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***EPICTIA TENELLUS* (Guyana Blind Snake). PREDATION.** The vast majority of anurans, especially mid-sized and small species, feed on arthropods and other invertebrates (Duellman and 1994. Biology of Amphibians, 2nd ed. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore. 670 pp.). However, there are a few field observations of snake predation by frogs. *Leptodactylus labyrinthicus* (Pepper Frog) have been recorded to prey on several snake species: *Sibynomorphus neuwiedi*, *Trilepida koppesi*, and *Typhlops brongersmianus* (Fonseca et al. 2012. Herpetol. Notes 5:167–168; Vaz-Silva et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:359). During necropsy of 74 *L. labyrinthicus*, deposited in Zoological Collection of the Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso, we found an adult *Epictia tenellus* (SVL = 156 mm; total length = 172 mm) in the large intestine of a male frog (SVL = 151 mm) from Mato Grosso State, Brazil. The fact that only one snake was recorded suggests that this frog is an opportunist feeder that infrequently feeds on uncommon snakes such as *E. tenellus*.

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***FICIMIA STRECKERI* (Tamaulipan Hook-nosed Snake). REPRODUCTION.** *Ficimia streckeri* is distributed in extreme southern Texas, USA, and Mexico from Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosi to the central Mexican Plateau, Hidalgo and north of Veracruz (Wright and Wright. 1957. Handbook of Snakes of United States and Canada. Vol. 1. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 564 pp.). It inhabits thorn forest, tropical deciduous forest, and cloud forest (Hardy 1976. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 181.1–181.2). It is seldom seen and little is known about its natural history, including reproduction (Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. Univ. Texas Press, Austin. 430 pp.). On 1 April 2012, at 1848 h, in tropical forest of the Plan de Zapotal, municipality of Pisaflores (21.1800.820°N, 98.5746.858°W, datum WGS 84; elev. 495 m), Hidalgo, Mexico, we found an adult female *F. streckeri* (CIB-4290; SVL = 323 mm; tail length = 51 mm). The female was gravid, with three eggs (mean volume ± SE = 537.4 ± 27.6 mm^3; mass = 0.962 ± 0.032 g), and also contained eight non-vitellogenic follicles, which might be indicative of laying multiple clutches annually. These data represent a useful contribution to our limited knowledge of the natural history of this species. We thank the projects CONABIO FB1580/JM001/12, and FOMIX 2012/191908.

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FIG. 1. Prey items (*Ocypode* sp. and *Cerithidea* sp.) regurgitated by *Fordonia leucobalia* from Sonadia Island, Bangladesh.

***FORDONIA LEUCOBALIA* (Crab-eating Snake). DIET.** *Fordonia leucobalia* is a medium-sized, rear fanged, aquatic snake found in the tidal rivers and mangrove habitats from Southeast Asia to northern Australia (Das 2010. Reptiles of Southeast Asia. New Holland Publishers Ltd. UK. 376 pp.). *Fordonia leucobalia* is known as a crustacean eater, primarily feeding on hard-shelled crabs of the families Grapsidae and Ocypodidae, and on mud lobster (*Thalassina anomala*; Voris and Murphy 2002. J. Nat. Hist. 36:1621–1632; Karns et al. 2002. Raffles Bull. Zool. 50:487–498). Herein, we report the first observation of *F. leucobalia* feeding on a gastropod.

We conducted a field survey of homalopsid snakes in the intertidal zone of Sonadia Island, Bangladesh, from 9 to 17 July 2012. Sonadia Island is a roughly 4900-ha barrier island located in the far southeastern corner of Bangladesh, northwest of Cox's Bazaar town. The island supports some of the last remaining patches of natural mangrove forest found in southeastern Bangladesh. On 15 July 2012, we found eight *F. leucobalia* in the early succession mangrove forest, in the landward side of the intertidal zone. Upon capture, one *F. leucobalia* (adult male; SVL = 52.8 cm, tail length = 7.8 cm, 92 g) defecated a *Cerithidea* sp. (Fig. 1; total length = 1.5 cm; 3 g). *Cerithidea* sp. is small, hard-shelled gastropod, abundant in the mudflats and mangrove forest in this region (Siddiqui et al. 2007. Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh: Volume 17: Molluscs. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh. 415 pp.). Feeding on gastropods has not been previously recorded for any homalopsid snakes. Silva et al. (2011. Herpetol. Notes 4:373–375) recently reported an observation of a sea snake (*Lapemis curtus*) feeding on a gastropod in Sri Lanka, indicating that feeding on gastropods by aquatic snakes (homalopsid snakes and sea snakes) might be more common in this region than anticipated.

