

# Feeding habits of *Enyalius perditus* (Squamata: Leiosauridae) in an Atlantic Forest remnant in southeastern Brazil

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## Abstract

**Feeding habits of *Enyalius perditus* (Squamata: Leiosauridae) in an Atlantic Forest remnant in southeastern Brazil.** In the present study, we aimed to provide information regarding feeding habits and other ecological aspects of *Enyalius perditus* in an Atlantic Forest remnant in the state of Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil. *Enyalius perditus* individuals in Rio de Janeiro fed predominantly upon arthropods such as caterpillars, isopods, and spiders, as is typical of lizards in the genus. There were no pronounced variations in the main types of prey consumed between this and other populations of *E. perditus* studied in spite of potential differences in local food supplies between environments. The individuals consumed fragments of dead leaves, ingested prey commonly found in leaf litter (e.g., Isopoda and Coleoptera larvae), and were sometimes found on the ground or captured in pit-fall traps during fieldwork, which suggests that these lizards use the forest floor leaf litter for foraging and other activities, although they also use perches above ground level. Our study provides additional information and reinforces the idea of the use of both the vegetation and the leaf litter of forest floor by lizards of the genus *Enyalius*.

**Keywords:** diet, leaf litter, lizard, microhabitat use, perch height.

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Received 22 April 2015  
Accepted 20 January 2016  
Distributed June 2016

## Resumo

**Hábitos alimentares de *Enyalius perditus* (Squamata: Leiosauridae) em um fragmento de Mata Atlântica no sudeste do Brasil.** O objetivo do presente estudo foi fornecer informações sobre hábitos alimentares e outros aspectos ecológicos do lagarto *Enyalius perditus* em um fragmento de Mata Atlântica no estado do Rio de Janeiro, sudeste do Brasil. No Rio de Janeiro, os indivíduos de *E. perditus* alimentaram-se predominantemente de artrópodes, como lagartas, isópodes e aranhas, como é típico de lagartos desse gênero. Não houve variação pronunciada nos principais tipos de presas consumidas entre essa e outras populações de *E. perditus* estudadas, apesar de haver diferenças potenciais nos suprimentos alimentares entre ambientes. Os indivíduos consumiram fragmentos de folhas mortas, ingeriram presas comumente encontradas na serapilheira (e.g., Isopoda e larvas de Coleoptera) e foram algumas vezes encontrados no chão ou capturados em armadilhas-de-queda durante os trabalhos de campo, o que sugere que esses lagartos utilizam a serapilheira do chão da floresta para o forrageio e outras atividades, embora também utilizem poleiros acima do nível do chão. Nosso estudo fornece informações adicionais e reforça a ideia do uso tanto da vegetação como do chão da floresta por lagartos do gênero *Enyalius*.

**Palavras-chave:** altura do poleiro, dieta, lagarto, serapilheira, uso de micro-habitats.

## Introduction

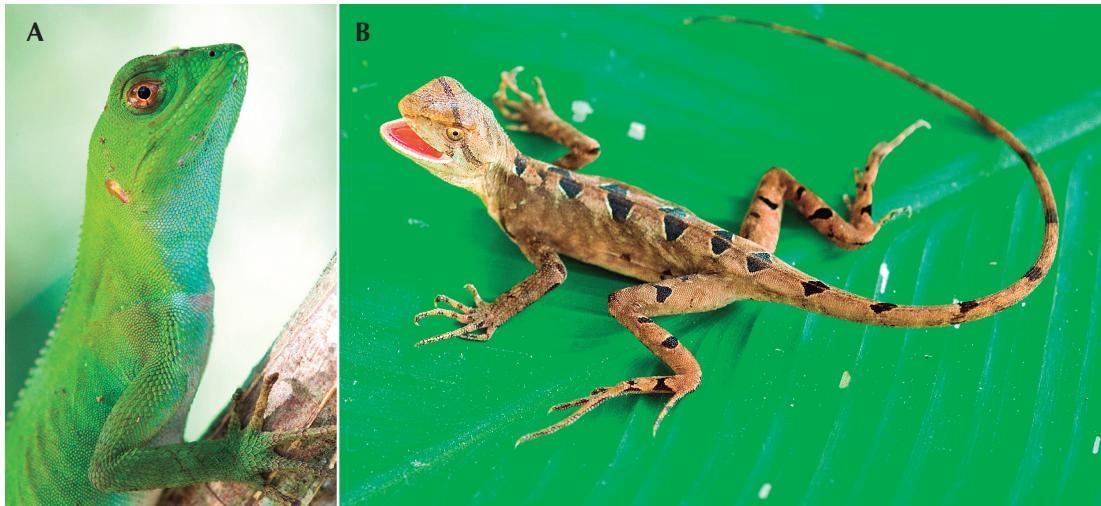
The genus *Enyalius* Wied, 1821 (Leiosauridae) occurs in Amazonian and Atlantic Forests, Caatinga, and Cerrado and includes ten species (Costa and Bérnails, 2014). These small to medium-sized diurnal lizards have arboreal habits, but also can be found on the forest floor (e.g., *E. leechii*: Vitt *et al.* 1996, *E. bilineatus*: Zamprogno *et al.* 2001, *E. iheringii*: Rautenberg and Laps 2010, *E. perditus*: Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2013, *E. brasiliensis*: Dorigo *et al.* 2014). Studies on the diet of *Enyalius* species revealed that these lizards fed predominantly on arthropods that inhabit both the leaf litter of the forest floor and the vegetation above ground level (Vanzolini 1972, Vitt *et al.* 1996, Zamprogno *et al.* 2001, Van Sluys *et al.* 2004, Teixeira *et al.* 2005, Sousa and Cruz 2008, Rautenberg and Laps 2010, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011, Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2013, Dorigo *et al.* 2014). *Enyalius perditus* Jackson, 1978 (Figure 1) is a diurnal lizard that occurs in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest in the states of Paraná, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro (Jackson 1978, Souza *et al.* 2000). Information on the biology of *E. perditus*

