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LIOLAEMUS CUYANUS. SAUROPHAGY. *Liolaemus cuyanus* is a diurnal, omnivorous, and psammophilous lizard endemic to the Argentinian Monte phytogeographic province (CeI 1993. Reptiles del Noroeste, Nordeste y Este de la Argentina. Herpetofauna de Las Selvas Subtropicales, Puna y Pampas. Mus. Reg. Sc. Nat. Torino. Monografía XIV. 949 pp.). Prey categories that dominate its diet are Hymenoptera (Formicidae), Hemiptera, and Coleoptera, as well as seeds, fruits, and flowers (Moreno Azócar and Acosta 2011. J. Herpetol. 45:283–286). During a study of reproduction of this species, a whole individual of *Homonota underwoodi* (Phyllodactylidae; Fig. 1), was found in the stomach of an adult female (SVL = 66.2 mm; Herpetological collection Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina, FML30279), collected at 1700 h on 1 December 2010, in the Antinaco-Los Colorados Valley (28.8202°S, 67.3119°W, WGS 84; 1120 m elev.), La Rioja Province, Argentina. The prey item was an adult (SVL = 29.8 mm). This is the first record of saurophagy in *L. cuyanus*. As the predator is diurnal and the prey is crepuscular-nocturnal, the encounter might have occurred through use of the same refuge.



FIG. 1. Comparison of predator (*Liolaemus cuyanus*) and prey (*Homonota underwoodi*). Scale bar = 10 mm.

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NOTOMABUYA FRENATA. NEW FOOD ITEM. *Notomabuya frenata* is a viviparous skink widely distributed in open areas of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina (Hedges and Conn 2012. Zootaxa 3288:1–244). Females are larger than males, and its diet, obtained from a Cerrado population from Valinhos, São Paulo state, southeastern Brazil, was considered generalist and including a large proportion of termites (Vrcibradic and Rocha 1998. J. Herpetol. 32:229–237). Here we describe the diet of this species based on 21 individuals collected in four localities of southeastern Brazil and report a new food item for this lizard.

Between October 2008 and June 2009 we collected 21 individuals of *N. frenata* in pitfall traps with drift fences in four areas of the Brazilian Atlantic forest in the municipalities of Bauru (N = 1), Gália (N = 7), Garça (N = 4), and Lupércio (N = 9), state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Brassaloti 2010. Diversidade e estrutura de taxocenoses de anfíbios anuros em uma paisagem

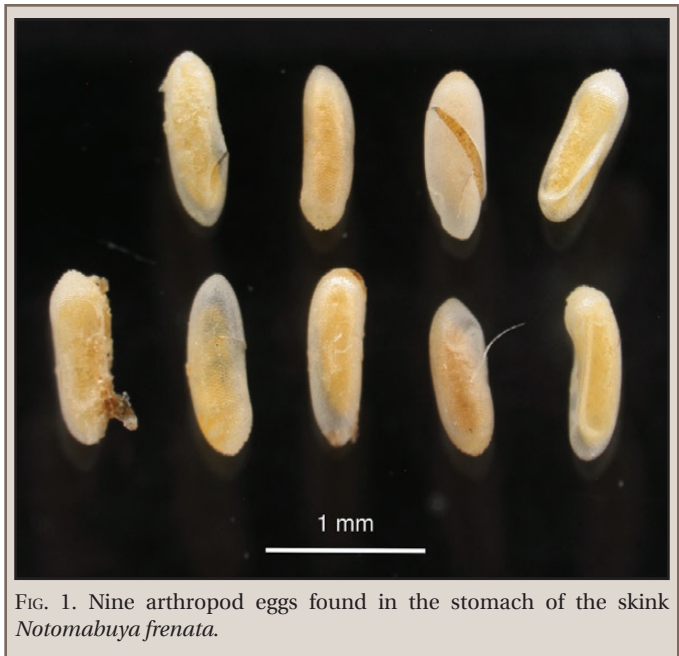


FIG. 1. Nine arthropod eggs found in the stomach of the skink *Notomabuya frenata*.

fragmentada no centro-oeste paulista. Unpublished MSC Dissertation. Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho, São José do Rio Preto, SP, Brazil). Lizards were euthanized in a CO₂ saturated atmosphere, fixed in 10% formaldehyde, and preserved in 70% ethanol. Voucher specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (VESALQ 1068–1085).

Lizards were dissected, and their gastrointestinal contents were analyzed under a stereomicroscope. Food items were determined to the lowest possible taxonomic level with the aid of dichotomous keys (spiders: Kaston et al. 1978. How to Know the Spiders. McGraw-Hill Science, Boston, Massachusetts. 288 pp.; insects: Rafael et al. 2008. Insetos do Brasil: Diversidade e Taxonomia. Holos Editora, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil. 810 pp.).

Twenty-seven food items belonging to eight prey categories were found in the stomachs (Table 1). The numerically most important item was insect eggs (present in only one stomach)

TABLE 1. Food items identified in the diet of the lizard *Notomabuya frenata* from southeastern Brazil.

Food items	Abundance of item (%)	Frequency of stomachs with item (%)
Arachnida		
Araneae	4 (14.8)	4 (33)
Pseudoscorpiones	1 (3.7)	1 (8)
Hexapoda		
Blattaria	2 (7.4)	2 (17)
Hymenoptera (non-ant)	4 (14.8)	2 (17)
Isoptera	5 (18.5)	1 (8)
Orthoptera	1 (3.7)	1 (8)
Insect larva	1 (3.7)	1 (8)
Arthropod eggs	9 (34.6)	1 (8)
Total	27 (100)	12 (100)