

TABLE 1. Diet of 27 *Mabuya bistrriata* from Silvânia, Brazil: (f) represents absolute frequency of each prey taxon in the sample; (f%) is relative frequency of each prey taxon; (C) is constancy or total number of stomachs in which each prey taxon was found; and (C%) is percentage of the total number of stomachs in which each prey taxon was found.

Categories	f	f%	C	C%
Unidentified Arthropoda	1	0.7	1	3.7
Unidentified Arachnida	7	5.0	6	22.2
Araneida	7	5.0	6	22.2
Scorpionida	4	2.9	2	7.4
Blattoidea	1	0.7	1	3.7
Coleoptera	16	11.5	9	33.3
Diptera	1	0.7	1	3.7
Hymenoptera (Formicidae)	28	20.1	2	7.4
Hymenoptera (excluding Formicidae)	3	2.2	1	3.7
Isoptera	20	14.4	6	22.2
Orthoptera	46	33.1	21	81.5
Insect eggs	4	2.9	1	3.7
Gastropoda	1	0.7	1	3.7
Total	139	100	58	218.5

logical data on the scincid genus *Mabuya* in the cerrado are scarce, other than a few data for *M. frenata* (Vitt 1991. J. Herpetol. 25:79–90); Vreibradic and Rocha 1998. J. Herpetol. 32:229–237). We examined the stomach contents of 27 *M. bistrriata* collected September 1997 to August of 1998, from the cerrado at Estação Florestal de Experimentação do IBAMA, Silvânia municipality, State of Goiás, Brazil (16°39'26"S, 48°16'16"W). Table 1 summarizes the data. We found some plant material in the stomachs of 5 lizards (18.5%), but we considered it to be of incidental ingestion. We also found nematodes infecting 7 (25%) of the lizards. Orthopterans, ants, termites and beetles dominated the diet numerically, with orthopterans being the most numerous taxon in the diet of *M. bistrriata*.

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MICROLOPHUS ALBEMARLENSIS (Galapagos Lava Lizard). **CANNIBALISM.** Hamilton's Rule (Hamilton 1972. Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 3:193–232) predicts that cannibalism should occur when the individuals involved are not likely to be closely related. On small islands, cannibalism may be selected against due to increased relatedness of individuals. Islote Punta Bowditch Norte is a small islet (2.9 ha, 0°31'57.7"S, 90°31'1.7"W) near the center of the

Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador. On 4 February 1994, while conducting a census of lizards, we observed a female lava lizard, *Microlophus albemarlensis*, eating a juvenile. The female was eating the juvenile head-first, with the back legs and tail of the juvenile protruding from the female's mouth. Our presence did not interrupt the interaction and neither lizard was captured or collected. The female moved away and out of sight within two minutes, before completing ingestion of the juvenile. The female appeared to be normal size for this island (ca. 73 mm SVL) and the juvenile appeared to be a young of the year (ca. 40 mm SVL). The only other lizards on this island are the marine iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) and the gecko (*Phyllodactylus galapagoensis*), neither of which are in the size range of the juvenile. Thus, the identification of the juvenile is certain. Stebbins et al. (1967. Ecology 48:839–851) collected the tail of a juvenile *M. albemarlensis* from the stomach of a male *M. albemarlensis* on the large island of Santa Cruz, but because of tail autonomy it is not clear if this was cannibalism or scavenging. Werner (1978. Z. Tierpsych. 47:337–395) reported cannibalism in *M. delanonis* on the large island Española, and Carpenter (1970. Herpetologica 26:377–386) reported cannibalism in *M. habelii* on the large island of Marchena. Our observation is noteworthy because it is the first record of cannibalism in *M. albemarlensis*, and because the cannibalism occurred on such a small island.

