

USA (25.403°N, 80.163°W, WGS84; < 1 m elev.). This individual was caught using a noose by WAB, with dewlap subsequently assessed by JTS. This population of *A. cristatellus* corresponds to the population originating from Agua Claras/Ceiba, northeastern Puerto Rico (Kolbe et al., *op. cit.*). This individual had an abnormally colored dewlap, with a large proportion being gray (Fig. 1). Another individual was subsequently caught (~1113 h) which also exhibited gray on its dewlap, however with a lower proportion and a more patchy distribution. A total of ~30 *A. cristatellus* were caught during this time period, with no other lizards displaying this dewlap pattern. Extensive sampling of *A. cristatellus* in this area has been conducted by JTS and no other lizards with this abnormal pattern have been observed previously.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS BURROW COMMENSALISM. *Anolis sagrei* is native to Cuba and the Bahamas, and has been introduced throughout many tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Kolbe et al. 2004. *Nature*. 431:177–181). In Florida, USA, *A. sagrei* has established invasive populations across much of the state and occurs in sympatry with native *Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher Tortoise).

Gopherus polyphemus excavate burrows that are used as refuge sites by approximately 60 species of vertebrates and more than 300 species of invertebrates (Jackson and Milstrey 1989. *In* Diemer et al. [eds.], *Proceedings of the Gopher Tortoise Relocation Symposium*, pp. 86–98. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida; Witz et al. 1991. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 126:152–158). We report observations of a previously unreported *G. polyphemus* burrow commensal species.

On three separate occasions during March 2014, we observed *A. sagrei* using *G. polyphemus* burrows as retreat sites on an island in the intracoastal waterway near Marineland, Florida, USA (29.6236°N, 81.2106°W; WGS84). All three *A. sagrei* were adults and two were identified as males based on size and dorsal pattern. One *A. sagrei* was observed basking at the mouth of a burrow at 1000 h on 8 March 2014. It likely used the burrow as a retreat site overnight and had emerged to bask in the sunlight. After photographing the lizard, it retreated about 0.25 m inside the burrow. At 1100 h on 25 March 2014, we observed another *A. sagrei* flee about 2 meters across the ground to a burrow and about 15 cm inside. At 1630 h on 25 March 2014, we observed an adult of unknown sex about 15 cm inside a burrow and oriented facing out of the burrow. The lizard retreated at least 1 m inside the burrow after our approach.

Each *A. sagrei* used a different burrow, which varied in size of opening (N = 3, width = 31.3 ± 2.3 cm, height = 11.0 ± 1.3 cm) and maintenance. Two contained leaves and twigs at the mouth of the burrow, one of which was partially collapsed. The third burrow appeared well maintained at the mouth, but had a 10 cm hole in the top of its tunnel about 0.5 m behind the mouth. We were unable to confirm if the burrows were being actively used by *G. polyphemus*.

Although *A. sagrei* occupy a wide range of habitats, they usually associate with arboreal and semi-arboreal structure. We are unaware of any previously published accounts of burrow use by *A. sagrei*. We provide evidence that *A. sagrei* use *G. polyphemus* burrows as retreat sites, but it is unclear how often this occurs

and how *A. sagrei* might affect the ecology and community structure of *G. polyphemus* burrows.

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BASILISCUS PLUMIFRONS (Double-Crested Basilisk Lizard). ANTAGONISTIC BEHAVIOR. The Double-Crested Basilisk Lizard is widely distributed in the Caribbean lowlands of Central America from Nicaragua to Panama (Van Devender 1983. *In* D. Janzen [ed.], *Costa Rican Natural History*, pp. 378–380. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois). This species is considered a generalist feeder of invertebrates and vertebrates, in addition to various flowers and fruits (Guyer 1994. *In* McDade et al. [eds.], *La Selva: Ecology and Natural History of a Neotropical Forest*, pp. 210–261. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois; Marquis and Braker 1994. *In* McDade et al., *op. cit.*, pp. 261–281). Unlike other species in the genus, which primarily occupy water-margin habitats, *B. plumifrons* is often observed away from water (van Devender, *op. cit.*). Nothing has been published regarding the interaction of *B. plumifrons* at food sources with other vertebrates (such as birds) with similar diets.

On 10 February 2014, between 1500 h and 1600 h, several species of birds were observed feeding intermittently at a small pile of freshly peeled bananas placed on a wooden tray atop a post about 0.75 m above ground. The feeding station was in an open grassy area approximately 50 m upslope from the Sarapiquí River at La Virgen, Heredia Province, Costa Rica (10.38°N, 84.12°W) and at an elevation of about 200 m. This locality is within premontane tropical wet forest (Holdridge 1967. *Life Zone Ecology*. Tropical Science Center, San Jose, Costa Rica. 187 pp.). The actual study site is on the grounds of Centro Neotropico Sarapiquí (CNS) where the bird-feeding station has been in place several years.

During the single day of observing birds at the feeder, the following species were present: Clay-colored Robin (*Turdus grayi*), Summer Tanager (*Piranya rubus*), Blue-gray Tanager (*Thrysis episcopus*), Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophantes spiza*), Shining Honeycreeper (*Cyaneges lucidus*), Passerinis/Cherries Tanager (*Ramphocelus costaricensis*), and Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*). Up until 1500 h, the Clay-colored Robin appeared dominant at the bananas as it chased smaller birds whenever it appeared. This apparent dominance was episodic throughout the observation period.

At about 1500 h, a single adult male *B. plumifrons* suddenly appeared at the feeder, approaching from a small cluster of old citrus trees from a distance of about 15 m. At first, the lizard fed on a banana peel in the grass beneath the feeder, devouring the entire peel in about 12 minutes. The lizard's arrival coincided with the departure of all birds except the Clay-colored Robin. Upon finishing the banana peel, the lizard quickly jumped onto the feeder, remaining motionless there for about 10 minutes, and chasing away the Clay-colored Robin. After several minutes, the *B. plumifrons* commenced to devour the fruit on the tray. It fed intermittently in bouts of 2–4 minutes and shifted position on the tray three times. During this period, no birds shared the fruit station platform. At about 1530 h, a Clay-colored Robin landed on the grass near the feeder. It slowly circled around the feeder for a few minutes, flew up to the fruit, chased the *B. plumifrons*, and began to eat the fruit. Within a minute or two, other bird species began to reappear at the feeder. The *B. plumifrons* did not return for the rest of the day.