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FIG. 1. A wandering spider, *Kiekie curvipes*, predating on *Loxopholis southi* from San José, Costa Rica.

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FIG. 2. *Kiekie curvipes* predating on *Loxopholis southi*. The spider's right fang penetrates the lizard's skull behind the right eye, with a second puncture wound above the same eye.

nor lizard were collected as vouchers but both were identified from the photos. *Loxopholis southi* is the only lizard in the region with heavily keeled ventral scales (Fig. 1) and the spider was identified as *Kiekie curvipes* (Ctenidae), formerly of the genus *Ctenus* (Polotow and Brescovit 2018. Zootaxa. 4531:353–373). This spider species is an active hunter in the leaf litter, and like other ctenid spiders are well-known predators of small frogs and lizards (Folt and Lapinski 2017. Phyllomedusa 16:269–277; Maffei et al. 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:167–170). To my knowledge this is the first report of predation of a spider on *L. southi*.

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OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS (Eastern Glass Lizard). HABITAT USE. Burrowing crayfish and their burrows are common throughout the southeastern USA in intermittently wet habitats and terrestrial habitats with shallow water tables (Welch et al. 2008. Am. Midl. Nat. 159:378–384), and various invertebrates and vertebrates are known to use these burrows. For example, *Lithobates areolatus* (Crawfish Frog) exhibit nearly obligate use of crayfish burrows (Heemeyer et al. 2012. J. Wildl. Manage.

76:1081–1091), and some snakes use them as refuge from predators (e.g., *Nerodia rhombifera* [Diamond-backed Watersnake]; Kofron 1978. J. Herpetol. 12:543–554) or as hibernacula (e.g., *N. erythrogaster neglecta* [Copperbelly Watersnake]; Kingsbury and Coppola 2000. J. Herpetol. 34:294–298); however, we found no documentation of lizards using crayfish burrows. Herein, we report the first instance of the lizard *Ophisaurus ventralis* using crayfish burrows.

In January 2020, during intensive sampling designed to clarify several systematic questions about burrowing crayfish in the genera *Lacunicambarus* and *Creaserinus*, we sampled hundreds of crayfish burrows from western Florida to southeastern Louisiana, USA. We sampled burrows along stream banks, in wet forests, and in open environments, including mowed roadside swales and ditches, utility right-of-ways, prairies, pine savannas, and pitcher plant bogs. On 13 January 2020, we encountered an *O. ventralis* inside of a crayfish burrow in a mowed roadside ditch with a shallow water table in southeast Mississippi near the Alabama state line (30.4760°N, 88.4152°W; WGS 84; ca. 4.5 m elev.). No crayfish was found in the burrow containing the lizard, but we did not excavate the burrow further after the lizard emerged. The burrow entrance was open, with an estimated diameter of 3.0 cm, and had an old chimney that had been eroded by rain. After we excavated the burrow to ca. 10 cm deep, the lizard, which appeared to be a juvenile or small adult, emerged completely, and moved around in an agitated manner. After several seconds, the lizard put its head back into the burrow and became still, with much of his body remaining outside of the burrow, allowing us to easily capture it. We took photographs (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37929127>; 13 Feb 2020) but did not measure the lizard.

To our knowledge this is the first documentation of a lizard species using crayfish burrows but considering the density of these burrows in the southeastern USA (Welch et al. 2008, *op cit.*), such behavior may be more widespread. Collections of burrowing crayfishes are sparser than those of surface-dwelling crayfishes. Because biologists excavate relatively few crayfish burrows, we have likely only scratched the surface of understanding the breadth of species using the burrows, whether opportunistically or consistently. Such understanding is useful in assessing the ecosystem services provided by burrowing crayfish and the potential importance of their burrows to herpetofaunal species.

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SALVATOR MERIANAE (Argentine Giant Tegu). DIET. The teiid lizard *Salvator merianae* is widely distributed throughout South America occurring throughout much of Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and northern Argentina, and almost all of Brazil. The species typically occupies open areas, but also forest fragments and altered vegetation near urban areas (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. 299:1–706). Its diet consists of a wide array of prey items including eggs of a variety of species, carrion, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small rodents, as well as invertebrates and plant material of all kinds (Sazima and D'Angelo 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:427–430). Here, we report field evidence of *S. merianae* feeding on *Ameiva ameiva* (Giant Ameiva).