pattern of digestion may indicate that extraction of water and sugar is more important in *P. scapulatus* frugivory than the extraction of other materials from fruits. *Lycium chanar* and *E. breana* are distributed from Bolivia south to north of Mendoza, Argentina (Carretero 1995. Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 31:27–40). Both species occupy patches associated with rocky slopes in Puna Zone habitats in San Juan. *Lycium chanar*, the more abundant and widespread species, bears fruit from late January to April (J. Márquez, pers. comm.), and provides a dense thorny structure that may provide important cover from predators for *P. scapulatus*. Given the aforementioned pattern of frugivory, the importance of this lizard in seed dispersal deserves investigation.

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STENOCERCUS AZUREUS (NCN). **REPRODUCTION**. Few data exist on the reproductive biology of the tropidurid *Stenocercus*. Clutch size is known for fewer than half of the species. Two eggs have been reported in all species to date except *Stenocercus humeralis*, for which 4 eggs were recorded (Torres-Carvajal 2000. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Sci. Pap. [15]:1–38). Here, I report on a second species of *Stenocercus* with a clutch size >2.

Upon examination of a radiograph, a 67 mm SVL female *S. azureus* (AMNH 17013) was found to contain 6 large eggs occupying about half the body volume. Using the formula for a prolate spheroid, the volume of these eggs was determined to average 451 mm^3 (range: 349–593 mm^3).

I thank Richard Etheridge for providing radiographs, and Jennifer B. Pramuk and Chris A. Sheil for reviewing this manuscript.

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TAKYDROMUS HANI (Green Grass Lizard). **NATURAL HISTORY**. In the recent description of the lacertid *Takydromus hani*, Chou et al. (2001. Herpetologica 57:497–508) reported that the species, including the paratype (IEBR-L100), occurred in "undergrowth by streams in primary subtropical forests." Herein, I correct information in Chou et al. and report additional observations that suggest the species is primarily a tree-canopy inhabitant.

The paratype IEBR L100 (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] Field Series 14140; collected by Darrin Lunde [AMNH] and D. Kizirian) was captured after it dropped from the tree canopy onto equipment in camp at 200 m elevation on a tributary of the Rao An, Huong Son Reserve, Ha Tinh Province, Vietnam (18°21'N, 105°13'E). An additional specimen (AMNH R147115) from the same locality, but excluded from the original description, was also captured after it dropped from the canopy onto David Grimaldi (AMNH). Despite exhaustive fieldwork by ca. 20 biologists within 1 km of the above locality over 32 days (19–22 April 1998, 4–22 May 1998, 16–24 April 1999), < 5 individuals of this species were observed, all of which dropped from the canopy and immediately ran up the trunks of large trees back into the canopy. All *Takydromus hani* were observed only in camp, which may reflect their preference for riparian forest or a sampling bias associated with the location of the campsite.

Specimens were collected with permission from the Vietnam National Centre for Natural Sciences and Technology, Hanoi and exported (Export Certificate No. 102-98) with permission from the Forest Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi, Vietnam and the CITES management authority of Vietnam.

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TEIUS OCULATUS (Green Lizard). **HATCHING AND CLUTCH SIZE.** The teiid *Teius oculatus* occurs in southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay (Cei 1993. Monogr. XIV. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino, 940 pp). The species is widespread in Rio Grande do Sul State in southern Brazil and is common in grassland habitats. Beyond limited information on a September–March seasonal activity, data on the ecology and natural history of this diurnal terrestrial lizard is scarce (Lema 1994. Com. Mus. Ci. PUCRS 7:41–150; Bujes and Krause 1999. Biociências 7:41–45). Notably, data are lacking on hatching size. Martori and Acosta (1990. Cuad. Herp. 5:15–18) classified individuals of this species that were 35.0–59.0 mm SVL as juveniles, but did not mention hatchlings. Hence, we provide preliminary information on hatchling and clutch size for *T. oculatus* from southeastern Brazil.

On 8 and 21 December 2002, during a study on the ecology of *T. oculatus* at Fazenda Chapada (30°25'23.5"S, 52°18'41.4"W), Serra do Sudeste, Rio Grande do Sul State, we collected two gravid females that were kept at ambient laboratory temperatures and provided *ad libitum* food. On 11 December 2002, the first female (103.3 mm SVL, 188.0 tail length [TL]) we collected deposited a clutch of 6 eggs (mean long axis length (LAL) = 16.9, 0.23 mm SD; mean mass = 0.8, 0.04 g SD). After 71 days, 3 hatchlings hatched from eggs (mean SVL = 39.4, 0.87 mm SD; mean mass = 1.4, 0.11 g SD). On 4 January 2003, the second female (105.1 mm SVL; 202.0 TL mm; 32.7 g) deposited five eggs (mean LAL = 16.9, 0.48 mm SD; mean mass = 0.93, 0.12 g SD); but these never developed. This female weighed 23.6 g after oviposition.

The hatchling sizes we found are similar to those for the smallest individual reported in the congeneric *T. teyou,* which was considered a neonate (Cruz et al. 1999. J. Herpetol. 33:420–429). The clutch sizes we found in *T. oculatus* (5 and 6 eggs) agree with Blanco and Acosta (1998. Bol. Soc. Biol. Concepción 69:33–38), who indicated a range of 2–8 eggs/clutch among *T. oculatus* from Cordoba Province, Argentina. These authors found that a larger proportion of gravid females in early December; in late December, only post-reproductive females were recorded. Our data suggest that the oviposition interval in *T. oculatus* from the Serra do Sudeste may be longer than that which Blanco and Acosta (1998,