has increased in recent years, with studies available regarding activity, feeding habits and space use (Souza and Cruz 2008, Barreto-Lima 2009, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011, Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2013), morphology (Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011), reproductive aspects (Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2006, Sturaro and Silva 2010), parasitism (Durette-Desset *et al.* 2006, Sousa *et al.* 2007, Vrcibradic *et al.* 2008, Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2012), and description of skin shedding (Sousa *et al.* 2000). Few populations of *E. perditus* in the Atlantic Forest have been the subjects of ecological studies, and no populations in the state of Rio de Janeiro were investigated. Here, we add information on feeding habits and microhabitat use of *E. perditus* from an Atlantic Forest remnant in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

## Materials and Methods

### Study Area

Fieldwork was carried out in Santo Antônio da Aliança farm in an area partly included in the Santuário de Vida Silvestre da Serra da



**Figure 1.** A male (A) and a female (B) of *Enyalius perditus* from Serra da Concórdia, state of Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil. Photos: Robert Vámos.

Concórdia (hereafter Serra da Concórdia, 22°22' S, 43°47' W), located in the municipalities of Barra do Piraí and Valença, state of Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil. The farm has a total area of 295 ha, with elevations ranging between 600 and 925 m a.s.l. (Attias *et al.* 2009). Vegetation is predominantly composed of tropical semi-deciduous seasonal forest (Attias *et al.* 2009). Mean annual temperature in the region is 20.4°C and varies from 10.8 to 28.7°C, with mean annual precipitation of 1,469 mm (Attias *et al.* 2009).

#### Data Collection and Analytical Procedures

Lizards were collected during herpetological surveys carried out in April 2005, using three sampling methods: visual encounter surveys (Crump and Scott Jr. 1994), pitfall traps with drift fences (Corn 1994), and plots or quadrats (Jaeger and Inger 1994). Visual encounter surveys were performed by time-constrained transects (30 min) undertaken during the day, twilight, and night periods, totaling 60 h (20 h at

each period) of active search during five days. For the plot method, we established 18 quadrats of  $5 \times 5$  m ( $25 \text{ m}^2$ ) on the ground of the forest during the afternoon, totaling  $450 \text{ m}^2$  of forest floor sampled during five days. We marked the corners of each plot using wooden stakes and enclosed the area with a 50 cm high soft plastic fence whose base was buried or attached to the ground. At night, a group of five persons wearing headlamps, moving on hands and knees, side-by-side, carefully searched each plot. The three pitfall trap systems consisted of ten 30-liter buckets buried approximately 5 m apart from one another, with soft plastic drift fences about 50 cm high extended between them. Six buckets were set in line and the remaining four placed at opposite ends of the fence, perpendicularly to the main axis. Buckets were checked once per day, always in the morning, over 20 days, totaling 600 buckets-days of sampling effort. Individuals of *Enyalius perditus* collected by the described methods and during occasional encounters (without using any particular method) were later killed with ether, fixed in 10%

formalin solution, and preserved in 70% alcohol. We recorded the type of microhabitats and the height of perches used by the lizards found during visual encounter surveys or opportunistically. We considered leaf litter to be the microhabitat of individuals captured in pitfall traps. In addition, we scored lizards sighted on leaf litter or captured using pitfalls as having a perch height of zero.