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PHELSUMA MADAGASCARIENSIS KOCHI (Madagascar Day Gecko). **DIET.** *Phelsuma* are conspicuous diurnal gekkonids which

comprise more than 20 species living on Madagascar. During a long-term fieldwork project in the Ankarafantsika Reserve, western Madagascar (Ampijoroa Forest Station, 16°20'S, 46°47'E, altitude ca. 70 m above sea level) one of us (GG) had the opportunity to observe the behavior of the large species

P. madagascariensis kochi (up to 305 mm total length; Glaw and Vences 1994. Fieldguide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Madagascar, second edition. Serpents T, Köln. 480 pp.). Although mostly diurnal,



FIG. 1. *Phelsuma madagascariensis kochi* capturing a *Hemidactylus* specimen (probably *H. frenatus*) at Ampijoroa forestry station.

these geckos showed regular nocturnal activity, especially when living in or close to human settlements with artificial light at night. On a white wall, specimens were observed regularly at night hunting other geckos (*Hemidactylus* sp.). Under a roof constructed by leaves of Baobab (*Raphia farinifera*) and Satrana (*Hyphaena shatan*) palms at Ampijoroa forestry station, the otherwise nocturnal *Hemidactylus* were sometimes seen during the day, and then were also actively hunted by *Phelsuma*. One such act of predation was photographed (Fig. 1). *Phelsuma* may be one of the most important predators of *Hemidactylus* under such conditions at Ampijoroa.

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TROPIDURUS NANUZAE (NCN). **DEATH FEIGNING.** The saxicolous lizard *Tropidurus nanuzae* is a small tropidurid restricted to parts of the Espinhaço Mountain Range, Brazil, at altitudes above 1200 m (Rodrigues 1988. In Heyer and Vanzolini [eds.], Proceedings of a Workshop on Neotropical Distribution Patterns, pp. 305–315. Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rio de Janeiro). Present knowledge of the natural history of this species is scarce. Here we describe a new antipredator behavior for this species.

From 9 to 12 July 2001, during field work at the Serra do Cipó (19°0'S, 43°40'W), Minas Gerais, Brazil, we observed that, during manipulation, five young and one adult *T. nanuzae* extended their limbs upward and closed their eyelids, remaining motionless for

several seconds while laying belly-up (for one individual, we registered a duration of 50 sec for such behavior). Some young also feigned death when placed inside plastic bags to be weighed.

Death feigning or thanatosis is a relatively widespread defensive tactic among lizards, being observed in species of different families (Greene 1988. In Gans and Huey [eds.], Biology of the Reptilia, vol. 16. Allan R. Liss, Inc., New York. 672 pp.). Death feigning has been previously observed in another tropidurid, *Liolaemus lutzae* (Rocha 1993. Ciência e Cultura 45:116–122), and is here reported for a second species of this family.

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TROPIDURUS TORQUATUS (Calango). **DIET.** *Tropidurus torquatus* is a terrestrial, heliophilous lizard (Giaretta 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27:80–81) that feeds mostly on mobile prey (Bergallo and Rocha 1994. Aust. J. Ecol. 19:72–75). Studies of its food habits in the cerrado (neotropical savanna) are scarce. We

TABLE 1. Diet of *Tropidurus torquatus* in Silvânia, Brazil: (f) represents absolute frequency of each prey taxon in the sample, (f%) is relative frequency of each prey taxon, (C) is constancy or total number of stomachs in which each prey taxon was found, and (C%) is percentage of the total number of stomachs in which each prey taxon was found.

Categories	Gallery Forest (N = 10 lizards)				Cerrado <i>sensu stricto</i> (N = 22 lizards)			
	f	f%	C	C%	f	f%	C	C%
Unidentified Arthropoda	3	3.5	3	30	11	2.3	7	31.8
Unidentified Arachnida	0	0	0	0	3	0.6	2	9.1
Araneida	4	4.7	2	20	9	1.9	8	36.4
Scorpionida	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	2	9.1
Blattoidea	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	2	9.1
Coleoptera	39	45.3	9	90	69	14.5	19	86.4
Diplopoda	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	1	4.5
Diptera	1	1.2	1	10	10	2.1	5	22.7
Hemiptera	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	1	4.5
Homoptera	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	2	9.1
Hymenoptera (Formicidae)	27	31.4	8	80	259	54.3	19	86.4
Hymenoptera (excluding Formicidae)	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	1	4.5
Isoptera	5	5.8	3	30	74	15.5	8	36.4
Larvae	1	1.2	1	10	3	0.6	3	13.6
Lepidoptera	1	1.2	1	10	0	0	0	0
Orthoptera	3	3.5	2	20	12	2.5	8	36.4
Insect eggs	2	2.3	1	10	15	3.1	2	9.1
Insect Pupae	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	1	4.5
Total	86	100	31	310	477	100	91	413.6