

2004 to 2005. Females had a mean body temperature nearly two degrees higher than males across the active season ($23.6 \pm 0.67^\circ\text{C}$ vs. $21.9 \pm 0.63^\circ\text{C}$, respectively). Gravid females of other snake species often have higher body temperatures than males, but non-gravid females also may have higher body temperatures that promote rapid growth and ultimately achieve earlier reproductive maturity or larger clutch sizes (Blouin-Demers and Weatherhead 2008. *Isr. J. Ecol. Evol.* 54:361–372). The mean body temperature of both sexes combined increased from March through July and then steadily declined through October when snakes entered hibernation (Fig. 1), which may be influenced by ambient temperatures at the field site. The mean body temperature of snakes was similar aboveground, regardless of whether snakes were exposed or under cover ($24.4 \pm 0.86^\circ\text{C}$; $23.5 \pm 0.79^\circ\text{C}$, respectively), indicating that snakes can thermoregulate under cover while being concealed from predators. However, body temperature of snakes was several degrees lower when snakes were underground ($20.4 \pm 0.55^\circ\text{C}$).

I thank P. J. Weatherhead and J. D. Brawn for their advice, G. Brummet and M. Allender for performing snake surgeries, and D. Skinner, Z. Stahlschmidt, and L. A. Kammin for assistance with fieldwork. Research was funded by a grant from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to J. D. Brawn (Federal Aid Project Number W-136-R-04 to 05). The research protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at UIUC.

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LEPTODEIRA MACULATA (Southwestern Cat-eyed Snake).

DIET. *Leptodeira maculata* occurs in the Pacific coastal lowlands and adjacent slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico, from southern Sinaloa southeastward to the Rio Balsas, and inland in the Balsas Basin in Michoacán and Guerrero to elevations of ca. 2000 m (Duellman 1958. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 114:1–151). Although little is known about the diet of this species, it is presumed to feed primarily on amphibians. Known prey taxa include *Bufo* (= *Incilius*) *mazatlanensis*, *Hypopachus oxyrrhinus*, and *Smilisca baudinii* (Duellman 1961. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 15:1–148; Duellman and Trueb 1966. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 17:281–375; Hardy and McDiarmid 1969. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 18:39–252). Here we report a novel prey species for *Leptodeira maculata*, *Lithobates neovolcanica* (Transverse Volcanic Leopard Frog), a ranid frog that is found in the states of Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacán, Mexico (Hillis and Frost 1985. *Occas. Pap. Nat. Hist. Mus. Univ. Kansas* 117:1–14).

On 16 November 2008, we discovered a *L. maculata* while conducting a survey of the herpetofauna in the largest mangrove forest in Mexico, “Marismas Nacionales,” in the state of Nayarit. While traveling between San Vicente-Unión de Corrientes, near “Los Espejos” ranch, Municipality of Tuxpan (21.9955556°N , $105.4386111^\circ\text{W}$, datum NAD27), a loud calling sound attracted our attention to a pond on the side of the road. Upon closer examination, we observed a *L. maculata* (total length ca. 70 cm) preying upon an adult *L. neovolcanica*. The animals were neither

disturbed, nor collected.

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LEPTOTYPHLOPS GOUDOTII (Black Blind Snake).

UNUSUAL MICROHABITAT. *Leptotyphlops goudotii* is a small fossorial snake distributed along the Mexican Pacific coastal and foothill regions of Colima, Michoacán, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, and slopes of the Gulf of Mexico from Tamaulipas and Veracruz, México, southward to Central America, Colombia and Venezuela (modified from McDiarmid et al. 1999. *Snake Species of the World*, a Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. Vol. 1. Herpetologists’ League, Washington, DC. 511 pp.). Here, we report a specimen of *L. goudotii* collected from a microhabitat that is atypical for the species.

On 20 April 2002, we collected a specimen of *L. goudotii* in Punta Delgada, Municipality of Alto Lucero de Gutierrez Barrios, Veracruz, México (19.5129°N , 96.2732°W , datum WGS 84; elev. 2 m). The location was a rocky area of beach by the seashore. We believe the specimen reached the area by means other than overland dispersal; probably it was washed up on shore, because the species is typically found in vegetative debris, or under logs or rocks (Pérez-Higareda et al. 2007. *Serpientes de la Región de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, México: Guía de Identificación*. Instituto de Biología, UNAM), but not by the seashore. The specimen was deposited in the herpetological collection of Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH CIB 0410).

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LIOPHIS POECILOGYRUS (Yellow-bellied Liophis).

DIET. *Liophis poecilogyrus* is distributed across the South American continent and preys on a wide variety of animals, including anurans, lizards, fishes, insects, and rodents (Michaud and Dixon 1989. *Herpetol. Rev.* 20:39–41). Here I report an observation of *L. poecilogyrus* feeding upon two additional anuran species, *Leptodactylus bufonius* and *Physalaemus biligonigerus*.

At 2315 h on 15 March 2009 and at 2155 h on 20 March 2009, two *L. poecilogyrus* (SVL = 604 mm; tail length = 94 mm; 75 g post prey removal and SVL = 536 mm; tail length = 98 mm; 93 g post prey removal, respectively) were captured in a temporary pool in the Isoceño community of Yapiroa, Provincia Cordillera, Departamento Santa Cruz, Bolivia (19.6000°S , 62.5667°W , datum