

nian conspecifics, as suggested by the present data.

Prey reported for *L. annulata* at various localities consist almost exclusively of anuran amphibians, mainly hylids and leptodactylids (Duellman 1958, *op. cit.*; 1978, *op. cit.*; Vitt, *op. cit.*; Martins and Oliveira, *op. cit.*). Vitt (*op. cit.*) recorded one bufonid (*Bufo granulosus*) and Duellman (1958, *op. cit.*) reported three species of *Bufo* (*B. marinus*, *B. typhonius*, and *B. valliceps*) and a few indeterminate *Bufo* specimens from stomachs of *L. annulata*. The present note reports another species of *Bufo* as prey of *L. annulata*, which suggests that predation on such animals by this snake might not be infrequent. Thus, the toxic secretions from the parotoid glands of *Bufo* spp. do not seem to be an efficient deterrent from predation by *L. annulata*, which might not be affected by the toxin to any significant degree. The present data also indicate that *L. annulata* does not stop feeding during pregnancy.

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Submitted by DAVOR VRCIBRADIC, CARLA DA COSTA SIQUEIRA, CARLOS FREDERICO D. ROCHA, MONIQUE VAN SLUYS, and JORGE ANTÔNIO L. PONTES, Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rua São Francisco Xavier 524, 20550-011, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

**LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA** (Banded Cat-eyed Snake). **PREY.** *Leptodeira annulata* is an arboreal and nocturnal colubrid that ranges from México through Central America and the Amazon basin into northern Argentina. Often it is found in trees and bushes near water and feeds primarily on anurans (Duellman 1958. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 114:1–152; Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 954 pp.).

On 12 March 2004 at 2140 h we observed an *Osteocephalus taurinus* (Anura) sitting on a rock ca. 50 cm above a small tributary to the Rio Chumilla (between Shapaja and Chazuta in the Tarapoto region of Peru, ca. 500 m elev.). Over a distance of ca. 5 m, a *L. annulata* (ca. 1 m TL) approached the frog from amidst overhanging branches. The frog leapt from its rock and was seized by the snake in mid-air. The snake ingested the seemingly alive, but paralyzed frog (hindlimbs first), while hanging head-down from its original perch over a period of ca. 30 minutes. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first documentation of *L. annulata* predation on *O. taurinus*.

Submitted by MATTIAS HAGMAN, School of Biological Sciences, Building AO8, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia (e-mail: mhag8451@mail.usyd.edu.au); and RAINER SCHULTE, Inibico, Jr Ramirez Hurtado 608, Tarapoto, San Martín, Peru (e-mail: inibico@terra.com.pe).

**LIOPHIS REGINAE** (Reticulated Snake). **DIET.** Throughout large parts of the Neotropics, peccaries (Tayassuidae, *Pecari tajacu* and *Tayassu pecari*) create and maintain wallows in the forest understory. These pools provide year-round breeding habitat for

amphibians that opportunistically breed in pools. For several years, one of us (HB) has worked at the Cocha Cashu Biological Station within the Manu National Park (11°52'S, 71°21'W), Peru to test whether peccaries function as ecosystem engineers by creating new habitats (wallows) that may be colonized by other species. On 23 March 2005 while monitoring the breeding activities of the leptodactylid frog *Edalorhina perezii* at peccary wallows, we noticed a juvenile (186 mm SVL) *Liophis reginae* inside a terrestrial *E. perezii* foam nest. As the snake left the foam nest it was collected and preserved in 70% ethanol. Upon dissection, we found six *E. perezii* tadpoles in its stomach. This is the first record of *L. reginae* preying upon *E. perezii* tadpoles inside a foam nest. Depredation of frog eggs and larvae by snakes is well documented in the Neotropics, and several snake taxa may be considered anuran specialists. Few predators, however, have been documented feeding within the foam nests of leptodactylid frogs.

The snake (TUMZ 8051), the ingested tadpoles and voucher specimens (TUMZ 8052) from the foam nest are permanently stored at the Museum of Zoology at Towson University, Department of Biological Sciences.

Submitted by HARALD BECK, Towson University, Department of Biological Sciences, 8000 York Rd, Towson, Maryland 21252, USA (e-mail: hbeck@towson.edu); SEABIRD McKEON, Florida Museum of Natural History, Department of Malacology, 278 Dickinson Hall, Museum Road & Newell Drive, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA; and JORGE S. CARRILLO, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Environmental Science Section, Av. Honorio Delgado 932, Lima 31, Peru.

**MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM FLAGELLUM** (Eastern Coachwhip). **GROWTH AND MOVEMENT.** Little is known regarding growth rates of *Masticophis flagellum* and limited data have been generated regarding their movement (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Herein we report on a PIT-tagged male *M. flagellum* that was captured three times over a 23-month time period in Baker Co., Georgia, USA. In May 2003, the individual measured 1605 mm SVL, 2078 mm TL, and 940 g. Reliable measurements were not taken during June 2004, when the snake was captured a second time. In April 2005, the same individual was recaptured and measured 1622 mm SVL, 2089 mm TL, and 951 g. The first and second capture locations were 1469 m apart (straight line distance) and separated by Ichawaynochaway Creek (a major tributary of the Flint River) while the second and third locations were 291 m apart (straight line distance) for a minimum cumulative movement of 1760 m. *Masticophis flagellum* are known to travel considerable distances (ca. 1 km; Secor 1995. Herpetol. Monogr. 9:169–186) but to our knowledge, movements on this scale have not been recorded. In addition, movement across aquatic habitats such as creeks or rivers does not appear to have been previously documented in this species.

Submitted by DAVID A. STEEN (e-mail: David.Steen@jonesctr.org), GABRIEL J. MILLER, SEAN C. STERRETT, and LORA L. SMITH, Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center, Route 2, Box 2324, Newton, Georgia, USA.