

Tanager; 75 mm length; 20 g) headfirst. The snake was collected, euthanized, and its stomach was analyzed to identify the bird (Fig. 1A, B). The snake was deposited at the Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri (URCA-H 11345). Despite the variety of birds reported in the diet of *B. constrictor*, to the best of our knowledge this is the first record of predation of *T. sayaca* by *B. constrictor*.

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BOTHROPS ATROX (Common Lancehead, Jararaca). HABITAT USE. *Bothrops atrox* is a primarily nocturnal and terrestrial neotropical pitviper, found in lowland rainforests of northern cis-Andean South America (Oliveira and Martins 2001. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 8:101–110; Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 1032 pp.). It feeds on frogs, mammals, lizards, birds, centipedes, and snakes (Cunha and Nascimento 1993. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi Sér. Zool. 9:1–191; Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150; Campbell and Lamar, *op. cit.*). Arboreal habitat use for foraging is more common among juveniles but has been observed occasionally in adults (Oliveira and Martins, *op. cit.*). The maximum heights where this species has been found do not exceed 1.5 m (Oliveira and Martins, *op. cit.*; Turci et al. 2009. Biota Neotrop. 9:197–206). On 22 October 2014, 2151 h, at Parque Zoobotânico da Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre state, Brazil (9.95481°S, 67.87311°W, WGS 84; 164 m elev.), we found an adult *B. atrox* in a palm tree 4 m high, near an abandoned dam (Fig. 1). This represents a new maximum height for *B. atrox*.



FIG. 1. *Bothrops atrox* in the palm tree 4 m high.

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BOTHROPS DIPORUS (Southern Pitviper/Chaco Lancehead). DIET / OPHIOPHAGY. *Bothrops diporus* is a medium-sized pitviper found in southern Brazil, southern Paraguay, northern

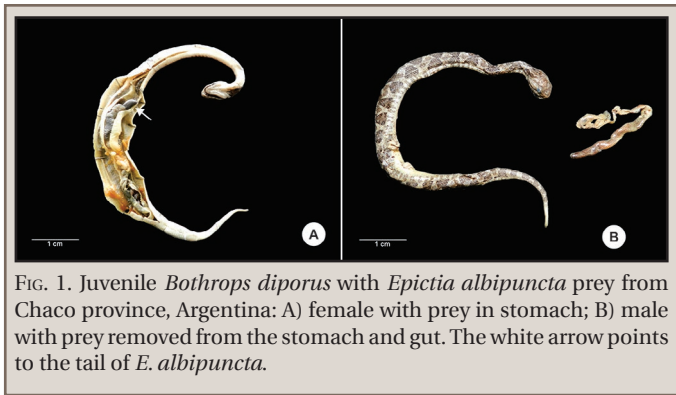


FIG. 1. Juvenile *Bothrops diporus* with *Epictia albipuncta* prey from Chaco province, Argentina: A) female with prey in stomach; B) male with prey removed from the stomach and gut. The white arrow points to the tail of *E. albipuncta*.

Argentina, and probably extreme south-central Bolivia. It feeds on a wide diversity of prey, including rodents, frogs, and lizards (Yanosky et al. 1996. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 4:97–110; Giraudo et al. 2008. Revista FABICIB 12:69–89), and also sometimes on snakes (e.g., *Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus*, *Chironius maculoventris*; Giraudo et al., *op. cit.*; Barros and Waller 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46: 443–444).

Between 0935 and 1000 h on 23 March 2013, we collected two juvenile specimens of *B. diporus*, both with umbilical scars, within 30 m of one another in a *Prosopis* and *Aspidosperma* forest in the Impenetrable region (Dry Chaco eco-region) of General Güemes Department, Chaco Province, Argentina (24.9701°S, 61.0579°W; WGS 84). The female (SVL = 242 mm, tail length = 34.86 mm; 12 g, Fig. 1A) and the male (SVL = 244 mm, tail length = 33.94 mm; 12.1 g, Fig. 1B) each had a single prey item, both *Epictia albipuncta* (Leptotyphlopidae), which were partly digested in the stomach and anterior portion of the intestine. The female *B. diporus* had ingested the *E. albipuncta* headfirst, whereas the male had ingested its prey tailfirst. Our observation is the first record of *E. albipuncta* in the diet of *Bothrops diporus*. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Universidad Nacional del Nordeste (UNNEC 13114, 13115).

Epictia albipuncta is a small (to 341 mm total length) fossorial threadsnake distributed in the Chaqueña, Espinal, Monte and Pampeana phytogeographic provinces (Kretzschmar 2006. Cuad. Herpetol. 19:43–56). Scolecophidian snakes are common prey of *Micrurus* coral snakes (Marques and Sazima 1997. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 5:88–93; Giraudo et al., *op. cit.*; Ávila et al. 2010. South Am. J. Herpetol. 5:97–101). However, predation on blindsnakes has also been recorded in juvenile *Bothrops leucurus* (Baptista et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:474–475) and in juvenile *Porthidium yucatanicum* (McCoy and Censky 1992. In Campbell and Brodie Jr. [eds.], Biology of the Pitvipers, pp. 217–222. Selva, Tyler, Texas).

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BOTHROPS MOOJENI (Caiçaca; Brazilian Lancehead). DIET. *Bothrops moojeni* is a large member of *B. atrox* group (Wüster et al. 1996. Herpetologica. 52:263–271; Pyron et al. 2014. Mol. Phylog. Evol. 81:221–231) that is widely distributed throughout the Cerrado morphoclimatic domain, being a common inhabitant of riparian vegetation of open areas or disturbed forest edges in central and southeastern Brazil (Borges and Araújo 1998. Rev Bras