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**Title of the paper:** Diet of *Salvator merianae* (Squamata: Teiidae): New prey item and review of predation records

**Running head:** New prey item and a diet review of *Salvator merianae*

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# 1 **Diet of *Salvator merianae* (Squamata: Teiidae): New prey** 2 **item and review of predation records**

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## 10 **Running title:**

## 11 **Abstract**

12 The Tegu lizard *Salvator merianae* is a large species with a wide geographic distribution  
13 in South America. Regarding its feeding habits, this lizard is omnivorous, generalist and  
14 opportunistic, preying upon a wide variety of food items, such as fruits and seeds,  
15 invertebrates and vertebrates. In this study, we present the first predation event by the Tegu  
16 on a snake from the genus *Dipsas*, which occurred in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. We  
17 also performed a comprehensive literature review, compiling data on published food items of  
18 *S. merianae*. Here we demonstrate the diet of the Tegu lizard is dominated by plants, followed  
19 by other reptiles, invertebrates, mammals, birds, and amphibians. Also, we discuss about the  
20 generalist and opportunistic diet of *S. merianae* and its role in the ecosystem.

21 **Key words:** Atlantic Forest, *Dipsas*, feeding behavior, prey-predator interaction, Tegu  
22 lizard.

23  
24 The Tegu lizard *Salvator merianae* Duméril & Bibron, 1839 (Squamata: Teiidae) has  
25 a wide geographical distribution, occurring from northern South America to northern  
26 Argentine Patagonia (Barreto-Lima & Camilotti 2009). Recently, the species has been

27 introduced in the USA, in the southern states of Florida and Georgia (Mazzotti et al. 2015,  
28 Wood et al. 2018, Haro et al. 2020). It is found throughout most of Brazil (Costa & Bérnils  
29 2018), inhabiting natural environments, such as open areas, clearings and forest edges (Avila-  
30 Pires 1995), as well as urban areas (e. g., Costa et al. 2009, Guedes et al. 2017). *Salvator*  
31 *merianae* is one of the largest Neotropical lizards, reaching up to 1.6 m in length and  
32 weighing up to 5 kg (Fitzgerald 1992), which makes it an attractive food source for humans in  
33 many regions (Avila-Pires 1995, Caldironi & Manes 2006). It is an active generalist and  
34 omnivore, consuming a wide variety of invertebrates and vertebrates, carcasses, eggs,  
35 mushrooms and plants (Kiefer & Sazima 2002). Despite the diverse known food items in the  
36 diet of this species, records of new prey species are still being reported, indicating the  
37 existence of knowledge gaps about its diet. Here, we i) report a predation on a new snake  
38 species of the genus *Dipsas* (Squamata: Dipsadidae) by *S. merianae* in the Atlantic Forest  
39 from the southeastern region of Minas Gerais State, and ii) perform a much needed literature  
40 review on the diet of this species, which data are so far scattered throughout the literature.

41 On 30 December 2018 at 12:27 h, one of us (JJMG) witnessed a predation event of a  
42 Brazilian Snail-eating snake (*Dipsas* sp.) by the Tegu (*S. merianae*) in the district of Barretos,  
43 a rural area in the municipality of Alvinópolis, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (20.05940S,  
44 43.19308W; datum WGS84; 680 m a.s.l.). The Tegu was found digging a pre-existing hole in  
45 a garden; after two minutes of digging, the lizard took the snake out of the soil by holding it in  
46 its mouth. Prey subjugation began about three minutes after the snake was removed from its  
47 refugium, with the lizard biting and shaking its prey laterally. The snake did not offer any  
48 apparent resistance to its predator, being ingested head first.

49 We did not disturb or capture the individuals during the predation event. Species  
50 identification was done based on color pattern and geographic distribution, and was  
51 confirmed by Dr. Henrique Caldeira Costa, a specialist in reptile taxonomy. A video

52 recording is available online at the audiovisual collection of the Fonoteca Neotropical Jacques  
53 Vielliard (<http://www2.ib.unicamp.br/fnjv/>; ZUEC-VID 784).

54 A comprehensive literature review was made about the diet of *S. merianae*. We  
55 searched through peer-reviewed articles, short notes and books available at online repositories  
56 such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus, and websites such as ResearchGate and  
57 Academia. We used the following keywords: “Tupinambis” (old genus name; see Harvey  
58 2012, Murphy 2016) OR “Salvator” AND “merianae” AND “diet” OR “predat\*” OR “prey\*”  
59 OR “food”. We also checked the references in the pertinent literature found to look for  
60 possible reports missing from the online searches. Thus, we produced a list of published diet  
61 items. Although more than one publication may have listed the same food item, we decided to  
62 keep the review qualitative and to cite only the first mention of a given food item.

