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motionless during the courtship. Then the male would go back to a rock (usually the same cobble-sized rock) and repeat the process. Only on one occasion during my observation did the caressing advance to copulation. During copulation, the male bit the female on the loose skin of the right side of the neck. He then inserted his right hemipenis into the left side of the female's cloaca. The courtship and copulation were consistent with the stereotypical behavior of most other iguanids and phrynosomatids (Carpenter 1967. In Milstead [ed.], *Lizard Ecology: A Symposium*, pp. 87–105, Univ. Missouri Press, Columbia). When I returned the following day, the male and female (presumably the same pair) were still in the vicinity, but no additional mating behavior was observed.

Visual cues play a role in mate selection, mating success, or mate rejection; this has been the topic of several studies in other species of *Holbrookia* (e.g., Cooper 1991. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 12:57–66; Hager 2001. *J. Herpetol.* 35:624–632; Robertson and Rosenblum 2009. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 98:243–255; Rosenblum 2008. *J. Herpetol.* 42:572–583). Even though some individual *H. elegans* in a population lack a dorsal pattern, they still exhibit the visual cue coloration necessary for social signaling; males possess black dorsolateral bars with blue areolae and often an orange-red throat spot, and females retain a distinctive red-orange throat spot and take on the orange and yellow lateral nuptial coloration signifying that they are gravid (Axtell, *op. cit.*; Jones 2010b, *op. cit.*). Thus, there is no evidence that patternless individuals are selected against for mating, presumably because they retain the social signaling coloration. This makes sense because the phenotype is currently present within several populations. This would ensure that the genes responsible for the lack of a pattern can remain in a population, as the plain dorsum may be selected for its cryptic benefits within an environment with a plain background (e.g. dunes, as is seen in *H. maculata ruthveni*) (Robertson and Rosenblum, *op. cit.*; Rosenblum, *op. cit.*).

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IBEROLACERTA MONTICOLA (Cantabrian Rock Lizard). LONGEVITY. Maximum longevity in natural populations can be determined directly, by monitoring marked individuals, or indirectly, using methods such as skeletochronology. By using this latter method, the maximum age of *Iberolacerta aurelioi* was estimated at 14 years (females) and 16 years (males) (Arribas 2004. *Herpetozoa* 17:3–18; Arribas 2007. *Istoria Naturau e Evolucion dera Cernalha Aranesa, Iberolacerta aranica*. Consell Generau d'Aran, Huesca. 446 pp.), these being among the oldest known longevity estimates for a small-sized lacertid lizard. In *Iberolacerta monticola*, another endemic lacertid species of the Iberian Peninsula, a maximum longevity of 10 years was estimated via skeletochronology from a Portuguese population (Moreira et al. 1999. *Bases para a Conservação da Lagartixa-da-montanha [Lacerta monticola]*. *Estudos de Biologia e Conservação da Natureza* 25, Lisboa, 68 pp.). By tracking marked individuals, the maximum life span of the same species was determined to be 12 years in a population in northwestern Spain (Galán et al. 2007. *Munibe* 25:34–43). For other species of this genus, including seven species endemic to the Iberian Peninsula and one of the Balkans, maximum longevity is unknown.

Since the early 1990s I have been monitoring a population of *Iberolacerta monticola* in the Lambre River Valley (municipality of Vilarmajor, A Coruña province, northwestern Spain, 43.3172°N, 8.1396°W, datum: WGS 84; 40 m elev.) and have been

able to calculate the maximum life span of some individuals by marking. This population lives in the walls of a hydroelectric plant, occupying a small area (Galán et al., *op. cit.*).

One male was marked as a subadult in 1995 (at one year of age). This individual was recaptured every year from 1995 until 2008, when it disappeared at age 14. At that time it measured 77 mm (SVL). Another male was marked upon hatching, in 1995, and was recaptured every year thereafter. The individual is still alive at the time of this writing (2010) at 15 years of age and measuring 76 mm (SVL). This longevity, however, does not appear to be common, as other males (ages based on mark-recapture data) of the same population have disappeared (and presumably died) at younger ages: two at six years of age, one at seven, two at eight, and one at nine years of age. All had large body sizes (SVL > 73 mm) at the time of last observation. Recapture rates of females were much lower, thus, sufficient data pertaining to most female maximum longevity were not obtained. Only the age and the year of disappearance (presumably death) are known for four females: one at five years of age, two at six years of age, and one at eight years of age.

This maximum longevity is of interest for a relatively small lacertid living at low altitudes (nearly sea level), with very long periods of annual activity (nine months; February–October). *Iberolacerta aurelioi*, which reaches a similar longevity (14–16 years) and is also small, lives in the high mountains (at altitudes of 2100–2900 m), where the annual activity period is only four months (May–August). This limits their annual body growth and for this reason, the acquisition of sexual maturity is delayed for several years, which contributes, among other factors, to increased longevity (Arribas, *op. cit.*). Species of small lacertid lizards with high annual growth rates living at low altitudes reach sexual maturity earlier, so their longevity is relatively shorter (Galán 1999. *J. Zool., Lond.* 249:203–218). There is a negative correlation between the duration of annual activity and longevity, indicating that the species living at higher altitudes has greater longevity. Therefore, in this population of *I. monticola* at Lambre, living at low altitude, a lower maximum longevity would be expected.

The study population also has a relatively high number of predators, ranging from saurophagous snakes, such as *Coronella austriaca*, to mammalian carnivores, such as *Genetta genetta* and *Felis catus* (Galán, unpubl. data). It is possible that other factors involved in the life history of this species might be responsible for the high longevity of some individuals.

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IGUANA IGUANA (Green Iguana). PREDATION. *Iguana iguana* is an established, nonnative species in southern Florida (Krysko et al. 2007. *Iguana* 14[3]:2–11) that often lives in vegetation along the edges of bodies of water inhabited by the American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*). Kern (2004. *Dealing with iguanas in the South Florida landscape*. Univ. Florida IFAS Fact Sheet ENY-714) claimed that *A. mississippiensis* may occasionally prey upon adult *I. iguana* in the water, but such predation has not been documented in the literature. In Central and South America, at least four crocodylian species have been reported preying upon *I. iguana* (Antonio Rivas et al. 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:238–239; Dugan et al. 1981. *J. Herpetol.* 15:409–414; Platt et al. 2006. *Herpetol. J.* 16:281–290). Here, we report a feeding attempt by an *A. mississippiensis* on an adult *I. iguana*.