

TABLE 6. Dietary overlaps for *Typhlosaurus*. gar = *T. garipeensis*, allo = allopatric *T. lineatus*, near = near sympatric *T. lineatus*, far = far sympatric *T. lineatus*, imm = immature. Asterisks refer to significance levels of R × C contingency tests, not to overlap values: * = <.05, ** = <.01, *** = <.001

	D (prey taxa)	D (prey size)
Intrapopulation		
♀ gar × ♂ gar	.855***	.907***
♀ gar × imm gar	.941	.947
♂ gar × imm gar	.823***	.855***
♀ allo × ♂ allo	.833***	.981
♀ allo × imm allo	.916***	.929*
♂ allo × imm allo	.897***	.936
♀ near × ♂ near	.928***	.967*
♀ near × imm near	.853***	.907***
♂ near × imm near	.867***	.939*
♀ far × ♂ far	.895***	.982*
♀ far × imm far	.933*	.969**
♂ far × imm far	.898***	.939***
Interpopulation		
♀ gar × ♀ allo	.816***	.819***
♀ gar × ♀ near	.610***	.679***
♀ gar × ♀ far	.587***	.756***
♂ gar × ♂ allo	.789***	.919***
♂ gar × ♂ near	.798***	.798***
♂ gar × ♂ far	.789***	.861***
imm gar × imm allo	.712***	.837***
imm gar × imm near	.590***	.707***
imm gar × imm far	.538***	.660***
♀ allo × ♀ near	.702***	.836***
♀ allo × ♀ far	.689***	.891***
♂ allo × ♂ near	.837***	.879***
♂ allo × ♂ far	.865***	.908***
imm allo × imm near	.836***	.869***
imm allo × imm far	.783***	.819***

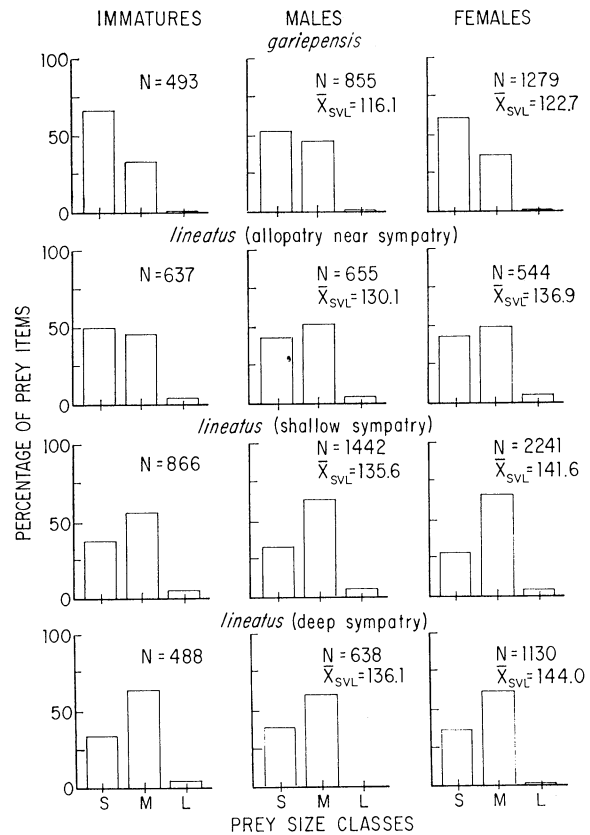


FIG. 6. Percentage of prey items in each of three prey size (volume) categories [S = small (0–2.5 μl), M = medium (3–11 μl), L = large (over 11 μl)]. Total number of prey items and mean snout-vent lengths included for adults. Note that sympatric *T. lineatus* eat more larger prey than do allopatric *T. lineatus*.

near sympatry [K + L + X + others], and deep sympatry [M + B + A + others]) and distinguished among adult males, adult females, and immatures for all populations. However, to save space, we pool data from sympatric populations and for size and sex classes for presentation here (Table 5). The essence of the original data is preserved, however, in the overlap values of Table 6.

Table 5 summarizes results of stomach content analysis for *T. lineatus* and *T. garipeensis*. Isopterans comprise from 84.4% to 96.5% (\bar{x} = 92.4) of the intestinal contents by volume among the various populations. Although 12 isopteran types were found in the 554 intestines examined, only 5 termite types comprised the bulk of prey of *Typhlosaurus*: major and minor workers of *Allodontermes* (probably *schantzei*), soldiers and workers of *Psammotermes allocerus*, and *Hodotermes mossambicus*. Nests of all these termites are subterranean (Coaton 1963). *Allodontermes* minor workers and *Psammotermes*

workers are small (about 2–2.5 μl), *Psammotermes* soldiers and major workers of *Allodontermes* are medium sized (about 4–4.5 μl), while *Hodotermes* are very large (about 60 μl). Both species of *Typhlosaurus* occasionally eat spiders, ants, beetles, beetle larvae, and other larvae.

Allodontermes major workers are the chief food of both species. However, *T. garipeensis* (males, females, immatures: *t*-tests, *P*'s < .001) take far more *Psammotermes* workers, fewer *Allodontermes* major workers (*P*'s < .001), and scarcely any *Hodotermes* compared with sympatric *T. lineatus* populations. Sympatric *T. lineatus* eat fewer *Psammotermes* workers (females and immatures, *P*'s < .001; but not males, *P*'s > .40) but more *Allodontermes* major workers (females, immatures, and males, *P*'s < .001) than do allopatric *T. lineatus*.

Intrapopulation dietary overlaps (\bar{x} = .887) by prey type in Table 6 are significantly greater (Mann-Whitney *U* test, *P* < .001) than interpopulation overlaps (\bar{x} = .727). The overall diversity of prey