63 The literature review about the diet of *S. merianae* produced 43 publications with  
64 distinct records and 174 food items, distributed in 56 orders and 93 families, including plants,  
65 animals and fungi (Table 1). Most food items consisted of plant contents (n = 70 records;  
66 40.2%), followed by reptiles (n = 39; 22.4%), invertebrates (n = 27; 15.5%), mammals (n =  
67 13; 7.5%), birds (n = 12; 6.9%), amphibians (n = 11; 6.3%), fish (n = 1; 0.6%) and fungi (n =  
68 1; 0.6%) (see Table 1).

69 Herein, we present the twentieth snake species as food item of *S. merianae* and the  
70 first predation record upon a snake from the genus *Dipsas* (formerly *Sibynomorphus*; see  
71 Arteaga et al. 2018). From all known defensive behaviors ascribed to the species of this  
72 genus, a very common strategy is mimicking venomous snakes, such as *Bothrops* spp.  
73 (Dell’Aglia et al. 2012). This snake species has a variegated color pattern and when  
74 threatened displays a S-shaped posture and triangulation of the head. Other snakes in the diet  
75 of *S. merianae* such as *Xenodon newwiedii* also display a similar behavior and mimic viperids  
76 (Tozetti et al. 2009). These data suggest that mimicking venomous snakes may not be entirely  
77 effective against some predators (Guimarães & Sawaya 2011). It is worth mentioning that, so

78 far, there is no record of viperids as prey of *S. merianae* in natural conditions. However, a  
79 predation upon *Bothrops* sp. has been reported in captivity (Kasperoviczus et al. 2015). Also,  
80 Silva et al. (2014), based on local people knowledge, presented a list with several tentative  
81 items in the Tegu's diet, including *Bothrops* spp. and *Crotalus durissus*. This finding indicates  
82 that a predation event on venomous snakes by the Tegu could indeed occur in nature. The  
83 tendency of generalist predators is to eat what they see first when dominant food sources are  
84 not available (Ballinger & Ballinger 1979). Thus, we hypothesize that under stressfull  
85 conditions (i.e., lack of food) the Tegu might risk attempting predation on viperid snakes.

86 The diversity of food items observed in the diet of *S. merianae* highlights its highly  
87 generalist eating habits, including opportunistic necrophagy (Kiefer & Sazima 2002, Machado  
88 2007, Sazima & D'Angelo 2013). It is worth mentioning that the Tegu has a high voracity,  
89 being able to neutralize prey with the same, or even larger, body size (Vieira et al. 2018), in  
90 which the benefits of predation may be surpassed by the energy expenditure and risk of  
91 injuries. The diet and foraging behavior of this species indicate a possible advantage of the  
92 Tegu to adapt to different environmental conditions, and hence, to a rapid changing  
93 landscape. Indeed, the recent establishment and spread of this species in the states of Florida  
94 and Georgia, USA, seems to corroborate that (Kaiser et al. 2013, Wood et al. 2018, Haro et al.  
95 2020). The invasion by the large, generalist, and opportunistic *S. merianae* into new habitats  
96 warrants attention because of the potential severe harmful effects upon a large proportion the  
97 native fauna (Jarnevich et al. 2018).

98 The Tegu commonly preys on eggs of different species, which are a highly nutritional  
99 food source (Mecolli & Yanosky 1994, Bellini 1996, Escalona & Fa 1998, Junior et al. 2009,  
100 Mourthé 2010, Sazima & D'Angelo 2013, Campos & Mourão 2014, Silva et al. 2014,  
101 Barracco 2015, Mezotti et al. 2015). Thus, especially at locations where *S. merianae* was  
102 introduced, such as the Fernando de Noronha Island (Brazil), this species could constitute a  
103 threat to threatened species such as the green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas* (Bellini 1996).

