

**MONICA MATTHEWS** (e-mail: mattmn02@ipfw.edu), **JILLIAN JOSIMOVICH** (e-mail: josijm01@ipfw.edu), **BRUCE KINGSBURY**, Department of Biology, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, 2101 East Coliseum Boulevard, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805, USA (e-mail: bruce.kingsbury@ipfw.edu); **BRETT DeGREGORIO**, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research & Development Center, Champaign, Illinois 61826, USA (e-mail: Brett.A.Degregorio@usace.army.mil).

**TACHYMENIS CHILIENSIS CHILIENSIS (Southern Short-tailed Snake).** **DIET.** *Tachymenis chилиensis chилиensis* is a small (total length ca. 700 mm), terrestrial, viviparous, and diurnal species with a restricted distribution to central Chile and a small area of northwestern Patagonia in Argentina (Avila et al. 2012 Cuad. Herpetol. 26:1–2). *Tachymenis* species are known to feed mainly on amphibians and lizards (Miranda et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:651). On 20 September 2011, we received an adult *T. c. chилиensis* (SVL = 472 mm, total length = 557 mm) collected at El Pinar (Roberts) Farm, along National Road 259 (42.9188°S, 71.3419°W, WGS 84; 570 m elev.), in the suburban area of Esquel city, Futaleufú Department, Chubut Province, Argentina. Upon dissection, we discovered two adult male lizards (*Liolaemus bibronii*) in the snake's stomach (swallowed head first; SVLs = 48.0, 59.5 mm). *Liolaemus bibronii* is a typical inhabitant of Patagonian Steppe environments and its predators are other lizards, snakes, or birds. To our knowledge this is the first record of *T. c. chилиensis* preying on this species. The snake and lizards are deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the IPEEC-CENPAT, in Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (LJAMM-CNP 14448 and 8483–8484).

**LUCIANO JAVIER AVILA** (e-mail: avilacnp@gmail.com), **CRISTIAN HERNAN FULVIO PEREZ** (e-mail: chfperez@cenpat-conicet.gov.ar), **MARIANA MORANDO**, IPEEC, CENPAT-CONICET, Boul. Alte. Brown 2915, U9120ACD, Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina (e-mail: morandocnp@gmail.com).

**TANTILLA PLANICEPS (Western Black-headed Snake).** **REPRODUCTION.** *Tantilla planiceps* occurs along the Pacific Coast from the vicinity of San Francisco, California, to the tip of Baja California, Mexico (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Information on the reproduction of *T. planiceps* is limited to clutches of 1–4 eggs deposited May–June (Brown 1997. A Field Guide to Snakes of California. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas. 215 pp.; Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.; Stebbins and McGinnis 2012. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of California, University of California Press, Berkeley. 538 pp.). The purpose of this note is to add information on events in the ovarian cycle of *T. planiceps*.

One *T. planiceps* female (SVL = 273 mm, tail length = 82 mm) collected in San Diego County, California on 6 July 1979 and deposited in the herpetology collection of the San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), San Diego, California as SDNMH 68875 was examined. Two oviductal eggs were present in the right oviduct. My finding extends the period in which *T. planiceps* carries eggs from May into July.

I thank Brad Hollingsworth (SDNHM) for permission to examine the *T. planiceps*.

**STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG**, Whittier College, Department of Biology, Whittier, California 90608, USA; e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu.

**THAMNOPHIS CYRTOPSIS (Black-necked Gartersnake).** **DIET AND SEASONAL ACTIVITY.** On 12 November 2014, while radio tracking *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (Chiricahua Leopard Frog) in the Santa Rita Mountains, Santa Cruz and Pima counties, Arizona, USA, we discovered telemetered frogs at two separate sites had been consumed by *Thamnophis cyrtopsis*. At 1531 h, in Gardner Canyon (31.71155°N, 110.75695°W, NAD 83; 1541 m elev.), we followed a transmitter signal beneath a large rock on a steep slope, approximately 15 m from a large pool in the stream channel, and found an adult *T. cyrtopsis* (SVL = 500 mm, 74 g) with a bulge in its midsection. The snake had consumed a telemetered frog (female, SVL = 64 mm, 22 g). At the time we observed the snake, air temperature was 19.6°C. The lowest air temperature recorded by the air and water temperature loggers (4 h interval) at the site the week prior to our observation was 2.6°C. On the same day at 1750 h, at an earthen stock tank near Greaterville, Arizona (31.76755°N, 110.75961°W, NAD 83; 1625 m elev.), we tracked an adult female *L. chiricahuensis* (SVL = 70 mm, 37 g) to tall grass beneath a mesquite tree near the tank. We found an adult *T. cyrtopsis* (SVL = 650 mm, 220 g) had ingested the frog. At the time of observation, air temperature was 15.3°C. The week before, the minimum recorded air temperature was 4.8°C. Both snakes were captured and held until each had evacuated the transmitters. On 03 December 2014, at 1330 h, in Gardner Canyon ca. 70 m south of the first observation, we heard an alarm call coming from within a root mass overhanging a large pool, and found a juvenile *T. cyrtopsis* (total length ca. 400 mm), in the water, ingesting a juvenile *L. chiricahuensis* (SVL ca. 40 mm). At the time of the observation, air temperature was 18.5°C and water temperature was 14.1°C. At the site the week prior, the minimum recorded air temperature was -0.5°C.

Although *T. cyrtopsis* has been collected in Arizona during almost every month, most activity appears to be from April through September (T. R. Jones, pers. comm.), consistent with Rossman et al. (1996. The Garter Snakes: Evolution and Ecology. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 332 pp.) who suggested that *T. cyrtopsis* has a shorter activity season than many other south-temperate gartersnakes. Among 984 Arizona museum records, only six were taken in November and none in December (T. R. Jones, pers. comm.). Our observations confirm that *T. cyrtopsis*, at least at higher elevations, remain active and even continue to forage, despite near-freezing temperatures.

**A. HUNTER MCCALL** (e-mail: hmccall@azgfd.gov), **CHRISTINA M. AKINS**, and **CODY D. MOSLEY**, Terrestrial Wildlife Branch, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 5000 W. Carefree Highway, Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA (e-mail: cmosley@azgfd.gov).

**TROPIDECHIS CARINATUS (Rough-scaled Snake) and PSEUDECHIS PORPHYRIACUS (Red-bellied Black Snake).**

**PREDATION / DIET.** *Tropidechis carinatus* is a medium-sized elapid snake that occurs along the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales, Australia. Although *T. carinatus* can be found in similar habitats as *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, the former is primarily diurnal, whereas the latter is more nocturnal. Both species feed mostly on amphibians and reptiles, and occasionally on birds and mammals (Cogger 2014. Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. CSIRO, Collingwood, Victoria. 1033 pp.). *Pseudechis porphyriacus* has been documented eating other snakes, but rarely have interactions between these two species been documented in the wild.

At 1045 h on 7 April 2007, at the Carbine Tableland (16.45203°N, 145.18994°W, WGS 84; 1093 m elev.), North