XXVII Convegno della Società Italiana di Etologia
18-21 Giugno 2017, Calci

Abstracts
XXVII Congresso SIE - Calci, 18-21 Giugno 2017

COMITATO SCIENTIFICO

Direttivo SIE
Stefano Turilliatti, Paola Palanza, Maria Cristina Lorenzi, Claudio Carere, Leonida Fusani

Museo di Storia Naturale (Università di Pisa)
Ivan Norscia, Elisabetta Palagi, Marco Zuffi

Unità di Etologia, Dipartimento di Biologia (Università di Pisa)
Natale Emilio Baldaccini, Paolo Casale, Anna Gagliardo, Dimitri Giunchi, Paolo Luschi, Lorenzo Vanni

Dipartimento di Scienze Veterinarie (Università di Pisa)
Paolo Baragli

COMITATO ORGANIZZATIVO

Museo di Storia Naturale (Università di Pisa)
Roberto Barbuti, Giada Cordoni, Ivan Norscia, Elisabetta Palagi, Marco Zuffi

Unità di Etologia, Dipartimento di Biologia (Università di Pisa)
Giulia Cerritelli, Anna Gagliardo, Dimitri Giunchi, Paolo Luschi, Resi Mencacci, Enrica Pollonara

Dipartimento di Scienze Veterinarie (Università di Pisa)
Paolo Baragli

STAFF
Sofia Adami, Simone Anzà, Bianca Bracci, Teila Cioli, Silvia Colombo, Elisa Demuru, Luis Graziani, Veronica Maglieri, Matilde Martini, Alessia Musanti, Virginia Pallante, Chiara Scopa, Pietro Spinelli, Erica Tommasi, Alessandra Zannella

REALIZZAZIONE LOGO SIE
Maria Elena Ferrari

GRAFICA MATERIALE CONGRESSUALE
Alessandra Zannella

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**

Sofia Cividini¹ & Giuseppe Montesanto²

1Independent researcher in Biostatistics, Como
2Dipartimento di Biologia, Università di Pisa

*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**

Valentina Titone¹, Francesca Marsiglia¹, Marco Mangiacotti², Roberto Sacchi², Stefano Scali³, Marco A.L. Zuffi¹

¹Museum Natural History, University of Pisa, Calci (Pisa)
²Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Pavia
³Museum Natural History, Milano

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