MICRABLEPHARUS ATTICOLUS (NCN). **NATURAL HISTORY.** *Micrablepharus atticolus* is an endemic of the Cerrado biome in South America and was named for observations suggesting an association with nests of leaf-cutter ants, genus *Atta*, in which the lizards seek refuge (Vitt 1991. J. Herpetol. 25:79–90; Rodrigues 1996. Herpetologica 52:535–541). These observations led Rodrigues (*op. cit.*) to hypothesize that the advanced eyelid condition in *M. atticolus* (complete suture between upper and lower eyelids, compared to presence of eyelid in *M. maximiliani*) could be related to the habit of burrowing in sand at the base of ant nests. Natural history data on the species, based on few specimens from Alto Araguaia, Mato Grosso, were provided by Vitt (*op. cit.*). Herein we present data on microhabitat, body and environmental temperatures, reproduction, and diet of *M. atticolus* from two Cerrado localities. We collected 16 individuals at Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso state, Brazil (15°26'S, 55°45'W), during September and October 1988. In April 1999 we further collected, by manual capture and using pitfall traps, 24 individuals of *M. atticolus* at Parque Nacional do Araguaia, Ilha do Bananal, Santa Terezinha, Tocantins state, Brazil (10°26'S, 50°35'W).

TABLE 1. Diet composition of 15 *Micrablepharus atticolus* (N = number of stomachs, n = number of prey, v = volume of prey in mm^3).

Prey Item	N	f%	n	n%	v	v%
Araneae	2	13.33	2	8	18.83	7.69
Insect larvae	1	6.67	1	4	69.33	28.32
Homoptera	5	33.33	5	20	64.14	26.20
Lepidoptera	1	6.67	1	4	27.82	11.36
Unidentified insects	5	33.33	9	36		
Orthoptera	5	33.33	7	28	64.72	26.43

At Chapada dos Guimarães lizards were collected in low cerrado over sandy soils. 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 sparse shrubs. None of the lizards were associated with nests of *Atta*, which were not common at the study sites. Hence, it seems that *M. atticolus* prefers open physiognomies of Cerrado and uses nests of *Atta* opportunistically. Temperature data of two individuals were as follows: cloacal temperatures = 35.0°C and 34.2°C; substrate = 34.0°C and 31.2°C; air at 5 cm above the substrate = 30.4°C and 30.8°C, and air at chest height = 29.6°C and 29.8°C, suggesting that *M. atticolus* is a heliophyllic species.

With the exception of one female and three males, all individuals were reproductive. Clutch size (N = 13), based on counts of vitellogenic follicles or oviductal eggs, averaged 1.9 ± 0.3 (range 1–2; one female presented a single vitellogenic follicle). Three females presented vitellogenic follicles and oviductal eggs, indicating multiple clutches during the reproductive season. The smallest reproductive male, based on the presence of enlarged testes and epididimydes, measured 34 mm SVL, whereas the smallest reproductive female measured 26 mm SVL. No difference was observed in mean SVL between the sexes (adult individuals only; males: 37.3 ± 1.9, N = 27; females: 38.8 ± 4.6, N = 13; $F = 2.07$, $p = 0.16$). The largest male measured 41 mm SVL and the largest female measured 43 mm SVL. Hence, there is no sexual dimorphism in SVL in *M. atticolus* and females seemingly attain sexual maturity at an early age.

Micrablepharus atticolus has a relatively diverse diet (Table 1). Most lizards ingested homopterans, orthopterans, and unidentified insects. Numerically, unidentified insects, orthopterans, and homopterans prevailed, while volumetrically, insect larvae, orthopterans, and homopterans were most important.

Submmited by **GUSTAVO H. C. VIEIRA**, Departamento de Biologia Celular, Universidade de 70910-900 Brasília-DF, Brazil

(e-mail: ghcv@unb.br), **DANIEL O. MESQUITA**, Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade de Brasília, 70910-900 Brasília-DF, Brazil (e-mail: danmesq@unb.br), **AYRTON K. PÉRES JR.**, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de Brasília, 70910-900 Brasília-DF, Brazil (e-mail: chemin@uol.com.br), **KINITI KITAYAMA**, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília-DF, Brazil (e-mail: kiniti@tba.com.br), and **GUARINO R. COLLI**, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília-DF, Brazil (e-mail: grcolli@unb.br).