104           Although plants, including their fruits and seeds, represent more than one-third of all  
105 food items reported for the diet of *S. merianae*, in reality they may not be the type of food  
106 consumed most frequently or in the largest volume. The results obtained here have a  
107 qualitative bias, that is, it is not possible to quantitatively assess the Tegu's diet with the  
108 presented list of food items. Further investigations are needed to verify which are the most  
109 consumed food items for this species and how this may vary geographically. For instance,  
110 despite being known to eat several different fruits in captivity, the Tegu lizard apparently does  
111 not like the prickly pequi fruit (*Caryocar brasiliensis*: Caryocaraceae), although it is very  
112 common in the Cerrado biome (Castro & Galetti 2004). Obviously, it does not mean that *S.*  
113 *merianae* does not eat that fruit in nature. Even as a generalist individual, this species might  
114 have simply preferred other food items offered in captive, or found some difficulty to eat the  
115 prickly fruit. Similar observations have been made for other food items as well. In  
116 amphibians, *Rhinella granulosa* (Anura: Bufonidae) (Almeida et al. 2015, Cabral et al. 2019)  
117 and *Leptodactylus* sp. (Anura: Leptodactylidae) (Silva & Hillesheim 2004, Campos &  
118 Mourão 2014, Almeida et al. 2015) appeared as prey item of *S. merianae* more than once,  
119 which indicates that anurans are likely a usual prey item. Again, it reinforces the need of  
120 further quantitative studies to better understand other aspects of the Tegu's diet such as its  
121 food preference.

122           Furthermore, the quantity of seeds and plants species consumed by *S. merianae* reinforces  
123 its potential role as a seed disperser (Castro & Galetti 2004). Therefore, this species may act  
124 as an ecosystem maintainer, especially in degraded and threatened areas such as those located  
125 in, for instance, the Atlantic Forest hotspot (Silva-Junior et al. 2018). This is certainly an  
126 interesting topic that also deserves further investigation.

127

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- 276

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277 **Table 1.** Food items in the diet of *Salvator merianae*. Type of report: PE = predation event; GC = gut  
278 content; NA = not available.

<i>Prey</i>			<i>Type</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Location</i>
<b>Order</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>			
PLANTS					
Alismatales	Araceae	<i>Philodendron</i> sp.	GC	Milstead 1961	Porto Alegre – RS/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Archantophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus oleracea</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Arecales	Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus</i> sp.	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Boraginales	Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia ecalyculata</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Brassicales	Caricaceae	<i>Jacaratia spinosa</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Caryophyllales	Cactaceae	<i>Cereus jamacaru</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Caryophyllales	Cactaceae	<i>Cereus peruvianus</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Caryophyllales	Cactaceae	<i>Pilosocereus gounellei</i>	PE	Paixão & Venticinque 2020	Lajes – RN/BRA
Cucurbitales	Cucurbitaceae	-	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Cycadales	Zamiaceae	<i>Zamia</i> sp.	GC	Barocco 2015	Florida/USA
Ericales	Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum arenarium</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Ericales	Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum gonocarpum</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Ericales	Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Copaifera langsdorffii</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Geoffroea decorticans</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Fabales	Fabaceae	<i>Prosopis alba</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Fabales	Leguminosae	<i>Holocalyx balansae</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Fabales	Leguminosae	<i>Inga</i> sp.	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Fabales	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia arborea</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Gentianales	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana laeta</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Gentianales	Rubiaceae	<i>Genipa Americana</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Lamiales	Verbenaceae	<i>Cytharexylum myrianthum</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Laurales	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya moschata</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Laurales	Lauraceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Magnoliales	Annonaceae	<i>Annona cacans</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Magnoliales	Annonaceae	<i>Annona coriacea</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Magnoliales	Annonaceae	<i>Annona glabra</i>	GC	Barocco 2015	Florida/USA
Magnoliales	Annonaceae	<i>Annona squamosal</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Magnoliales	Annonaceae	<i>Rollinia</i> spp.	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA

