reported the first observation of mating behavior for the species. They observed copulating specimens floating at the sea surface in Costa Rica in August 2009. We here report a second copulation observation (Fig. 1) made in natural conditions off Puerto Escondido (Oaxaca, Mexico) ca. 4 km from the coast (15.60°N, 97.13°W, datum WGS84; 22 January 2012). Copulation occurred just below the water's surface, as in the first observation reported above, and lasted over 15 min; the diver (MD) left before its end. Both snakes moved repeatedly from vertical to horizontal position with their tails intertwined and most often maintained a vertical position. Water temperature was ca. 23°C. This is the second observation of mating behavior in the species and is consistent with a continuous or bimodal mating season in Central America.

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PHILODRYAS TRILINEATA (Argentina Mousehole Snake). DIET. Philodryas trilineata is a large (maximum length = 200 cm) species endemic to the Monte biogeographic region in western Argentina (Giraudo and Scrocchi 2002. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 132:1–53). The diet of P. trilineata is known to include birds, mammals, lizards, and other snakes; some individuals are known to hunt domestic fowl or rabbits (Cei 1993. Reptiles del Noroeste, Nordeste y Este de la Argentina. Herpetofauna de las Selvas Subtropicales, Puna y Pampas. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 945 pp.; Laspiur et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:151–152). Rodents are frequently reported as prey, but consistent data about diet of this species are lacking. Here we report the first vouchered case of predation by P. trilineata on Microcavia australis.

On 12 February 2011, at 1015 h, we collected an adult *P. trilineata* (total length = 1635 mm) near Puerto Madryn city, Chubut, Argentina (42.7894°S, 65.0049°W, datum WGS84; elev. 11 m). During transport to the laboratory, the snake regurgitated a partially digested juvenile *M. australis* (Fig. 1). Based on comparison with *Microcavia* specimens from Chubut (N = 33), we estimate a



Fig. 1. *Philodryas trilineata* and partially digested adult *Microcavia australis* from Chubut Province, Argentina.

total length of 130 mm for the prey. The snake and its prey were deposited in the Herpetological Collection LJAMM of Centro Nacional Patagónico (LJAMM-CNP 8236). We thank D. Udrizar Sauthier for *Microcavia* identification and revision of comparative material.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER AFFINIS (Sonoran Gophersnake). **PREDATION.** On 9 October 2012, 1400 h, one of us (ECB) found a juvenile *Pituophis catenifer affinis* (SVL ca. 500 mm) entangled with a *Scolopendra heros* (Giant Centipede; total length ca. 178 mm; photo voucher UAZ 57469-PSV) on a path near the western base of Cathedral Rock near Sedona, Yavapai Co., Arizona, USA (34.886467°N, 111.801529°W, datum WGS84; elev. 1524 m). When found, the centipede was wrapped around the posterior two thirds of the snake. The anterior one third of the snake was free, outstretched in an attempt to escape. The animals were disentangled and it became apparent that the centipede was indeed preying upon the snake. The latter exhibited a sizable mid-dorsal wound where the centipede had gnawed through the snake's back. When freed the gophersnake moved slowly away while the centipede rapidly departed.



Fig. 1. Scolopendra heros predating a young-of-year Pituophis catenifer.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). **DIET.** *Pituophis catenifer* is primarily a predator of rodents, but also takes birds, bird eggs, and lizards (Rodriguez-Robles 2002. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 77:165–183). Here we describe the first confirmed predation by *P. catenifer* on *Dipodomys ingens* (Giant Kangaroo Rat), a federally and state listed (endangered) species. *Pituophis catenifer* have been observed within colonies of *D. ingens*, and use their burrow systems as shelter (Williams and Kilburn 1991. Mammalian Species 377:1–7). On 12 December 2012 a *D. ingens* burrow system in the Carrizo Plain, San Luis Obispo Co., California, USA (35.3081°N, 119.8787°W; elev. 655 m) was being excavated for