Tab. 2. Items identified in analysed faeces (n = 4) for *Vulpes cana*, from the United Arab Emirates. * Due to the small sample size no attempt at quantifying the remains was made.

Order Mantodea	Unidentified mantis remains
Order Orthoptera	Migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria*)
Order Coleoptera	Unidentified beetle remains
Order Diptera	Hover-fly (Syrphidae leg) and unidentified fly pupae remains
Order Hymenoptera	Unidentified ant remains and unidentified ant eggs
Order Araneae	Unidentified spider remains
Fruit & Plant material	Capparis cartilaginea seeds
	Ficus salicifolia fruit
	Grewia sp. fruit
	Olea europea fruit
	Prunus arabica fruit
	Ziziphus spina-christi fruit
	Grass seeds – *Cymbopogon* sp.; Grass stems & leaves
Birds	Unidentified feather
Mammals	Gerbil incisor – Possibly *G. dasyurus*
	Unidentified bone remains – possibly Goat
	Fur – Goat & Gerbil
Reptiles	Unidentified pelvis
Snails	*Gibbulinopsis signata*
	Granaria persica
	Pupoides coenopictus
Miscellaneous	Plastic, pebbles & sand

Israel. However, they are classified as vulnerable ("not critically endangered or endangered but facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future") in the UAE by HORNBY (1996). In the neighbouring Sultanate of Oman, also reflected by the official IUCN status listing, they fall within the "data deficient" category (FISHER 1999). According to SPALTON & WILLIS (1999), "inquisitive" Blanford's Foxes were often responsible for triggering cameras set to photo-trap leopards in the Dhofar region, Oman. ROBERTS (1997) voices his concern for the survival of the species due to the continuous persecution for its fur. Numerous traditional stone fox traps (smaller than the traditional wolf, caracal and leopard traps – now in disuse) lie scattered throughout the Hajar Mountains (pers. obs.) indicating that they could have been used to trap *V. cana* for fur in the past although this could not be accurately determined. GINSBERG & MACDONALD (1990) state that the trade in fur of *V. cana* is minimal compared to other foxes. Recent trapping, tracks and scat observations indicate that they are relatively abundant in remote mountainous terrain in the UAE. More research is needed to confirm the status in the UAE.

Very little is known about the diet of this species although ROBERTS (1997) states that the structure of the muzzle and dentition "implies a more specialised diet than other foxes and is consistent with insect eating". *V. cana* are mainly described as being insectivorous and frugivorous (KINGDON 1990, GEFFEN et al. 1992a). Our data suggests that they have a diverse diet of invertebrates and fruit with a large variety of items found in the analysed faeces (see Tab. 2). According to GEFFEN et al. (1992a), invertebrates account for more than 90% of