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***HELICOPS ANGULATUS* (Watersnake). DIET.** *Helicops angulatus* occurs in northern South America, with records from Atlantic forest or Amazonian environments in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guiana, Suriname, French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northern and northeastern regions of Brazil (França et al. 2006. Occ. Pap. Sam Noble Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. 17:1–3; Infante-Rivero et al. 2008. Herpetotropicos 4:39–39). They are

aquatic, nocturnal, and feed on fish, tadpoles, and occasionally adult anurans (Ford et al. 2002. Carib. J. Sci. 38:129–132; Scartozzoni 2009. Unpubl. DS thesis. Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo).

A mature female *H. angulatus* (SVL = 297 mm) was captured on 9 November 2010, at 2200 h, on the edge of a stream in Atlantic Forest of Cruz do Espírito Santo municipality, Paraíba State, northeastern Brazil. Dissection revealed remains of an adult *Leptodactylus natalensis* (SVL = 49.4 mm) in the snake's stomach. This is the first record of consumption of *L. natalensis* by *H. angulatus*. Because both species are sympatric and their habitats are similar, this type of interaction may be expected. The habit of making nests and vocalizing at the edge of slow-flowing streams (Amorim et al. 2009. Pap. Avul. Zool. 49:1–7) may make *L. natalensis* more vulnerable to predators such as *H. angulatus* during the breeding season. The snake and frog are housed in the Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa (CHUFPB 00005).

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***LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER CALLIGASTER* (Prairie Kingsnake). ANTHROPOGENIC MORTALITY.** As a component of a *Geomys breviceps* (Baird's Pocket Gopher) study 6 km E Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana, USA, metal kill traps (Trapline Products, Menlo Park, California, USA), which constrict the abdomen and humanely euthanize the gopher, were set in open pocket gopher burrows in evenings and left overnight. On 30 April 2011, I found an adult female (SVL = 980 mm) *Lampropeltis calligaster calligaster* that had entered an open pocket gopher burrow and been killed in the trap. It appeared that the snake had entered the burrow at the site of excavation. The specimen was subsequently deposited in the Henderson State University Collection of Herpetology (HSU 1641). To my knowledge, this is the first report of a snake dying as a result of a pocket gopher kill trap. Active pocket gopher burrows are typically closed off to the surface except for short durations of burrow maintenance. When open, however, these burrows may provide *L. calligaster calligaster* with refugia and/or pocket gophers, which are known prey of the snake (Connior et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:98; Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.).

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***LAMPROPELTIS NIGRA* (Black Kingsnake). DIET.** The diet of *Lampropeltis nigra* (taxonomy follows Pyron and Burbrink 2009. Zootaxa 2241:22–32) is diverse and includes a variety of lizard eggs, turtle eggs, snakes and their eggs, mammals, and birds (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 680 pp.; Green and Cobb 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:615). On 15 June 2010, we captured a male *L. nigra* (SVL = 104.2 cm; total length = 118.4 cm; 380 g) in a trap array located on the Camp Shelby Joint Force Training Center, De Soto National Forest, Perry County, Mississippi, USA. During transportation, the *L. nigra* regurgitated a juvenile *Cemophora coccinea* (Scarletsnake), an *Agkistrodon* sp., and *Crotalus adamanteus* (Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake) rattle segments. Rattle segments were identified as *C. adamanteus* due to the absence of *C. horridus* from the study area (Lee 2009. Southeast. Nat. 8:639–652) and the segments were too large to be those of *S. miliarius*. To the best of our knowledge this is the first documented occurrence of *C. coccinea* in the diet of *L. nigra*, and represents a novel food item for the genus *Lampropeltis* (Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*).

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***LAMPROPELTIS SPLENDIDA* (Desert Kingsnake). DIET.** *Lampropeltis splendida* is a common Chihuahuan Desert species reported to feed on a variety of prey, including bird eggs and hatchlings (Degenhardt et al. 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Avian nest predation by snakes has been reported infrequently, but may account for as much as 90% of all nest predation (Weatherhead and Blouin-Demers 2004. J. Avian Biol. 35:185–190). On 20 July 2012, at 0140 h, we recorded a *L. splendida* predating an *Empidonax traillii extimus* (Southwestern Willow Flycatcher) nest with three nestlings (Fig. 1). The nest was located 1.5 m above the ground in a live 4.5-m tall *Salix exigua* (Coyote Willow). The locality was near San Marcial, Socorro Co., New Mexico, USA. A photo series from a trail camera with infrared capabilities documented four minutes of activity, although it is likely the predation event lasted much longer. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

FIG. 1. *Lampropeltis splendida* predating an *Empidonax trailii extimus* nest including three nestlings in a *Salix exigua* dominated riparian area near San Marcian, Socorro Co., New Mexico, USA.