female (corpus luteum present) measured 50 mm SVL (LSUHC 9531). Mean clutch size for eight adult females was 1.2 ± 0.41 SD (range: 1–2) and were in different ovarian cycle stages. There was no yolk deposition for two females, three females had one follicle >4 mm, one female had two follicles >4 mm, one female had one oviductal egg and yolk deposition (indicating likely production of an additional egg clutch), and one female had one oviductal egg. The presence of one female with an oviductal egg and concurrent yolk deposition for a subsequent clutch (LSUHC 9538) indicates *C. aurantiacopes* may produce more than one clutch in the same reproductive period. Gonads from additional monthly samples of *C. aurantiacopes* need to be examined to elucidate the timing of events in the reproductive cycle.

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***CNEMASPIS CAUDANIVEA* (White-tailed Gecko). REPRODUCTION.** *Cnemaspis caudanivea* (Fig. 1) was described in 2007 and is known only from the type locality on Hon Tre Island, Kien Hai District, Kien Giang Province, Vietnam (9.97237°N, 104.84925°E; WGS 84; 100 m elev.; Grismer and Ngo 2007. Herpetologica 63:482-500; Nguyen et al. 2009. Herpetofauna of Vietnam. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 768 pp.). *Cnemaspis caudanivea* is both diurnal and nocturnal occurring on and around boulder piles and rock crevices (Grismer and Ngo 2007, *op. cit.*). Little is known about their reproductive ecology but Grismer and Ngo (2007, *op. cit.*) reported a communal nest with an egg cluster of 400–500 eggs, beneath a large boulder. Herein, we report additional information on its reproduction.

We examined six *C. caudanivea* from the type locality collected on 10 December 2005 and deposited in the herpetology collection of La Sierra University (LSUHC). The examined series consisted of three adult males (LSUHC 9544, 9545, 9548; mean SVL = 45.3 ± 2.3 SD mm, range: 44–48 mm), two adult females (LSUHC 9546, 9547; mean SVL = 43.5 ± 0.70 SD mm, range: 43–44 mm) and one unsexed subadult (LSUHC 9543: 38 mm SVL). A small slit was made on the left side of the abdomen and a gonad was removed from each lizard. Gonads were embedded in paraffin and sections were cut at 5 µm and stained by Harris hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain. Slides of the testes were examined to determine the stages of the testicular cycle in males and the ovaries were examined to see if yolk deposition was in progress in the females. Histology slides were deposited at LSUHC.

All three males were undergoing spermiogenesis because the seminiferous tubules were lined by sperm ore clusters of metamorphosing spermatids. From this we infer that sexual maturity in males is reached at 44 mm SVL but this inference is limited by our small sample size. Each adult female contained one oviductal egg which would have produced a clutch of one egg, suggesting females reach sexual maturity as small as 43–44 mm SVL and can be considered as adults. Neither ovary exhibited yolk deposition for a subsequent clutch. Gonads from additional monthly samples of *C. caudanivea* warrant examination to elucidate the timing of events in the reproductive cycle.

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***EREMIAS ARGUTA* (Steppe Runner). MELANIST.** *Eremias arguta* is the most studied representative of the genus *Eremias*, inhabiting a vast area from eastern Europe (Romania) to the southwest of Mongolia and northwest China (Szczerbak 1993. Steppe Runner. Kiev, Naukova Dumka. 240 pp.). The species exhibits a diversity of pattern and color polymorphisms in the south European part of Russia, but total melanists were unknown (Melnikov 2011. Curr. Stud. Herpetol. 11:157–172). The only information on this issue is the discovery of a dark-colored individual at the northern border of the range in the center of European Russia, which the authors of the publication called "incomplete melanist" (Modnov and Goncharov 2018. Proc. Khopyor Nature Reserve 11:78–82; Fig. 1).

On 9 June 2021, in the Uglovsky District, Altai Krai, Russia (51.35114°N, 80.32001°E; WGS 84; 220 m elev.) we found a gravid, melanistic adult female *E. arguta* near the Rubtsovsk-Uglovskoe-Mikhailovskoe Road (Fig. 2). We captured and kept the lizard in a terrarium, with a mixture of sand and clay substrate in a ratio of 3:1, along with a cut piece of bamboo. On June 26, the female laid a clutch of 3 eggs (egg dimensions: 15.07 × 10.2 mm, 0.99 g; 16.02 × 10.3 mm, 1.03 g; 16.04 × 10.5 mm, 1.04 g) in a damp

PHOTO BY L. L. GRISMER

FIG. 1. An adult *Cnemaspis caudanivea* from Hon Tre Island, Kien Hai District, Kien Giang Province, Vietnam, collected on 9 December 2005.

FIG. 1. Dark-colored specimen (incomplete melanist) of *Eremias arguta* from Voronezh Oblast, Russia (from Modnov and Goncharov 2018, *op. cit.*).

