Fig. 3. Image of alligator nest (see arrow, nest previously opened by biologists to collect eggs) to illustrate limited wetlands nearby and proximity to a nearby highway.

or reshape their nests over time (Deitz and Hines 1980. Copeia 1980:249–258); it seems unlikely the female alligator would selectively choose discarded trash to use as nesting material except in very unusual circumstances (Coulson and Coulson 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:58).

On 16 July we revisited the nest site to collect more information. The nest mound measured 152 cm in diameter and 38 cm high and was comprised mostly of *Alternathera philoxeroides* (Alligator Grass) and *Ludwigia* spp. (water primrose), with a small amount of *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Pennywort) contracted between clumps of *Sorghum halepense* (Johnson Grass). Most of the trash debris appeared to have been thrown on top of the already completed nest, with the exception of a small piece of granite countertop, a beer bottle, and a biscuit container which were incorporated into the nest mound. The items that were thrown on or around the nest included 7 plastic bags, 5 glass beer bottles, 3 plastic water bottles, 2 foam toy gun darts, an inflatable plastic children's swimming aid, a 3' fiberglass paint roller handle, a cigarette lighter, and several candy wrappers.

This nest location highlights how resilient and adaptable alligators are in choosing a nest site (Elsey et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:531–532), in this case in a somewhat urban area with limited/no wetlands in the immediate area, and near a highway (Fig. 3). Crocodiles have been reported to develop strategies to adapt to anthropogenically modified environments (Gonzalez-Desales et al. 2021. J. Nat. Hist. 54:1813–1826). Of particular interest, an extraordinary *A. mississippiensis* nest was found constructed on a sanitary landfill in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1991, and was composed almost entirely of plastic bags (Coulson and Coulson 1993, *op. cit.*). This nest mound also contained a flip-flop sandal, a plastic baby doll, a plastic vegetable oil container, and 36 *A. mississippiensis* eggs. The following year, another alligator nest was found 4.6 m from the 1991 nest (Coulson and Coulson 1993, *op. cit.*). Other crocodilians have also used inorganic solid waste materials as part of the materials incorporated into nest mounds, including *Crocodylus moreletii* (Lopez-Luna et al. 2011. Acta Zool. Mexicana 27:1–16) and *Caiman latirostris* (Barbozoa et al. 2020. Herpetol. Notes 13:891–894).

This occurrence of this alligator nest is noteworthy for several reasons. First, the nest was constructed partly of unusual inorganic materials including trash thrown at the site by humans. Additionally, the nest was in an unusual location, adjacent to a hotel parking lot and within sight of a major interstate highway, and subject to high levels of human activity and disturbance. Finally, it is of interest that the hotel management staff requested assistance from LDWF due to concern for the well-being of the alligator, which they feared might be disturbed or injured by guests throwing items at it and the nest, rather than for fear the alligator was a danger to humans or pets. Thus, the alligator was removed for its own protection, rather than because it was perceived as a threat. Similar situations may occur in the future as rising human populations may lead to higher potential for human–crocodile conflict.

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***CROCODYLUS ACUTUS* (American Crocodile). INTERSPECIFIC INTERACTION.** Reported prey items of *Crocodylus acutus* include insects, crustaceans, fish, and large reptiles such as *Caiman crocodilus*, boas, and iguanas (Medem 1981. Los Crocodylia de Sur America. Volumen I. Los Crocodylia de Colombia. Colciencias, Bogota, Colombia; Platt et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:202–203; Platt et al. 2013. J. Herpetol. 47:1–10; Balaguera-Reina et al. 2018. Ecosphere 9:e02393). However, the large *Python molurus bivittatus* (Burmese Python) has not been reported as a prey item in the snake's introduced range in south Florida, USA despite its high abundance and distrbutional overlap with *C. acutus*. Further, to our knowledge there are no records of interspecific interactions between *C. acutus* and *P. molurus bivittatus* reported from south Florida. This record describes previously undocumented interspecific interactions between *C. acutus* and *P. molurus bivittatus* in a region that exhibits their only distributional overlap in the wild.

At ca. 2345 h on 17 June 2021, we observed a *C. acutus* (ca. 300 cm total length) with a *P. molurus bivittatus* (ca. 200 cm total length) in its jaws in the Buttonwood Canal, Monroe County, Florida, USA (25.14395°N, 80.92245°W; WGS 1984; 1 m elev.; Fig. 1). The python appeared to be dead upon observation and exhibited slow, erratic movements which seemed indicative of post-mortem muscular contractions. During the observation the *C. acutus* submerged and resurfaced with the python in its jaws several times. After ca. 25 min, at ca. 0010 h on 18 June 2021 the crocodile ultimately submerged and disappeared with the *P. molurus bivittatus* still in its jaws. We observed a similar

PHOTOS BY ROBERT MUHLY

Fig. 1. Adult *Crocodylus acutus* with a *Python molurus bivitattus* in its jaws at Everglades National Park, Florida, USA.

