

LEPTOPHIS AHAETULLA (Parrot Snake). DIET. *Leptophis ahaetulla* is widespread in Central and South America (Oliver 1948. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 92:157–280). Reported diet of *L. ahaetulla* consists mostly of frogs, but lizards and birds have also been recorded (Teixeira and Port 1991. Herpetol. Rev. 22:132; Albuquerque et al. 2007. J. Nat. Hist. 41:1237–1243). On 12 April 2011, at ca. 0900 h, during an ornithological expedition to the woods surrounding the Barreira do Inferno military facility, near the city of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (55.5°S, 10.35°W, datum WGS84; elev. 25 m), we observed an adult *L. ahaetulla* (total length ca. 80 cm) among the branches of a shrub preying on a juvenile *Turdus leucomelas* (Pale-breasted Thrush; Fig. 1). This is the first record of *T. leucomelas* in the diet of *L. ahaetulla*.

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FIG. 1. *Leptophis ahaetulla* preying on a juvenile *Turdus leucomelas* in the coastal region near Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

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LIOTYPHLOPS ALBIROSTRIS (White-nosed Blindsnake). PRE-DATION. *Liotyphlops albirostris* is a medium-sized (to 223 mm) blindsnake occurring in Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. This species is considered rare and little is known about its ecology or biology (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). An adult (snout–urostyle length = 107.6 mm, head width = 42.6 mm) female *Rhinella marina* (Cane Toad) was collected from beneath a house in suburban Clayton, Republic of Panama (9.001667°N, 79.576944°W; datum WGS 84) at 2100 h on 5 September 2013, and retained in a moist cloth bag overnight. The following morning a deceased but intact blind snake (total length = 124 mm) was discovered protruding headfirst from the toad's cloaca (Fig. 1). The snake was preserved in 70% ethanol and identified as *L. albirostris* via examination of its facial scales beneath a dissecting scope (verified by Sean Graham and Roberto Ibáñez).



FIG. 1. *Liotyphlops albirostris* (White-nosed Blind Snake) protruding from the cloaca of a female *Rhinella marina* (Cane Toad) collected in the Republic of Panama.

Interestingly, the specimen was completely undigested. A live *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (Brahminy Blindsnake) was similarly recovered from the cloaca of a *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* (Common Asian toad) in East Timor (O'Shea et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:467–470). Blindsnakes (*R. braminus*, *R. guentheri*, and *R. unguirostris*) have also been recorded in the diet of *R. marina* (10 of > 3000 toads) in their invasive range in Australia (Pizzatto et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:469–471); and blindsnakes of the genus *Typhlops* were discovered in the gut contents of 19 of ~5000 Cane Toads in their invasive range in the Philippines (Rabor 1952. Copeia 1952:281–282). As with the majority of the Australian records (Pizzatto et al. 2012, *op. cit.*), this blindsnake was consumed in the wet season when blindsnakes may be more surface-active due to flooding of fossorial habitat.

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MICRUROIDES EURYXANTHUS (Sonoran Coralsnake). DIET. On 15 September 2012, 1848 h MST, we captured an adult *Micruroides euryxanthus* (photo voucher UAZ 57568-PSV; ca. 420 mm SVL) on Forest Road 39, Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, USA (31.400899°N, 111.144186°W, datum NAD83; 1423 m elev.). The snake was maintained overnight and in the morning we found that it had regurgitated an adult female *Plestiodon callicephalus* (Mountain Skink) (UAZ 57462; 63 mm SVL, 58 mm tail). We released the snake on 16 September at the site of capture. Judging from its limb orientation, the skink had been ingested head-first and we discovered two puncture marks (3.62 mm apart) on the tail ventro-laterally, 24 mm posterior to the vent, suggesting that the animal had initially been caught by the tail.

This is the first report of *P. callicephalus* in the diet of *M. euryxanthus*. *Micruroides* are typically ophiophagous (Vitt and Hulse 1973. Herpetologica 29:302–304; Lowe et al. 1986. The Venomous Reptiles of Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Dept.,