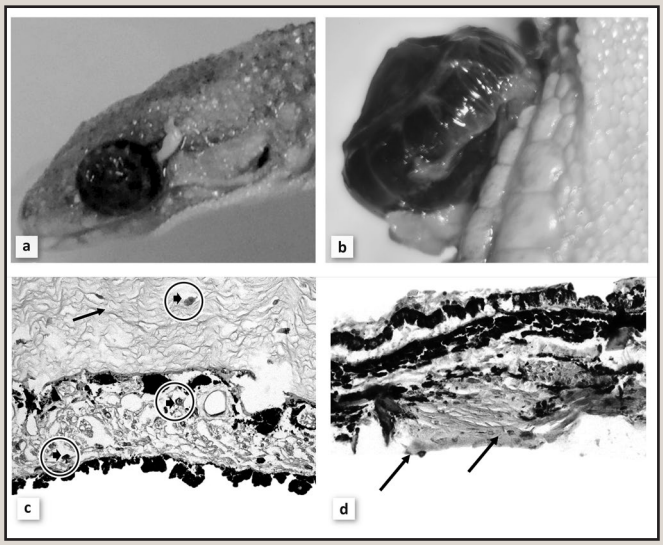

FIG. 1. a) Hystiocytic and lymphoplasmacytic scleritis and keratitis in left eye of a *Tarentola mauritanica* (UCM 44970); b) enlarged ventral view; c) thickened corneal tissue (elongated arrow) with inflammatory cells (encircled arrows) present in the sclera and choroid; d) keratitis with presence of inflammatory cells (arrows).

1983. J. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. 183:1205–1212; Sabater and Pérez 2013. Vet. Ophthalmol. 16:47–55) but no information regarding occurrences in natural environments is readily available. This condition was not addressed within either review and, to our knowledge, has not been recorded previously.

We are indebted to Christy McCain and Emily Braker at the Museum of Natural History, University of Colorado, for the loan of the specimen, permission to excise and examine the eye, and for placing several photographs showing different views of this condition in the museum's collections. Liz Bradford (OX•HIP Studio, Raleigh) prepared Fig. 1.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

***AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX* (Copperhead). DIET.** *Agkistrodon contortrix* is a medium-sized pit-viper found in the eastern United States (Ernst and Ernst 2002. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 661 pp.) that feeds on a variety of prey, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and a variety of invertebrates (Fitch 1960. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 13:85–288; Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: A Monographic Review. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.). The only species of whiptail (genus *Aspidoscelis*) explicitly reported in the diet of *A. contortrix* is *A. sexlineatus* (Six-lined Racerunner). Here we report an unusual predation event and a novel prey item (*Aspidoscelis gularis*; Common Spotted Whiptail) in the diet.

FIG. 1. *Agkistrodon contortrix* holding both leaves and the autotomized tail of an *Aspidoscelis gularis* in its mouth.

At 1600 h on 27 May 2015, we were walking on a nature trail behind the westbound I-10 Guadalupe County Rest Area in Guadalupe Co., Texas, USA (29.616486°N, 97.805625°W; WGS 84). As we walked, we startled several *Aspidoscelis gularis*, which ran off the trail. One small whiptail ran directly towards a coiled *A. contortrix*, which struck at it. This happened very quickly and we had not noticed the snake beforehand, so we did not have an opportunity to observe the interaction in detail, but the snake must have made contact with the lizard's tail, which autotomized. The lizard immediately ran off at a ~90° angle to the snake, away from the path, and we lost track of it. The snake's mouth had closed over both the lizard's tail, which thrashed vigorously, and the nearby leaves of a small herbaceous plant. Momentarily, the snake was able to partially open its mouth and withdraw its jaws from the plant leaves without dropping the still-moving tail, which it then jaw-walked and, eventually, swallowed.

Consumption of autotomized lizard tails has been documented in snakes, particularly from the stomachs of preserved museum specimens (Greene 1983. Am. Zool. 23:431–441). Medel et al. (1988. Oikos 53:321–324) suggested that tail autotomy represented inefficient predation by snakes and other predators, but when autotomized tails are consumed (as in this case) predators do obtain some nutrition from even a botched predation event. Unpublished data being collected by G. Salmon and H. W. Greene also document *A. gularis* in the diet of *A. contortrix* in central Texas.

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***AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS CONANTI* (Florida Cottonmouth). DIET.** *Agkistrodon piscivorus* is a dietary generalist,