and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 166 pp.). Here, we report on nocturnal activity of *A. equestris* in South Florida.

On 18 April 2013 between 2203–2215 h, a single adult *Anolis equestris* was observed at Fairchild Tropical Botanical Gardens, Miami, Florida, USA (25.677°N, 80.276°W, WGS84; <1 m elev.). This individual was observed consuming Lepidoptera attracted to an artificial light source positioned above a doorway. Nocturnal lizards (*Hemidactylus mabouia*) were also present around the light source and could represent another potential prey source for nocturnally foraging *A. equestris*. This is the first documentation of *A. equestris* using artificial light sources to allow for nocturnal activity.

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***ANOLIS EQUESTRIS* (Cuban Knight Anole) and *ANOLIS DISTICHUS* (Hispaniolian Bark Anole). EXOTIC INTRAGUILD PREDATION.** *Anolis equestris* is native to Cuba and *A. distichus* is native to Hispaniola; both have been introduced to Florida, USA (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, [Dordrecht, Netherlands], 563 pp.; Krysko et al. 2003. Florida Sci. 66:74–79). *Anolis equestris* consumes a wide variety of animals and plants including vertebrates, invertebrates and fruit (Camposano et. al. 2008. Iguana 15:212–219, Giery et. al. 2013. Functional Ecol. 2013:1–6). Documented activity times for populations in southern Florida indicate that *A. equestris* activity falls between midmorning and late afternoon, ceasing at sunset (Meshaka et. al. 2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 166 pp.). Here, we report on an intraguild predation event of *A. equestris* in South Florida (Miami) on an *A. distichus*.

On 28 August 2013 at 1504 h, a single adult female *Anolis equestris* was observed at Florida International University, Modesto A. Maidique Campus, Miami, Florida (25.757°N, 80.376°W, WGS84; ~2 m elev.). This individual was observed consuming a juvenile *A. distichus* on a tree at ~2 m height. Ingestion took <1 minute. Prior to the predation event, the *A. equestris* was a uniform dark brown base color, with faded yellow barring. Upon predation of the smaller anole, the *A. equestris* rapidly returned to a more typical pattern—green base color with a yellow bar above the shoulder of the forelimb. During the predation event an adult male *A. distichus* was observed performing dewlap extension displays at the *A. equestris* from a distance of ~55 cm. Following consumption, the *A. equestris* proceeded to try and catch an adult female *A. distichus* between 1507–1508 h but failed. This is the first recorded observation of *Anolis equestris* predating *Anolis distichus* in Florida.

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***ANOLIS SAGREI* (Brown Anole). SEXUAL CANNIBALISM.** Sexual cannibalism occurs when a reproductive adult kills and consumes a potential mate. This form of sexual conflict is common among invertebrates, especially arachnids (Birkhead et al. 1988. Behaviour 106:112–118; Dick 1995. J. Zool. 236:697–706; Kaston 1970. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 16:33–82; Polis 1980. Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 12:225–251), and typically involves the consumption of males by females. In contrast to its frequent occurrence among invertebrates, cannibalism of any form among adult vertebrates is typically reported only in isolated instances in captivity or under stressful conditions (Amstrup et al. 2006. Polar Biol. 29:997–1002; Gander 1934. Copeia 187; Martinez-Freiria et al. 2006. Herpetol. Bull. 96:26–28). Here, we describe four separate occurrences of sexual cannibalism involving the consumption of adult female *Anolis sagrei* by conspecific males, two of which occurred under natural conditions in a wild population.

Brown Anoles exhibit pronounced sexual size dimorphism. Males from our study populations on the islands of Eleuthera and Great Exuma in The Bahamas exceed females by 22–32% in mean adult snout–vent length (SVL) and 106–153% in mean adult body mass (Cox and Calsbeek 2010. Evolution 64:798–809). Both sexes typically consume a variety of small invertebrates, but only rarely consume vertebrate prey (Norval et al. 2007. Russ. J. Herpetol.17:131–138). Although males of *A. sagrei* and other *Anolis* species are known to cannibalize conspecific juveniles (Cochran 1989. Herpetol. Rev. 20:70; Gerber 1999. Anolis Newsl. V:28–39; Gerber and Echternacht 2000. Oecologia 124:599–607; Nicholson et al. 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:173), we report cannibalism among adult *Anolis* lizards in the wild.

During a mark-recapture study in September 2007 on Eleuthera, The Bahamas (24.83°N, 76.32°W), we captured and temporarily confined ca. 20 *A. sagrei* adults of both sexes together in a 6-gal plastic bucket (containing a large pile of sea grape leaves, *Coccoloba uvifera*, to provide individuals with shelter and spatial structure) for transport to a nearby field station. Upon removal of the animals for measurement ca. 2–4 h after capture, two individual adult males were found with the hind limbs and tails of females protruding from their mouths. Both females had lacerations and bite marks on their heads and necks and were dead or nearly dead when removed from the males. We did not document the sizes of the individual males and females in this incident, which we interpreted as an unfortunate and unnatural response to high density and stressful conditions.

We later observed two separate instances of sexual cannibalism under natural conditions during mark-recapture studies of a second population on Regatta Point, near Georgetown, Great Exuma, The Bahamas (23.5°N, 75.75°W). On 7 September 2010, we captured an adult male that was lethargic and visibly

FIG. 1. Conspecific female removed from the mouth of male *Anolis sagrei*.