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**DRYMARCHON CORAIS MELANURUS** (Indigo Snake). **DIET.** *Drymarchon corais* is a highly polyphagous colubrid (Greene 1997. Snakes: The Evolution of Mystery in Nature. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 351 pp.) with a wide geographic distribution and eight currently recognized subspecies (McCranie 1980. Cat. Amer. Amph. Rept. 267.1). Of these, *Drymarchon c. melanurus* appears to occupy the broadest range of habitats, ranging from humid rainforest habitats in Yucatan, México through both mesic and xeric areas of Central American and the coasts of Colombia. Although diet probably varies considerably over this broad distribution, information relating locality and dietary information is largely lacking. On 6 December 1998, a dead female *D. c. melanurus* (MHUA 14076, 1100 mm TL) was found on a roadway in the Guajira desert in northern Colombia (11°0'46"N, 72°42'18"W, ca. 160 m elev.) with an adult *Mastigodryas pleei* (Colubridae, MHUA 14077, 900 mm TL) in its digestive tract. It was unclear from these circumstances whether ingestion of the *M. pleei* comprised an incidence of predation or scavenging. Nevertheless, this observation documents sympatry of these taxa in this region and demonstrates that *D. corais* are capable of ingesting snakes of almost the same size. Specimens were deposited in the Museum of Herpetology of the Universidad de Antioquia (Medellín, Colombia).

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**ERPETON TENTACULATUM** (Tentacled Snake). **REPRODUCTION.** Twinning has been reported in a variety of reptiles (Hartdegen 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:141). Among the squamates, crocodylians, and chelonians, twinning has been reported only in oviparous species with the exception of Hubert (1985 *In* Gans and Billett [eds.], *Biology of the Reptilia* Vol. 15, pp. 28–29, John Wiley & Sons, New York) who reported experimentally derived twins in *Lacerta vivipara*. Twinning is easily documented in oviparous species because the number of hatchlings outnumber the eggs hatched. On 12 May 2003 a female *Erpeton tentaculatum* held in captivity (Oklahoma City Zoo) gave birth to eight neonates, including two stillborn twins. The twins were still connected to a single yolk sac by their individual umbilici (OMNH 41670 and 41671) and are possibly monozygotic. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first documentation of a non-induced twinning event in a live-bearing reptile.

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**HETERODON PLATIRHINOS** (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). **REPRODUCTION.** On 08 February 2005 at ca. 1430 h we observed two *Heterodon platirhinos* copulating (tails intertwined) in

a manner analogous to previously reported mating behavior (e.g., Plummer and Mills 1996. J. Herpetol. 30:80–82). Copulation was visibly confirmed when the female began to drag the male and the male's everted hemipenis was withdrawn from the female. The snakes were observed in a 65-year-old, frequently burned, slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *elliotti*) plantation in Baker County, Georgia, USA. High temperature on this date was ca. 24°C. To our knowledge, the earliest previously reported dates of copulation for *H. platirhinos* in the wild are 19 March (Plummer and Mills, *op. cit.*) and 28 March (Guidry 1953. Herpetologica 9:49–56).

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**LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM AMAURA** (Louisiana Milksnake). **SIZE RECORD.** On 20 July 2004 at 2040 h one of us (TAS) collected a male *Lampropeltis triangulum amaura* DOR on Osburn Road, 0.3 km south of Farm Road 1375 (30°31'29"N, 95°40'55"W, 77 m elev.), Montgomery County, Texas. This specimen (TCWC 88217) measured 901 mm TL (809 mm SVL + 92 mm tail length). The longest *Lampropeltis triangulum amaura* reported prior to this measured 787 mm TL (Boundy 1995. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 30:109–122). We thank J. R. Dixon for verifying the subspecific identification.

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**LIOPHIS LINEATUS** (NCN). **REPRODUCTION.** Relatively few data are available concerning the natural history Colombian snakes, especially those that inhabit remote areas. On 11 December 1998, I encountered a female *Liophis lineatus* (MHUA 14075, 708 mm TL) on the Guajira peninsula on the Atlantic coast of Colombia that contained six eggs. I measured three of these eggs and they averaged 29.4 mm in length. The snake was found in a shallow pit near riparian forest (11°0'46"N, 72°42'18"W, ca. 160 m elev.) that also contained several *Bufo marinus*. The Guajira desert receives only ca. 900 mm of rainfall annually, with most falling from April to November, and has a pronounced dry season extending from December to March. This observation suggests that reproduction in *L. lineatus* in this area might be timed such that hatching coincides with the onset of the rainy season. The specimen is deposited in the Museum of Herpetology of the Universidad de Antioquia (Medellín, Colombia).

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**MICRURUS DECORATUS** (Decorated Coralsnake). **DIET.** *Micrurus decoratus* is found in high elevation remnants of endangered Atlantic Forest in the Serra do Mar and the Serra da