LEPTODEIRA SEPTENTRIONALIS (Northern Cat-eyed Snake),

DIET AND PREDATION. Beginning at 1838 h on 30 May 2014 at the Caves Branch Jungle Lodge in Belize, we observed an encounter between a *Leptodeira septentrionalis* and an *Incilius valliceps* that appeared to have initiated as a predation attempt by the toad on the snake. The toad (SVL ca. 9 cm) had the dorsal portion of the snake's head in its mouth (Fig. 1); however, the toad was motionless and the snake (with its head in the toad's mouth) was retracting backwards up a stone wall into a crevice, pulling the toad with it. The snake's lower jaw was beneath the lower jaw of the toad, meaning that teeth of the snake's upper jaw were undoubtedly imbedded in the toad's lower mouth, thereby allowing the snake to envenom the toad, indicated by the toad's lack of motion (for information on toxicity of venom within
Within 2 min the snake had retracted nearly its whole body into the crevice, but it was also clear that the toad would not fit into it (Fig. 1). At approximately 1858 h, the snake made a quick motion to simultaneously extract its head from the immobilized toad and put the toad’s snout in its mouth. To do so the snake gradually began to exit the crevice and stretch downwards. By 1941 h, the snake had engulfed nearly the whole head of the toad. The next morning the toad was found dead about 2 m from where the encounter was first observed. There was no indication of the fate of the snake. Our only explanation for the encounter was that the toad attempted to predate the snake, but the snake was able to bite inside the toad’s mouth to envenom and kill the toad. This provided the counter-opportunity for the snake to attempt to eat the toad, which may have been too large to consume.

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On 16 October 2013 at 1128 h, a melanistic adult female *Oxyrhopus occipitalis* (Fig. 1; SVL = 680 mm; tail length = 198 mm) was collected at the upland forest in Reserva Extrativista Beija Flor Brilho de Fogo (0.8044°N, 52.212692°W, datum WGS 84; elev. 98.4 m), municipality of Pedra Branca do Amapari, Amapá state, Brazil, and deposited in the herpetology collection of Universidade Federal do Amapá (CECCAMPOS 00911). This record constitutes the first published account of melanism in *O. occipitalis* (Dipsadidae, Xenodontinae, Pseudoboini) from the eastern Amazon.

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PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). DIET. *Pantherophis guttatus* is a common predator of small mammals and of...