ingestion of a lizard previously unrecorded as prey for *T. hispidus* 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 mm^3) was found in the stomach contents of an adult female *T. hispidus* (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. hispidus* 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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TROPIDURUS HYGOMI. PREDATION. *Tropidurus hygomi* 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 das 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 *Ameivula abaetensis* (Dias and Rocha 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:398–399). 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 1140 h on 12 March 2012 at Costa Azul, Jandaira municipality, Bahia, Brazil (11.6621°S, 37.4818°W; datum WGS84). The predatory behavior occurred under a shrub (*Byrsonima* 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/RAN).

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UROSTROPHUS VAUTIERI (Brazilian Steppe Iguana). DIET. *Urostrophus vautieri* is native to Brazil, occurring in all states of the south and southeast regions (Condez et al. 2009. Biot. Neotrop. 9:157–185; Levandeira-Gonçalves 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, Brasil; Souza-Filho 2011. Check List 7:876–877). 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. vautieri* by Sazima and Haddad (1992. *In* L. P. C. Morellato [ed.], História Natural da Serra do Japi: Ecologia e Preservação de uma Área Florestal no Sudeste do Brasil, pp. 212–235. UNICAMP, Campinas), and by Condez et al. (2009, *op. cit.*).

In the current study we analyzed the stomach contents of five specimens of *U. vautieri* (two females: CRLZ 000065, 000256, and three males: CRLZ 000077, 000126, 000152) deposited in the Coleção de Répteis do do Laboratório de Zoologia, Centro Universitário de Lavras (CRLZ) - UNILAVRAS. All specimens are from the Reserva Biológica Unilavras Boqueirão (RBUB) (21.346°S, 44.990°W, datum WGS84; 1250 m elev.) in riparian forest associated with phytophysiognomies of Cerrado, in the municipality of Ingaí, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. We recorded body parts of specimens of arthropods of the orders Coleoptera (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. vautieri*. Hymenoptera, Blattodea and Diptera are novel arthropod taxa reported in the diet of this lizard. Ingestion of shed skin by *U. vautieri* has been previously observed by Ribeiro and Sousa (2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:348–348).

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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).

In reptiles, cannibalism is known from at least 191 species (Mitchell 1986. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 15; Polis and Myers 1985. J. Herpetol. 19:99–107, and other report since). For the carnivorous monitor lizards, field observations of cannibalism exist for eight of the 53 species (*Varanus bengalensis, V. giganteus, V. gouldii, V. griseus, V. komodoensis, V. rosenbergi, V. salvator,* and *V. storri*), with a further three species engaging in cannibalism in captivity (*V. exanthematicus, V. glebopalma, V. timorensis*) (Auffenberg 1994. The Bengal Monitor, Univ. Press Florida; Bennett 2000. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 35:177–180; GéCzy 2009. Biawak 2:61–63; Horn and Schurer, 1978. Salamandra 14: 105–116; King and Green 1979. Copeia 1979: 64–70; reviewed in Mitchell 1986, *op. cit.*; King et al. 1989. Austral. Wildl. Res. 16:41–47; Shine et al. 1996. Biol. Conserv. 77:125–134). The generalized diet of many monitor lizards combined with the ability to swallow large prey items suggests that cannibalism may be more widespread than currently appreciated. Here we present two observations of cannibalism in *Varanus panoptes*, a species in which cannibalism has not been previously recorded.

On 6 May 2012 at approximately 1600 h, a medium-sized male *V. panoptes* (SVL = 40.6 cm; TL = 101.4 cm) was radio-tracked to an