The preserved lizards were measured with a caliper (precision of 0.1 mm) in their snout-vent length (SVL) and jaw width (JW), had their body mass measured using an electronic balance (precision of 0.00001 g), and were then dissected for analyses of their stomach contents. Diet was analyzed in terms of number, volume (mm<sup>3</sup>), and frequency of occurrence of each prey item. Prey items were identified to the level of Order (or Family, in the case of Formicidae) following Johnson and Triplehorn (2004). Each prey item was measured for length and width using a caliper (precision of 0.1 mm), and those measurements were used to estimate prey volume (mm<sup>3</sup>) through the formula of the ovoid-spheroid [ $V = 4/3\pi(L/2)(W/2)^2$ ] (Dunham 1983). Frequency of occurrence was estimated as the proportion of stomachs containing a given type of prey item. Descriptive statistics provided throughout the text represent means  $\pm$  one SD. All lizards were deposited at the reptile collection of the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (voucher numbers MNRJ 25536–46).

## Results

Eleven individuals of *E. perditus* were collected. Of these, six were adult females, one was an adult male, and four were juvenile females. Age classes (juvenile or adult) were based on minimum SVL of mature *E. perditus* individuals reported by Sturaro and Silva (2010). The values of SVL, JW, and body mass of the specimens averaged  $74.2 \pm 11.1$  mm (range: 63.3–100.2 mm,  $N = 11$ ),  $13.9 \pm 1.8$  mm (range: 11.8–17.5 mm,  $N = 11$ ), and  $12.8 \pm 6.5$  g (range: 6.8–29.5 g,  $N = 11$ ), respectively.

Three individuals (27.3%) had empty stomachs and the remaining lizards had consumed mainly arthropods (Table 1). Mean number of identifiable food items per stomach was  $7.1 \pm 7.5$  (range: 1–22,  $N = 57$ ), and mean length and mean width of prey consumed by the lizards were  $7.2 \pm 6.5$  (range: 1.5–26.2 mm,  $N = 57$ ) and  $2.3 \pm 1.6$  mm (range: 0.6–9.3 mm,  $N = 57$ ), respectively. Mean volume of prey items was  $53.9 \pm 123.0$  mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 0.26–635.9 mm<sup>3</sup>,  $N = 57$ ). In numerical terms, Isopoda (52.6%) and Lepidoptera larvae (17.5%) were the most prevalent prey in our samples (Table 1). Regarding proportional volume, the most important items were Lepidoptera larvae (32.1%) and Araneae (17.8%). In terms of frequency of occurrence, Lepidoptera larvae and Isopoda were the most frequent prey in the stomachs, occurring in 75% and 37.5% of the individuals, respectively (Table 1). Lizards for which microhabitat data were recorded were captured on branches of trees or shrubs ( $N = 6$ ), and on leaf litter ( $N = 3$ ), and the height of perches they used averaged  $80.0 \pm 77.9$  cm, varying between 0 and 200 cm ( $N = 9$ ). Interestingly, all lizards found perched on vegetation were at rest during the crepuscular and nocturnal periods, whereas the three individuals collected in activity (including two captured in pitfall traps) were on the ground.

## Discussion

*Enyalius perditus* in Serra da Concórdia fed predominantly upon arthropods such as caterpillars, isopods, and spiders. Those relatively soft-bodied prey are among the main food items typically consumed by lizards in this genus—*E. bilineatus*: Zampogno *et al.* 2001, Teixeira *et al.* 2005, *E. boulengeri* (= *E. brasiliensis*): Teixeira *et al.* 2005, *E. brasiliensis*: Van Sluys *et al.* 2004, Dorigo *et al.* 2014, *E. catenatus*: Vanzolini 1972, *E. iheringii*: Marques and Sazima 2004, Rautenberg and Laps 2010, *E. leechii*: Vitt *et al.* 1996, *E. perditus*: Sousa and Cruz 2008, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011. *Enyalius perditus* in Serra da Concórdia

**Table 1.** Number (N), volume (V, in mm<sup>3</sup>), and frequency of occurrence (F) of each prey category consumed by *Enyalius perditus* (N = 8) in the Atlantic Forest of the Santuário de Vida Silvestre da Serra da Concórdia, in the municipalities of Barra do Piraí and Valença, state of Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil. Percentages shown in parentheses. (\*) Wasp pupae.

