

## Short Note

# Opportunistic predatory behavior of margay, *Leopardus wiedii* (Schinz, 1821), in Brazil

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The margay, *Leopardus wiedii* (Schinz, 1821) ranges from Mexico to Uruguay, occurring in tropical and subtropical forests (Oliveira 1998). Despite its wide distribution, the margay is naturally rare and considered vulnerable in Brazil (Brasil 2003) and in the State of Paraná (Mikich and Bérnils 2004) according to IUCN (2001) criteria, mainly due to deforestation, habitat destruction and fragmentation, and illegal hunting trading.

Although this species has several characteristics that facilitate its identification, such as large and prominent eyes, salient snout, large paws, and long tail (Emmons and Feer 1997), its observation in the field is difficult and rare, as most behavioral information has been obtained in captivity (Oliveira 1994, Azevedo 1996). Evidence suggests that margays seem to be less tolerant of disturbed and modified habitats than other cats, such as *Leopardus pardalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Leopardus tigrinus* (Schreber, 1775) (Vaughan 1983, Tello 1986, Emmons and Feer 1997).

Margays are solitary and mainly nocturnal wild cats. Moreover, they are well adapted to arboreal life, with morphology specifically for climbing trees, such as the 180° rotation of the feet (Emmons and Feer 1997). They feed mainly on small mammals, birds, and reptiles (Emmons and Feer 1997), but some authors (Konecny 1989, Oliveira 1994) believe that the majority of their diet is composed of arboreal mammals. Here, we report two events of opportunistic predation on bats by margay in remnants of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest.

The first event was observed in a forest fragment (23°52'49.3" S–051°58'21.4" W) located in the municipality of Fênix, mid-west State of Paraná, southern Brazil. This area (approximately 180 ha) is bordered by cultivated and pasture lands and exhibits signs of human disturbance, mainly due to illegal wood exploitation in the past (Mikich and Silva 2001). The second event occurred

in a forest remnant (23°48'8" S–051°55'39" W) approximately 10 km distant from the first event, in the municipality of São Pedro do Ivaí. This area (approximately 550 ha) is covered by primary disturbed forest bordered by extensive areas of sugar cane plantation, a highway (PR457) and a small river. Both sites are covered by dense canopy (13–14 m, up to 50% coverage), with several trees reaching up to 20 m high, a medium strata approximately 8 m high (50% coverage) and a lower strata mostly of bushes and herbs, ranging from 0.7 to 1.3 m high (Bianconi et al. 2006). The landscape surrounding the two fragments is a mosaic of small forest remnants (up to 350 ha) and seriously disrupted riparian forests isolated by cropland. A detailed description of the study area and its plant species can be found in the literature (Mikich and Silva 2001).

Event 1 – During mist-netting bat activities on June 19th and 20th 2003, we found five bats (one *Artibeus fimbriatus* Gray, 1838, one *Artibeus jamaicensis* Leach, 1821, two *A. lituratus* (Olfers, 1818) and one *Sturnira lillium* (E. Geoffroy, 1810)) dead between 22:35 and 23:55 h. Four were still trapped in the mist-nets, 0.1–1.5 m above the ground, and one was lying on the ground. Four of the five dead bats exhibited discrete wounds characteristic of the canines of a small cat (Sunquist and Sunquist 2002) on one or more parts of the body. The fifth bat did not present any apparent injuries; however, some damage suggesting strangulation (possibly caused by the pressure applied with the incisors of the cat upon the bat's throat) was observed during autopsy.

The cat species involved was confirmed on the second night (20th), when one adult margay was observed at 19:50 h sitting near the nets. When it noticed our presence it promptly disappeared into the woods. A second animal, apparently juvenile, based on its significantly smaller size, was observed at 20:35 h. When we arrived to clear the nets it was rearing up on its hind legs, trying to reach a recently mist-netted bat (*Artibeus lituratus*) 50 cm above the ground. The cat then walked slowly along the nets for approximately 10 m before entering the woods. The behavior of the margays observed next to our mist-nets, considered along with the characteristics of the wounding on the dead bats, suggests that one or more individuals were responsible for the death of the bats the previous night.

In the previous night – on March 19th, around 01:45 h, we observed an adult margay followed by two young next to a mist-net. The adult cat was predating an *Artibeus* Leach, 1821 (n.i.) bat. The bat was on the ground but still trapped to the mist-net. When the adult margay noticed our presence it climbed a nearby tree and dis-

appeared, but left behind the remains of its prey (part of body and right wing). Both young ran away in the opposite direction. Examining the damage caused to the mist-net by this predation event we concluded that the bat was approximately 1.5 m above the ground when caught.

Information on the diet of *Leopardus wiedii* in Brazil was based almost exclusively on fecal (Facure and Giaretta 1996, Wang 2002) and stomach analysis (Ximenez 1982), which revealed the consumption of amphibians, reptiles, birds and their eggs, and mammals. Additionally, Azevedo (1996) observed an individual in the wild feeding on an amphibian and another fighting with an opossum (*Didelphis aurita* (Wied-Neuwied, 1826)), in southeastern Brazil. Although the consumption of small mammals by *L. wiedii* was relatively well documented, no previous study in Brazil or abroad (e.g., Mondolfi 1986, Konecny 1989) had ever reported the consumption of bats by this species. Nevertheless, records of other neotropical cats feeding on bats were previously presented by Mondolfi (1986), Emmons (1987), and Bisbal (1986) for *Leopardus pardalis*, and Emmons (1987) and Stallings (in Iriarte et al. 1990) for *Puma concolor* (Linnaeus, 1771); all based on feces or stomach contents of animals collected elsewhere. Even though the consumption of mist-netted bats by margays represents an artificial predation scenario, it indicates that margays do recognize bats as potential prey and consequently suggests that bats may be part of their natural diet. However, further studies must be undertaken to evaluate the importance of this food item in the diet of neotropical cats.

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