

The Puerto Rican Ground Lizard (Ameiva exsul) is most frequently observed in relatively open areas actively rooting in leaf litter and soil.

Predation on a Tarantula (*Cyrtopholis bartholomaei*) by a Puerto Rican Ground Lizard (*Ameiva exsul*)

Luis O. Nieves

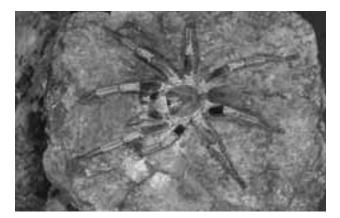
Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico at Humacao, Humacao, Puerto Rico 00791 Photographs by the author except where noted.

The Puerto Rican Ground Lizard, *Ameiva essul* (Teiidae) is the most widely distributed ground lizard on the Puerto Rican Bank, which includes Puerto Rico, many satellite islands, and the Virgin Islands (but excluding Saint Croix, Desecheo, and islas Mona and Monito, which are on their own island banks). Although mainly coastal in their distribution, these lizards can be found at elevations >360 m above sea level in Puerto Rico and have been observed at ~525 m on Sage Mountain, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

Male Puerto Rican Ground Lizards can exceed 20 cm in snout-vent length; females are smaller. These lizards are strictly diurnal and are most frequently observed in relatively open areas actively rooting in leaf litter and soil, using their tongues to probe for food. Puerto Rican Ground Lizards have a rather catholic diet, and are known to eat many arthropods, snails, frogs, other lizards and lizard eggs, as well as fungi, fruits, and even carrion.

The largest and most visible of the Virgin Island tarantulas is the Ground Tarantula (*Cyrthopholis bartholomaei*). These spiders build their nests in dry soil. With legs spread, they can span 10–13 cm.

Predation by a Puerto Rican Ground Lizard on a Ground Tarantula occurred at exactly 1029 h on 14 October 2007 in leaf litter associated with a rocky area along the road to the pier at White Bay on Guana Island, British Virgin Islands. An adult *Ameiva exsul* (SVL ~11 cm) was observed tongue-flicking what



The Ground Tarantula (*Cyrtopholis bartholomei*) can grow quite large, spanning as much as 10–13 cm.



A Puerto Rican Ground Lizard (*Ameiva exsul*) devours a Ground Tarantula (*Cyrtopholis bartholomei*).

I later identified as a tarantula burrow. Initially, the lizard jumped back from the burrow, but it quickly reentered and emerged with the tarantula grasped by its abdomen. The lizard then proceeded to dismember and eat the spider. The entire episode lasted about two minutes. Subsequently, the *Ameiva* recommenced foraging.

Acknowledgements

I thank James Lazell of the Conservation Agency for providing the opportunity to visit Guana Island and the Guana Island staff for their support. Enrique Hernández and Neftalí Ríos, Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico at Humacao, and Alejandro Sánchez provided valuable comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript.

References

- Cooper, W.E., Jr. 1990. Prey odor detection by teiid and lacertid lizards and the relationship of prey odor detection to foraging mode in lizard families. *Copeia* 1990:237–242.
- Lazell, J. 2005. Island: Fact and Theory in Nature. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Lewis, A.R. 1989. Diet selection and depression of prey abundance by an intensively foraging lizard. *Journal of Herpetology* 23:164–170.
- Rivero, J.A. 1998. Los anfibios y reptiles de Puerto Rico. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Puerto Rico. 2nd ed. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, San Juan.