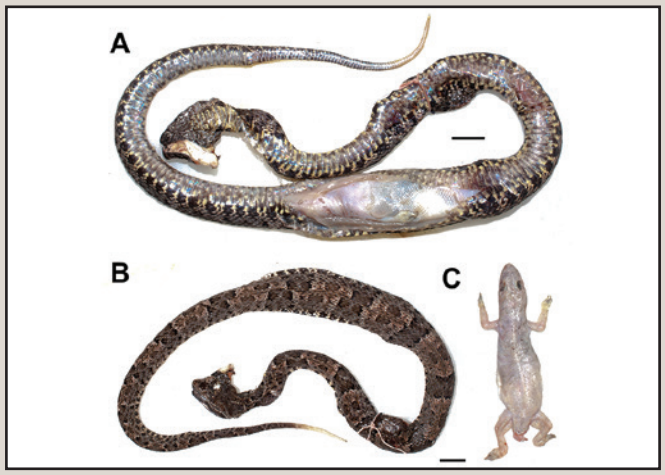

FIG. 1. *Bothrops leucurus* (MUFAL 16149) with a freshly ingested *Hemidactylus mabouia* from Alagoas, Brazil; A) prey partially in the stomach, B) *B. leucurus* and C) *H. mabouia* in dorsal view. Scale bar 10 mm.

gekkonid lizard that naturally occurs in Africa and Europe, being introduced in Central and South America and Florida (Uetz et al. 2020, *op. cit.*; Carranza and Arnold 2006. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 38:531–545). This species is well established in anthropic and perianthropic environments (Short and Petren 2012. Biol. Invasions 14:1177), and is known to be preyed upon by a great diversity of vertebrates and invertebrates (Nogueira et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:39–43) but, to our knowledge, has not been recorded in the diet of *B. leucurus*.

At 1600 h on 18 April 2020, in the Chácaras da Lagoa Condominium, a residential area located near the Área de Proteção Ambiental de Catolé e Fernão Velho, Municipally of Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil (9.5826°S, 35.7815°W; WGS 84; 100 m elev.), we found a dead juvenile *B. leucurus* female (MUFAL 16149: 329 mm SVL, mass without prey: 15.5 g; Fig. 1) with a highly distended stomach. When the specimen was dissected, we found an adult female *H. mabouia* ingested headfirst (MUFAL 16149 [stomach contents]: 63 mm SVL, 4.1 g). Three other Brazilian *Bothrops* species (*B. insularis*, *B. alcatraz* and *B. jararaca*; Nogueira et al. 2013, *op. cit.*) are known to prey on *H. mabouia*, two of which are commonly found in urbanized areas, as is *B. leururus*. This record reinforces that, in areas of sympatry, *H. mabouia* can be a potential prey item for these snakes.

Specimen collected with approved permissions (SISBio/ICMBIO 32920).

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***BUNGARUS FASCIATUS* (Banded Krait) and *TRIMERESURUS CARDAMOMENSIS* (Cardamom Mountains Green Pitviper). DIET and PREDATION.** The elapid *Bungarus fasciatus* is widely distributed across southeast Asia and has a broad diet with recorded prey species consisting predominantly of snakes (Luu and Ha 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:543), however it is also known to feed on fish, frogs, skinks, and snake eggs (Chan-ard et al. 2015. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of Thailand. Oxford University Press, UK. 348 pp.; Chanhome et al. 2017. Asian Biomed. 5:311–328). Furthermore, *B. fasciatus* is known to consume carrion of at least two species of snake (Knierim et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:204–205). Herein, we report on the inclusion of *Trimeresurus cardamomensis* in the diet of *B. fasciatus*, which represents the first documentation of *B. fasciatus* consuming an arboreal viper.

In Phu Quoc National Park, Phu Quoc Island, Kien Giang Province, southern Vietnam (10.40466°N, 104.00463°E; WGS 84; 4 m elev.), at 2200 h on 13 June 2020, a deceased adult *T. cardamomensis* (68.0 cm total length) was found draped over thin branches at a height of ca. 3 m in a small tree in lowland evergreen forest (Fig. 1A). An adult *B. fasciatus* (total length ca. 140 cm) was observed ca. 1.5 m below the viper in the same tree. It is unclear whether the viper was envenomed or died of other causes. The viper was subsequently removed from the tree by the observers and photographed on the ground adjacent to the tree 3 m from where it was originally located, after which it was placed back at the root of the same tree. After ca. 14 min, the same krait had moved to the ground and proceeded to consume the viper head-first. The ingestion process took ca. 15 min (Fig. 1B).

