Sierra San Luis (Chihuahua, Mexico). At 1358 h on 14 December 2003 we found her on a NE-facing slope among oak and manzanita chaparral (1908 m elev.). She was last located on 3 November at a distance ca. 100 m away. She lay in an S-shaped ambush posture 3 cm beneath a 10-cm diameter downed log in complete shade and 25 cm from a patch of snow. Her head overlooked a 2-
cm diameter branch. When disturbed she rapidly retreated to a
burrow entrance 30 cm away. Ten cm of snow had accumulated at
this site on 11 and 12 December, but on 13 and 14 December clear
and sunny conditions and highs of ca. 10°C resulted in significant
snow melt. Seven other radio-tagged C. w. obscurus were below
ground when located on 13 and 14 December.

Our observations of 1) consumption of lizards, including S.
jarrovi, and 2) ambush posture among fallen branches and logs,
are consistent with previous descriptions of foraging biology in
C. willardi (Holycross et al. 2002. In Schuett et al. [eds.], Biology
Mountain, Utah). Our observations demonstrate that C. w. obscurus
not only intermittently bask at low air temperatures (see also
Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico.
University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431
pp.), but feed late into fall and perhaps in winter. We thank Rocky
Mountain Research Station, U.S. Forest Service for funding.

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LEPTOPHIS NEBULOSUS (Olive’s Parrot Snake). REPRO-
DUCTION. Leptophis nebulosus is a colubrid that occurs from
extreme northeastern Honduras throughout Costa Rica (Savage
2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica; A Herpetofauna
Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas. University of Chi-
ago Press, Chicago, 934 pp.). There is no information on clutch
sizes in L. nebulosus. Here I present information on a single clutch
from a specimen from Costa Rica.

One L. nebulosus (LACM 151850) collected May–June 1982 in
Puntarenas Province, measured 710 mm SVL, contained eight
enlarged ovarian follicles (mean length = 18.1 mm ± 1.4 SD, range
= 16.8–20.1 mm). The eggs are deposited in the Natural History
Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Los Angeles, Califor-
nia, USA.

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MISTICOPSIS FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). DIET. Misticopsis flagellum is known to take a large variety of prey
items including insects, lizards, snakes, small turtles, birds and
their eggs and rodents (e.g., Stebbins 1985. A field Guide to West-
ern Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston,
Massachusetts. 336 pp.). Here we report predation on Curve-billed Thrasher (Toxostoma curvirostre) chicks. On 28 June 2003 in the
San Juan y Puentes conservation area, near Arambarri (Nuevo
León, México) we observed two Curve-billed Thrasher chicks in
a nest perched in a Tree Cholla (Opuntia imbricata). At 1132 h the
same day we returned to find a M. flagellum (ca. 1300 mm TL) on
top of the nest with a Curve-billed Thrasher chick in its mouth.
The second chick was missing, presumably already consumed by
the snake. The startled Coachwhip dropped the chick and escaped
into a nearby kangaroo rat burrow. We extracted the snake for
measurement and it promptly regurgitated the chick it had ingested.

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MICRURUS BALIOCORYPHUS (NCN). DIET. Little is known of
the natural history of Micrurus baliocephalus, and much of this
is conjecture based on the biology of sympatric congeners. Mem-
bers of the genus Micrurus are best known for their con-
sumption of other snakes although amphisbaenians, caecilians, and
lizards occasionally are recorded as prey (Cei 1993. Reptiles del
Paraguay 3:5–32). To our knowledge, this is the first record of a
fish being consumed by a Micrurus in South America. At
1600 h on 10 November 1999 we found a dead male M.
baliocephalus (463 mm SVL, 502 mm TL) ca. 2 km W of Na-
tional Route 9 “Carlos A. Lopez,” on the way to Fortín General
Díaz (Department of Presidente Hayes, Paraguay). The specimen
(MHNMP 5143) was collected and an anguilliform fish
Synbranchus marmoratus (209 mm TL) was found in the stomach
upon dissection. The snake was found a few meters from an artifi-
cial pool on the side of the road among Chacoan Xerophytic For-
est. The presence of fish in the diet of M. baliocephalus suggests
that it may be semi-aquatic, as has been observed for some other
members of the genus (Pérez 1999. Serpentines de Panamá. Biosfera,
UNESCO, Gráf. San Antonio, Sevilla. 312 pp.). The specimen is
deposited in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural del Paraguay
and is also cited in Da Silva and Sites (1999. Herpetol. Monogr. 13:142–194). We thank Darío Mandelburguer for help
identifying the fish.

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