

remains of an *O. aestivus* that had been collected for measurement. After several tongue flicks the prey item was lifted, carried off, and consumed. During a snake road survey on 22 August 2009 we observed another adult *C. constrictor* carrying the remains of a freshly hit *O. aestivus* off the road. To our knowledge these records represent the first observations of scavenging by *C. constrictor* (Devault and Krochmal 2002. *Herpetologica* 58:429–436; Ernst and Ernst, *op. cit.*). Carrion foraging by snakes may be more prevalent than has traditionally been accepted (reviewed in Devault and Krochmal, *op. cit.*).

BRETT A. DEGREGORIO, Bald Head Island Conservancy, PO Box 3109, Bald Head Island, North Carolina 28461, USA (e-mail: Baretta66@hotmail.com); **ERIC J. NORDBERG**, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: Ejn5018@psu.edu).

COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FULIGINOSUS (Baja California Coachwhip). **DIET.** *Coluber fuliginosus* preys on a variety of species but most commonly feeds on lizards, small snakes, birds, and small mammals (Grismer 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.). Specifically, the following prey have been reported for *C. fuliginosus* from the Baja California Peninsula or its associated islands: *Sceloporus grandaevus*, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*, *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*, *Sonora semiannulata*, and *Aspidoscelis tigris rubida* (Cliff 1954. *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 12:67–98; Grismer, *op. cit.*; Rodriguez-Robles and Galina-Tessaro 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:195). Here we report an attempted predation event, representing new diet item for *C. fuliginosus*. At 1200 h on 31 August 2007 near the Sierra del Mechudo, municipality of La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (24.8716667°N, 111.2527778°W; datum WGS84; elev. 156 m) in a rocky dry arroyo, we saw a *C. fuliginosus* that was biting the neck of a *Crotalus enyo* (Baja California Rattlesnake; Fig. 1). After about four minutes, the *C. fuliginosus* noticed our presence and moved away, leaving the potential prey dead and with bite marks on the tail, at midbody, and on the neck. We believe that the coachwhip was attempting to feed on the rattlesnake. Although this represents the first report of *C. enyo* in the diet of *C. fuliginosus*, the record is not unexpected; the closely related *Coluber flagellum* is known to feed on a variety of snakes species, including several species of rattlesnakes (Ernst and Ernst 2003. *Snakes of the United States and Canada*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC. 668 pp.).

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FIG. 1. *Coluber fuliginosus* attempting to consume a *Crotalus enyo*. Photo by Sergio Álvarez.

ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA (e-mail: eligarcia_18@hotmail.com), **ISRAEL GUERRERO-CÁRDENAS** and **SERGIO ÁLVAREZ-CÁRDENAS**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Mar Bermejo 195, Colonia Palo de Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur 23090, México.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). **NEONATE GROWTH.** Little information has been published regarding the ecology of neonate *Crotalus horridus*. Gibbons (1972. *Copeia* 1972:222–226) used size class data to examine the growth rate of juvenile *C. horridus* in spring and early summer over a three-year period. However, neonate growth has not been measured during the period between dispersal from parturition sites and the critical months leading up to hibernation.

We found an adult female *C. horridus* (SVL = 1126 mm) with a litter of 23 neonates (11 male, 12 female) in a shallow depression beneath a large log on 6 August 2009 in Baker Co., Georgia, USA. Snakes were held until their initial shed (5 days), after which they were measured and marked with either scale brands or passive integrated transponders (PIT tags). We attached 0.68 g radio transmitters to the tails of 15 neonates using Superglue® gel and released them at the natal site on 11 August 2009. We were able to relocate a portion of the telemetered snakes at regular intervals to collect growth data. Initial SVL of males ranged from 292.0–327.0 mm (mean = 314.1, N = 11) and masses ranged from 23.0–29.0 g (mean = 26.1, N = 11). SVL of females ranged from 302.5–330.0 mm (mean = 325.0, N = 12), and masses ranged from 21.0–28.0 g (mean = 28.0, N = 12).

Seven snakes were recaptured and measured 14 days after initial capture (Table 1). Neonates grew an average of 18.0 mm in SVL and lost 0.6 g in mass. The four snakes that were recaptured 41 days after initial capture had grown an average of 49.9 mm in SVL and gained 8.0 g. Morphological measurements were collected for one snake captured 74 days after initial capture; this individual grew 78.5 mm in SVL and gained 28.0 g.

TABLE 1. Growth data for juvenile *Crotalus horridus* in Baker Co., Georgia, USA. Data presented reflect the change in snout-vent length and mass from the date of the initial shed up to 74 d for one individual.

Snake ID	Sex	SVL (mm)			Mass (g)		
		14 d	41 d	74 d	14 d	41 d	74 d
1312	M	28.0	—	—	2.0	—	—
7231	M	3.5	—	—	-5.0	—	—
1319	M	—	82.5	—	—	26.0	—
1B5E	F	22.0	41.5	78.5	0.0	4.0	28.0
6C57	F	11.5	—	—	-1.0	—	—
1308	F	24.5	49.5	—	1.0	9.0	—
1310	F	25.5	26.0	—	-3.0	-7.0	—
1315	F	12.0	—	—	2.0	—	—
Mean		18.1	49.9	—	-0.6	8.0	—

ELIZABETH M. SCHLIMM, **KEVIN M. STOHLGREN**, **JENNIFER M. LINEHAN** (e-mail: jlinehan@jonesctr.org), and **LORA L. SMITH**, Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center, 3988 Jones Center Drive, Newton, Georgia 39870-8522, USA.

CROTALUS TORTUGENSIS (Tortuga Island Rattlesnake). **DIET.** At 1035 h on 22 September 2009, an adult female *Crotalus tortugensis* (SVL = 656 mm; tail length = 40 mm) was detected on Tortuga