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***ERYTHROLAMPRUS MILIARIS* (Cobra D'água; Military Ground Snake). DIET.** *Erythrolamprus miliaris* is a diurnal-nocturnal snake associated with permanent water bodies across South America. *Hypsiboas albomarginatus* is a medium-sized treefrog that breeds in permanent or temporary ponds and is often found in bushes and low vegetation nearby (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001. Anfíbios do Município do Rio de Janeiro. Editora da UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro. 148 pp.). It occurs in the Atlantic forests of eastern Brazil from the State of Pernambuco in the northeast to the state of Santa Catarina in the south, and in the Caribbean lowlands of Colombia to Guianas, lower Amazon Basin (Frost 2016. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0, accessed 15 August 2016. Electronic database accessible at http://research.amnh.org. American Museum of Natural History, New York). During a diurnal survey on 01 November 2015, ROM observed an adult *E. miliaris* preying upon an adult *H. albomarginatus* beside a lake (Fig. 1) in the municipality of Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo state, southeastern Brazil (40.60645°W, 19.95423°S; WGS 84; elev. 621 m). The *H. albomarginatus* was in the marginal vegetation, near a breeding location when it was preyed upon by the *E. miliaris*. To our knowledge, this is the first report of predation on *H. albomarginatus* by *E. miliaris*. ATM thanks Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) for scholarships.

FIG. 1. *Erythrolamprus miliaris* preying upon *Hypsiboas albomarginatus* next to a lake in the municipality of Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo state, southeastern Brazil.

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***ERYTHROLAMPRUS TAENIOGASTER*. DIET.** *Erythrolamprus taeniogaster* (Dipsadidae) is a diurnal and nocturnal species, occurring in the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal and Amazon basin (Nogueira et al. 2010. *In* Diniz et al. (eds.), Diversidade de Répteis Squamata e Evolução do Conhecimento Faunístico no Cerrado, pp. 333–375. Editora UNB, Brasília), that feeds on a wide variety of taxa, including frogs (Marques et al. 2005. Serpentes do Pantanal: Guia Ilustrado. Holos Editora, Ribeirão Preto. 184 pp.). Herein, we report predation on the frog *Leptodactylus macrosternum* by *E. taeniogaster* on 17 June 2015, at 2015 h, in a wetland in the munipality of Santana, Amapa State, Brazil (0.036311°N, 51.162481°W, WGS 84; 26 m elev.). While conducting a herpetological survey in the area, one of us (JCS) found an adult *E. taeniogaster* slowly approaching a adult male *L. macrosternum*. The snake attacked the frog with a bite in the inguinal region, however, the frog escaped and was quickly recaptured by the right flank and subsequently ingested headfirst (Fig. 1). The predation event took 20 min, and the snake took 15 min swallowing its prey. This snake is known to be more active during the rainy season (Dec–June) when they are flooded out of refugia and are out foraging. This observation suggests that the snakes forage opportunistically at frog breeding sites.

Special thanks to André L. S. Nunes for identifying the *Erythrolamprus taeniogaster*.

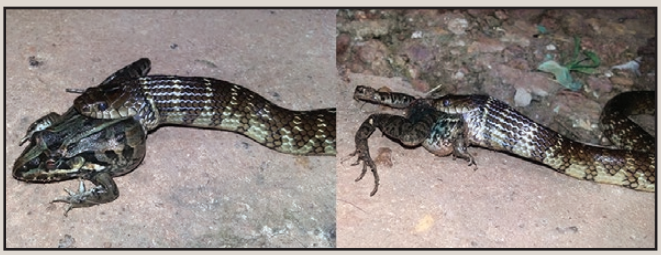

FIG. 1. *Erythrolamprus taeniogaster* preying on an adult male *Leptodactylus macrosternum* at a wetland in the munipality of Santana, Amapa State, Brazil.

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***FARANCIA ERYTROGRAMMA* (Rainbow Snake). SEASONAL ACTIVITY.** *Farancia erytrogramma* is a relatively large bodied (> 1 m), secretive, semi-aquatic species found in the southeast Coastal Plain from Maryland south to north-central Florida and west to Louisiana, USA. Due to its secretive behavior and use of difficult to sample habitats, such as swamps, rivers, and marshes, the life history of *F. erytrogramma* is poorly understood. Much of what is known about *F. erytrogramma* seasonal activity is based on opportunistic observations. Throughout its range *F. erytrogramma* has been documented active in every month (Richmond 1945. Copeia 1945:28–30; Neill 1964. Am. Midl. Nat. 71:257–295; Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 412 pp.), with activity peaks occurring in March, April, June, and October (Richmond, *op. cit.*; Neill, *op. cit.*; Gibbons et al. 1977. Herpetologica 33:276–281). Observations of active *F. erytrogramma* north of Florida between late November and the end of February could be considered unusual, because this

species would presumably need to hibernate to escape cold temperatures, but Palmer and Braswell (*op. cit.*) note several cases of winter terrestrial activity in North Carolina. Here we report several additional instances of winter activity of *F. erytrogramma* in Virginia and South Carolina, USA.

On 1 February 2016, a road-killed adult female *F. erytrogramma* (SVL = 102.2 cm; tail length = 16.1 cm) was found approximately 1.95 km SSE of Providence Forge, Virginia, on Route 155 south where it crosses the Chickahominy River (37.429°N, 77.038°W, WGS 84) on the New Kent and Charles City county line. Following several days of snow and rain, flows in the Chickahominy River were above normal, possibly flooding this snake's hibernaculum. Above average air temperatures the day before and the day of the observation may have provided opportunity for this snake to find another hibernaculum.

