LAMPROPELITIS POLYZONA (Milksnake). PREDATION. It is well known that numerous birds prey on snakes. *Buteo jamaicensis* (Red-tailed Hawks) are known to be generalists, preying on a variety of small and medium mammals, some birds and reptiles; *Accipiter cooperi* (Cooper's Hawks) however, prey primarily on birds; *Buteo plagiatus* (Gray Hawks) prey on lizards, insects and small rodents (Dunn and Alderfer [eds.] 2011. Field Guide to the Birds of North America, 6th ed. National Geographic Society, Washington, DC. 576 pp.). Here, we report an account of predation on *Lampropeltis polyzona* involving these three raptor species in the municipality of Xalisco, Nayarit, Mexico.

On 27 February 2014, a juvenile *L. polyzona* was observed being taken from the ground by an *A. cooperi* in the locality of El Pantanal in the municipality of Xalisco, Nayarit, Mexico (21.417950°N, 104.826449°W, WGS84; elev. 922 m). As the Cooper's Hawk flew with its prey, a *B. plagiatus* knocked the snake back down to the ground. A few seconds later, a *B. jamaicensis* swooped down to the ground, picked up the dead snake, and flew off with the prey. The area surrounding the road was tropical secondary vegetation and sugar cane fields.

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NINIA HUDSONI (Hudson’s Coffee Snake). MAXIMUM SIZE. *Ninia hudsoni* is a small, leaf litter-inhabiting snake found in the Amazon basin of Ecuador, Peru, and Guyana (Valencia et al. 2009. Herpetozoa 21:190–192). The largest specimen of *N. hudsoni* previously known was 413 mm total length and was collected in Ecuador (Valencia et al., op. cit.). On 7 July 2013, I collected a female *N. hudsoni* (Fig. 1) that measured 427 mm total length (SVL = 338 mm; tail length = 89 mm; 21 g). The specimen was found in a pile of wooden boards at approximately 1030 h CST in lower montane secondary forest at Wildsumaco Wildlife Sanctuary in eastern Napo Province, Ecuador (0.68745°S, 77.60076°W, WGS84; elev. 1427 m). The specimen (QCAZ 11991) was deposited in the Museo de Zoología de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador in Quito.

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**Fig. 1. An adult *Leptodeira annulata* preying upon *Leptodactylus mystaceus*, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.**

**Fig. 1. Dorsal view of an extremely large *Ninia hudsoni* (QCAZ 11991) from Napo Province, Ecuador.**

At 920 h on 27 May 2013, in the northwestern part of the Powdermill Nature Reserve, Westmoreland Co., Rector, Pennsylvania, USA (40.16370°N, 79.26708°W, WG584; elev. 460 m), we captured a gravid female O. vernalis (SVL = 35 cm; tail length = 14.5 cm; 6 oviducal eggs) on a tree, emerging from a crevice of decaying bark, 1.5 m above the ground (Fig. 1). At 1020 h on 4 June the female was recaptured at the same location. Upon recapture, the female was no longer gravid and a clutch of eggs was observed inside the opening in the tree. During release of this individual, a second gravid female O. vernalis (SVL = 35.5 cm; tail length = 14 cm; 8 oviducal eggs) was detected in the same crevice of the tree. Neither female was recaptured during subsequent surveys at the site. Yet, a larger assemblage of eggs (> 6) was observed in the tree crevice after the second female was released, likely indicating communal nesting. To avoid disruption of natural embryonic development, the eggs in the tree were not counted or moved.

Communal nesting is common in Ophedrys spp. (Graves and Duvall 1995. Herpetol. Monogr. 9:102–119). However, oviposition sites differ between species and likely reflect the arboreal or terrestrial lifestyles of O. aestival (Rough Green Snake) and O. vernalis, respectively. Nest sites of O. aestival have been characterized as narrow vertical slits in tree interiors as a result of rotting (Plummer 1990. Herpetologica 46:190–195). The arboreal nesting behavior and nest sites of O. aestival described by Plummer (op. cit.) are analogous to our observations of O. vernalis. To the best of our knowledge this report represents the first record of an arboreal nest site for O. vernalis.

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PYTAS NIG RomARGINATA (Green Ratsnake). DIET. Despite the wide geographic range of Pyt as nig romarginata and its attention in systematic research (Vogel and Hauser 2013. Asian Herpetol. Res. 4:166–181), very little was known about its natural history. The known diet of P. nig ro marginata includes only rodents and anurans (Zhao et al. 1998. Fauna Sinica Reptilia Squamata Serpentes. Science Press, Beijing. 522 pp.).

At 1339 h on 3 July 2013, an adult P. nig ro marginata was observed and photographed swallowing an adult female J a palura yunnanensis (Yunnan Mountain Lizard) along a country road near Zhiliu Village of Fugong County, Nuanjiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, western Yunnan Province, PR China (Fig. 1). The snake fled with the prey in its mouth shortly after the image was taken. This record adds lizards to the natural diet of P. nig ro marginata.

Fig 1. Adult Pyt as nig romarginata swallowing an adult female J a palura yunnanensis in Fugong County, western Yunnan, PR China.

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SISTRURUS CATENATUS (Massasauga). DIET. On 20 June 2014 we found a road-killed sub-adult (mass = 22.7 g) female Sistrurus catenatus on a sandy access road in Kalkaska Co, Grayling, Michigan, USA. During necropsy, a damselfly (suborder Zygoptera) nymph was discovered in the snake's stomach (T. Cooley, pers. comm.). Given the range of taxa reported as S. catenatus prey items, it is apparent that this species is a fairly indiscriminate predator (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, DC. 668 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first instance any damselfly species has been recorded as part of the diet for S. catenatus. The damselfly was the only item in the snake's gut, so it is not likely the result of secondary ingestion. As damselfly nymphs are fully aquatic,