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LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOL'RI (Northern Curlytailed Lizard). CANNIBALISM.

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LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI (Northern Curly-tailed Lizard). **CANNIBALISM.** Florida is one of two states in the United States with the most severe invasive species problems (U.S. Congress, 1993. Harmful Non-indigenous Species in the United States. Office of Technology Assessment, OTA-F-565, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.). *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri*, one of many species of introduced lizard in Florida, has been rapidly expanding its range (Smith et al., *in press*, International Biodeterioration and Biodegradation; Smith and Engeman 2003. Florida Park Service Technical Report, Hobe Sound, Florida). The few dietary studies on *L. carinatus* indicate that prey is almost entirely comprised of insects (Callahan 1982. Geographical and ecological distribution of the lizard *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* in South Florida. MA Thesis, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida.). Meshaka et al. (2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. 166 pp.) likewise reported 60 lizards collected from Palm Beach County consumed mostly beetles, roaches, and ants, with 11 other invertebrate taxa also represented. However, Callahan (*op. cit.*) observed Northern Curly-tailed Lizards capture two exotic *Anolis sagrei*, and Schoener et al. (2002. Ecol.

Monogr. 72:383–407) showed that experimental introductions of *L. carinatus* to small tropical islands had immediate major negative effects on *A. sagrei* population density. Here we add to range of observations of saurophagy in *L. c. armouri* with an observation of cannibalism from Florida, USA.

On 6 Feb 2004, a mostly sunny day (24–25°C air temperature), CLD observed a basking adult *L. c. armouri* with a smaller lizard in its mouth in the parking lot of Tequesta Shoppes (105-191 US Hwy 1) in Tequesta (25° 67.669'N, 080° 05.059'W [datum: WGS84]; elev. 5 m). Upon collection of the 93 mm SVL lizard, its prey (already dead when captured) was found to be another *L. c. armouri* 55 mm SVL. Despite the observations of predation on *A. sagrei*, this is the first evidence of cannibalism in *L. carinatus*, a phenomenon that could produce ontogenetic shifts in habitat use.

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