Aquatic trapping and drift fence sampling on the U.S. Department of Energy's Savannah River Site (SRS) in west-central South Carolina revealed that *F. erytrogramma* can be relatively common in a variety of freshwater habitats (Gibbons et al., *op. cit.*; Gibbons and Semlitsch 1991. Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of the Savannah River Site. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 131 pp.), but this species is rarely found moving overland (Steen et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:208–213). Of 45 *F. erytrogramma* captured on or near the SRS between 2002 and 2014, only 6 (2 alive, 4 dead) were captured on roads. Of those six, two were captured in the winter. The first was a road-killed individual (not measured) found by Tony Mills at a creek overpass just north of the SRS (33.343°N, 81.822°W, WGS 84) on 24 Jan 2002. The second was a live subadult female (SVL = 54.5 cm; tail length = 7.6 cm) found crossing Hwy 125 at the overpass of Upper Three Runs Creek (33.239°N, 81.744°W, WGS 84) on 15 Feb 2003 (light rain, air temp ca. 13°C) by Cameron Young. The winter/spring of 2002–2003 marked the cessation of a prolonged drought in the region, and substantial snake movement was observed in early spring 2003 as aquatic snakes returned to water bodies that had been dry during the drought (Willson et al. 2006. Wetlands 26:1071–1078). However, movement of other species peaked in March, with few snakes found returning to wetlands in February (Willson et al., *op. cit.*). Taken together, these observations suggest that *F. erytrogramma* may be more prone to winter activity than other snake species in the southeastern USA. This overland movement might be driven by the need to shift habitats in response to changing water levels within their aquatic habitat. Clearly, further research is needed to understand the ecology and behavior of this enigmatic species.

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***HETERODON PLATIRHINOS* (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). REPRODUCTION / MINIMUM SIZE AT SEXUAL MATURITY.** *Heterodon platirhinos* is a medium-sized dipsadid reaching maximum lengths of SVL = 105 cm (Carlile et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:291–292). Some authors suggest male *H. platirhinos* mature at lengths as short as SVL = 40 cm and females at SVL = 45 cm, but offer no corroborating evidence (Wright and Wright 1957. Handbook of the Snakes of the United States and Canada. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York. 1164 pp.; Conant and Collins 1998. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America, 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin, New York. 616 pp.). Platt (1969. Univ. Kans. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 18:253–420) thought females reach sexual maturity at SVL = 50 cm, based on the smallest female observed ovipositing, as reported by Meyer (1958. Herpetologica. 14:128). Platt (*op. cit.*) also concluded that males reach sexual maturity at SVL = 45.1 cm, based on samples of active spermatozoa he found in cloacal smears.

To the best of my knowledge, I report the minimum size at sexual maturity of a male *H. platirhinos* based on an individual found during a survey on a barrier island off the coast of New York State. At 1446 h on 18 April 2014, I observed a breeding aggregation of *H. platirhinos* consisting of two males and one female (Fig. 1). Only one of the males was actively copulating with the female (SVL = 55.2 cm; 153 g; Fig. 2), while the other was coiled around them. After copulation ended, the copulating male was measured and found to be 3 cm shorter (SVL = 370 mm; 65 g) than the minimum size of sexual maturity suggested by Wright and Wright (*op. cit.*) and Conant and Collins (*op. cit.*), and nearly 8 cm shorter than the minimum size suggested by Platt (*op. cit.*). In addition, at 1530 h on 17 Jun 2015, I observed a gravid female (SVL = 46.3 cm; 151 g) staging near a communal nesting area. This female approached the minimum size suggested by Wright

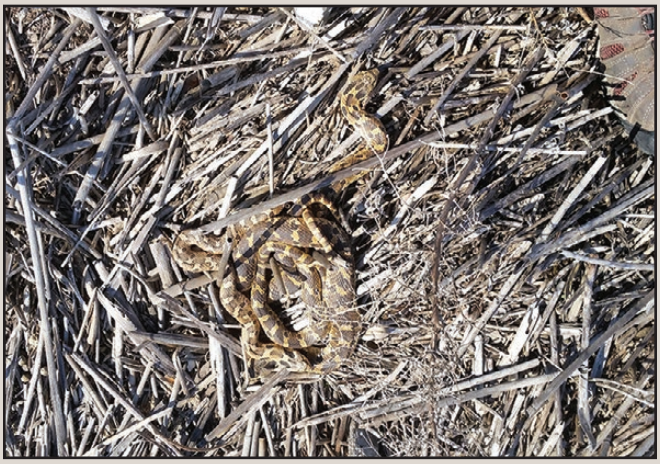

FIG 1. Breeding aggregation of *Heterodon platirhinos* consisting of two males and one female.

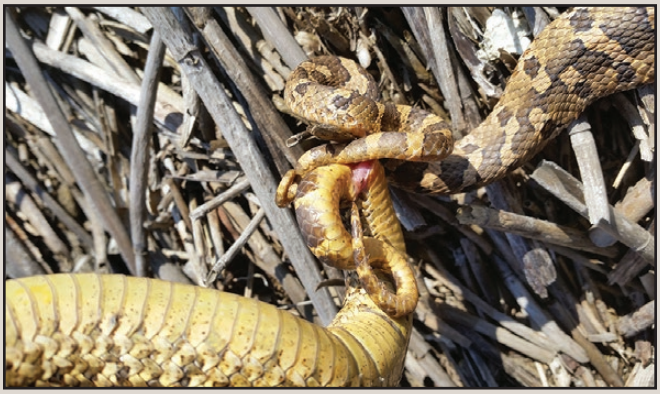

FIG 2. Copulation between a male (SVL = 37 cm) and female (SVL = 55.2 cm) *Heterodon platirhinos*.