

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 snowmelt. 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. jarrovii*, 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 of the Vipers*, pp. 243–252. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle 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 (Oliver's Parrot Snake). **REPRODUCTION.** *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 Chicago 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, California, USA.

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MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). **DIET.** *Masticophis 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 Aramberri (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 baliocoryphus*, and much of this is conjecture based on the biology of sympatric congeners. Members of the genus *Micrurus* are best known for their consumption of other snakes although amphisbaenians, caecilians, and lizards occasionally are recorded as prey (Ceï 1993. *Reptiles del Noroeste, Nordeste y Este de la Argentina*. Mus. Reg. Scien. Natur. Torino, Monogr. XIV, Turin. 949 pp.; Schouten 1931. *Rev. Soc. Cien. 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. baliocoryphus* (463 mm SVL, 502 mm TL) ca. 2 km W of National Route 9 "Carlos A. Lopez," on the way to Fortín General Díaz (Department of Presidente Hayes, Paraguay). The specimen (MNHN 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 artificial pool on the side of the road among Chacoan Xerophytic Forest. The presence of fish in the diet of *M. baliocoryphus* suggests that it may be semi-aquatic, as has been observed for some other members of the genus (Pérez 1999. *Serpientes 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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