몬트리올의 'Anolis grahami'에 대해 언급된 바 있음. 이는 그들의 주요한 음식원인 'Quiscalus niger'의 거대한 수명을 포함하고 있음. 이는 그מנה들이 작은 수명의 'Anolis grahami'와 큰 수명의 'Quiscalus niger'가 서로 공존하는 현상이 있음을 시사하고 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡는 데 유용한 수단으로 사용될 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.

지식: 'Anolis grahami', 캐리비안, 그레이터 안티리언 크락, 잭아마, 잡식, Quiscalus niger

시나리오: 'Quiscalus niger'는 'Anolis grahami'를 잡고 남을 수 있음. 이는 그들의 생리학적 특성과 함께 잡식에 대한 선택 기준으로 작용할 수 있음.
thought to be a female because it had glossy plumage but lacked the distinctive keeled tail characteristic of males. The anole was limp and undamaged except for an obvious head wound, which I assumed was inflicted by the grackle. The grackle held the anole against the branch with its left foot and vigorously grasped and then wrenched and pulled fragments of skull, muscle, and then the fleshy tongue, through the anole’s gaping mouth, leaving the skin of the cranial region flaccid. The grackle then crushed and mashed the anole’s forelimbs by running them back and forth through its mandibles, and afterwards grasped and jerked, but failed to detach, the anole’s toes. The procedure was repeated on the hind limbs without visible success. The distal half of the anole’s tail was then torn free and crushed by passing it back and forth through the grackle’s mandibles before it was swallowed. The grackle paused a few seconds while the tail fragment settled in its stomach and then grasped and jerked large pieces of flesh from the tail stump.

The grackle flipped the anole several times and picked tissue from its neck region until the orange dewlap was torn half away. The grackle then penetrated the visceral cavity by pecking and enlarging the anole’s cloacal opening. After extracting and consuming the intestines, the grackle made another unsuccessful attempt to tear away the forelimbs and pectoral girdle. The grackle was hidden from view behind foliage for several minutes. When it reappeared, the skin of the anole’s back exhibited a large tear. In short order, the grackle consumed the remaining viscera and began ripping away the trunk musculature. The hind limbs were ripped free from the inside and skinned down to the metatarsals by pulling on the free end of the limbs. The vertebral column was completely stripped of loose muscle tissue and then dropped to the ground. The remainder of the carcass was torn in two pieces. The skinned hind limbs of the anole dangled from a long strip of skin held by the grackle’s left foot, whereas the anole’s pectoral girdle and forelimbs were held to the perch with its right foot. During the observation period, the grackle made several short flights (1-2 m) with the anole in its bill. Although the grackle’s right foot appeared to be fully functional, the bird invariably anchored the anole with its left foot, which seemed to indicate handedness (Vince 1964, Clark 1973, Knox 1983).

In one of the more noteworthy maneuvers, the grackle grasped the dangling skin with its bill and pulled the suspended hind limbs toward the tree limb, anchored the loop of skin with its left foot, and then grasped the hind limbs directly with its bill. Only a dozen or so species of birds have been previously recorded pulling suspended food up to a perch (Thorpe 1963, Heinrich 1995). The grackle picked some additional bits of flesh from the hind limbs but finally left the remnants of skin and bone wrapped around the branch. The pectoral girdle and forelimbs were then dropped, perhaps inadvertently, because the grackle tilted its head and peered downward toward the scrap. The grackle paused only momentarily before it began searching a nearby clump of Tillandsia in the canopy. The entire dismemberment sequence lasted 57 minutes.

Based upon measurement of the recovered forelimbs, the snout-vent length of the anole was ~70 mm (body mass, ~9-12 g), which is near the maximum size recorded for male Anolis grahami (Schoener and Schoener 1971). This indicates that female grackles (body mass; \( \bar{x} = 76.0 \pm 4.5 \) g, \( n = 11 \); S. Koenig, unpubl. data) are capable of preying on all size classes of the small to medium-sized Anolis species (grahami, opalinus, valencienni, lineatopus, sagrei, reconditus) known from Jamaica (Rand 1967, Schoener and Schoener 1971). On the other hand, male grackles (body mass; \( \bar{x} = 107.7 \pm 8.0 \) g, \( n = 11 \); S. Koenig unpubl. data) may be able to prey on the largest Jamaican species, A. garmani, with the possible exception of adult males (snout-vent length ~ 110 mm).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
I thank James Schulte for confirming the identity of the anole with cytochrome b gene sequence data (Genbank accession number DQ353945), Susan Koenig for providing body mass data for grackles, Brian Schmidt for field assistance, and William Hayes, Catherine Levy, and Douglas McNair for comments on the manuscript. Research permits were granted by National Environment and Planning Agency, Kingston.

LITERATURE CITED
Auk 112:994-1003.

Puerto Rican Parrot (Amazona vittata)
Drawing by Tirtsa Porrata-Doria