is likely also found in Guatemala but has not been formally recorded in that country. As with many other snail-eating snakes, no specific prey for this species has been previously mentioned in the literature. On 7 November 2021, at 0200 h, an adult *T. fasciata* was found among the branches of a low bush in a parking lot of the Centro Interpretativo Ecológico in the "El Cielo" Biosphere Reserve, Municipality of Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, Mexico (23.0060°N, 99.1690°W; WGS 84; 351 m elev.). The snake was in the process of consuming a leatherleaf slug (Veronicellidae) tail first (Fig. 1). Consumption was completed in ca. 5 min; soon after, the snake crawled away, seemingly not disturbed by our presence. The slug was identified as an adult *Sarasinula plebeia* (Bean Slug), an invasive species which had been recently recorded for that locality (de Luna et al. 2021. Rev. Iber. Aracnol. 38:196–198); this slug had been observed and recorded as prey for the other snail-eating species found in that area, *Geophis sartorii* (de Luna and García-Barrios 2022. Herpetol. Rev. 53:509–510). To our knowledge, this is the first prey item identified to species level for *T. fasciata*.

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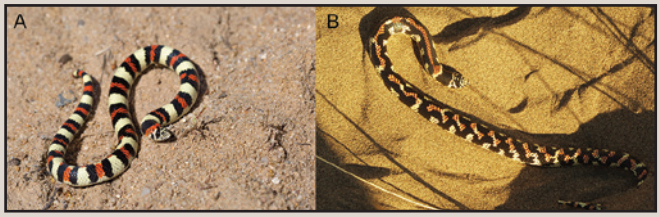
***XENODON SEMICINCTUS* (Ringed Hognose Snake). ABERRANT COLORATION.** *Xenodon semicinctus* is a dipsadid snake with distribution in Argentina (Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chubut, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán) and Bolivia (Williams et al. 2021. Revista Mus. La Plata 6:98). It has a robust body (up to 600 mm total length) and a wedge-shaped keel at the end of the snout; its normal dorsal coloration presents a pattern of 13–22 triads of incomplete black-red-black rings separated from each other by a yellowish ring (Scrocchi and Cruz 1993. Pap. Avul. Zool. 38:171-185; Fig. 1A). This species is semifossorial, with diurnal habits and a preference for arid sandy environments (Vera and Tettamanti 2022. *In* Povedano [Ed.], Reptiles de Buenos Aires, pp. 104–105. La Biblioteca del Naturalista, Buenos Aires, Argentina).

On 22 January 2021 we observed a specimen of *X. semicinctus* with an aberrant color pattern on a shoulder of National Route 3, Mayor Buratovich town, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina (39.23202°S, 62.59813°W; WGS 84; 19 m elev.); it was moving over sand dunes covered by clumps of *Sporobolus rigens* and *Senecio bergii*. In this specimen (Fig. 1B), the transverse red bands are transformed into longitudinal stripes. This aberrant pattern has been reported in other species (Clause and Becker 2015. Herpetol. Notes 8:331–334), but this is the first time that has been reported for *X. semicinctus*.



PHOTOS BY (A) IGNACIO HERNÁNDEZ (B) GERMÁN TETTAMANTI

FIG. 1. Comparison of *Xenodon semicinctus* specimens with normal (A) and aberrant (B) coloration.

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ERRATA

We previously reported an observation of predation on *Crotalus scutulatus* (Mohave Rattlesnake) by *Masticophis flagellum* (Coachwhip; Garten et al. 2022. Herpetol. Rev. 53:338–339) in the last issue of *Herpetological Review* (June 2022, Volume 53[2]). The *M. flagellum* specimen we examined belongs to the subspecies *M. f. ruddocki* (San Joaquin Coachwhip) and its distribution does not overlap with *C. scutulatus*. Thus, the rattlesnake remains identified from the stomach contents are almost certainly *C. oreganus*. To our knowledge, this is the second record of *M. f. ruddocki* preying on *C. oreganus*, with the first being Tabor and Germano (1997. Herpetol. Rev. 28:90).

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In three recent natural history notes, errors in production resulted in missing en-dashes. Their absence between page numbers of citations is not worth correcting, but their absence elsewhere produced erroneous or confusing statements. In a note by Enge et al. (2022. Herpetol. Rev. 53:151–152) describing an aberrant phenotype of *Lampropeltis getula* (Eastern Kingsnake), the typical pattern of the taxon should have been described as consisting of 19–32 narrow (1.5–2.5 dorsal scales wide), light-colored crossbands. In the Figure 1 legend, it should have read F1 progeny from this pair at 1–3 years of age (C–E). In a note by Enge et al. (2021. Herpetol. Rev. 52:672–673) on phenotypic aberrancies of *Micrurus fulvius* (Harlequin Coralsnake), typical specimens should have been described as having yellow rings 1–2.5 scales wide and 9–18 red body rings. In a note by Enge and Murray (2021. Herpetol. Rev. 52:392–393) on reproduction of *Macrochelys suwanniensis* (Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle), it should have read that the male did not disengage from the female during the 2–3 min required to pull the turtles to the surface.

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