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PLIOCERCUS ELAPOIDES (Variegated False Coral Snake). **DIET.** *Pliocercus elapoides* is a small, generally tricolored colubrid snake with black rings separated from each other by complete red rings, typically bordered by yellow rings separating the black rings from the red rings. It occurs in rainforest and cloud forest habitats on Atlantic slopes from central Veracruz, México, to western Honduras and on Pacific slopes from western Oaxaca to El Salvador (Smith and Chiszar 2001. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 739:1–11). Despite the wide distribution of this species, information about its diet is scarce. It is reported to largely feed on salamanders (Stafford 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:48), but detailed observations in the wild are lacking. Herein, we provide information about *P. elapoides* diet, based on the stomach contents of a male individual collected at 2342 h on 29 April 2019 by Juan Manuel Aquino Sánchez, in the locality of La Carbonera, Municipality of Nogales, Veracruz, México (18.8353°N, 97.1881°W; WGS 84; 1948 m elev.). The specimen (Herpetological Collection, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza [MZFZ] 4363: 35.53 cm SVL, 42.22 cm tail length) was found in cloud forest, in the middle of a road, with several injuries on its tail and mouth. During dissection we found two salamanders of the species *Aquiloerycea cafetalera* (MZFZ 4361: 2.74 cm SVL, 4.18 cm tail length; MZFZ 4362: 5.94 cm SVL, 9.80 cm tail length) inside the intestine (Fig. 1).

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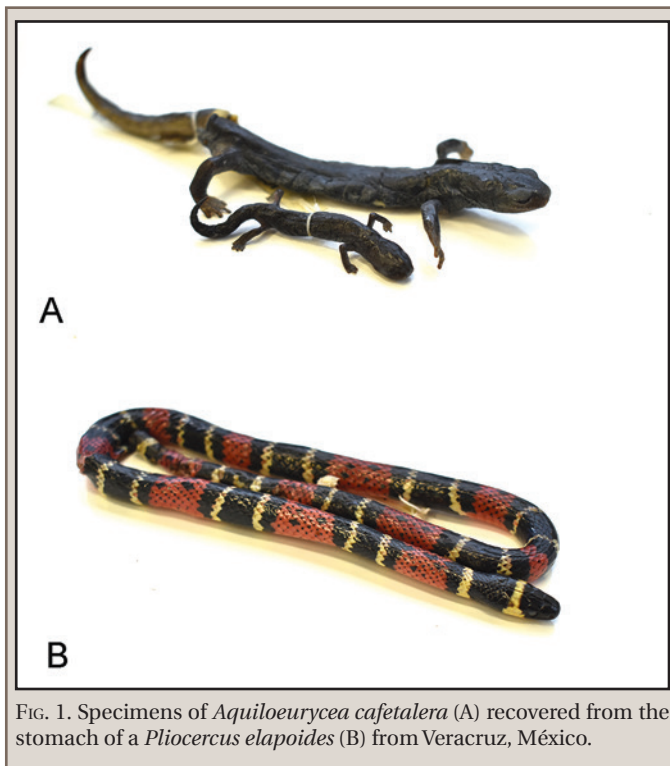


FIG. 1. Specimens of *Aquiloerycea cafetalera* (A) recovered from the stomach of a *Pliocercus elapoides* (B) from Veracruz, México.

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PORTHIDIUM PORRASI (White-tailed Hognosed Pitviper). **MAXIMUM ELEVATION.** *Porthidium porrasi* is a small pitviper that is endemic to Costa Rica, found in tropical rainforest on the Peninsula de Osa and adjacent areas of the southern Puntarenas province, from sea-level to 200 m in elevation (Solórzano 2004. Snakes of Costa Rica: Distribution, Taxonomy, and Natural History. INBio, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Heredia. 792 pp.). Lamar and Sasa (2003. Rev. Biol. Trop. 51:97–804) generalized the elevation being 0–1000 m above sea level, with specimens and holotypes from Drake Bay, Rincon de Osa, and Golfito. Leenders (2019. Reptiles of Costa Rica. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 625 pp.) published an elevation range for this species being from sea level to 200 m.

At 1248 h on 17 January 2008 (25.56°C), RDP found a juvenile female *P. porrasi* (Fig. 1), coiled upon a fallen log, in the shade, on the ridge of the mountain above Rancho Quemado, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. The elevation at this location was 500 m, representing a new elevation record for *P. porrasi*.



FIG. 1. *Porthidium porrasi*, juvenile female found and photographed in situ, at Rancho Quemado, Peninsula de Osa, at an elevation of 500 m.

