partially digested periwinkle, *Littorina brevicula* (6.8 mm shell height, 8.3 mm shell width; Fig. 1A), along with two pebbles (6.1 × 5.9 mm and 7.2 × 4.7 mm, respectively; Fig. 1B, C). The expelled pebbles seemed to be too large to ingest accidentally. The shell of the periwinkle was intact, but the operculum had been broken and the body of the marine mollusk had been partially digested.

To our knowledge, this is the first record of marine gastropod in the diet of a gecko and we report the first instance of geophagy, possibly to facilitate digestion of a hard-bodied prey item in *G. japonicus*. Coastal marine gastropods such as *L. brevicula* have thicker and more crack-resistant shells compared to freshwater and terrestrial snails (Vermeij 2015. *Vita. Malacol.* 13:1–25). The presence of the pebbles in *G. japonicus* may be functional instead of accidental. Lizard geophagy to aid digestion by macerating hard arthropod exoskeletons or plant matter has been documented in other lizards (Sokol 1971. *J. Herpetol.* 51:69–71; Syler 1968. *J. Herpetol.* 22:413–424) but has not been reported in *G. japonicus*. We hypothesize that *G. japonicus* ingested the small pebbles to facilitate digestion including breakdown of the hard operculum of the *L. brevicula*. It is unclear how often *G. japonicus* feeds on *L. brevicula*, one of the most common gastropods in the supralittoral zone around Japan (Azuma and Chiba 2016. *J. Moll. Stud.* 82:259–267), and further work is needed to determine the frequency of this hard-bodied snail in its diet.

**GYMNOPHTHALMUS UNDERWOODI** (Underwood’s Spectacled Tegu). **PREDATION.** *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* is a nonnative species first recorded in the Dominican Republic in 2010 in the Municipality of Higüey, La Altagracia (Scantlebury et al. 2010. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 17:180–181). Within its native range in South America, and on other Lesser Antillean Islands where it has spread, birds such as *Buteo magnirostris* (Vouous 1969. *Ardea* 57:117–148), and other wild birds and chickens in Guadeloupe have been reported as predators (Breuil 2002. *Histoire Naturelle des Amphibiens et Reptiles Terrestres de l’archipel Guadeloupean. Patrimoines Naturels* 54, Paris. 348 pp.). Here, I report on a predation event of an adult *G. underwoodi* by an adult *Mimus polyglottos* (Northern Mockingbird).

While birdwatching on 29 February 2020, at 1129 h, I observed an adult *M. polyglottos* in the Parque Mirador del Sur (18.43644°N, 69.97486°W; WGS 84) perched on the branch of a *Delonix regia* tree. Seconds later, the bird flew to the ground and gave chase to, and caught, a small shiny lizard. With the prey secure in its bill, the bird flew back to the tree, proceeded to smash it on the branch five or six times, and then swallowed the lizard. Once the lizard was consumed, the bird rubbed its beak and then flew to a nearby tree. While watching this entire event through my binoculars I was able to identify the lizard as a *G. underwoodi*. The whole sequence lasted for ca. 3 min.

Northern Mockingbirds have been reported to feed on small anoles (Farnsworth et al. 2020. *In Poole [ed.], Birds of the World. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York*), juvenile *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* in Florida (Smith et al. 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:224) and other reptiles. While other bird species are known to prey on *G. underwoodi*, to my knowledge this is the first songbird reported to predate on it.

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On 8 February 2020, we captured and photographed an adult *H. frenatus* preying on a live Minor Blue Leg Centipede, *Rhysida longipes* (adult, not sexed; Fig. 1) in the garage of an author’s house in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico (20.67656°N, 105.22476°W; WGS 84; 4 m elev.). We watched this predation event for 3 min and during this time the centipede writhed and wiggled, apparently trying to escape, but never appeared to try and bite the gecko. The gecko was not observed to swallow the centipede because the gecko moved somewhere else.


At 1844 h on 1 March 2020, we observed an adult *H. giganteus* catch an adult *H. cf. frenatus* (Fig. 1) on the outer wall of the guard outpost building at the Namada Chilume Deer Park within the Devarayanadurga State Forest in Karnataka, India (13.36834°N, 77.19165°E; WGS 84; 867 m elev.). The *H. giganteus* held the midbody of the *H. cf. frenatus* in its mouth while the prey attempted to defend itself by biting at the mouth of the *H. giganteus*. Then the *H. giganteus* started vigorously shaking its head and thrashing its prey against the wall. After a few minutes, the *H. cf. frenatus* appeared to have been subdued and the *H. giganteus* began to ingest the lizard head-first. After 3 min, the *H. giganteus* moved into a small gap between the roof and the wall, with the posterior half of the prey still sticking out of its mouth, where it presumably finished swallowing the *H. cf. frenatus*. There are four *Hemidactylus* species in this area and we identified the prey species as *H. cf. frenatus* by its smooth dorsum, tubercled tail, and body coloration (Smith 1935. The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia and Amphibia. Vol. II-Sauria. Taylor and Francis, London, England. 440 pp.; Giri and Bauer 2008. Zootaxa 1700:21–34.). Saurophagy, and even cannibalism,