PHYSALAEMUS NATTERERI (NCN). **PREDATION.** On 20 August 1996 a crab-eating fox (*Cerdocyon thous*) was collected on the highway between Caldas Novas and Ipameri (17°42'S, 48°32'W), State of Goiás, Brazil. Stomach analysis revealed *Physalaemus nattereri*, a small, nocturnal leptodactylid known for its defensive deimatic strategy of suddenly exposing the large ocelli on its back (Sazima and Caramaschi 1986. Rev. Biol. [Lisb.] 13:91–101) and for its ability to secrete holocrine substances from its inguinal glands (Vizotto 1964. Ci. e Cult. 16:168–169).

The present record obtained from a wild predator confirms the observations of Sazima (1973. Ci. e Cult. 25[supl.]:390), who observed predation of *P. nattereri* by captive representatives of all terrestrial vertebrates classes, except the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), suggesting that the deimatic behavior shown by *P. nattereri* of raising the posterior part of the body and hiding the anterior and ventral parts has a more defensive than inhibitory effect on a potential predator.

The partially digested specimen of *P. nattereri* was identified by José Perez Pombal Jr., and is deposited in the mammal collection of Museu Nacional (Universidade do Rio de Janeiro) as the stomach content of MN 37658.

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TESTUDINES

CLEMMYS MARMORATA PALLIDA (Southwestern Pond Turtle). **COPROPHAGY.** Ernst et al. (1994. Turtles of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 578 pp.) reported intra- and interspecific coprophagy in North American tortoises (*Gopherus* spp.). In addition, red-eared sliders (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) are known to eat pig feces (D. Holland, pers. comm.). Western pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) feed on a wide range of prey items (primarily aquatic invertebrates) and scavenge extensively (Bury 1986. J. Herpetol. 20:515–521). Here we present the first report of coprophagy in the southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*).

On 3 July 1996 (1135 h), the first author observed a juvenile *C. m. pallida* (63.9 mm CL, 43 g) feeding on a coyote (*Canis latrans*) scat in a stream in the Chino Hills State Park, San Bernardino County, California, USA. The scat (6.0 g) was analyzed and found to contain mammal bones and hair, arthropod parts, plant material and seeds, and unknown waste matter. It is unclear what nutritional benefit the turtle obtained from eating the feces.

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CLEMMYS MUHLENBERGII (Bog Turtle). **PARASITES.** Although leeches of the genus *Placobdella* parasitize many species of freshwater turtles, there are no published records involving *Clemmys muhlenbergii* (Moser 1995. Texas J. Sci. 47:71–74; Watermolen 1996. J. Fresh. Ecol. 11:211–217). Such data are needed since leeches are known vectors of turtle endoparasites such as trypanosomes (Woo 1969. Can. J. Zool. 47:1139–1151) and haemogregarines (Siddall and Desser 1992. Can. J. Zool. 70:123–128).

Between 10 June and 5 September 1996, 23 bog turtles were captured 107 times from four spring-fed, wet meadows in Floyd County, Virginia, USA, and examined for leeches. Upon initial capture, 7 male and 5 female turtles (mean ± SD; [range]: CL = 92.64 ± 3.71 mm [87.4–99.07 mm]; mass = 121.08 ± 14.16 g [98–145 g]) were parasitized by a total of 20 leeches. Leech prevalence was 52.2% and mean intensity was 1.67 ± 1.53 (range = 1–8). The parasites were distributed on the turtles as follows: carapace = 60%; plastron = 20%; posterior limbs = 15%; tail = 5%. Because all leeches were removed from each turtle, it was possible to document recolonization. An adult female *C. muhlenbergii* captured on 1, 11, 15 July, and 17 August, 1996 was parasitized by 8, 5, 1, and 2 leeches, respectively. A male captured on 10 June, 15 and 18 July, and 1 August, 1996 had 1, 3, 3, and 1 leeches. Another male captured on 19 June and 16 July, 1996 had a single leech on both occasions. When identification was possible (23 of 36 cases), leeches were identified as *Placobdella multilineata*. Thirty-three leeches were deposited into the Royal Ontario Museum's invertebrate collection (ROM IZI 4363).

Because *P. multilineata* is known to parasitize several species of turtles (Forrester and Sawyer 1974. J. Parasitol. 60:673; Sawyer and Shelley 1976. J. Nat. Hist. 10:65–97) that are known hosts of haemogregarines (Wang and Hopkins 1965. J. Parasitol. 51:682–683; Patterson and Desser 1976. J. Protozool. 23:294-301; McAuliffe 1977. J. Parasitol. 63:580–581), and because *P. multilineata* is a known vector of alligator haemogregarines (Khan et al. 1980. J. Parasitol. 66:324–328), future research should investigate blood parasites in *C. muhlenbergii*.

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LACERTILIA

CNEMIDOPHORUS (Whiptail Lizards). **DIET.** During 1993 field work in the Mexican state of Morelos, we collected representatives of three species of *Cnemidophorus*. Although species of *Cnemidophorus* are known to feed primarily on small insects, they occasionally prey on other reptiles. Nothing is known, however, about the sizes and kinds of reptiles consumed.

A female *C. deppei infernalis* (SVL 80 mm, tail 167 mm, mass 12 g) was collected on 14 February 1993 at Las Piedras (18°40'N, 98°59'W), in the municipality of Ayala, Morelos, México, at 1020 m elevation, in dry, tropical forest habitat. Its stomach contained a small snake, *Leptotyphlops maximus* (SVL 116 mm, mass 0.51 g).

On 13 June 1993 we collected a male *Cnemidophorus sacki gigas* (SVL 129 mm, tail 163 mm, mass 65.0 g) at El Caracol