in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (BPBM) in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (BPBM 37441–37443). The *L. curtus* were fixed in neutral buffered 10% formalin and stored in 70% ethanol. The body cavity was opened by a longitudinal incision and the digestive tract was removed and opened. The esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestine were examined for helminths under a dissecting microscope. Helminths were placed on a glass slide in a drop of lactophenol, a cover slip was added, and identification was made from these temporary wet mounts. Identification was made utilizing the illustrations and descriptions in Anderson (2000. Nematode Parasites of Vertebrates, Their Development and Transmission, 2nd ed. CABI Publishing, Oxfordshire, UK. 650 pp.). The large oral opening and thickened buccal cavity wall as well as esophageal morphology, anterior muscular part shorter than posterior glandular part and absent bulb, are the main criteria for assigning these specimens to Rictulariidae.

We found 4, 1, and 10 rictulariid larvae in cysts from the stomachs of BPBM 37441–37443, respectively. Voucher helminths were deposited in the Harold W. Manter Parasitology Laboratory (HWML), The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA as rictulariid larva (HWML 110829). Adults of Rictulariidae are found in mammals, and insects serve as intermediate hosts (Anderson 2000, *op. cit.*). Since development beyond larvae is not known to occur in reptiles, they are best considered as paratenic (= transport) hosts. Rictulariid larvae in *L. curtus* is a new host record.

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***MEROLES ANCHIETAE* (Anchieta's Shovel-snouted Lizard). CANNIBALISM.** *Meroles anchietae* is an omnivorous species with a diet primarily consisting of immature seeds and small arthropods (e.g., ants and beetles). Seeds are comparable to insects in their energy content and require less time and energy for foraging and harvesting (Robinson and Cunningham 1978. Madoqua 11:41–53; Murray and Schramm 1987. Madoqua 15:55–61; Nagy and Shemanski 2009. Afr. J. Herpetol. 58:39–43). In contrast, the co-occurring congener *M. cuneirostris* is strictly carnivorous, almost exclusively consuming arthropods (Robinson and Cunningham 1978, *op. cit.*). A cannibalism event is also on record for *M. cuneirostris* (Childers and Eifler 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:675–676). Despite overlapping ranges, the two species differ in their habitat preferences—*M. anchietae* occupies dune slipfaces while *M. cuneirostris* occupies dune bases—which might account for their dietary differences (Murray and Schramm 1987, *op. cit.*).

On 13 January 2019, during a study on the movement ecology of *M. anchietae* on the dunes south of the Gobabeb Research and Training Centre, Erongo, Namibia (23.56199°S, 15.04162°E, WGS 84; 408 m elev.), we observed an adult male *M. anchietae* consume a conspecific juvenile. At 0938 h, an adult male chased a juvenile down a dune slipface and after a ca. 30 s tumbling struggle captured the juvenile in his mouth and began biting the juvenile's body, while the juvenile continued to move and resist the male. In response, the male thrashed the juvenile against the ground and then began moving up the slipface toward the crest while carrying the juvenile in his mouth. A few meters upslope, another adult appeared and began to chase the male holding the juvenile but stopped after 10 s and left the vicinity. Later, the adult thrashed the juvenile against the ground twice, while releasing it in between onto the sand, where the seemingly-still-alive juvenile made small twitching movements. Once movement ceased, the adult carried the juvenile under the vegetation and released it onto the sand. He then positioned his own body so that the snout of the juvenile was facing his mouth and proceeded to swallow the juvenile headfirst. After about 1 min (ca. 6 min since the start of the encounter), the entire juvenile was consumed. The male remained under the vegetation for another 5 min after eating the juvenile, at which point we captured the male and then measured him (51 mm SVL, 4.5 g).

Based on the 53 juveniles and 25 adult males we captured and measured for our study (juvenile mean mass = 0.749 g, range = 0.5–1 g; adult male mean mass = 4.178 g, range = 3.4–5.5 g), and assuming the juvenile was of average size, we estimate that the cannibalistic male weighed ca. 3.75 g before consuming the juvenile, and that the consumed juvenile (mass ca. 0.75 g) could have been as much as 20% of his original body mass. Our observation represents the first detailed account of an *M. anchietae* cannibalism event; one other cannibalistic observation for this species has been noted (Robinson and Cunningham 1978, *op. cit.*), but with no further descriptions.

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***PHYMATURUS EXTRILIDUS*. PREDATION.** Although it is known that avian scavengers will consume lizards (Jiménez 1995. Hornero 14:1–9), here we report the first record of an avian scavenger consuming *Phymaturus extrilidus*. This is only the second record of a confirmed predator of *P. extrilidus* (Lobo et al. 2012. Copeia 2012:12–22). At 1350 h on 26 November 2013, we observed an adult Andean Matamico (*Phalcoboenus megalopterus*) flying with a dead specimen in its beak over the canyon Aguada de la Home in the Reserva Natural de Uso Multiple Don Carmelo, Ullum Department, San Juan Province, Argentina (30.94871°S, 69.08233°W, WGS 84; 3122 m elev.).

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***SALVATOR MERIANAE* (Common Tegu). FEEDING.** *Salvator merianae* is a diurnal and terrestrial large teiid with a wide regional distribution in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. It is an actively foraging omnivore, and feeds on fruits, and a wide range of invertebrates and vertebrates, including eggs (Carreira et al. 2005. Reptiles de Uruguay. DIRAC. Fac. Ciencias. 639 pp.; Cei 1993. Mon. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino 14:1–949). At the