



FIG. 1. *Amerotyphlops brongersmianus* (left) removed from the stomach of a *Bothrops leucurus* (right).

(Strüssmann and Sazima 1993. Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment 28:157–168). Due to its secretive fossorial habits, little is known about its biology (Avila 2006. Herpetol. J. 16:403–405). Although there are a few reports of ophiophagy in Brazilian viperids (Egler et al 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27:22–23, 1993; Fagundes et al 2009. Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão 25:67–71), this is the first record of a blindsnake as prey of *Bothrops leucurus*.

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**CHIRONIUS FOVEATUS** (Atlantic Forest Sipo Snake). **DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** Anti-predator behaviors displayed by *Chironius* are poorly known; *C. foveatus* is reported to react with gular flattening, mouth gaping, biting, and cloacal discharge (Marques et al. 2001. Serpentes da Mata Atlântica: Guia Ilustrado para a Serra do Mar. Holos, Ribeirão Preto. 184 pp.). On

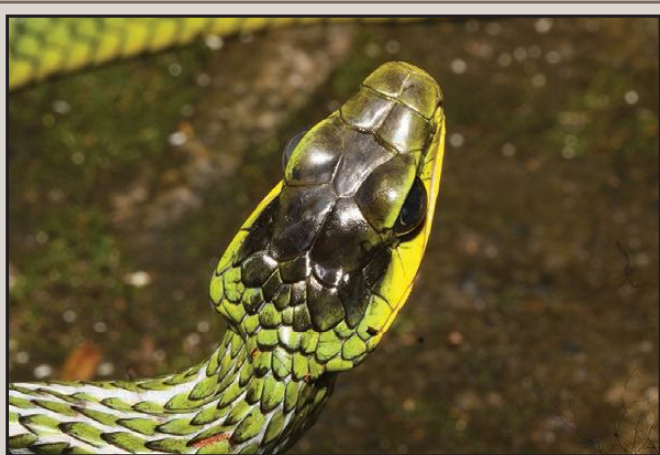


FIG. 1. Head view of *Chironius foveatus* while displaying head triangulation.

29 October 2015, at 2200 h, we found a specimen of *C. foveatus* (total length = 190 cm) 2.3 m above ground in at tree at the Dacnis Project particular reserve in the Atlantic Forest of Ubatuba (23.457590°S, 45.143997°W; elev. 30 m), São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. After being handled, the specimen was released on the ground, where it raised the anterior one third of its body and exhibited head triangulation (Fig. 1). This represents the first record of head triangulation in *C. foveatus*.

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**COLUBER CONSTRICTOR** (North American Racer). **DIET.** The diet of *Coluber constrictor* is diverse, including arachnids, amphibians, mammals, birds, insects, and reptiles (Klimstra 1959. Copeia 1959:210–214; Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 412 pp.). On 14 March 2012, while driving on Painters Gap Road, Rutherford Co., North Carolina, USA, in the late afternoon, I encountered a road-killed young *C. constrictor* ca. 5 km E of the Cove Road junction. This was one of the first days warm enough for this snake to be out of hibernation; however, it seemed to have had a successful few days of feeding. Its stomach contents included three snake species (Fig. 1): *Carphophis amoenus* (Common Wormsnake), *Nerodia sipedon* (Common Watersnake), and *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Common Gartersnake). Various snake species have been reported in the diet of *C. constrictor* (Fitch 1963. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:351–468); however, the species diversity found in this individual's stomach is unique and not previously reported. I suspect that the diversity of its diet was likely a result of high numbers of snakes emerging from hibernation the first warm days of the year.

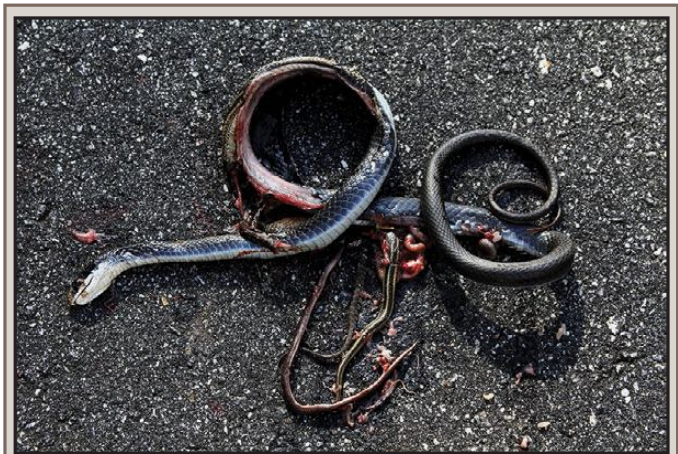


FIG. 1. Road-killed *Coluber constrictor*, revealing the bodies of recently consumed *Carphophis amoenus*, *Nerodia sipedon*, and *Thamnophis sirtalis* consumed in Rutherford Co., North Carolina, USA.

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