ingestion of a lizard previously unrecorded as prey for *T. hispianus* in the Forest Fragment of the University of Amapá, in the municipality of Macapá, Brazil. During an ecological study of a community of lizards in the Forest Fragment (0.006283’S; 51.08265’W; datum WGS84), a total of 25 stomachs were analyzed. A dactyloid lizard, *Norops auratus* (SVL = 46.0 mm; total length = 63.0 mm; volume = 18.5 mm³) was found in the stomach contents of an adult female *T. hispianus* (SVL = 81.3 mm) captured on 26 September 2011. In addition to Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, and plant matter (fruits and leaves). The voucher specimen of *T. hispianus* was deposited in the Collection of Laboratory of Zoology of the Universidade Federal do Amapá, Brazil (CDLABZOO 111). We thank the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) for financial support (Process 126528/2011-0). ICMBio provided a permit (Proc. Number 31814-2).

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**TROPIDURIDUS HYGOML PREDATION.** *Tropidurus hygoml* is one of the few species of reptiles endemic to restinga habitat of coastal Brazil, occurring in discontinuous populations along the coast of Salvador, Bahia state, to Santo Amaro dos Brotas, Sergipe (Vanzolini and Gomes 1979. Pap. Avul. Zool. 32:243–259). Data regarding the autecology of this species are lacking (Martins et al. 2010. Biotemas 23:71–75), and interspecific relationships with other species are not well understood, with the exception of a report on juvenile predation by *Anatandra abuctens* (Dias and Rocha 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:386–399). The present note reports a predation event on an individual *T. hygomi* (SVL = 71.49 mm) by a juvenile *Boa constrictor* (total length = 49.00 cm; head length = 30.49 mm; head height = 9.75 mm; head width = 14.09 mm) during a field survey at 11:40 h on 12 March 2012 at Costa Azul, Jandaira municipality, Bahia, Brazil (11.6611’S; 47.4816’W; datum WGS84). The predatory behavior occurred under a shrub (*Byronsonima sp.; height = 320 cm*). The specimens were captured by hand, euthanized, and deposited in the collection of the Laboratório de Biologia e Ecologia de Vertebrados, at Universidade Federal de Sergipe (collection permission: 31047-1-IBAMA/RN).

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**UROSTROPHUS VAUTIERI** (Brazilian Steppe Iguana). DIET: *Urostrophus vautiler* is native to Brazil, occurring in all states of the south and southeast regions (Conde et al. 2009. Biot. Neotrop. 9:157–185; Levadeira-Gonzales et al. 2007. In C. C. de Faria and E. B. V. de Castro [eds.], Ciência e Conservação na Serra dos Órgãos, pp. 137–153. Brasília, Brazil; Souza-Filho 2011. Check List 7:676–677). There are few records of prey items for this species. Prior to this report, arthropods of the orders Orthoptera and Coleoptera have been reported as food items of *U. vautiler* by Szirmai and Haddad [1992. In L. P. C. Morelato [ed.], História Natural da Serra do Japi: Ecololgia e Preservação de uma Área Florestal no Sudeste do Brasil, pp. 212–235. UNICAMP, Campinas], and by Conde et al. (2009, op. cit.). In the current study we analyzed the stomach contents of five specimens of *U. vautiler* (two females: CRILZ 000065, 000256, and three males: CRILZ 000077, 000126, 000152) deposited in the Coleção de Répteis do do Laboratório de Zoologia, Centro Universitário de Lavras (CRILZ) - UNILAVRAS. All specimens are from the Reserva Biológica Unilavras Boqueirão (RBUB) (21.340’S, 44.990’W, datum WGS84; 1250 m elev.) in riparian forest associated with phytophysognomies of Cerrado, in the municipality of Ingaí, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. We recorded body parts of specimens of arthropods of the orders Orthoptera (thorax, elytra, and abdomen), Hymenoptera (heads of wasps and ants, and wings), Blattodea (legs and abdomen), and Diptera (heads); and remains of shed skin of these specimens of *U. vautiler*. Hymenoptera, Blattodea and Diptera are novel arthropod taxa reported in the diet of this lizard. Ingestion of shed skin by *U. vautiler* has been previously observed by Ribeiro and Sousa (2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:349–348).

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**VARANUS PANOPTES** (Yellow-spotted Monitor). CANNIBALISM. Intraspecific predation, or cannibalism, is common and widespread in animals, and is important in the ecology and evolution of many species (Polis 1981. Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 12:225–251). However, there is limited understanding of the implications of cannibalism for the behavior, ecology, and population dynamics of many species (Hämäläinen 2012. Amer. J. Primatol. 74:783–787).


On 6 May 2012 at approximately 16:00 h, a medium-sized male *V. panoptes* (SVL = 46.8 cm; TL = 101.4 cm) was radio-tracked to an