(Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 412 pp.; Kornilev et al., op. cit.), to our knowledge this is the first report of a *G. muhlenbergii* death associated with railroad tracks. Henceforth, we recommend that railroads traversing potential habitat be regarded as a potential threat to *G. muhlenbergii* populations, particularly where road crossings provide easy access to tracks (Kornilev et al., op. cit.). We thank Lewis Medlock for field assistance.

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GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS (Gopher Tortoise), CTENOSAURA SIMILIS (Gray’s Spiny-tailed Iguana). PREDATION. *Gopherus polyphemus* is currently listed as a threatened and protected species in the state of Florida (Mushinsky et al. 2006. In Meylan [ed.]. Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles, pp. 350–375. Chelonian Research Monographs 3). Documented natural predators of *Gopherus polyphemus* include the Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Opposum (*Didelphis virginiana*), Armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), and crows (*Corvus sp.*) (Mushinsky et al., op. cit.), and the introduced Savannah Monitor (*Varanus exanthematicus*) (Owens et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:57–58). Herein, we augment this list to include the nonindigenous Gray’s Spiny-tailed Iguana (*Ctenosaura similis*).


On 28 May 2008, in a residential area on northern Gasparilla Island, Charlotte Co., Florida (26.8094°N, 82.2815°W, datum WGS84, elev. < 1 m), we observed an adult (37.5 cm SVL, 1.54 kg) male *Ctenosaura similis* enter a *Gopherus polyphemus* burrow. Later that morning, as part of an ongoing iguana removal program on Gasparilla Island, this lizard was trapped and transferred to USDA’s National Wildlife Research Center Florida Field Station. Stomach contents revealed various stems, leaves, and seeds, as well as several small bones and scutes from the plastron and carapace of a juvenile *G. polyphemus* (Fig. 1).

Given the close proximity of *Ctenosaura similis* to *Gopherus polyphemus* burrows, ctenosaurs on Gasparilla Island undoubtedly encounter tortoises regularly. Although previous studies have noted the potential negative effects of ctenosaurs on Gopher Tortoises through burrow usurpation (Engeman et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:84) and competition for food (Krysko et al. 2009, op. cit.), direct predation has not been previously documented. Invasive carnivorous reptiles represent potentially serious impacts to tortoise populations already imperiled by habitat degradation and native predators.

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In February and October 2005 we studied four adult specimens of *H. Maximilianii* captured in Reserva Biológica Municipal Santa Cândida (21.688889°S, 43.344444°W, 770 m elev.), Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais state, Brazil, under laboratory conditions. The behavioral observations were made on individual specimens.