

**GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA** (Common Map Turtle). **PARASITES.** On 28 June 1993, an adult female *Graptemys geographica* was captured by hand as it foraged in 250 mm of water. The capture site was on the northern edge of Sand Point, Bellows Bay, Ottawa River, Westmeath Tp., Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada. The turtle was host to six leeches. Three of the leeches were the commonly encountered turtle leech *Placobdella parasitica* (ROMIZ I2188). The remaining three leeches were *Placobdella ornata* (ROMIZ I2187). This is the first observation of parasitism by *P. ornata* on *G. geographica*. One of the *P. ornata* was attached to the ventral surface of the marginal scute located immediately posterior to the left plastral bridge. The second *P. ornata* was affixed to the bottom of the turtle's left posterior foot. The last *P. ornata* was similarly placed, but on the right posterior foot. All three *P. parasitica* were found in the posterior axial area, on the integument anterior to the limbs.

On 25 August 1993, a juvenile *G. geographica* (CL=91.55 mm; CW=78.35 mm; PL=79.5 mm; PW=40.25 mm) was captured in a hoop trap at the Big Creek National Wildlife Area, Long Point, Haldimand-Norfolk Co., Ontario, Canada. Only one *P. ornata* (ROMIZ I2186) was found attached to this specimen. The leech was affixed to the right femoral scute of the turtle.

On 26 May 1993, five adult female, two male, and three other small *G. geographica* were observed basking on a single large boulder in 450 mm of water on the north shore of the Ottawa River, 1.5 km S. and 2.0 km E. of the eastern most tip of Cranson Lake, L'Île-aux-Allumettes Tp., Pontiac Co., Québec, Canada. All turtles dove off the rock upon being approached. A *P. ornata* (ROMIZ I2185) was found on the boulder moving at a rate of 2.2 mm/s to the water's edge in bright sunlight, on a dry substrate. This is the second report of a leech becoming separated from its host during thermoregulation (Vogt 1979. *Auk* 96:608-609).

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## SAURIA

**CRYPTOBLEPHARUS POECILOPLEURUS** (Snake-eyed Skink). **ACTIVITY.** Crombie and Steadman (1986. *Pac. Sci.* 40:44-57) characterized the species, in the Cook Islands, as preferring sunny habitats, being strictly diurnal and active between 0800 and 1700 h. McCoid and Hensley (1993. *Herpetol. Rev.* 24:87-88) reported nocturnal behavior under special conditions. Herein, we report on emergence times and activity periods for a population of *C. poecilopleurus* from Cocos Island, a small atoll (37 ha) 2 km south of Guam, Mariana Islands. The population on Cocos Island is entirely arboreal and primarily found in *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Australian Pine) groves. Activity surveys (N = 6, 1989-1990) were begun before dawn and generally continued until approximately 1000 h, with occasional surveys (N = 4) made at sunset. Temperatures ranged daily between 22° and 33°C. On clear to partly cloudy days, emergence of the skinks occurred at dawn (0630 h) and they were found < 1 m from the ground in sunlit areas on bases of trees. By 0900 h, lizards could be observed on bases of trees, up to 2 m

from the ground, and by 1100 h, they could be observed foraging over the entire tree, as high as 10 m. Approaching sunset (>1600 h), the *C. poecilopleurus* returned to the ground and basked in sunlit areas near the base of the trees. These observations suggest that nocturnal refugia were at bases of occupied trees, probably beneath loose bark or in root masses. On cloudy days, emergence might be delayed for one to two hours, or until air temperatures reached 26-28°C. On windy days (estimated 32-50 kph), emergence might also be delayed about an hour. Tropical Storm conditions (>72 kph wind) suppressed emergence. Rain suppressed emergence, or forced early retreat to refugia. Occasional light showers did not appear to affect activity. *Cryptoblepharus poecilopleurus* was also observed to be consistently spaced on occupied trees. Usually one, and never more than three *C. poecilopleurus*, were observed on a single tree; trees with trunk diameter >2.5 cm usually were occupied. Placement of several individuals into a single bag always resulted in the loss of tails of all the individuals. They would continuously fight unless sufficient detritus for refugia was also placed in the bag. Interaction with other species of scincids in the same bag was not noted, however. This intraspecific aggression may account for the observed spacing of free-living *C. poecilopleurus*.

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**ELGARIA KINGI** (Arizona Alligator Lizard). **SIZE.** On 30 July 1992 at 1936 h, I captured a large male Arizona alligator lizard (*Elgaria kingi*) in the Camp Geronimo Boy Scout Preserve, Gila County, 6 km east of Pine, Arizona. This specimen (Arizona State University Herpetology Collection #29011) measured 133 mm SVL, 114 mm tail length, and weighed 37.5 g. In my measurements of >400 alligator lizards throughout Arizona, this was the largest specimen ever encountered. Both Stebbins (1985. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*, 2nd Ed, Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston, Massachusetts, 336 pp.) and Smith and Brodie (1982. *A Guide to Field Identification Reptiles of North America*, Golden Press, New York, 240 pp.) list the maximum SVL of *E. kingi* as 125 mm and 127 mm, respectively. Both listings are substantially less than the 133 mm SVL of this specimen from Camp Geronimo.

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**SCOLOPORUS MAGISTER** (Desert Spiny Lizard). **CANNIBALISM.** Although *S. magister* is commonly reported to include other lizards in its diet (Stebbins 1985. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 336 pp.), the literature contains few specific references. Vitt and Ohmart (1974. *Herpetologica* 30(4):410-417) reported one juvenile *Cnemidophorus tigris* among 1897 prey animals found in the stomachs of 66 *S. magister*. Parker and Pianka (1973. *Herpetologica* 29(2):143-152) reported one vertebrate out of 7928 prey items removed from 123 specimens of *S. magister*. Knowlton and Thomas (1934. *Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, and Let.* 11:257-259) reported a small *Cnemidophorus tessellatus* consumed by *S. magister*. The only previously documented case of conspecific cannibalism occurred at the Nevada nuclear test site where a hatchling *S. magister* was discovered in the stomach of one of 21 adults examined (Tanner and Krogh 1973. *Great Basin Nat.* 33(3):133-146).