



FIG. 1. A Mindanao Lowland Scops Owl (*Otus everetti*) preying upon a Philippine Flying Gecko (*Ptychozoon intermedium*) on Mindanao Island, Philippines.

At 1830 h on 20 March 2014, during a birdwatching trip in Barangay Tabon, Bislig City, Surigao del Sur Province, Mindanao Island, Philippines (8.246033°N, 126.278503°E, WGS84; elev. 109 m), CF observed an owl perched on a bamboo stalk responding to a birdcall produced by a forest guide. In its beak, the owl carried an adult *P. intermedium* by the neck (Fig. 1). The left side of the gecko's body had a puncture wound with visibly everted viscera. The incident was observed for ca. three minutes before the owl flew to another location, thus the actual consumption of the gecko was not observed. To our knowledge, this is the first documented record of avian predation on flying geckos. Photographic vouchers were deposited at the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore, (ZRC[IMG] 2.223a–d).

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**SCELOPORUS ANGUSTUS (Santa Cruz Island Sator). REPRODUCTION.** *Sceloporus angustus* is known only from Islas San Diego and Santa Cruz in the Gulf of California where it is ubiquitous (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California Including Its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley. 399 pp.). Grismer (*op. cit.*) proposed that the reproductive season extended through spring and summer based on the presence of bright female coloration

during these periods. Clutches consisted of five to seven eggs. The purpose of this note is to present additional information on *S. angustus* reproduction from a histological examination of museum specimens.

A sample of 13 *S. angustus* consisting of six adult males (mean SVL = 78.2 mm  $\pm$  7.8 SD, range = 65–86 mm), five adult females (mean SVL = 62.8 mm  $\pm$  2.0 SD, range = 61–66 mm), one juvenile male (SVL = 61 mm) and one juvenile female (SVL = 53 mm) from Isla Santa Cruz, Baja California Sur, Mexico was examined from the herpetology collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, California, USA, LACM 134740, 134741, 134743, 134750, 134753–134755 and the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM), Boulder, Colorado, USA, UCM 26059, 26063, 26064, 26066–26068. Lizards were collected in May 1982 (LACM) and August 1964 (UCM).

A cut was made in the lower abdominal cavity and the left testis or ovary was removed, embedded in paraffin, cut at 5  $\mu$ m, and stained with Harris hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Oviductal eggs were counted. No histology was performed on them. Histology slides were deposited at LACM or UCM.

Two stages were observed in the testicular cycle: 1) recrudescence, proliferation of germ cells for the next period of spermiogenesis; 2) spermiogenesis, seminiferous tubules are lined by sperm or clusters of metamorphosing spermatids. Three males from May and two from August were undergoing spermiogenesis. The smallest reproductively active male (spermiogenesis) measured 65 mm (UCM 26067) and was collected in August. One larger male from May (SVL = 78 mm) exhibited recrudescence with spermatogonia and primary spermatocytes present. A smaller male (SVL = 61 mm) was undergoing an earlier stage of recrudescence (spermatogonia, no primary spermatocytes) and was considered to be a subadult.

Three stages were observed in the ovarian cycle: 1) quiescent (no yolk deposition); 2) early yolk deposition (basophilic vitellogenic granules in the ooplasm); 3) oviductal eggs. The smallest reproductively active female (early yolk deposition) measured 61 mm SVL (UCM 26066) and was collected in August. Two females from May exhibited quiescent ovaries. Two females from August exhibited early yolk deposition. One female (UCM 26064) contained four oviductal eggs. One smaller female (UCM 26059) from August measured 53 mm SVL, contained tiny ovaries and was considered a subadult. Histological findings of males undergoing spermiogenesis in May and August support the observations of Grismer (*op. cit.*) that *S. angustus* has an extended reproductive season that includes spring and summer. Four is a new minimum clutch size for *S. angustus*.

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**SCELOPORUS ARENICOLUS (Dunes Sagebrush Lizard). ACTIVITY PATTERNS AND FORAGING MODE.** Efforts have been made to gain a greater understanding of lizard activity patterns and foraging modes (Cooper 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:367–369). Lizard activity patterns influence our ability to detect them on the landscape and this is inextricably linked to how monitoring efforts are implemented to ensure proper stewardship. Foraging modes are indicative of energetic needs and are often