species may have lower foraging intensity than other teiids.

The voucher specimens of *K. paulensis* cited above are deposited in the Museu de História Natural, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC), D. Zanchetta and the staff of Instituto Florestal allowed and facilitated our fieldwork at IES. FAPESP provided grants to LAA (99/09125-1) and RJS (99/05664-5), and CNPq to MCK (146442/1999-7). We thank P. R. Manzani for laboratory assistance; V. R. Ariedi-Jr., V. Bonato, C. A. Brasileiro, C. Monteiro and F. Spina for field assistance; C. F. D. Rocha and M. Martins for suggestions. This is publication number 7 of the project Ecology of the Cerrados of Itirapina.

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**KENTROPYX PAULENSIS** (NCN), **REPRODUCTION**. The terrestrial teiid lizard *Kentropyx paulensis* occurs in open habitat formations of central and southeastern Brazil (Gallagher and Dixon 1980. Copeia 1980:616–620). Data on natural history of species of the *K. paulensis* Group (*K. paulensis*, *K. vanzoi*, and *K. viridistriga*) are scarce. Here we describe reproductive information from five gravid female *K. paulensis* collected in a protected area of cerrado (savanna-like formation; 22°12′30″S, 47°54′45″W, 760 m elev.) at Itirapina Ecological Station (IES), municipality of Brotas, São Paulo State, southeastern Brazil. Three of the females laid eggs in the laboratory after collection. The first female (Zuec 02483; SVL = 70.0 mm; tail length = 137.8; mass = 10.5 g), collected on 27 August 1999, laid four white calcareous shelled eggs (15.2 x 8.8 mm, 15.3 x 8.8 mm, 14.5 x 9.8 mm, and 9.4 x 8.7 mm) on 1 September 1999; the total mass of the four eggs was 2.6 g (Relative Clutch Mass [RCM] = 0.25). The second female (SVL = 73.0 mm; tail length = 130.0; mass = 12.4 g), collected on 13 March 2000, laid five eggs on 17 March 2000; the total mass of the five eggs was 3.5 g (RCM = 0.28). The third female (SVL = 63.8 mm; tail length = 124.0 mm; mass = 9.0 g), collected on 13 February 2001, laid four eggs between 28 February and 1 March 2001. Afterwards the latter two females were marked and released in the field. Two additional females (Zuec 02485 and 02486; SVL = 71.3 and 73.0 mm; tail length = 123.0 and 139.0 mm; mass = 10.0 and 10.5 g; respectively) collected on 16 March 2000 and 17 February 2001 respectively, were preserved. They had three and five vitellogenic ovarian follicles respectively. Our data indicate that females of *K. paulensis* lay few (3–5) but large (RCM = 0.25–0.28) eggs. Teiid lizards generally have relatively low RCMs (0.11–0.21) which may be related to their widely foraging mode (Vitt and Price 1982. Herpetologica 38:237–255). The RCM for other species of the genus *Kentropyx* ranges from 0.15 to 0.22 (Vitt et al. 1995. Can. J. Zool. 73:691–703). The comparatively high RCMs we found for *K. paulensis* are among the highest within the Teiidae and the genus *Kentropyx*, which lead us to hypothesize that this