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carapace height 18.25 (± 1.20, 16.91–20.71), plastron length 34.74 (± 2.29, 31.72–37.61), and plastron width 24.88 (± 1.23, 22.94–26.54). After measurement, the hatchlings were released at the marsh shore. This clutch size for *T. ornata* was similar to that reported for *T. venusta* (N = 12, 5–22 eggs); however, average hatchling carapace length was larger in *T. ornata* than reported for *T. venusta* (mean = 31.8, 25.0–37.8 mm) (Vogt 1990. *In* Gibbons, *op. cit.*, pp. 162–168).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***AMEIVA AMEIVA* (Giant Ameiva). BIFURCATION.** *Ameiva ameiva* is one of the most widely distributed Neotropical lizards, occurring from the Caribbean Islands and Costa Rica to southern Brazil, northern Argentina and the eastern Andes in South America (Vitt and Colli 1994. Can. J. Zool. 72:1986–2008). All teiid lizards are capable of caudal autotomy as a means of predation evasion. Occasionally an additional lateral tail can be produced if the original is broken, but not entirely lost.

On 26 March 2009 during the rescue activities of wildlife from the Project of Integration of São Francisco River (PISF) within the basins of Northeastern Setentrional, we collected an adult *A. ameiva* in the municipality of Sertânia, state of Pernambuco, Brazil (8.086°S, 37.384°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 558 m). The tail of the lizard was bifurcated in the medial region (ca. 35 mm posterior from the cloaca), and one of the regenerated tails was much shorter than the other (Fig. 1). Records of bifurcated tail regeneration have been published for many lizard species (see Kumbar and Ghadage 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:94; Mata-Silva 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:352–353, and citations therein), and some of these cases show that the bifid or multiple regeneration of tails involve damage to a vertebra. This is presumably what the *A. ameiva* incurred in this report.

The *A. ameiva* (LC 0969) was deposited in the scientific collection of the Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga (CEMAFAUNA-Caatinga/UNIVASF), Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil. We thank the Ministério da Integração Nacional for financial support, and the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (Capes) for the research scholarship granted to ML; IBAMA provided the collecting permits (# 042/2007 and 125.r/2010 Process n° 02001.003112/2007-12).

Fig 1. *Ameiva ameiva* (135 mm SVL) with bifurcated tail in the medial region (inset); length of broken tail: 35 mm; length of regenerated tails: 120 mm and 15 mm.

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***ANOLIS CAPITO* (Pug-nosed Anole). DIET.** Although some lizards are dietary specialists, most species consume a wide variety of arthropods (Magnusson and Da Silva 1996. J. Herpetol. 27:380–385). Some detailed dietary studies on small lizards in neotropical areas showed relatively few vertebrate prey (e.g., Garnier et al. 1994. J. Herpetol. 28:187–192; Vitt 1991. Can. J. Zool. 69:504–511; Vitt and de Carvalho 1992. Can. J. Zool. 70:1995–2006; Vitt et al. 1993. Can. J. Zool. 71:2391–2400; Vitt et al. 1998. Can. J. Zool. 76:1681–1688; Vitt et al. 1997. Can. J. Zool. 75:1876–1882; Vitt et al. 2001. Copeia 2001:401–412). However, *Neusticurus ecpleopus* (Gymnophthalmidae) includes frog larvae in its diet at an Amazon locality (Vitt et al. 1998. Can. J. Zool. 76:1671–1680) and *Kentropyx striatus* (Teiidae) has been found to have a high proportion of vertebrates, especially frogs, in its diet (Magnuson and Da Silva 1996, *op. cit.*; Vitt and de Carvalho 1992, *op. cit.*). Some other teiids such as *Tupinambis* also are known to consume frogs (Pianka and Vitt 2003. Lizards: Windows to the Evolution of Diversity. Univ. California Press, Los Angeles, California. 333 pp.), but these are large bodied animals. Frogs are consumed by *Anolis* lizards, especially relatively large-bodied species such as *Anolis punctatus* in Brazil (Vitt et al. 2003. J. Herpetol. 37:276–285). Here we provide the first report of frog predation by *Anolis capito*, a small species (SVL = 83–96 mm, females; 78–90 mm, males) (Savage 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1056 pp.).

In Costa Rica, *Anolis capito* is found along the Caribbean slope and in the southwestern lowlands, in deeply shaded forest interiors (Leenders 2001. A Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica. Zona Tropical, Miami, Florida. 305 pp.). It is most frequently observed on the ground or perched low on a trunk 0.25–2 m above the ground (Savage 2002, *op. cit.*). It feeds mainly on spiders, orthopterans, and caterpillars, and often also takes slugs (Savage 2002, *op. cit.*). It also takes small vertebrates such as other anoles (Leenders 2001, *op. cit.*). At 0950 h on 20 October 2001 in Golfito National Wildlife Refuge, Puntarenas Province, SW Costa Rica (8.638611°N, 83.167778°W), we found an adult male (85 mm SVL) *A. capito* eating a Pigmy Rain Frog (*Pristimantis ridens*) (18 mm long). Neither animal was collected. *Pristimantis ridens* is a very common nocturnal forager in low vegetation that often hides in the leaf litter during the day (Savage 2002, *op. cit.*). The two species have overlapping distributions along the Pacific and Atlantic slopes of Costa Rica. We do not know the frequency of predation or the importance of *P. ridens* in the diet of *A. capito*. This is one of relatively few observations of *Anolis* consuming a frog and is the first report of lizard predation on *Pristimantis ridens*.

