

species may have lower foraging intensity than other teiids.

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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 × 8.8 mm, 15.3 × 8.8 mm, 14.5 × 9.8 mm, and 9.4 × 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