Item	N (%)	V (%)	F (%)
GASTROPODA	1 (1.8)	557.3 (16.2)	1 (12.5)
ARACHNIDA			
Araneae	2 (3.5)	611.5 (17.8)	2 (25.0)
MALACOSTRACA			
Isopoda	30 (52.6)	374.6 (10.9)	3 (37.5)
HEXAPODA			
Orthoptera	2 (3.5)	99.0 (2.9)	2 (25.0)
Coleoptera (larvae)	2 (3.5)	212.7 (6.2)	2 (25.0)
Formicidae	2 (3.5)	2.0 (< 0.1)	1 (12.5)
Hymenoptera*	7 (12.3)	22.2 (0.6)	2 (25.0)
Lepidoptera (larvae)	10 (17.5)	1106.7 (32.1)	6 (75.0)
Diptera	1 (1.8)	85.0 (2.5)	1 (12.5)
ARTHROPOD REMAINS	-	369.1 (10.7)	-
PLANT MATERIAL	-	4.5 (0.1)	2 (25.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 (100)</b>	<b>3444.6 (100)</b>	<b>8 (100)</b>

consumed nine types of arthropod prey categories, which is comparatively less than the number of prey eaten by individuals of this species in other populations (Souza and Cruz 2008, Barreto-Lima 2009, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011). This difference could be due to the relatively low number of lizards examined in comparison with the previous studies.

In Serra da Concórdia, no samplings were performed for estimation of potential prey availability for *E. perditus*, so it was not possible to assess whether lizards consumed food items selectively or according to their local abundance.

However, estimates of local prey availability for other populations of *E. perditus* have suggested that these lizards might select their food despite the wide variety of prey types available in the environment (Sousa and Cruz 2008, Sturaro and Silva 2010). No pronounced variation in the main types of arthropod prey consumed by these lizards among populations has been detected, despite potential differences in prey abundance among environments (Sousa and Cruz 2008, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011; all through analyses of stomach contents), which might indicate some level of selective foraging behavior.

Individuals of *E. perditus* from Serra da Concórdia consumed fragments of dead leaves, fed on prey taxa commonly found in leaf litter (e.g., Isopoda, Coleoptera larvae), and were sometimes found on the ground or captured in pitfall traps during fieldwork, which suggests that these lizards use the forest floor leaf litter for foraging and other activities. *Enyalius perditus* has been observed foraging on the forest floor, which may be the microhabitat most frequently used by this species (Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2013). Previously, species of the genus *Enyalius* were considered as primarily arboreal lizards (Etheridge 1969). However, increasing evidence indicates that these animals also move and forage on the forest floor (Vanzolini 1972, Vitt *et al.* 1996, Sousa *et al.* 2000, Zamprogno *et al.* 2001, Marques and Sazima 2004, Van Sluys *et al.* 2004, Teixeira *et al.* 2005, Sousa and Cruz 2008, Rautenberg and Laps 2010, Sturaro and Silva 2010, Barreto-Lima and Sousa 2011, Barreto-Lima *et al.* 2013, Dorigo *et al.* 2014). *Enyalius perditus* lizards were also sighted using perches above ground level (varying from 30 to 200 cm) in Serra da Concórdia. Therefore, our study provides additional information and reinforces the idea of the use of both vegetation and leaf litter of forest floor by *Enyalius* lizards.

## Acknowledgments

We thank Ross MacCulloch for his valuable contributions. This study was sponsored by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), Conservação Internacional and Aliança para a Conservação da Mata Atlântica. We thank The Santuário Ecológico da Serra da Concórdia and the Grupo de Proteção Ambiental da Serra da Concórdia (Salveaserra), through its Director, Roberto Lamego, for the local permit for the study and logistic support. We thank the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), which provided grants to CFDR (processes 304791/2010-5, 02974/2015-6, and 472287/2012-5) and to MCK (process 150353/2003-0), the Fundação Carlos

Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ) which supports CFDR through the Programa Cientistas do Nosso Estado (processes E-26/102.765/2012 and E-26.202.920/2015), and the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), which granted a PhD scholarship to TMC and TAD, and a MSc scholarship to TMT. Lizards were collected under ICMBio license (number 17474-1). 

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Editor: Steven Poe