of nest predation described by Torralvo et al. (2017. PLoS ONE 12:e0183476), one by Panthera onca (jaguar) and the other by Tupinambis teguixin (Black-and-white Tegu). We found no evidence of predation on the five C. crocodilus nests, and four of them were attended by an adult.

One of the most frequent causes of caiman egg mortality during incubation is predation (Torralvo et al., op. cit.). The occurrence of predator species, such as capuchin monkeys and jaguars, may be lower on islands than on the mainland (Rabelo et al. 2017. J. Biogeog. 44:1802–1812), so these river islands are potentially successful nesting sites for caiman species. Our findings provide new evidence for the use of river islands as reproductive sites for caiman species in the Amazon, highlighting the importance of these islands for the conservation of these species.

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ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). INTERSPECIFIC MATING. Anolis carolinensis is the only anole native to the United States, and occurs throughout the southeast portion of the country (Powell et al. 2016. Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America, 4th ed. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, New York, New York. 512 pp.). However, several Anolis spp. have been introduced to the United States, with the Brown Anole (Anolis sagrei) being the most widespread (Powell et al., op. cit.).

At 1136 h on 12 June 2017, a male A. carolinensis was observed mating with a female A. sagrei at the Archie Carr Sea Turtle House in Brevard County, Florida (Fig. 1; 28.0131°N, 80.5326°W; WGS