



FIG. 1. Sections of snakes regurgitated by a *Bungarus fasciatus*, comprising two *Cyllindrophis ruffus* and one *Enhydryis enhydryis*.

length = 17.2 cm) at 2147 h on 1 May 2016, following heavy rains (29°C), along the periphery of Udom Sap, a small, rural village (14.52955°N, 101.97597°E, WGS 84; 238 m elev.), located in the transitional zone of the Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve, Thailand. Upon approach, the *B. fasciatus* lay motionless on the bed of a drained, recently harvested, and partially tilled rice field. We captured the individual and transferred it into a cloth bag for transport back to the laboratory. During the capture, the *B. fasciatus* regurgitated the upper-body portion of an adult *C. ruffus*. During transport to the laboratory, it regurgitated additional portions of carrion (Fig.1). Two body segments, comprising an entire adult female *C. ruffus* (SVL = 33.1 cm, tail length = 1.2 cm), which had also been severed at mid-body and a primarily intact adult gravid female *E. enhydryis*. All portions of *C. ruffus* carrion were severed with clean cuts and had soil caked along the cut sites. They were likely consumed immediately prior to capturing the *B. fasciatus*, as none of the carrion items had undergone visible digestions. *B. fasciatus* are known to prey on *Enhydryis* species (Mao 1970. *Herpetologica* 26:45–48), however they have not been documented scavenging on deceased snakes.

During the survey, we noted a combine harvester parked at the edge of the rice field, 110 m from the capture site. The machine had a reel with thin tines and grooved track plates, capable of dismembering the scavenged prey items. The agricultural area within Sakaerat's transitional zone are regularly subjected to a various human disturbances including seasonal harvesting, tilling, herbicide application, burn regimes, aquatic animal trapping, grazing, periodic flooding, and draining. Our observation provides evidence of the ability of *B. fasciatus* to exploit certain human disturbances.

We thank Pongthep Suwanwaree as a primary supporter, along with Suranaree University of Technology and the National Research Council of Thailand for aiding our ongoing research on the ecology of venomous snakes living in the human-dominated landscapes of the Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve. We also thank Colin Strine for comments on this communication.

TYLER KNIERIM (e-mail: tyler.k.knierim@gmail.com), **CURT H. BARNES**, School of Biology, Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand; **CAMERON HODGES**, Sakaerat Conservation and Snake Education Team, Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand.

CANTORIA VIOLACEA (Cantor's Watersnake). MAXIMUM SIZE.

Found in mangroves, tidal creeks, and associated mudflats of Myanmar, India's Andaman Islands, west Peninsular Malaysia, and Singapore, *Cantoria violacea* is perceived as rare, likely due to its fossorial life history (Murphy 2007. *Homalopsid Snakes Evolution in the Mud*. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. 260 pp.). Due to its rarity, very little morphometric information has been collected from *C. violacea*. As a family, homalopsids rarely exceed 1.0 m in length; the largest *C. violacea* specimen reported is 1220 mm. However, whether this measurement was total or snout–vent length was not reported (Wall 1924. *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 29:864–878). Unmeasured estimates of large *C. violacea* exist, including some reportedly reaching 1500 mm (Ghodke and Andrews 2002. *Hamadryad*. 26:371–373) in the Andaman Islands.

Approximately 4.2 h before low tide (tide height: 2 m) at 0024 h on 1 July 2015, at Pasir Ris Park Mangroves, Singapore (1.38111°N, 103.95013°E; WGS 84), I captured a female *C. violacea* swimming slowly on top of shallow water and mud in a tidal creek. The snake measured 1308 mm total length (SVL = 1122 mm; tail length = 186 mm). This specimen is the largest accurately measured *C. violacea* to date.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation's East Asia Pacific Summer Institute program (Award #1515500). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation. We thank the National Parks Board of Singapore and the National University of Singapore for their support.

PHILIP N. VOGRINC, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, USA; e-mail: pnvogrinc@uark.edu.

CHIRONIUS FLAVOLINEATUS (Boettger's Sipo). DIET AND HABITAT USE.

Chironius flavolineatus occurs mainly in the Brazilian Cerrado, a landscape with a predominance of grass steppes (savanna), but it is also found in rainforests elsewhere in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru (Hamdan et al. 2014. *Zootaxa* 3794:134–142). *Chironius flavolineatus* is thought to feed exclusively on anurans, particularly those from the families Hylidae and Leptodactylidae (Dixon et al. 1993. *Revision of the Neotropical Snake Genus Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. *Monografie XIII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy*. 279 pp.). It usually forages on the ground and can rest at night in vegetation ca. 2 m above ground. Here we report the first record of cave use by *C. flavolineatus*, as well as predation on a river frog (*Thoropa* sp.; Leptodactylidae).

At 1530 h on 19 March 2016, HC observed a *C. flavolineatus* (Fig. 1; total length ca. 150 cm) with a frog in its mouth over 30 m inside the Cave of the Rabbits in Ibitipoca State Park (21.71118°S, 43.89566°W, WGS 84; elev. 1350 m), Minas Gerais State, southeastern Brazil. The frog tried to escape, but was eventually subdued and consumed over the course of approximately 10 min. This is one of the few records of snake predation inside caves in Brazil.

IZAR AXIMOFF, Post-graduate program in Botany, Research Institute of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden, Rua Pacheco Leão 2040, Solar da Imperatriz, Horto – Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22460-036, Brazil (e-mail: izar.aximoff@gmail.com); **HEITOR CINTRA**, Catholic University of Petrópolis, Rua Barão do Amazonas 124, Centro, Petrópolis, RJ, 25685-070, Brazil (e-mail: heitorcintra@gmail.com); **JORGE PONTES**, Post-graduate program in Science Teaching, Environment and Society, University of Rio de Janeiro State, Rua Dr. Francisco Portela, 1470, Patronato, São Gonçalo, RJ, 24435-005, Brazil (e-mail: pontesjal@hotmail.com).