FIG. 1. Adult male *Anolis sagrei* impaled on a Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) tree in remnant prairie habitat in eastern Texas, USA.

artificial substrates (Clark 2011. Son. Herpetol. 24:20–22). The Loggerhead Shrike preys on a variety of lizard species, including native Green Anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) (Clark 2011, *op. cit.*), but its range does not overlap with that of native *A. sagrei*.

On 18 January 2018 at approximately 1400 h, one of us (SES) observed an adult male *A. sagrei* that had been impaled on a Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) in a remnant Gulf Coast prairie at the Lawther-Deer Park Prairie Preserve, Texas (29.6696°N, 95.1063°W; WGS 84) by *L. ludovicianus* (Fig. 1; accessible at https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/9522909). Loggerhead Shrikes are the only species in the area known to impale prey items on vegetation for future consumption. Similarly, in 2011 one of us (STG) observed two independent instances of *A. sagrei* impaled on a small tree in North Miami, Florida (25.9055°N, 80.1368°W; WGS 84). The habitat was an open, park-like area with scattered trees and dense anole populations. A pair of *L. ludovicianus* frequented the area between 2009 and 2013, and although prey capture was not observed, predation by *L. ludovicianus* appears to be the most likely explanation for the impaled anoles.

Together, these observations show that *L. ludovicianus* likely consumes invasive *Anolis sagrei* across their shared range in the United States. Our observations correspond well with reports from Taiwan, where invasive *A. sagrei* are preyed on by the Brown Shrike (*L. cristatus*), a congener of the Loggerhead Shrike (Chiu et al. 2011. Herpetol. Notes 4:87–89). These data suggest that native avian predators may commonly predate invasive *A. sagrei*, a novel but potentially common and valuable food source.

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***ANOLIS STRATULUS* (Barred Anole). NOCTURNAL FORAGING ACTIVITY.** *Anolis stratulus* is a relatively small member of the trunk-crown ecomorph found on Puerto Rico, the British Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (Schwartz and Henderson 1991. Amphibians and Reptiles of the West Indies: Descriptions, Distributions, and Natural History. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xvi + 720 pp.). *Anolis stratulus* commonly occupies urban habitats where artificial light at night is present (Winchell et al. 2017. Ecol. Evol. 8:25–35).

Artificial light at night is a novel habitat disturbance common in cities and other human-occupied habitats. Some organisms, including many reptiles, have modified their activity periods to take advantage of the novel resources such lighting can provide, such as increased prey density, a phenomenon termed the "night light niche" (Perry et al. 2008. *In* Mitchell et al. [eds.], Urban Herpetology, pp. 239–256. SSAR, Salt Lake City, Utah).

On 14 April 2015 between 2100–2200 h, a single adult *A. stratulus* was observed at Tamarindo States Apartments, Culebra, Puerto Rico, USA (18.1846°N, 65.1858°W; WGS 84). The individual was in survey posture (Stamps 1977. Copeia 1977:756–758) on a vertical artificial substrate and positioned below an artificial light source at a height of 4 m on the wall of an outdoor terrace. The anole jumped on the ground to capture and consume a spider (Araneae) and several other unidentified arthropods that moved below the light. No other lizards were observed in the area at the same time. To our knowledge, this is the first documented case of *A. stratulus* taking advantage of a source of artificial light at night to capture prey. Video of the event is available at https://youtu.be/8lFYhqR3z3A.

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***ASPIDOSCELIS COSTATUS BARRANCARUM* (Barranca Whiptail). CLUTCH SIZE.** Our knowledge of the reproduction of *Aspidoscelis costatus barrancarum* is limited to two previous published accounts based on clutch sizes from very few individuals (Zweifel 1959. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 117:57–111; Walker et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:366). Here, we add to the number of observed clutch sizes for *A. c. barrancarum* with data from Chínipas, Chihuahua. We dissected several specimens of *A. c. barrancarum* (N = 25 total) from the vicinity of 27.39441°N, 108.53611°W (WGS 84; 469 m elev.; see Lemos-Espinal et al. 2004. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 39:164–168) in the University of Colorado Museum collection. Of these specimens, three females contained oviductal eggs (mean ± 1 SE: 94 ± 4 mm SVL; range: 90–102 mm). Mean (± SE) clutch size of *A. c. barrancarum* was 3.0 ± 1.52 eggs (range: 1–6; N = 3). This mean clutch size is at the lower end of the clutch sizes of other populations of *A. c. barrancarum* and *A. costata*. Previously reported clutch sizes of *A. c. barrancarum* from Guirocoba, Sonora, and Batópilas, Chihuahua ranged from 3 to 4 eggs (Zweifel 1959, *op. cit.*; Walker et al. 2003, *op. cit.*). Mean clutch sizes for other subspecies of *A. costatus* range from 2.6–7.7 eggs (*A. c. huico*: 4.4 [Walker 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:85–86]; *A. costatus*: 2.6 [Zaldívar-Rae et al. 2008. Southwest. Nat. 53:175–184], 6.3 [Lara-Resendiz et al. 2013. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 84:701–704]; *A. c. nigrigularis*: 4.4 [Walker 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39: 86–87]; *A. c. griseocephala*: 3.8 [Walker 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 4:351]; *A. c. costatus*: 7.7 [López-Moreno et al. 2016. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 87:1336–1341]).