

Hardy Slough/Muddy Slough (37.5025°N, 87.4501°W; WGS 84), which is a section of the Sloughs Wildlife Management Area, Henderson County, Kentucky, USA, and is managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

We documented three *N. erythrogaster* (SVL = 699, 895, 897 mm) with gut contents containing *Amia calva* (Bowfin). The captured *A. calva* had standard lengths of 45, 57, and 215 mm. To the best of our knowledge, *A. calva* has only been recorded in the congeneric *N. rhombifer* (Diamondback Watersnake) (Carter 2015. M.S. thesis, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston. 48 pp.). We also documented one *N. erythrogaster* (SVL = 401 mm) on 26 July 2014 with gut contents containing two *Aphredoderus sayanus* (Pirate Perch) with standard lengths of 12 and 24 mm. *Aphredoderus sayanus* has previously been recorded in the diets of the congeneric *N. fasciata* (Banded Watersnake) and *N. taxispilota* (Brown Watersnake) (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 558 pp.; Gibbons and Dorcas, *op. cit.*) but not as prey for *N. erythrogaster*.

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NERODIA RHOMBIFER (Diamondback Watersnake). DIET. *Nerodia rhombifer* will readily eat amphibians but forages mostly on fishes (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004. North American Watersnakes: a Natural History. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 438 pp.). Here we report two new fish species in its diet. Data were recorded from a watersnake foraging study investigating snake gut contents using palpation and regurgitation. All snakes containing new diet items were sampled using aquatic funnel traps. Snakes were sampled in 2013 and 2014 at Hardy Slough/Muddy Slough (37.5025°N, 87.4501°W; WGS 84), which is a section of the Sloughs Wildlife Management Area, Henderson County, Kentucky, USA, and is managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

We documented two *N. rhombifer* (SVL = 341, 951 mm) with gut contents containing *Lepisosteus oculatus* (Spotted Gar). The captured *L. oculatus* had standard lengths of 77, 102, and 378 mm with the largest *L. oculatus* found in gut contents of the larger *N. rhombifer*. To the best of our knowledge, the genus *Lepisosteus* (Gar) has previously been found in the diet of only one individual of one congeneric species, *N. taxispilota* (Brown Watersnake) (Mills and Hudson 1995. Herpetol. Rev. 26:149). We also documented five *N. rhombifer* (mean SVL = 394 mm ± 110 SD) with gut contents containing *Aphredoderus sayanus* (Pirate Perch). *Aphredoderus sayanus* had a mean standard length of 40 mm ± 12 SD and has previously been recorded in the diets of the congeneric *N. fasciata* (Banded Watersnake) and *N. taxispilota* (Brown Watersnake) (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 558 pp.; Gibbons and Dorcas, *op. cit.*) but not as prey for *N. rhombifer*.

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NERODIA SIPEDON (Northern Watersnake). DIET. *Nerodia sipedon* is a moderate-sized semi-aquatic snake native to much of eastern and central North America. It has one of the most extensively documented diets of any snake species, consisting of



FIG.1. *Nerodia sipedon* feeding on a *Percina fulvitaenia* (Ozark Logperch) at War Eagle Creek, Benton County, Arkansas, USA.

over 80 species of fish and amphibians, as well as a few records of invertebrates and mammals (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004. North American Watersnakes: A Natural History. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 438 pp.). Much of what is known about the diet of *N. sipedon* stems from extensive studies conducted in northern portions of its range (e.g., Lagler and Salyer 1945. Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci. 31:169–180; Brown 1958. Zoologica 43:55–71; King 1993. J. Herpetol. 27:90–94).

On 12 May 2016, *N. sipedon* were found feeding on a *Percina fulvitaenia* (Ozark Logperch; Fig. 1) in War Eagle Creek (36.26728°N, 93.942897°W; WGS 84), Benton County, Arkansas, USA. Three *N. sipedon* were observed actively foraging along the creek and after a couple of minutes, two individuals came to shore, each one with a logperch in its mouth. The snakes were eventually disturbed by the presence of humans and swam away with their prey when pursued. *Percina fulvitaenia* was historically considered a subspecies of *Percina caprodes* (Common Logperch), which has been recorded in the diet of *N. sipedon* in Michigan (Lagler and Salyer, *op. cit.*). However, recent genetic studies have supported species-level designation of *P. fulvitaenia* (Near 2008. Bull. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist. 49:3–18). Thus, this observation represents the first documentation of *P. fulvitaenia* in the diet of *N. sipedon* and expands our knowledge of geographic variation in the diet of this well-studied snake species.

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OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (Green Vine Snake). DIET. *Oxybelis fulgidus* is an arboreal and diurnal colubrid widely distributed in the Americas, occurring from Mexico to tropical South America (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. 297:1–347). This species is an opportunistic sit-and-wait predator that occasionally forages actively (Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150), feeding principally on lizards and birds (Scartozzoni et al. 2009. South Am. J. Herpetol. 4:81–89). There are reports of *O. fulgidus* consuming birds from several families (e.g., Buccconidae, Dendrocolaptidae, Emberizidae, Fringillidae, Muscicapidae, Parulidae, Thraupidae, Tyrannidae [Scartozzoni et al. 2009, *op. cit.*], Columbidae [Miranda et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes, 6:187–188], Turdidae [Viana et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:518–519]), Troglodytidae [Sosa-Bartuano and Rodríguez-Beitía 2015. Mesoam. Herpetol. 2:527–528]). Here, we report a new species and family of avian prey for this snake with a predation record of a nestling *Taraba major* (Great Antshrike, Thamnophilidae).

On 14 September 2016, at 1140 h, at a human settlement in the municipality of Oiapoque (3.83138°N, 51.81722°W; WGS 84), Amapá state, Brazil, one of us (ASP) observed an adult *O. fulgidus* on a tree branch 2 m above ground level ingesting a nestling *Taraba major* (Fig. 1). The bird was ingested headfirst and ingestion took 35 min. Despite the variety of prey reported