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FIG. 1. *Hemidactylus frenatus* with *Pantala flavescens* (Globe Skimmer) captured at night near an outdoor light.

outdoor lights in residential areas, especially if the residential area is located near a wetland or prior to rains (JJM and GN, pers. obs.), and under such conditions predation on dragonflies by geckos is possible, as reported herein. The observations described herein therefore not only again raise the question of size and shape limits of prey that can be utilized by *H. frenatus*, but also highlight the opportunistic nature of these lizards.

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***IGUANA IGUANA* (Common Green Iguana). PREDATION.** *Oxybelis fulgidus* is an arboreal snake widely distributed in the Americas, occurring from Mexico to tropical South America (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 297:1–347). This species has been described as a sit-and-wait predator that feeds mainly on lizards (*Ameiva, Anolis, Basiliscus, Ctenosaura, Mabuya, Polychrus, Sceloporus,* and *Tropidurus* [Scartozzoni et al. 2009 S. Am. J. Herpetol. 4:81–89]) and birds (Fraga et al. 2012 Herpetol. Rev. 43:495–496). In this report we present a new genus of lizard in the diet of *O. fulgidus.*

During the afternoon at 1729 h on 25 June 2012, an *O. fulgidus* was collected at the municipality of Serra do Navio (0.900833°N, 52.013472°W, datum WGS84), on the right bank of the Amapari River, Amapá, Brazil. The individual was killed by local inhabitants and the stomach was partially open containing a juvenile *Iguana iguana.* The snake was an adult female with a SVL of 498 mm, tail length of 245 mm,and head length of 24.9 mm. The iguana measured 128 mm SVL, 296 mm tail length, 25.8 mm head length. This is another record of an iguanid lizard in the diet of *O. fulgidus,* and the first recorded predation of *I. iguana* by this snake.

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***LACERTA SCHREIBERI* (Schreiber's Green Lizard). NATURAL NEST.** Data on *in situ* female nest site selection in Iberian lizards is lacking, while such information is crucial to complement experimental results obtained by captive breeding. Specifically, studies that relate elevational range limits with incubation requirements are in need of validation by information pertaining to nesting locations in the field (Monasterio et al. 2011. Ecography 34:1030–1039). In fact, it is likely that the distribution of *Lacerta schreiberi* is constrained by available thermal conditions for nesting (Monasterio et al. 2013. J. Zool. 291:136–145), and thus, information on natural nest sites is most useful. However, very few observations have been recorded in the wild (Galán 1989. Treb. Soc. Cat. Ictio. Herpetol. 2:250–265). We encountered a single nest of *L. schreiberi* by turning a stone (56 cm × 30 cm × 5–10 cm thickness), while surveying reptiles at the summit of Peña Negra, Spain (40.417534°N, 5.304219°W, elev. 1936 m) on 21 June 2013 (Fig. 1A). The clutch consisted of 13 eggs that were half buried into the ground, but sheltered by the stone. A female was observed next to the nest (i.e., also sheltered by the stone before it was turned), which was totally covered by soil, suggesting that she had very recently laid the eggs. The presence of the female permitted the identification of the eggs. The surrounding habitat consisted of mixed shrubs and large boulders (Fig. 2A), typical for high elevation areas in the Sistema Central Mountain Range.

Such observations as we report here are needed to choose adequate methodology to measure temperature availability for nesting, as well as to validate previous work (i.e., burying loggers under rocks or bare ground at 5 cm depth; Monasterio et al. 2013, *op. cit.*) due to the hitherto total lack of information about female nest site selection in *L. schreiberi.*

FIG. 1. Egg clutch (*in situ*) of *Lacerta schreiberi* (A), and the surrounding habitat (B). The arrow indicates the stone under which the clutch was encountered.

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