



FIG. 1. Male *Anolis carolinensis* mating with female *Anolis sagrei* in Brevard County, Florida, USA.

84). *Anolis sagrei* is the most frequently observed *Anolis* at the site (NMS, pers. obs.). Photos of this event have been deposited at HerpMapper (HM 190125). To our knowledge this is the first published record of a male *A. carolinensis* mating with a female *A. sagrei*.

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ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). NEST SITES AND COMMUNAL NESTING. The Green Anole is a small, slender, arboreal lizard native to the southeastern United States (Powell et al. 2016. Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America, 4th ed. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, New York, New York. 512 pp). This species is mostly insectivorous and usually feeds on small, soft-bodied insects (Crews 1980. Adv. Stud. Behav. 11:1–74). The breeding season occurs over ~ 4 months from about April to July (Lovern et al. 2004. IJAR Journal 45:54–64), when the female lays several clutches of a single egg, often in moist leaves or in a shallow hole which is either pre-existing or created by the female (Crews 1980, *op. cit.*). Females will also conceal their eggs under leaves, logs, stones, or other objects and debris; the interval between clutches is 7–14 days (Lovern et al, *op. cit.*; Crews, *op. cit.*).

On several occasions during Spring 2016 and Spring 2017, we uncovered *A. carolinensis* nests in the tidal freshwater forested wetlands of the Savannah River near Hardeeville, South Carolina (32.20981°S, 81.11784°W; WGS 84). The majority of the nests were found in elevated mounds of soil substrate and leaf litter (i.e., “hummocks”) at the base of Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and Water Tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) trees. The hummocks are generally the only suitable nesting substrate that remains above the average water level in this tidal wetland (roughly 15–25 cm above water).

Eggs were measured, photographed in situ, and immediately covered with leaf litter. The average egg size (N = 22) was 10 mm in length. We discovered that the eggs belonged to *A. carolinensis* during fieldwork conducted at the same site during Spring 2016. An egg that was collected temporarily for photographs hatched several hours later in a container before it could be returned. This may have been an example of environmentally cued hatching (Doody 2011. Int. Comp. Biol. 51:49–61). The aforementioned egg was taken from a communal nest of approximately five eggs, which we found within a decomposing tree limb (roughly 20 cm above water). Repeated visits to the nest revealed that all of the eggs hatched successfully. The eggs had not been disturbed or preyed upon, and all of the eggs had typical egg tooth perforations.

Our record provides previously undocumented descriptions of *A. carolinensis* nest sites in tidal freshwater forested wetlands, along with a further record of communal nesting (Doody et al. 2009. Quart. Rev. Biol. 84:229–252). It is likely that other reptile species found in tidal freshwater forested wetlands also use hummocks or similar habitat features (e.g., accumulated organic matter at the base of shrubs) as nesting sites. Information regarding the ecology of herpetofauna in tidal, freshwater forested wetlands is incomplete. Our record improves our understanding of reptilian reproduction in this wetland type.

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ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS (Puerto Rican Crested Anole). CANNIBALISM. *Anolis cristatellus* is native to Puerto Rico but has been introduced, and become regionally established, in Greater Miami, Florida, USA (Kolbe et al. 2016. Landsc. Ecol. 31:1795–1813). It is a generalist consumer of terrestrial arthropods, although it has been occasionally recorded preying on other lizards in its native range (Ríos-López et al. 2015. Life Excit. Biol. 3:118–136). Cannibalism is widespread in *Anolis* lizards (Powell and Watkins. 2014. IRCF Reptiles Amphib. 21:136–137) and has been recorded in *A. cristatellus* in its native range of Puerto Rico (Ríos-López et al. 2015, *op. cit.*), as well as in the Dominican Republic where this species is invasive (Fitch et al. 1989. Amphibia-Reptilia 10:307–320). Here we report, to our knowledge, the first record of cannibalism in *A. cristatellus* in Florida, a region outside of its native range.

On 14 October 2017 at ca. 1400 h, an adult male *A. cristatellus* (ca. 6 cm snout–vent length) was observed in Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden (25.676°N, 80.274°W; WGS 84, elev. < 1 m) preying upon a smaller conspecific (ca. 3 cm SVL; Fig 1). The larger lizard seized the smaller lizard across the torso. The prey lizard frequently bit the head of the predatory lizard in response, as well as consistently extending its dewlap throughout the course of the interaction. Other lizards, including a female conspecific, were present in the immediate vicinity of the interaction, although only the two lizards involved in the trophic event were physically involved. We have observed multiple other cannibalism interactions of *A. cristatellus* at this and different sites in Miami, Florida, however this is the first time