Malpighiales	Caryocaraceae	<i>Caryocar brasiliensis</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Malpighiales	Malpighiaceae	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Myrtales	Melastomataceae	<i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	-	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Campomanesia eugenioides</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Campomanesia xanthocarpa</i>	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia punicifolia</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia</i> sp.	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrciaria</i> sp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium</i> sp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium soblealeanum</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Myrtales	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Rosales	Moraceae	<i>Ficus citrifolia</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Rosales	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Rosales	Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis tala</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Rosales	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus</i> sp.	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Rosales	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus mistol</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Sapindales	Anacardiaceae	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Sapindales	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Santalales	Olacaceae	<i>Ximenia americana</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycocarpum</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Solanales	Solanaceae	<i>Vassobia breviflora</i>	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Urticales	Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Urticales	Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i>	PE	Castro & Galetti 2004 (*)	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
Urticales	Moraceae	<i>Morus</i> sp.	GC	Juri et al. 2015	ARG
Zingiberales	Musaceae	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Zingiberales	Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> sp.	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
FUNGI					
Agaricales	Tricholomataceae	<i>Macrocybe praegrandis</i>	PE	Toledo et al. 2004	Rio Claro – SP/BRA
INVERTEBRATES					
Araneae	Lycosidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Blattodea	-	-	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Blattodea	Termitidae	<i>Syntermes nanus</i>		Silva et al. 2014	Jardim – CE/BRA
Coleoptera	-	-	GC	Cabral et al. 2019	Seridó E. S. – RN/BRA
Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pasimachus</i> sp.	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Coleoptera	Melolonthidae	<i>Phyllophaga</i> sp.	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Decapoda	Cambaridae	<i>Procambarus</i> sp.	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Decapoda	Grapsidae	<i>Goniopsis cruentata</i>	GC	Gaiotto et al. 2020	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Decapoda	Grapsidae	<i>Aratus</i> sp.	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Dermaptera	Labiduridae	<i>Labidura riparia</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA

Diptera	Calliphoridae	-	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Hermetia illucens</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/BRA
Hemiptera	Belostomatidae	<i>Lethocerus</i> sp.	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/BRA
Hemiptera	Cicadidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Hymenoptera	Formicidae	-	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Polistes versicolor</i>	PE	Gambarota & Carreira 2019	Rocha/URU
Lepidoptera	Saturniidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Orthoptera	Acrididae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Orthoptera	Gryllacrididae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Orthoptera	Proscopiidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Orthoptera	Romaleidae	<i>Romalea guttata</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/BRA
Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Scolopendromorpha	-	-	NA	Silva et al. 2014	Jardim – CE/BRA
Scorpiones	Buthidae	<i>Tityus</i> sp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014	Jardim – CE/BRA
Stylommatophora	-	-	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
<b>FISH</b>					
Perciformes	Cichlidae	<i>Coptodon rendalli</i>	PE	Sazima & D'Angelo 2013	Campinas – SP/BRA
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
Anura	Bufo	<i>Anaxyrus terrestris</i>	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Anura	Bufo	<i>Rhinella icterica</i>	PE	Luciano et al. 2020	Santa Catarina/BRA
Anura	Bufo	<i>Rhinella granulosa</i>	PE	Almeida et al. 2015	Poço Redondo – SE/BRA
Anura	Bufo	<i>Rhinella diptycha</i>	PE	Gavira, 2017	Barbosa – SP/BRA
Anura	Bufo	<i>Rhinella</i> sp.	PE	Luciano et al. 2020	Santa Catarina/BRA
Anura	Bufo	<i>Rhinella</i> sp.	GC	Ávila-Pires 1995	Amazônia/BRA
Anura	Hylidae	<i>Acris gryllus</i>	GC	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Anura	Hylidae	<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>	PE	Maffei et al. 2009	Lençóis Paulista – SP/BRA
Anura	Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus latrans</i>	PE	Silva & Hillesheim 2004	Glorinha – RS/BRA
Anura	Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus mystaceus</i>	GC	Campos & Mourão 2014	Corumbá – MS/BRA
Anura	Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus natalensis</i>	PE	Almeida et al. 2015	Poço Redondo – SE/BRA
<b>REPTILES</b>					
Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	NA	Haro et al. 2020	Georgia/USA
Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	<i>Caiman yacare</i>	PE	Campos & Mourão 2014	Corumbá – MS/BRA
Crocodylia	Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	PE	Mazzotti et al. 2014	Florida/USA
Squamata	Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena alba</i>	PE	Kasperoviczus et al. 2015	Ibitinga – SP/BRA
Squamata	Amphisbaenidae	<i>Amphisbaena ridleyi</i>	GC	Gaiotto et al. 2020	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Squamata	Amphisbaenidae	<i>Leposternon microcephalum</i>	PE	Marques & Sazima 2004	E.E.Jureia-Itatins – SP/BRA
Squamata	Boidae	<i>Boa constrictor</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Boidae	<i>Corallus hortulanus</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Boidae	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Boidae	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	PE	Rivas et al. 2001	Muñoz – AP/VEN
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Boiruna maculata</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Chironius bicarinatus</i>	PE	Kasperoviczus et al. 2015	Quatro Barras – PR/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus mossoroensis</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Erythrolamprus viridis</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	PE	Santos & Leuchtenberger 2009	Pantanal – MS/BRA

Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Palusophis bifossatus</i>	PE	Barreto-Lima & Camiloti 2009	Nhecolândia – MS/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Philodryas nattereri</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Colubridae	<i>Taeniophallus occipitalis</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Dipsadidae	<i>Dipsas</i> sp.	PE	This study	Alvinópolis – MG/BRA
Squamata	Dipsadidae	<i>Xenodon newwiedii</i>	PE	Kasperoviczus et al. 2015	Campina G. S. -PR/BRA
Squamata	Dipsadidae	<i>Sordellina punctata</i>	GC	Santos & Leuchtenberger 2009	Santa Catarina/ BRA
Squamata	Elapidae	<i>Micrurus ibiboboca</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Leptotyphlopidae	<i>Epictia borapeliotes</i>	PE	Rêgo et al. 2017	Lagoa Nova – RN/BRA
Squamata	Leptotyphlopidae	<i>Trilepida brasiliensis</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Polycrotidae	<i>Polychrus acutirostris</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis atlantica</i>	GC	Silva-Jr et al. 2005	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Squamata	Teiidae	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Teiidae	<i>Salvator merianae</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>	GC	Silva et al. 2013	Petrolina – PE/BRA
Squamata	Viperidae	<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Viperidae	<i>Bothrops</i> sp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Squamata	Viperidae	<i>Bothrops</i> spp.*	NA	Kasperoviczus et al. 2015(*)	<i>pers. comm.</i>
Testudines	Chelidae	<i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i>	GC	Teixeira et al. 2016	Juazeiro do N. – CE/BRA
Testudines	Cheloniidae	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	PE	Bellini 1996	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Testudines	Emydidae	<i>Pseudemys nelsoni</i>	NA	Mazzotti et al. 2014	Florida/USA
Testudines	Emydidae	<i>Trachemys dorbignyi</i>	PE	Sazima & D'Angelo 2013	Campinas – SP/BRA
Testudines	Podocnemididae	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	NA	Junior et al. 2009	Javaés River – TO/BRA
Testudines	Podocnemididae	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	NA	Escalona & Fa 1998	Nichare River basin/VEN
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Carnivora	Mephitidae	<i>Conepatus chinga</i>	PE	Vieira et al. 2018	Eldorado do Sul - RS/BRA
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	-	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA
Cingulata	Dasypodidae	<i>Dasybus novemcinctus</i>	PE	Cicchi et al. 2006	Anchieta Island/BRA
Didelphimorphia	Didelphidae	<i>Didelphis virginia</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Rodentia	Caviidae	<i>Kerodon rupestris</i>	GC	Gaiotto et al. 2020	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Rodentia	Cricetidae	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	GC	Baracco 2015	Florida/USA
Rodentia	Ctenomyidae	<i>Ctenomys</i> sp.	GC	Milstead 1961	Porto Alegre - RS/BRA
Rodentia	Dasyproctidae	<i>Dasyprocta prymnolopha</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	GC	Gaiotto et al. 2020	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Oryzomys</i> sp.	GC	Kiefer & Sazima 2002	São Paulo-Paraná/BRA
Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	PE	Sazima & D'Angelo 2013	Campinas – SP/BRA
Rodentia	Muridae	<i>Rattus</i> spp.	GC	Gaiotto et al. 2020	Fernando de Noronha/BRA
<b>BIRDS</b>					
Anseriforme	Anatidae	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	PE	Sazima & D'Angelo 2013	Campinas – SP/BRA
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columbina</i> spp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Gruiformes	Aramidae	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	PE	Hipolito & Sazima 2018	Campinas – SP/BRA
Passeiriformes	Icteridae	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	GC	Machado 2007	Telêmaco Borba – PR/BRA

Passeiriformes	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Passeiriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	PE	Santos & Vaz-Silva 2012	Pch Unaí Baixo – MG/BRA
Passeiriformes	Turdidae	<i>Turdus</i> spp.	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Otus</i> sp.	GC	Ávila-Pires 1995	Amazônia/BRA
Tinamiformes	Tinamidae	-	NA	Silva et al. 2014 (**)	Jardim – CE/BRA
Tinamiformes	Tinamidae	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	PE	Mourthé 2010	RPPN-FMA – MG/BRA

279 (\*) : Report made under captivity conditions;

280 (\*\*): Information obtained by traditional knowledge (i.e., from local people) and classified by authors as

281 “possible identification”.

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