predation on a juvenile K. striata from northern Brazil. A species broadly distributed in Brazil (Sick 1997), P. sulphuratus carried the K. striata to a nearby tree and beat the lizard, making an initial unsuccessful attempt to catch the lizard as it ran; it escaped into a pile of bricks. However, a smaller predatory bird, like this tyrannid flycatcher, Pitangus sulphuratus, can prey on a variety of animals, such as bats, fish, arthropods, amphibians, and reptiles (Sick, op. cit.; Argel-de-Oliveira et al. 2004. Amolrri in Florida with the observation of the probable predation of a juvenile L. c. armouri by a Northern Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos).)

At 1040 h on 30 April 2005, at a clear sunny day (air temperature ca. 25°C), HTS observed an adult Northern Mockingbird perched atop fence-line shrubbery with a small lizard in its bill at the Woolbright Road colony site of L. c. armouri located in Boynton Beach (see Smith and Engeman 2003, 2004b, op. cit. for site descriptions). Closer examination revealed it to be a juvenile L. c. armouri (SVL ca. 5 cm). The lizard, being held sideways by its neck, was completely limp (including tail and limbs), and seemed dead. The lizard remained limp during the 20–30 sec observation period, after which the mockingbird flew out of view with its prey over an adjacent building rooftop. The plant appearance of the L. c. armouri suggested to us that it was taken recently rather than scavenged.


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