

in its distribution in western Honduras ca. 43 km N from the nearest vouchered locality in Depto. Intibucá (La Rodadora) and ca. 78 km SSW from the nearest vouchered locality in Depto. Cortés (El Cusuco). This species was previously vouchered from Deptos. Copan, Cortés, Intibucá, Ocotepeque, Olancho, and Yoro (McCranie 2011, *op. cit.*), though some published range maps include portions of Depto. Santa Bárbara in its distribution (e.g., Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America. 2nd Ed. Herpeton Verlag, Offenbach, Germany. 400 pp.).

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SENTICOLIS TRIASPIS (Green Ratsnake). **DIET.** A perception of species rarity may often be a product of insufficient behavioral, ecological, and life history information (Radke and Malcom 2009. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 4:9–13). *Senticolis triaspis* is one such species with sparse ecological and dietary information (Radke and Malcom 2005. In Gottfried et al. [eds.]. Rocky Mountain Research Station Proceedings RMRS-P-36, pp. 434–437). Historically, the known diet for *S. triaspis* consists of small mammals (mice and woodrats), birds, and lizards (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York. 533 pp.) and more recently, bats (Rodríguez-Canseco and Quiroz 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:157; Martínez-Fonseca et al. 2016. Mesoam. Herpetol. 3:505). Seven wild-caught captive *S. triaspis* from southern Arizona consumed seven species of rodents but

refused four lizard species (Radke and Malcom 2005, *op. cit.*). Further resolution into *S. triaspis* diet ecology, including lower taxa representation is warranted.

On 22 September 2017 at 1303 h, one of us (MM) encountered a *S. triaspis* constricting, and unsuccessfully attempting to consume, a *Peromyscus boylii* (Brush Mouse) in the Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness Area of Cochise County, Arizona, USA (32.2245°N, 109.5044°W; NAD 83; 1575 m elev.; Fig. 1). The predation event lasted ca. 5 min, starting with an ambush of the rodent that caused a commotion loud enough to draw the attention of the observer from ca. 5 m away. The observer continued to watch from that distance for the duration of the observation. The snake attempted multiple times to consume the rodent, first starting near the hindquarters and eventually moving to the head—where it partially swallowed the prey. After several minutes attempting to swallow the prey, the snake ceased feeding efforts and moved a short distance away. It is unknown if the snake later returned to re-attempt feeding. We estimate this snake to be a subadult as it has attained mature coloration but not adult size. The area is characterized as Madrean Evergreen Woodland (Brown and Lowe 1983. Biotic Communities of the Southwest. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, USFS, RM-GTR-78. 342 pp.) and is dominated by large granitic outcroppings. Microhabitat conditions included a large overhanging rock shading a natural tinaja, with a pool of water bordered by saturated soils covered in grasses, moss, scattered litter, and woody debris. Our observation documents a novel potential prey species for *S. triaspis*.

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SIAGONODON BORRICHIANUS (Degerbo's Blind Snake). **AVIAN PREDATION.** *Siagonodon borrichianus* is a small leptotyphlopoid snake (ca. 280 mm total length) that is distributed through the western and southern areas of Monte phytogeographic region including La Rioja, Mendoza, Rio Negro, and San Juan provinces, Argentina (Perez et al. 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:65–67). The species appears to be rare and is known from only a few localities. Here, we report the first observation of predation on *S. borrichianus* by the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*).

At 1227 h on 6 November 2017, during fieldwork in Zonda Department, San Juan Province, Argentina (31.52428°S,



FIG. 1. *Senticolis triaspis* constriction of *Peromyscus boylii* in the Dos Cabezas Mountains, Arizona, USA.



FIG. 1. Regurgitated Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) pellet, containing the remains of a *Siagonodon borrichianus*.

68.69101°W; WGS 84), we saw an *A. cunicularia* burrow. We searched for regurgitated pellets near the nest, and we found a pellet that contained the remains of a leptotyphlopoid snake (Fig. 1). In laboratory, we identified the snake as *S. borrichianus* (Ceí 1986. Reptiles del Centro, Centro-Oeste y Sur de la Argentina. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino, Mon. 4. 527 pp.). Although it is well known that Burrowing Owls feeds on small reptiles (Nabte et al. 2008. J. Arid. Environ. 72:1526–1530; Andrade et al. 2010. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna. Environ. 45:101–110), including leptotyphlopoid snakes (Formoso et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:501), our observation is the first record of predation on *S. borrichianus* by *A. cunicularia*.