PHOTOS BY MICHIKO SQUIRES

Fig. 2. *Python molurus bivitattus* recovered from the jaws of a *Crocodylus acutus* in Miami-Dade County, Florida, USA.

interaction at 0131 h on 30 January 2018 along the L-31 East canal in Miami-Dade County, Florida, USA (25.51873°N, 80.34723°W; WGS 1984; 1 m elev.). On this occasion, the *C. acutus* (ca. 225 cm total length) was observed swimming with a *P. molurus bivittatus* (ca. 275 cm total length) in its jaws, but this time the snake was released when we approached. After being released the python floated into a culvert wherein, we discovered the python was dead, presumably killed by the crocodile (Fig. 2).

Python molurus bivittatus are suspected to prey on *C. acutus* in south Florida (Reed and Rodda 2009. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report, USA, 2009–1202, 302 pp.) because they are known to prey on *Alligator mississippiensis* in south Florida, as well as other crocodilians in its native range (Ditmars 1931. Snakes of the World. The MacMillan Co., New York, New York. 207 pp.; Snow et al. 2007. Herpetol. Bull. 101:5–7; Reed and Rodda 2009, *op. cit.*). Yet, to our knowledge these are the first observations of *C. acutus* predation, and in general interspecific interations, with *P. molurus bivittatus* in south Florida. It's likely such interactions will increase in frequency as populations of *C. acutus* continue to recover in south Florida and the python's range expands within *C. acutus* habitat.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS* (Green Anole). MYIASIS.** The infestation of vertebrate animals by dipteran larvae, or myiasis, has been documented in a wide range of ectothermic tetrapods, including bufonids (Crump and Pounds 1985. J. Parasitol. 71:588–591), testudinids (Capobianco et al. 2021. Herpetol. Rev. 52:134-135), agamids (Khan and Kahn 1984. Bull. Zool. 2:51–55), lacertids (Doronin et al. 2020. Herpetol. Rev. 51:652), teiids (Smith et al. 1994. Caribb. J. Sci. 30:148–149), and viperids (Moretti et al. 2009. Rev. Bras. Entomol. 53:318–320). Myiasis of dactyloid lizards has been documented a handful of times (Dial and Roughgarden 1996. Environ. Entomol. 25:1325–1328; Narváez et al. 2019. Herpetol. Notes 12:847–852), including twice in *A. carolinensis* by the sarcophagid fly, *Lepidodexia blakeae* (Blake 1955. P. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 57:187–188; Irschick et al. 2006. J. Herpetol. 40:107–112). Herein, we provide the first report of *A. carolinensis* being parasitized by a novel species of flesh fly, *Wohlfahrtia* [*vigil*] *opaca* (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) and the first report of this parasite in a reptilian host.

At 2115 h on 18 October 2020, we collected two adult male *A. carolinensis* (individual 1: ca. 450 mm SVL, 3.2 g; individual 2: ca. 475 mm SVL, 3.8 g) sleeping on roadside vegetation at Alazan Bayou Wildlife Management Area, Nacogdoches County, Texas, USA (31.4917°N, 94.7480°W; WGS 84; 57 m elev.). These subjects were transported to Stephen F. Austin State University and individually housed in 1.5 L plastic containers within an animal care facility. On 20 October 2020, the larger male was found deceased from an undetermined cause. On 21 October 2020, the smaller male was found deceased and, upon being removed from a temporary holding room, 21 maggots emerged from the subject's dorsum (Fig. 1A). At 0900 h on the following day, we discovered that 21 maggots had also emerged from the larger lizard postmortem (Fig. 1B). From the day of capture until they died, both lizards were lethargic and discolored, with dark blotches on the skin of the face behind the eyes and along the dorsolateral portions of the body. Both larvae and pupae were preserved in KAAD solution (1 part kerosene, 10 parts 95% EtOH, 2 parts acetic acid, 14 parts dioxane) for identification purposes. The lizards were deposited in the Stephen F. Austin State University Vertebrate Collection (SFASUVC 5047, 5048).

The larvae, estimated to be in the third larval instar upon emergence, represented 31.3% and 26.3% of the body mass of each lizard, respectively. Following their emergence from the lizards, many of the larvae continued to develop to the pupal stage in the plastic container. Based on the pupae and the three larvae that did not pupate, we completed species identification of the parasite using several keys and determined the flies to be *Wohlfahrtia opaca* (Grey Flesh Fly; James and Gassner 1947. J.