Observations were made during a field trip of the "Reptiles" course of the School of Biology, University of Costa Rica (UCR).

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***BRACHYMELES BOULENGERI* (Philippine Slender Skink). DIET.** *Brachymeles boulengeri* is a pentadactyl, semi-fossorial lizard known from Luzon, Polillo, and Marinduque islands in the northern Philippines. Considered a model system for studying the evolution of limb reduction and loss in squamate reptiles, the genus *Brachymeles* possesses species with a full spectrum of body forms, including pentadactyl, non-pentadactyl, and limbless species (Siler and Brown 2011. Evolution doi:10.1111/j.1558-5646.2011.01315.x; Siler et al. 2011. Mol. Phylogen. Evol. 59:53–65). All species are known to burrow in loose soil and rotting logs, making it difficult to observe dietary preferences (Siler and Brown 2010. Herpetol. Monogr. 24:1–54). As a result of their secretive nature, no studies have reported on observed dietary preferences for any species within this unique genus, and it has long been presumed that the diet consists of small invertebrate species. This is the first record of saurophagy for the genus *Brachymeles*.

While conducting fieldwork in the Philippines, we observed a male *Brachymeles boulengeri* (total length = 178 mm; 17.9 g) consume an adult *B. bonitae* head-first. Adult specimens of both species were collected on 7 May 2011, and placed in the same specimen bag during the return trip to base camp Malaboo, Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, Barangay Bagong Silang, Municipality of Los Baños, Laguna Province, Luzon Island, Philippines (14.13356°N, 121.20447°E, datum: WGS84; elev. 665 m). Between the time of collection and arrival in camp, the individual of *B. boulengeri* consumed the individual of *B. bonitae*. An autotomized tail fragment of the *B. bonitae* specimen was not consumed, and was preserved in 95% EtOH as a tissue voucher. Examination of the stomach contents of the *B. boulengeri* specimen confirmed the ingestion of the smaller species *B. bonitae* (Fig. 1). The *B. boulengeri* specimen, with intact stomach content, and the tail sample of the consumed individual of *B. bonitae*, were preserved and deposited at the Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (CDS 5626: *Brachymeles boulengeri*; CDS 5612 [Genetic Sample]: *Brachymeles bonitae*).

Fig. 1. An adult *Brachymeles boulengeri* (above) with dissected stomach contents showing an ingested adult *Brachymeles bonitae* (below) on Mt. Makiling, Luzon Island, Philippines.

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***CERCOSAURA SCHREIBERSII*. DIET**. *Cercosaura schreibersii* is a gymnophthalmid lizard with wide geographical distribution in South America that occurs in southeastern Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil (Lema 1994. Comun. Mus. Ciênc. PUCRS, Sér. Zool. 7:41–150). Information concerning the biology of the species is scarce and here we present basic information on diet of this lizard. Data were obtained from analysis of 28 adult individuals of *C. schreibersii* (10 males and 18 females; mean SVL 358 mm ± 32 mm) collected in coastal sand dune environments in Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul (32.1654°S, 52.1523°W, sea level), southern Brazil. The contents from stomachs and intestines were analyzed and each prey item was identified to order under a stereomicroscope. The results are presented in Table 1. Aranae were a predominant item in the diet, present in 67.9% of lizard contents and representing 46.3% of total items consumed. The second most important prey were Isopoda, present in 17.9% of lizards and representing 12.2% of the items consumed. Only 10.7% of lizards had no contents in the digestive tract. Our data support preliminary assessments concerning dietary specialization in *C. schreibersii* (Achaval 1984. Bol. Soc. Zool. Uruguay Seg. Epoc. 2:59–62). The consumption of spiders is known for some species of lizards but not as a predominant dietary item (e.g., *Anolis*, *Tropidurus*, and *Ophiodes*; Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. Leiden. 1995:3–706; Vitt

Table 1. Prey items present in the digestive tracts of 28 adult individuals of *Cercosaura schreibersii* captured in sand dune habitats of southern Brazil.

Items	Frequency of occurrence (%)	% of total registered items
Arachnida		
Acari	3.6	2.4
Aranae	67.9	46.3
Scorpiones	3.6	2.4
Crustacea		
Isopoda	17.9	12.2
Unidentified	3.6	2.4
Insecta		
Coleoptera	10.7	7.3
Diptera	7.1	4.9
Hemiptera	3.6	2.4
Heteroptera	3.6	2.4
Hymenoptera	3.6	2.4
Homoptera	3.6	2.4
Larvae	7.1	4.9
Orthoptera	3.6	2.4
Trichoptera	3.6	2.4
Unidentified	3.6	2.4
Empty	10.7	—
Unidentified	14.3	—