Aspidoscelis lineattisima (Cope, 1878). Diet. The Twelve-lined Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis lineattisima*, is a medium-sized lizard endemic to Mexico (maximum snout–vent length = 112 mm; García and Ceballos, 1994), which occurs along the Pacific lowlands from central Nayarit southward the Río Balsas and Valle de Tepalcatepec area in Michoacán and northern Guerrero, at elevations from sea level to 1,000 m (Duellman and Wellman, 1960; Ponce-Campos and García-Aguayo, 2007). This terrestrial species is a diurnal and terrestrial forager that has been reported to feed on insects, arachnids, myriapods, and gastropods (Balderas-Valdivia and Ramírez-Bautista, 2002; Campos-Reyes, 2008; Gúizado-Rodríguez and Casas-Andreu, 2011), and a snake (*Conophis vittatus*) also was found in the stomach contents of a specimen (Gúizado-Rodríguez et al., 2006). *Aspidoscelis lineattisima* is protected by Mexican law (SEMARNAT) under the Special Protection category (Ponce-Campos and García-Aguayo, 2007). Although cockroaches (Blattodea) are part of the diet of *A. lineattisima* (Gúizado-Rodríguez and Casas-Andreu, 2011), to date they have not been identified to species level.

On 26 October 2007, at the campus of the Universidad de Guadalajara (20°42′14.33″N, 105°13′18.25″W; datum WGS 84; elev. 11 m) in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico, we observed an individual of *A. lineattisima* preying on a live Surinam Cockroach, *Pycnoscelus surinamensis* (Fig. 1). This introduced, parthenogenetic cockroach has become a peridomestic and greenhouse pest, and is a potential vector of nematodes (Schwabe, 1949). Although probably not a significant factor in the biological control of *P. surinamensis*, as blattodeans are not an important part of the diet of *A. lineattisima* (Gúizado-Rodríguez and Casas-Andreu, 2011), this lizard might be perceived as “beneficial” to humans because it preys on a pest.

![Fig. 1. An Aspidoscelis lineattisima preying on a non-native cockroach, Pycnoscelus surinamensis, in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico.](image)

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**Literature Cited**


Aspidoscelis guttata (Wiegmann, 1834). Opportunistic water acquisition. Animals obtain water from three sources: preformed water (contained in food), metabolic water, and liquid water (when enough water molecules located in one place form a pool) (Pough et al., 2004). Water collection has been reported for a number of species of lizards and snakes (Nielsen et al., 2016; Mata-Silva et al., 2014, and citations therein).

Herein, we report an observation of water consumption by the Mexican Racerunner, Aspidoscelis guttata, in coastal Oaxaca, Mexico. This endemic teiid is distributed in the state of Veracruz, on the Atlantic versant, and in the states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas on the Pacific versant. Its elevational range extends from sea level to 1,200 m (Köhler, 2008). Despite its relatively wide distribution, little is known regarding its natural history and behavior (Mata-Silva and Ramírez-Bautista, 2005).

On 23 December 2013 at 1530 h, one of us (SMG) observed an adult A. guttata drinking water from a poultry waterer (Fig. 1). This observation took place in the backyard of a house located in the town of La Luz, Municipio de Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo, Oaxaca, Mexico (16.113361°N, 97.596647°W; WGS 84; elev. 55 m). The lizard drank water for ca. 1 min, but because of the shape of the waterer and point of observation SMG could not discern if the lizard drank the water by licking or swallowing movements. In this region, animals likely find