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SISTRURUS MILIARIUS BARBOURI (Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake). **REPRODUCTION/MALE-MALE COMBAT.** A pair of *Sistrurus miliarius barbouri* was found in a small clearing engaged in combat-dance behavior. The habitat was dry pine and palmetto hammock, with a very open understory. The weather conditions were partly cloudy, ca. 25°C, little to no wind, and moderate humidity. The observation lasted from 1455–1515 h on 31 October 2018 at Hontoon Island State Park, Volusia County, Florida, USA (28.97329°N, 81.36080°W; WGS

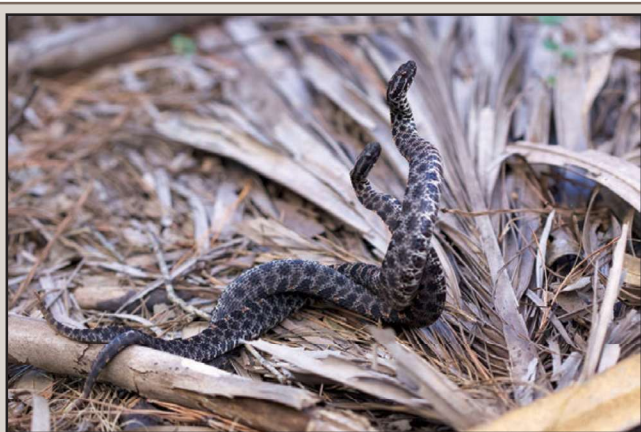


FIG. 1. Two male *Sistrurus miliarius barbouri* engaging in combat.

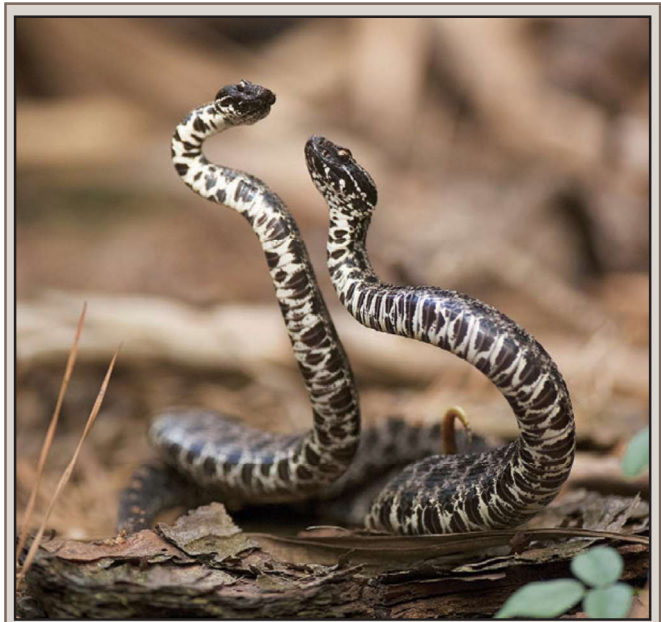


FIG. 2. *Sistrurus miliarius barbouri* raising their heads during combat.

84). The two snakes were intertwined, occasionally lifting their heads and throwing each other to the ground (Figs. 1, 2). One individual was considerably larger than the other. Often mirroring each other's head movements, they would lift their heads ca. 20 cm off the ground (ca. one-third of their SVL). Their tails were tightly wrapped together, except when a particularly strong throw was performed, when both sets of heads and tails would smack against the ground. There was no rattling or biting observed. After 20 min of observation, the two unwound, paused, flicked their tongues, then the larger of the two slithered away, presumably having won this contest of dominance.

Rattlesnake combat-dancing is a well-known behavior in which two males wrestle for an extended period of time as a contest of dominance for breeding rights to local females (Carpenter 1984. In Siegel et al. [eds.], Vertebrate Ecology and Systematics: a Tribute to Henry S. Fitch, pp. 195–202. University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Lawrence, Kansas). Previous studies mention this behavior in *Sistrurus* (Carpenter 1979. *Copeia* 1979:638–642; Messenger 2010. M.S. Thesis, Marshall University. 110 pp.), but all references to this behavior are in a captive setting. To my knowledge, this is the first well-documented observation of the combat in *S. miliarius barbouri* in the wild.

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). **PREDATION.** Records of *Sialia sialis* (Eastern Bluebird) feeding on reptiles, amphibians, and other vertebrate fauna are rare, and records of their provisioning their young with vertebrates are even rarer. Baxter et al. (2006. J. Arkansas Acad. Sci. 60:168) reported a dead *Carphophis amoenus helenae* (Midwest Wormsnake) in an active bluebird nest box in Arkansas. Stanback and Mercadante (2009. J. North Carolina Acad. Sci. 125:36–37) reported four separate instances of Eastern Bluebirds provisioning their nestlings with snakes in North Carolina, including two *Diadophis punctatus* (Ring-necked Snake) and two *C. amoenus*. Braman and Pogue