

Request Date: 15-NOV-2019

Printed Date: 15-NOV-2019

Expiration Date: 20-NOV-2019

ILL Number:



TGQ or OCLC #:



ILL Number: 9094881

TGQ or OCLC #: 200028962

Call Number:

ID: KKU

Format: Article Printed

ISBN/ISSN: 05539587

Ext. No:

Title: Bulletin of the Philadelphia Herpetological Society.

Article Title: Pisani: Notes on Ameiva exsul (Cope) from Culebra Island, Puerto Rico

Volume/Issue: 16 ?, ?, 16

Part Pub. Date: 1968

Pages: 476

Pub. Place: [Philadelphia, Pa.] : The Society

Borrower: KKU

Orbach
QL640.
P52
v.16
(1968)

Address: Interlibrary Loan - Univ. of Kansas
Rm 210 L Watson Library
1425 Jayhawk Blvd
Lawrence, KS
66045-7544

Email:

Patron Name:

Patron e-mail:

Service Level:

Service Type: Copy non returnable

Delivery Method: Odyssey, OCLC Article Exchange, UPS, Library rate

Max Cost: USD70

Request Notes: **SHARES/GWLA/fein #486029925 (maxCost: \$70) For Non-Commercial Use** FAX/ARIEL: EMAIL:Odyssey IP 129.237.25.149, illborr@ku.edu OCLC Req. Ex. Affiliations: GWLA, SHARES OCLC Req. Ex. Source: ILLiad

Payment Type: IFM

Need By: 15-DEC-2019

Verification Source: <TN:1901394><ODYSSEY:129.237.25.149/ KKU> OCLC

Copyright Info: US:US_CCL

Supplier Reference:



Supplier Reference: ILLNUM:200028962

Requester Symbol: OCLC:KKU

Local request number: ILLNUM:200028962

Owned By: UR1

Return To: ILL- Rivera Library
University of California
3401 Watkins Drive
Riverside, CA
92521-0409

NOTES ON AMEIVA EXSUL (COPE) FROM CULEBRA ISLAND, PUERTO RICO

George R. Pisani

While visiting Culebra Island during early April, 1969, I had the opportunity to collect 17 specimens (10 male; 7 female) of the lizard Ameiva exsul. The following data are from that collection, as related to data of other authors.

Descriptions

All specimens generally agree with descriptions of the species given by Schmidt (1928) and Heatwole and Torres (1967). Schmidt (1928) stated the number of femoral pores to average 15.5 on each side. My specimens averaged somewhat higher (16.7 right; 16.9 left). Ventral plates were arranged in ten longitudinal rows in all but one male, which had 11 rows. Body lengths of the specimens are summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Lengths of Ameiva exsul (Cope)

A. Males with intact tails (N=7).

	Snout-Vent (mm)	Tail (mm)	Tail length/ Total length
range	59-112	163-288	.685-.742
mean	82.1	208.7	.719

B. Females with intact tails (N=6)

	Snout-Vent(mm)	Tail(mm)	Tail length/ Total length
range	58-91	144-204	.680-.715
mean	75.0	172.2	.682

Food

Ameiva exsul has been reported to feed upon a wide variety of food items, ranging from seeds and mushrooms to a lizard tail (Wolcott, 1923; Schmidt, 1928; Grant, 1931; Heatwole and Torres, 1967). Of seventeen stomachs examined here, only one was empty (lizards were collected 9:30 AM to 12 noon local time, and injected with formalin immediately after). In one specimen, the stomach contents were totally unidentifiable, and in another, stomach and contents were destroyed during capture. A summary of all identifiable stomach contents examined from the remaining specimens is presented in table 2.

Table 2. Summary of stomach contents of Ameiva exsul.
(N=14)

<u>Item (to order)</u>	<u>Number of Stomachs Containing Item</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Identified Items</u>
Class Crustacea		
1. Oniscoida (sowbugs)	1	5.8%
Class Gasteropoda		
1. snails (Order unknown)	2	7.7%
Class Arachnida		
1. Araneida (spiders)	2	3.8%
Class Insecta		
1. Isoptera (termites)	1	1.9%
2. Dermaptera (earwigs)	3	5.8%
3. Orthoptera (Gryllidae- crickets)	10	35.0%
4. Coleoptera (beetles)		
larvae	1	1.9%
adults	4	11.5%
5. Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)		
larvae	5	15.4%
adults	1	1.9%
6. unknown pupa	1	1.9%
Class Reptilia		
1. Lacertilia ? (eggs)	3	5.8%

Insecta represent the greatest percentage of all identifiable food items recorded (84.9 per cent). Wolcott (1923) observed that insects constituted 78 per cent of the diet of specimens of A. exsul he examined. Schmidt (1928) observed A. exsul to eat considerable amounts of plant material, though this was not seen here.

In addition to material presented in Table 2, two specimens had eaten a number of dull white, ellipsoidal objects measuring 1mm X 4mm that appeared to be the eggs of an Orthopteran insect. The remains of crickets are also present in these two specimens, and perhaps they are the source of the objects. Another lizard was found to have a reptilian egg shell in its lower intestine. Quantities of unidentifiable material were present in several stomachs.

Reproduction

One of the specimens collected was a gravid female containing 3 white eggs (1 in left oviduct; 2 in right) measuring 20.0mm X 13.0mm (average) that appeared to be ready for deposition. Wolcott (1923) reported two batches of eggs to number 4 and 7, and measure 20-22mm X 13-15.5mm. Smith (1968) expressed the opinion that female Ameiva festiva and A. quadrilineata from Costa Rica probably lay at least three clutches per year. It would be interesting to determine the exact cycle for A. exsul.

Sincere thanks are expressed to Miss Pat Hennessy for help in collecting specimens, and to Mr. and Mrs. John Vincent for their warm hospitality during our visit.

Literature Cited

Grant, C. 1931. Notes on the ameivas of Puerto Rico.
Copeia, 1931 (2): 62.

Heatwole, Harold and Frank Torres. 1967. Distribution and geographic variation of the ameivas of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Studies of the Fauna of Curacao and other Caribbean Islands, 24: 62-111. in Natuurwetenschappelijke Studiekring voor Suriname en de Nederlandse Antillen. vol. 46

Schmidt, K.P. 1928. Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. X. Reptiles and Amphibians. Publ. N.Y. Acad. Sci. New York, N.Y.

Smith, Roy E. 1968. Studies on reproduction in Costa Rican Ameiva festiva and Ameiva quadrilineata.
Copeia, 1968 (2): 236-240

Wolcott, G.N. 1923. The food of the Puerto Rican lizards.
J. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico, 7: 5-37.

4013 Bell Avenue
Bronx, New York 10466