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cerberus (Rodríguez-Robles, *op. cit.*) and *C. o. lutosus* (Klauber 1972. Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind, Vol II. University of California Press, Berkeley, California; Rodríguez-Robles, *op. cit.*). Here we report predation by *P. catenifer sayi* on *Thamnophis elegans*.

The encounter between the two species was observed on 21 September 2016 at 1230 h on a warm, sunny day (29°C air temp) in a Great Plains grassland area west of Fort Collins, Colorado, USA (40.60145°N, 105.167328°W; WGS 84). When discovered, the *P. c. sayi* (total length ca. 36–41 cm) was lying straight and was consuming a *T. elegans* (total length ca. 25–30 cm). The head and a small portion of the body of the gartersnake were already inside the bullsnake, with ca. 20–23 cm of its body visible and writhing about the head of the bullsnake. Based on the very few reports of ophiophagy for *P. catenifer*, this may be the first colubrid reported as prey outside of the above-cited report of cannibalism.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI (Bullsnake) and THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS (Western Terrestrial Gartersnake). DIET and PREDATION. Although a variety of items have been reported in the diet of *Pituophis catenifer* across its wide range in North America (e.g., Rodríguez-Robles 2002. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 77:165–183), it apparently seldom consumes other snakes. Reports of ophiophagy by *P. catenifer* have included a report of cannibalism on another *P. catenifer* (Klauber 1947. Bull. Zool. Soc. San Diego 22:1–81; Rodríguez-Robles, *op. cit.*), and predation on *Crotalus oreganus*