We are grateful to the management board of Phu Quoc

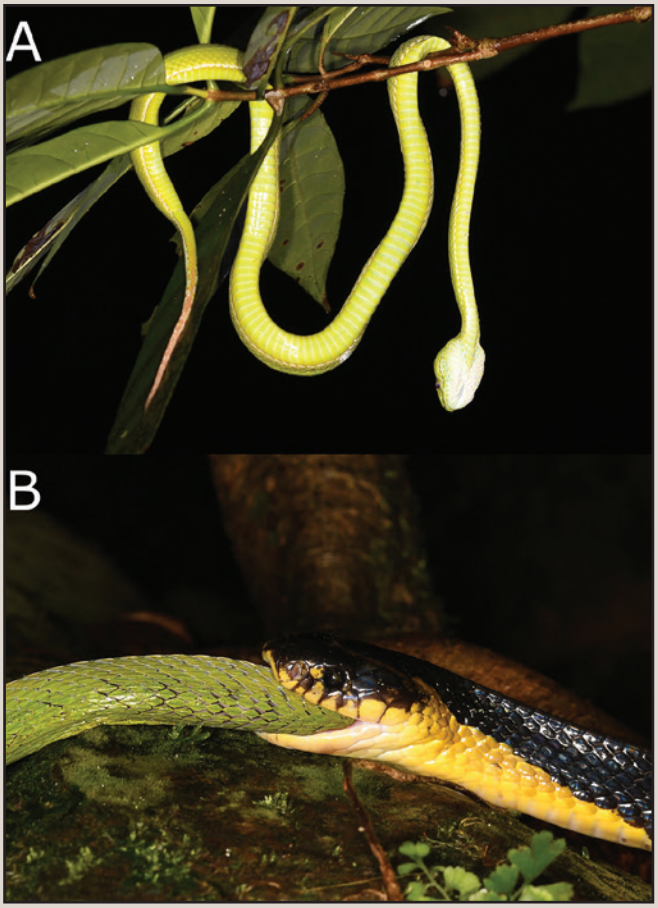

PHOTO BY LUAN THANH NGUYEN

FIG. 1. A) *Trimeresurus cardamomensis* as found, apparently deceased, on the distal end of a tree branch; B) *Bungarus fasciatus* in the process of consuming the *T. cardamomensis*.

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***CHILABOTHRUS SUBFLAVUS* (Jamaican Boa). MALE COMBAT and REPRODUCTION.** *Chilabothrus subflavus* is endemic to the Caribbean island of Jamaica where it is a habitat generalist. It has a patchy distribution across the island with infrequent recently sightings compared to the past (Gosse 1851. A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London, England. 508 pp.; Gibson 1996. Dodo, J. Wildlife Preserv. Trust 32:143–155). Sightings of *C. subflavus* most frequently occur in wet limestone forests as well as in agricultural and edge habitats (Miersma 2010. M.S. Thesis, The University of Montana, Missoula, Montana. ix + 58 pp.). *Chilabothrus subflavus* is an arboreal species that prefers large trees with high vine and epiphyte density (Miersma 2010, *op. cit.*). It is a threatened species throughout the island with threats including habitat loss, introduced species, and human persecution/poaching (Henderson 1992. Carib. J. Sci 28:1–10; Tzika et al. 2008. Mol. Ecol. 17:533–544; Miersma 2010, *op. cit.*).

FIG. 1. Male *Chilabothrus subflavus* observed in combat.

At ca. 2337 h on 7 March 2020, DS observed two male *C. subflavus* engaged in combat in a barn in the Westmoreland Parish outside the town of Savanna La Mar, western Jamaica. Along with these two males a female was less than 1 m above them. The two males were producing significant noise as they pushed each other downward. The combat lasted for ca. 5 min before the snakes seemed to be disturbed by the observer's light. At this point the observer let the snakes be and returned an hour later to find the larger male breeding with the female. All three animals were then collected and held for observation. Combat and subsequent breeding were observed in a captive setting (Fig. 1) again at 0300 h on 8 March 2020, at 1736 h on 15 March 2020, at 0026 h on 4 April 2020, and at 2226 h on 10 April 2020.

Male combat and subsequent mating in *C. subflavus* has been previously observed in captivity (Bloxam and Tonge 1981. J. Jersey Wildlife Preserv. Trust 18:64–74) and is known in the wild from other species of *Chilabothrus* (Hanlon 1964. Herpetologica 20:143–144) and other boids (Carpenter 1986. Smithsonian Herpetol. Inf. Serv. 69:1–18). Our survey of the literature suggests that our documentation of *C. subflavus* male combat represents either the first or one of the first observations in the wild for this species, although Gosse (1851, *op. cit.*) wrote about breeding aggregations. Additionally, our observation supports previous observations that male combat and breeding occur primarily at night in this species.

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***COLUBER CONSTRICTOR HELVIGULARIS* (Brown-chinned Racer) and *NERODIA TAXISPILOTA* (Brown Watersnake). DIET and PREDATION.** *Coluber constrictor* is known to consume a variety of small mammal, amphibian and reptile prey, including both terrestrial and aquatic snakes (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. ix + 668 pp.). The subspecies *C. c. helvigularis* occurs in the lower Chipola and Apalachicola River valleys in the Panhandle of Florida (Conant and Collins, 1998. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Third edition. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 616 pp.). *Coluber constrictor* are known to be active foragers during daylight hours (Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*). At 1030 h on 19 March 2013, I was walking ca. 110 m north of Route 20, on the east shore of the Apalachicola River, just west of Bristol, Liberty County, Florida, USA (30.43679°N, 84.99872°W; WGS 84) when I noticed movement in the brush on the side of the trail. Upon closer examination I observed an adult male *C. c. helvigularis* (88.5 cm SVL) with the head of an *N. taxispilota* (ca. 70.5 cm SVL) in its mouth (Fig. 1). Although the *N. taxispilota* was struggling, the *C. c. helvigularis* had a firm grip and was able to swallow the prey through pterygoid-walking over the course of 1 h (Fig. 1). During consumption, the *C. c. helvigularis* was compressing zig-zag kinks in the watersnake's