

*sagrei* (5.8 g, 61 mm SVL, 94 mm tail length [incomplete]) near the Barbara T. Warburton Education Center at the Gorgas Science Foundation Sabal Palm Sanctuary, Cameron County, Texas, USA (25.85227°N, 97.41803°W; WGS 84; 9 m elev.). The *A. sagrei* was perched along the edge of a standing metal planter filled with ca. 25 cm of water, adjacent to a vertical post that is part of the porch of the building. As I approached this individual, it dove into the water, swam to the bottom, oriented vertically, and clasped the inside of the planter, ca. 6 cm below the water surface. After taking a few photographs, I moved away from the planter in order to minimize my influence on when it would emerge and continued to observe the event. This individual remained motionless underwater (indicated by a calm water surface) for 10 min 14 sec (614 sec), after which it moved to the surface and extended his head out of the water. At this point, the individual was collected and subsequently vouchered (Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 115332 [DRD 7410]). While underwater, its eyes were closed and a thin layer of air was visible on this individual, particularly on the head. Though Mendyk (2020. *Herpetol. Rev.* 51:846–847) reported what was believed to be underwater respiration (through thoracic cavity movements), the individual I observed produced no such movements. This observed duration remains considerably shorter than a recent report documenting *A. barkeri* remaining submerged for 18 min, possibly due to individual rebreathing ability (Boccia et al. 2021, *op. cit.*); however, to my knowledge, this observation represents the longest duration *A. sagrei* has been recorded underwater, with previous reports documenting a much shorter duration of 120 s (Mendyk 2020, *op. cit.*).

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**ANOLIS TOLIMENSIS. PREDATION.** *Anolis tolimensis* is an arboreal lizard endemic to Colombia, occurring in the Central and Eastern Cordillera in the departments of Antioquia, Boyacá, Caldas, Cundinamarca, and Tolima, at altitudes from 1000–2500 m (Lynch and Rengifo 2001. *Guía de Anfibios y Reptiles de Bogotá y sus Alrededores*. Departamento Administrativo de Medio Ambiente (DAMA), Bogotá, D.C. 78 pp.; Páez et al. 2002. *Guía de Campo de Algunas Especies de Anfibios y Reptiles de Antioquia*. Multimpresos Ltda, Colombia, Medellín. 87 pp.). This species is most often found on shrubs or trees below two meters in height and feeds mainly on insects (Lynch and Rengifo 2001, *op. cit.*). Even though *A. tolimensis* is a widely distributed and commonly encountered species there is no information on its predators. Here, we report the first record of predation of *A. tolimensis* by an avian predator.

At 1148 h on 1 September 2020, we observed an adult Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) ingesting an adult *A. tolimensis* while perched on electric power cables (Fig. 1) in the urban area of the Municipality of Villamaría, Caldas, Colombia (5.04298°N, 75.50782°W; WGS 84; 1920 m elev.). The kingbird was



FIG. 1. Predation event of *Anolis tolimensis* by an adult *Tyrannus melancholicus* in Colombia.

in the process of swallowing the lizard headfirst, when we first saw it, and it took ca. 40 s to completely ingest the lizard.

Tropical Kingbirds feed mainly on insects and there are scant instances of vertebrate prey in their diet (e.g., frogs: Lopes et al. 2005. *Lundiana* 6:57–66; the fish *Poeciliopsis gracilis*: Martins-Oliveira et al. 2012. *Bioscience* 28:1038–1050; González-Oreja and Jiménez-Moreno 2018. *Huitzil* 19:281–284). However, the Gray Kingbird has been reported to prey on *Anolis* lizards in the West Indies (Wunderle 1981. *Herpetologica* 37:104–108; Powell and Henderson 2008. *Iguana* 15:9–11). To our knowledge this is the first report of kingbird predation on a mainland *Anolis*.

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**BRONCHOCELA JUBATA. (Maned Forest Lizard). MATING BEHAVIOR.** *Bronchocelela jubata* is a large lizard found mainly in Indonesia on the islands of Singkep, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Karakelang, Salibabu; Nias Island, Singkap Island, Borneo (Kalimantan), as well as in Thailand, Cambodia and Philippines (Hallermann 2005. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 12:167–182; Ineich and Hallermann 2010. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013*:e.T170378A6772283). Little is known about the species biology, including information on its period of reproduction and courtship behavior (Diong and Lim 1998. *Raff. Bull. Zool.* 46:345–359; Das 2020. *Snakes and Other Reptiles of Borneo*. HELM, Bloomsbury Publishing, London, UK. 77 pp.). Herein, we describe notes on the mating behavior of *B. jubata* in a tropical rainforest of Ubud in the central foothills of the Gianyar Region, Bali, Indonesia (8.4944°S, 115.2541°E; WGS 84; 232 m elev.).

On 26 September 2018 at 1045 h, we observed a mating pair of *B. jubata* in dense vegetation at a height of ca. 6 m above the ground (Fig. 1). The male was clearly identifiable by the much longer, sickle-shaped scales in his nuchal crest, which is slightly smaller than the females. During our observation the male held the female with its front arms near her pelvis while using his tail to maintain balance in the vegetation (Fig. 2). While in this