

MABUYA GUAPORICOLA (Calango-Liso). **NATURAL HISTORY.** *Mabuya guaporicola* occurs in the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes and is known from very few specimens from Rio Guaporé, Mato Grosso state, Brazil (Dunn 1936. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 87:533–557), Barra do Bugres, Mato Grosso state, Brazil (Nascimento et al. 1988. Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi, nova sér., Zool., Belém 4:21–66), Cachimbo, Pará state, Brazil (Ávila-Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia. Zool. Verh. Leiden. 706 pp.), and Departamento Santa Cruz and Departamento Beni, Bolivia (Fugler 1989. Ecología en Bolivia 13:57–75). Virtually nothing is known of the ecology of this species. Herein we provide new locality records and new data on habitat, time of activity, body and environmental temperatures, behavior, reproduction, and diet, and also a description of the color in life of *M. guaporicola* from the Brazilian Cerrado.

Lizards were collected at Ilha do Bananal, Santa Terezinha, Mato Grosso state, (10°26'S, 50°35'W) (7 individuals, April 1999), Cachimbo, Pará state (3 individuals, March 1995), and Brasília, Distrito Federal (15°47'S, 47°55'W) (1 individual, September

TABLE 1. Diet of *Mabuya guaporicola* (N = 10; f = number of stomachs, n = number of items).

| Prey Item | f | f% | n | n% |
|----------------------|---|----|---|----|
| Araneae | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Coleoptera | 5 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Diptera | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Formicidae | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Grillidae | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Hemiptera | 3 | 30 | 3 | 30 |
| Unidentified insects | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Orthoptera | 5 | 50 | 5 | 50 |
| Termitidae | 2 | 20 | 4 | 40 |

1991). At Ilha do Bananal specimens were collected in "campo de murunduns," a seasonally flooded grassland with sparse mounds covered with small trees, and in "campo sujo," a grassland with very sparse shrubs. At Cachimbo, lizards were collected in "campo sujo" over sandy soils. No habitat data are available for the Brasília specimen. Overall, it seems that *M. guaporicola* prefers more open physiognomies of Cerrado.

Lizards at Ilha do Bananal (4) and Cachimbo (3) were collected (1100 to 1200 h) while basking. Three individuals at Ilha do Bananal were collected in pitfall traps; all the others were collected by hand. Cloacal temperatures (N = 4) averaged $35.05^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.85$. Mean environmental temperatures were as follows: substrate $32.25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.85$, air at 5 cm above the substrate $30.75^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1.14$, and air at chest height $29.80^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.98$. Therefore, *M. guaporicola* is apparently a heliophilic species. After being approached, lizards moved quickly amidst grasses by rapid lateral undulation of the body and tail, seeking refuge in the leaf litter beneath shrubs. Limbs are apparently adpressed against the body during rapid locomotion.

With the exception of a male from Cachimbo (SVL = 37 mm), all individuals were reproductive. Clutch size (N = 4) averaged 4.25 ± 0.50 , range 4 to 5. The smallest reproductive male measured 63 mm SVL, whereas the smallest reproductive female measured 43 mm SVL. The largest male measured 70 mm SVL and the largest female measured 82 mm SVL. Hence, *M. guaporicola* is apparently sexually dimorphic, with females attaining a larger body size than males, and females apparently attain sexual maturity at an early age, as seems to characterize several neotropical congeneric species (Vrcibradic and Rocha 1998. *Copeia* 1998:612–619; Vitt and Blackburn 1991. *Copeia* 1991:916–927).

Mabuya guaporicola has a relatively diverse diet, the most important prey items being coleopterans, orthopterans, hemipterans, and termites (Table 1). Color in fixative was described by Ávila-Pires (*op. cit.*). In life, the dorsum is light brown with three narrow, dark brown longitudinal stripes (sometimes interrupted) from the nape to the tip of the tail. The flanks are marked with two longitudinal dark-brown stripes separated by a light stripe; upper one broader, from the snout to the tip of the tail; lower one from the commissure of the mouth to the tip of the tail. Limbs are light-brown from above, with irregular dark spots. Gular region, chest, belly, and ventral part of limbs are immaculate.

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