moved it to the south shoulder of the highway. Rodrigues-Robles et al. (op. cit.) investigated the stomach contents of approximately 700 museum specimens of *A. elegans*. Of the 107 prey items recovered, 43.9% were mammals. However the design of their study did not allow them to determine the disposition of the prey prior to consumption. Devault and Krochmal’s (2002, op. cit.) literature review suggests that carrion foraging in snakes should not be considered unusual, however it was unclear until this observation if *A. elegans* could be counted among the snakes known to consume carrion in the wild.

**BOIGA IRREGULARIS** (Brown Treesnake). DIET. The invasive *Boiga irregularis*, having decimated most of the native species it preyed on in Guam, now preys heavily on other invasive vertebrates. *Eleutherodactyulus planirostris* (Greenhouse Frog), which has recently become established on Guam (Christy et al. 2007, Pac. Sci. 61:469–483), may provide the snake with an additional food source because the frogs are active nocturnally and can attain high densities (12,500 frogs ha⁻¹ in Hawaii; Olson 2011, Unpub. dissertation, Utah State University, Logan. 116 pp.). *Boiga irregularis* consume *E. planirostris* in captivity (unpubl. data in Christy et al. 2007, Pac. Sci. 61:469–483), but it is unknown whether they take them in the field. Others have suggested that *B. irregularis* are unlikely to prey upon anurans because of learned avoidance after attempting to take a poisonous species, *Bufo marinus*, which is also introduced and common throughout Guam.

On 2 April 2011, during the course of video recording of nocturnal snake activity in roadside vegetation at U.S. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Guam (13.574758°N, 144.834967°E; datum WGS84), we observed two *E. planirostris* moving about on a moss and fern-covered log approximately 1 m above the forest floor. This location is approximately 7.7 km north of the discovery site for this recently-arrived species (Christy et al., op. cit.) At 2015 h, a juvenile Brown Treesnake (ca. 600 mm SVL) appeared on the side of the log approximately 10 cm from one of the frogs, which quickly leapt off of the log. The snake

**SQUAMATA — SNAKES**


On 12 June 2010, at 2300 h, we observed an *A. elegans* (SVL = 585 mm; total length = 694 mm) consuming a road-killed *D. ordii* (Fig. 1) on Highway 249, Chavez Co., New Mexico, USA (33.0165°N, 103.8723°W, datum: WGS 34; elev. 1320 m). To prevent the snake from being killed by oncoming traffic, we gently

**Fig. 1.** *Arizona elegans elegans* consuming a road killed *Dipodomys ordii*. Note the rodent’s viscera, confirming that it was a road kill.
rapidly swung around to face the direction of the departed frog, but did not follow. Soon after, the second frog emerged from cover and took a few steps toward the snake (Fig. 1A). The snake then moved toward the frog, paused, and then lunged at the frog (Fig. 1B), catching it in its mouth and consuming it immediately thereafter (Fig. 1C). To verify whether the frogs on our video recording were *E. planirostris*, we returned to the site the following night. A cursory visual search of a 1.5 x 4.5 m strip of forest floor beneath the log revealed approximately 15 small *E. planirostris* (Fig. 1D). If juvenile *B. irregularis* are taking substantial numbers of frogs as prey, the snake may become more difficult to control than at present. Moreover, large populations of *E. planirostris* (both on Guam and elsewhere) may facilitate the establishment of *B. irregularis* in new areas, such as Hawaii or other Pacific Islands.

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**BOTHROPS JARARACUSSU** (Jararacussu). DIET. The South American pitviper *Bothrops jararacussu* is a large vipersid, reaching up to 1.8 m in length, and is known to feed on small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles (Martins et al. 2002). In Schuett et al. (eds.) Biology of Vipers, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah). On 1 January 2011, we found a Brazilian squirrel, *Guerlinguetus ingramii* (33 cm; 150 g) in the process of being ingested by a female *B. jararacussu* (total length = 110 cm). The snake was found in the afternoon (1700 h) in the middle of a dirt road, near a secondary forest fragment in the municipality of Cascavel, Paraná, south Brazil. This location is part of Araucarian Forest (Atlantic Forest; Castella and Brites 2004. A Floresta com Araucária no Paraná. MMA Publ., Brasília. 233 pp.) and is in close proximity to a river. When approached the snake regurgitated the squirrel and tried to escape. To our knowledge, this is the first record of *B. jararacussu* preying on a *G. ingramii*. This observation is particularly interesting, given that *B. jararacussu* is terrestrial and primarily feeds on terrestrial prey (Martins et al. 2001. J. Zool. 254:529–538; Martins et al. 2002, op. cit.; Hartmann et al. 2009. Pap. Avul. Zool. 49:343–360), whereas *G. ingramii* is primarily arboreal (Bordignon and Monteiro-Filho 1997. Rev. Bras. Zool. 14:707–722; Bordignon and Monteiro-Filho 2000. Can. J. Zool. 78:1732–1739).

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On 30 December 2009, at ca. 1200 h, a *C. paradisi* was observed on a concrete walking path at the Piasau Boat Club (04.43651°N, 113.996485°E, datum: WGS84), Miri, Sarawak, East Malaysia. It was tightly coiled around a small struggling arboreal scincid lizard, *Apterygodon* (*Dasia*) *viittatum*, recognizable by the robust body shape and distinctive stripes along the head. This particular specimen had a truncated tail, presumably lost in a prior (near) predation event.

Over a period of ca. 10–15 min, the snake remained almost stationary, apparently constricting the skin, whose movements gradually became more erratic and less frequent. When the movements had almost ceased altogether, the snake changed position, and maneuvered the skin to begin consuming the skin head-first (Fig. 1). Once consumption started, less than a minute elapsed before the entire skin was swallowed.

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**CROTALUS CERBERUS** (*Arizona Black Rattlesnake*). DIET. *Crotalus cerberus* is a denizen of mesic environments in higher-elevation regions of Arizona and western New Mexico (Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Dept, Phoenix. 150 pp.). Prior to being recognized as a separate species from *C. viridis* (*oreganus*), it was presumed that *C. cerberus* was an opportunistic predator, taking a variety of prey taxa (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 433 pp.; Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, DC. 668 pp.). Since being distinguished from *C. viridis*, its