

cold winter. To prevent mass mortality of *A. piscivorus* at this and other hibernacula, it is recommended that prescribed fires that include dens be conducted during winter months or after snakes have dispersed to summer habitat.

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**ATRACTUS SNETHLAGEAE (Ground Snake). DIET.** *Atractus snethlageae* is a relatively large member of the genus *Atractus* and is found throughout much of the Amazon Basin up to elevations of 1800 m (Schargel et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3721:455–474). Earthworm chetae and insect remains have been found in the stomachs of *A. snethlageae* in central Amazonia, Brazil (Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150). On 11 July 2010 at approximately 1600 h an adult male *A. snethlageae* (SVL = 328 mm, tail length = 66 mm, 19.51g) was collected in lower montane secondary forest 1500 m elev. at Wildsumaco Wildlife Sanctuary in eastern Napo Province, Ecuador (0.67557°S, 77.60116°W; datum WGS84) that had consumed an earthworm (Fig. 1). The snake appeared to have recently swallowed the earthworm when collected because the worm's posterior end was visible in the snake's throat. The snake's head was 14.6 mm long and 8.2 mm wide. The worm was swallowed head first and measured 157 mm in length and 11.1 mm wide and weighed 5.89 g. The mass ratio for this prey item was 0.302. The snake (QCAZ 10639) and stomach contents are deposited in the Museo de Zoología of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador in Quito.

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FIG. 1. Ventral view of an adult male *Atractus snethlageae* (QCAZ 10639) with an earthworm that it swallowed prior to capture.

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**BOTHROPS ASPER (Terciopelo). PARTHENOGENETIC REPRODUCTION.** On 26 November 2012 a female *Bothrops asper* (SVL = 125 cm; tail length = 14.5 cm; 956 g) housed on exhibit in the Dallas Zoo's reptile building gave birth to 11 unfertilized ova and

one full term dead neonate. This seven-year old adult female was born at the Dallas Zoo and had never been housed with a male. Although the neonate was stillborn, the body was fully formed thus indicating fertilization. We believe this is the first example of parthenogenesis reported for this species. The male neonate (SVL = 120 mm; tail length = 40 mm; 6.5 g) was deposited at the Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center at the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R 61066). Because the mother is still living, a recent shed was deposited as well to confirm there were no other DNA contribution except from the female.

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**BOTHROPS MOOJENI (Brazilian Lancehead). DIET.** *Bothrops moojeni* is a pitviper that is found most often in open areas associated with riparian forests (Araújo and Martins 2006. Herpetol. J. 16:297–303). The species has a generalist diet (Leloup 1984. Acta Zool. Pathol. Antv. 78:177–198) including birds (França et al. 2008. Copeia 2008:23–38); however, to our knowledge there are no studies reporting which bird species are predated by *B. moojeni*. Analyzing stomach contents of pitvipers collected in the municipality of Lucas do Rio Verde, Mato Grosso, Brazil (12.79694°N, 56.01055°E, datum WGS84; Tavares et al. 2012. Herpetol. Notes 5:543–545), we found in the stomach of a female *B. moojeni* (SVL = 104 cm, tail length = 15.5 cm, 402.4 g) a small *Sporophila nigricollis* (body length = 8.2 cm, 27.36 g), a migratory seed-eating bird with diurnal activity (Andrade et al. 2011. Rev. Bras. Ornitol. 19:63–73). We acknowledge Josué da Silva Ribeiro Nunes for the identification of the bird.

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**CARPHOPIUS AMOENUS (Eastern Worm Snake). ASSOCIATION WITH ANTS.** *Carphophis amoenus* is a small-bodied, largely fossorial colubrid (Barbour et al. 1969. Ecology 50:470–476). Species with a similar ecology (*C. vermis*, *Diadophis punctatus*, *Virginia valeriae*) have been documented utilizing dormant formicid ant nests as hibernacula (Pisani 2009. Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci. 112:113–118). Herein, I present information suggesting a more extensive relationship between formicid ants and *C. amoenus*.

I searched for *C. amoenus* within naturally occurring coarse woody debris (CWD) at two sites (located in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland and Fairfax Co., Virginia, USA) during May, June, and July of 2012 and 2013. Ant colonies were more commonly seen in CWD where *C. amoenus* were present than in CWD where *C. amoenus* were absent (49.5% [47/95] and 26.4% [23/87], respectively;  $\chi^2 = 10.2$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ). There was no association between snakes and termites ( $\chi^2 = 3.18$ ,  $p = 0.07$ ) and significantly fewer snakes were observed in CWD with earthworms ( $\chi^2 = 12.3$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Snakes were in close association with ants during all study months. However, it is unknown whether this association reflects an overlap in microhabitat preferences or a commensal