



XXVII Convegno della Società Italiana di Etologia

18-21 Giugno 2017, Calci

Abstracts

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XXVII Congresso SIE - Calci, 18-21 Giugno 2017

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Un ringraziamento particolare va a tutto il personale del Museo di Storia Naturale per l'attiva collaborazione alla realizzazione dell'evento.

no direct influence of the group mate's behaviors on the focal subject's choice, the group mate's presence seems to effectively reduce focal subject's risk preferences compared to the Alone condition, as shown in humans.

Keywords: decision-making, risk, social influences

CHANGES IN TURN ALTERNATION PATTERN IN TERRESTRIAL ISOPODS AS A RESPONSE TO SUBSTRATE-BORNE VIBRATIONS

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Armadillo officinalis, is a xeric woodlouse (Isopoda, Oniscidea) that can produce vibrations, audible even by the human ear, by means of a ledge of scales situated on the propodus of the fourth and fifth pereopod. This work investigates the behavior of this species in terms of turn alternation in response to substrate-borne vibrations, in a multiple T-maze. We collected data about the turn alternation, meant as number of times that the animal turns on the opposite side in a predefined path, in four groups of animals: i) adults of *A. officinalis* exposed and ii) not exposed to micro-vibrations, iii) juveniles of *A. officinalis* exposed to micro-vibrations, and iv) adults of *Armadillidium vulgare* exposed to micro-vibrations. Hence, we were able to assess the pattern of the turn alternation at a level of i) exposure to micro-vibrations (not exposed vs. exposed), ii) animal's state (adults vs. juveniles), and iii) species (*A. vulgare* vs. *A. officinalis*). A Poisson regression with robust standard errors was used. The models highlighted a statistically significant association between turn alternation and the micro-vibration, animal's state, and species, with a higher number of turn alternations in the adults of *A. officinalis* exposed to micro-vibrations compared to i) the adults of *A. officinalis* not exposed, ii) the juveniles exposed, and iii) *A. vulgare* exposed. The adults of *A. officinalis* seem to be very sensible to vibrations, unlike *A. vulgare*. The sensitiveness also seems increasing passing from the juvenile state to the adult condition. This might be related to the peculiarity of this species to emit vibrations. The reactivity of *A. officinalis* to an external substrate-borne vibration as well as its capability to produce vibrations might be linked to an interspecific signaling and/or an intraspecific communication.

Keywords: multiple t-maze, vibrational communication, stridulatory organ

TO BE BIGGER, TO BE RESIDENT OR TO BE COLOURED? EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON TERRITORIALISM OF *PODARCIS SICULUS CAMPESTRIS* (DE BETTA, 1857) OF NORTHERN TUSCANY

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Territoriality evolves when the benefits gained from exclusive access to limited resources exceed the costs of defence. Sometimes animals evolve distinct morphs, that may reflect different