its way back to the rock from which the pair had first emerged, and disappeared underneath it. The struggle, from emergence to end, lasted just over 1.5 minutes (90 seconds), 68 seconds of which were recorded, and can be viewed online at: http://www.californiaherps.com/movies/pskiltonianusfightwacr517.mp4. We remained in the vicinity for another 30 minutes. At 1115 h, the male, which had returned to the rock, stuck its head out from under the rock's edge and sat, looking around, until we departed. The weather during this encounter was sunny and warm, with 10% high cloud cover and a light (2–3 kph) breeze from the south. The air temperature 2 cm above the soil surface ranged from 28 to 33°C, and the temperature under the rock from which the pair of \textit{P. skiltonianus} originally emerged was 17.6°C.

Although male combat has not been described for \textit{P. skiltonianus}, it is well known in other species of North American skinks, including \textit{P. fasciatus} and \textit{P. laticeps} (Fitch 1951. Herpetologica 7:77–80; Cooper and Vitt 1987. Oecologia 72:321–326; Griffith 1991. J. Herpetol. 25:24–30). In these species, the greatest frequency of male fighting occurred during the breeding season, commensurate with the onset of hormone-mediated seasonal sexual dimorphism which includes the development of red coloration on the heads of male skinks (Fitch 1954. Univ. Kansas Publ. 8:1–256; Cooper et al. 1987. J. Herpetol. 21:96–101). Like \textit{P. fasciatus} and \textit{P. laticeps}, \textit{P. skiltonianus} also exhibits seasonal dimorphism (Nussbaum et al., op.cit.). Additionally, as our observation was made during the breeding season of \textit{P. skiltonianus} in the Pacific Northwest (May), it seems likely that \textit{P. skiltonianus} exhibits a similar seasonal pattern with respect to combat. We hope to clarify this situation with further observation, and welcome other reports of this behavior.

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\textbf{PLICA UMBRA OCHROCOLLARIS} (Blue-lipped Tree Lizard).


At 2000 h on 17 May 2014, during a survey at Fatema Farm, near the Rio Branco, Acre state, northern Brazil (9.92527°S, 67.77599°W, WGS 84; 138 m elev.), I captured an adult male \textit{P. umbra ochrocollaris} that exhibited immobility and body expansion during handling (Fig 1). The behavior may have reflected death feigning, but the eyes remained open (Fig 1). The immobility and body expansion continued even after the animal was released on the vegetation. Motionlessness is usually exhibited in response to predator detection and, combined with crypsis and body expansion might interrupt the sequence of attacks during the identification and approach phases, allowing the prey a chance to escape (Pianka and Vitt, op. cit.).


\textbf{PODARCIS MELISELLENSIS} (Dalmatian Wall Lizard).

\textbf{PREDATION.} At 1457 h on 5 May 2017, one of us (BB) observed and photographed an adult Hooded Crow (\textit{Corvus cornix}) successfully catching, and ultimately eating, an adult \textit{Podarcis melisellensis} (Fig 1). The act of predation took place at the harbor of Vis, a small Croatian island in the Adriatic Sea (43.0616°N, 16.1837°E; WGS 84). Neither the bird nor the lizard was collected, but their respective color patterns readily distinguished them from any related taxa recorded in the region (Kryštufek and Kletecki 2007. Folia Zool. 56:225–234; Kralj and Barišić 2013. Nat. Croat. 22:375–396). This observation provides broader insight into the potential predatory threats for insular lacertid lizards.

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\textbf{PODARCIS SICULA} (Italian Wall Lizard or Ruin Lizard).

\textbf{REINTRODUCTION.} Observations of \textit{Podarcis sicula} in the New England region of the United States are currently restricted to a few established populations in New York and Connecticut (Gossweiler 1975. Copeia 1975:584–585; Donihue et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:260–261). Ninety years ago, a number of \textit{P. sicula} (first misidentified as \textit{Lucerta melisellensis}) were released in west Philadelphia (Kauffeld 1931. Copeia 1931:163–164). A few unpublished reports documented by herpetology enthusiasts indicate that \textit{P. sicula} might still be present; however, it is presumed extirpated from the region (Burke and Deichsel 2008. Unpublished reports documented by herpetology enthusiasts). Here, we report the reintroduction and reestablishment of \textit{P. sicula} in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (40.15184°N, 74.86740°W; WGS 84).