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PSEUDOTOMODON TRIGONATUS (False Tomodon Snake). **HABITAT.** *Pseudotomodon trigonatus* is a dipsadid snake endemic to Argentina. It is mainly distributed in the Monte Desert ecoregion, but it also occurs in the Mountain Chaco (Giraud and Scrocchi 2002. Smithsonian Herpetological Information Service 1321–53; Avila 1997. Herpetol. Rev. 28:98). It is generally associated with xerophytic environments in the Monte Desert, and in rocky habitats in the Mountain Chaco. We captured two specimens of *P. trigonatus* using pitfall traps in a halophytic environment within the Arid Chaco. The first individual (Laboratorio de Ecología y Conservación de la Herpetofauna of Centro de Zoología Aplicada, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba [LECOH] 00718), captured on 18 February 2016 near Lucio V. Mansilla (29.7536°S, 64.7807°W; WGS 84; 178 m elev.), was an adult specimen (410 mm SVL, 485 mm total length [TL]) found about 400 m from the forest edge. The second specimen,

captured on 18 November 2017, was a juvenile (67 mm SVL, 95 mm TL) found ca. 100 m from the forest edge at Las Cañas, near San José de Las Salinas (ca. 40 km from first record; 30.1129°S, 64.7140°W; WGS 84; 178 m elev.). Both sites are located inside the Salinas Grandes salt plain (Salinas Grandes Multiple Use Reserve), characterized by high concentrations of salt and halophytic vegetation dominated by *Heterostachys ritteriana* and *Allenrolfea patagonica*. These records represent the first report of *P. bivittatus* in saline environments, and the first confirmed records for the Arid Chaco.

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PYTHON BIVITTATUS (Burmese Python). ABERRANT PATTERN. *Python bivittatus*, a native of southeast Asia, is common in the pet trade and an established invasive species throughout South Florida (Snow et al. 2007. In Henderson and Powell [eds.], *Biology of the Boas and Pythons*. pp. 416–438. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah). Various scenarios for their establishment have been explored and suggest an initial introduction in southeastern Florida prior to 1985 (Willson et al. 2011. *Biological Invasions* 13:1493–1504). *Python bivittatus* have been bred in captivity to produce a variety of “morphs” with a range of pattern and coloration. The typical wild-type *P. bivittatus* are tan in coloration with irregularly shaped dorsal and lateral dark brown blotches that loosely fit together like puzzle pieces (Fig. 1). Here we report the discovery of an aberrant color pattern found in southwestern Florida consisting of irregular, chaotic maze-like patterns on a dark background with axial striping along the dorsal and lateral surfaces (Fig. 1). This *P. bivittatus* resembles the morph introduced to the commercial pet trade in 1989 and known as a “labyrinth” (Clark 1996. *Reptiles* 4[3]:56–62, 64–67).

On 11 December 2012, a digital photograph of an aberrant patterned *P. bivittatus* was taken by Naples resident Kimberly Ouimet along Mainsail Drive (25.9977°N, 81.6999°W; WGS 84), in Collier County, Florida, USA and shared with the authors. Unlike the typical pattern of a wild-type *P. bivittatus*, this individual was golden in coloration with maze-like markings on a dark background and with axial striping along the dorsal and lateral surfaces (Fig. 2A). This specimen was road-killed (DOR) and was not collected. The identification was undetermined at the time and the possibility of an escaped pet seemed plausible. At 0300 h on 23 July 2013, PTA discovered a similarly patterned DOR neonate *P. bivittatus* on US 41 (26.0098°N, 81.6156°W; WGS 84), Collier County, Florida, USA (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 170865). On 29 July 2013 at 0200 h, he encountered an additional live neonate crossing SR 951 (26.0120°N, 81.7015°W; WGS 84), Collier County, Florida, USA (UF 170866). These two neonate observations were sighted 8.6 km apart, suggesting that they would have hatched from separate clutches. More importantly, they indicated that this phenotype was present



FIG. 1. Wild-type (left) and aberrant patterned “labyrinth” (right) juvenile *Python bivittatus* collected from southwest Florida, USA.



FIG. 2. A) Aberrant labyrinth patterned *Python bivittatus* first documented on 11 December 2012; B) labyrinth hatchlings collected on 23 and 29 July 2013 from southwest Florida, USA.

within the invasive population of *P. bivittatus*. On 6 November 2018, a heavy equipment operator captured an aberrant patterned juvenile *P. bivittatus* (155 cm SVL, 2.6 kg; Fig. 1B) while cleaning aquatic vegetation from an agricultural ditch (26.0639°N, 81.6486°W; WGS 84), Collier County, Florida, USA. At capture, this animal regurgitated an opossum, *Didelphis virginiana* (1.2 kg). In addition, on 6 March 2019 an exceptionally large, gravid, female labyrinth *P. bivittatus* (421 cm SVL, 71.8 kg) was captured by the authors outside of Naples, Collier County, Florida, USA while radio-tracking a male *P. bivittatus* during the breeding season.

Further investigation on the prevalence of labyrinth morph *P. bivittatus* throughout the pet trade identified that two, wild-caught labyrinth patterned individuals were brought into the US from Thailand in 1989 and sent to a breeding facility in Oklahoma to introduce the phenotype into the industry. Sometime between 1989 and 1993 an additional labyrinth *P. bivittatus* of wild origin