

CNEMIDOPHORUS SEXLINEATUS

(Six-lined Racerunner) and

COPHOSAURUS TEXANUS (Texas

Earless Lizard). SPIDER PREDATION. A

number of invertebrates are reported to

prey on reptiles (see Greene 1988. *In:*

Gans and Huey (eds.), *Biology of the*

Reptilia, vol. 18, Ecology B, pp. 1-152.

Alan R. Liss, New York; and McCormick

and Polis 1982. *Biol. Rev.* 57:29-58 for

reviews). Only a few accounts exist of

spider predation on lizards (e.g.,

Cokendolpher 1977. *J. Arachnol.* 5:184;

Corey 1988. *J. Arachnol.* 18:392; and

Blondheim and Werner 1989. *British*

Herpetol. Soc. Bull. 30:26-28.). We report

two instances of predation by araneomorph

spiders on juvenile lizards.

On 15 June 1985, one of us (JCG)

observed a dead *Cnemidophorus*

sexlineatus (SVL = 52.5 mm; AUM 32930)

being pulled into a burrow by a lycosid

spider, *Geolycosa* sp. The incident took

place 7.65 km W of Cannon Town,

Okaloosa Co., Florida. The lizard was

apparently recently killed and its right eye

socket digested.

In the other instance, MKC and MJW

observed a *Cophosaurus t. texanus* (SVL

= 26 mm, mass = 0.5 g; TCWC 86886)

being preyed upon by another lycosid

spider, *Arctosa littoralis* (TL = 16 mm, mass

= ca. 0.4 g). The incident took place at

Lake E. V. Spence, 3.3 km W of Robert

Lee, Coke Co., Texas. The lizard had

three puncture marks on its throat and a

collapsed right eye. The spider was dis-

covered under a rock with the already

dead lizard, manipulating it with apparent

ease.

In areas of rocky shoreline at Lake

Spence, both spiders and Texas earless

lizards occur in abundance. In this situa-

tion, spider predation on small juvenile

lizards might not be a rare event.

We thank J. R. Dixon for comments

on this note. We also thank Allen Dean for

the identification of *Geolycosa littoralis*.

Submitted by MARTIN J. WHITING,

JAMES C. GODWIN, and MARY K.

COLDREN, Department of Wildlife and

Fisheries Sciences, TX A&M University,

College Station, Texas 77843, USA ●