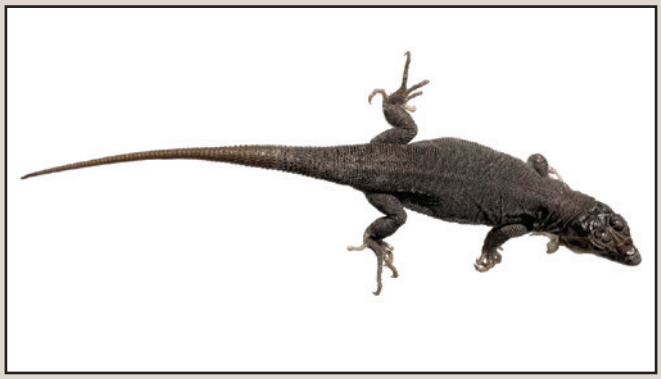

FIG. 2. Total melanistic (after molting) *Eremias arguta* from Altai Krai, Russia.

shelter under the piece of bamboo. We then incubated the eggs at a temperature range of 26–30°, lowering the temperature at night, in an incubator. On 29 July the eggs hatched and none of the three hatchlings were melanistic but had the typical color for the *E. arguta* for the region (hatchling SVL, tail length, and mass; individual 1: 34.0 mm, 32.2 mm, 1.07 g; individual 2: 33.4 mm, 37.2 mm, 1.17 g; individual 3: 33.7 mm, 34.2 mm, 1.18 g).

To our knowledge this is the first record of a melanistic *E. arguta* and this trait was not passed on to its three offspring. Considering that this species is well-studied, melanism seems rare. The region we collected this lizard is at the northern extent of the species range in the south of Western Siberia and it's possible melanism may be more common in this region than more southern regions.

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***EULAMPRUS QUOYII* (Eastern Water Skink). DIET and FEEDING BEHAVIOR.** *Eulamprus quoyii* is a medium-size skink (up to 115 mm SVL) occurring in or near various aquatic habitats over most of Australia's east coast (Wilson and Swan 2007. A Complete Guide to Reptiles of Australia. Fifth edition. Reed New Holland, Chatwoods, New South Wales. 647 pp.). The species is a diurnal generalist predator known to feed on insects, snails, tadpoles, small frogs, and other small skinks (Veron 1968. J. Herpetol. 3:187–189; Daniels 1987. Aust. J. Zool. 35:253–258; Pyke and Miehs 2001. Herpetofauna 31:99–101). Despite the large diversity of known prey, *E. quoyii* prefers relatively small prey items relative to their body size (i.e., 0.5–2.0 cm long; Veron 1968, *op. cit.*). Here, I report a new large-bodied prey item for *E. quoyii*.

FIG. 1. *Eulamprus quoyii* feeding on a spiny crayfish (*Euastacus* sp.), from Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

At 1200 h on 17 January 2021, I observed an adult *E. quoyii* feeding on an adult spiny crayfish (*Euastacus* sp.) on the bank of Wentworth Creek, Blue Mountains National Park, New South Wales, Australia (33.67436°N, 150.385903°W; WGS 84; 768 m elev.). I came upon the lizard already feeding on the crayfish (Fig. 1) and it is unclear whether the skink attacked and subdued the crayfish or if this was an opportunistic scavenging event. Unlike the typical diet of *E. quoyii*, the crayfish was relatively large so the skink could not swallow the whole prey. Instead, the skink tried to tear the prey apart by biting and shaking its head vigorously without any help from its front feet. It targeted the ventral part of the crayfish and fed only on the soft tissue, not the exoskeleton. After 10 min observing this feeding activity, the skink left the crayfish with some flesh remaining.

I made this observation during the survey for the Wildlife and Habitat Bushfire Recovery Program supported by the Australian Government.

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***FURCIFER PARDALIS* (Panther Chameleon). FRUGIVORY.** *Furcifer pardalis* is a diurnal, arboreal chameleon, native to Madagascar and has been introduced to Mauritius and Reunion Island (Grbic et al. 2015. Mol. Ecol. 24:3455–3466). The diet of this species is described as consisting mostly of insects, arachnids, small vertebrates and occasionally green leaves (Bourgat 1972. Ceylon J. Sci. 10:1–5). Herein, we report two observations of *F. pardalis* deliberately consuming fruits on Reunion Island.

Our first observation took place on 17 May 2018, at 1220 h, in Etang Saint-Paul Nature Reserve (20.99016°S, 55.29846°E; WGS 84; 10 m elev.) where we watched an adult male *F. pardalis* (ca. 150 mm SVL) feeding on the small bright red fruits of *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Brazilian Pepper Tree; Fig. 1A), that measured ca. 8–10 mm in diameter. This lizard was 2.5 m up in the tree and we watched it feed for 5 min on four clusters, eating one or two fruits in each cluster. The second observation occurred on 8 May 2020, at 1225 h, in a private garden in Sainte Clotilde (20.90990°S, 55.47321°E; WGS 84; 230 m elev.), where we watched another adult male *F. pardalis* (ca. 150 mm SVL) feeding on the

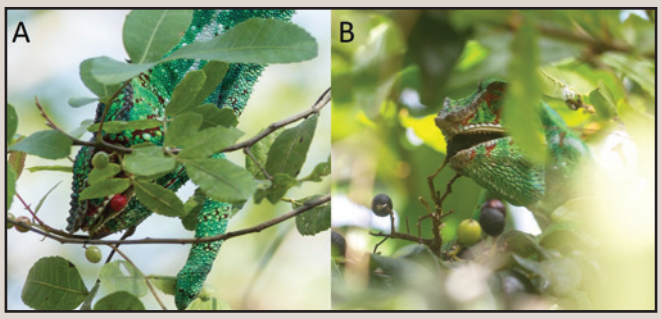

FIG. 1. Adult male *Furcifer pardalis* eating fruits of *Schinus terebinthifolius* (A) and *Murraya koenigii* (B) in Reunion Island.

1A) PHOTO BY LAURENT DEBORDES; 1B) PHOTO BY ANTOINE BAGLAN