**GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS** (Gopher Tortoise). **BURROW ASSOCIATE.** *Gopherus polyphemus* excavate and inhabit burrows in xeric, sandy habitats of the southeastern United States (Aufenberg and Franz 1982. *In Bury* [ed.], North American Tortoises: Ecology and Conservation, pp. 95–126. USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildl. Res. Rep. 12). Because of the cool, moist microenvironment provided by tortoise burrows, a number of animals use them as refugia with 60 vertebrate and 302 invertebrate species documented utilizing burrows (Jackson and Milstrey. 1989. *In et al.* [eds.], Proceedings: Gopher Tortoise Relocation Symposium, pp. 86–98. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida). Although the Six-lined Racerunner (*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*) has been observed using tortoise burrows for refuge, it has never been reported to nest in tortoise burrows or the burrow aprons, the mound of excavated sand deposited outside the burrow entrance. Here we present six instances of *A. sexlineata* nesting in the aprons of burrows of *G. polyphemus* at the Aiken Gopher Tortoise Heritage Preserve, Aiken Co., South Carolina, USA.

In the course of searching for and excavating *G. polyphemus* nests on 25 August and 1 September 2010, we unearthed six *A. sexlineata* nests at six separate burrows. All nests were buried shallowly on burrow aprons. Four of the nests consisted of neonates emerging from or recently emerged from eggs, while two nests contained clutches of two and three eggs each. We brought the clutch of two eggs to the laboratory where it subsequently hatched on 3 September (eight days later). Tortoise burrows have long been acknowledged as important microhabitats within open-canopied, sandy habitats for species seeking thermal refugia, moist hides, or foraging areas (Milstrey 1986. *In Jackson and Bryant* [eds.], The Gopher Tortoise and its Community, pp. 4–25. Proceedings 5th Annual Meeting Gopher Tortoise Council, Florida State Museum). Female Gopher Tortoises are also known to nest in the aprons of their burrows; however, these observations of *A. sexlineatus* highlight the potential for the aprons of Gopher Tortoise burrows to serve as important oviposition sites for other herpetofaunal species.

**BRETT A. DEGREGORIO, KURT A. BUHLMANN, ANDREW M. GROSSE, BESS B. HARRIS, ROBERT V. HORAN III, AND TRACEY D. TUBERVILLE, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, University of Georgia, Aiken, South Carolina 29802, USA (e-mail: Degregorio@srel.edu); BRETT M. MOULE, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, USA.**