

ians, reptiles, mammals, and birds listed as prey (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C., 668 pp.). However, this is the first record of an *A. contortrix* being consumed by an *A. piscivorus*. A photograph of both snakes was deposited in the AUM digital database (AHAP-D 42). The *A. piscivorus* was released at its point of capture and the palpated copperhead was left next to the cottonmouth.

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BOTHROPS INSULARIS (Golden Lancehead). **MAXIMUM LENGTH.** *Bothrops insularis* is a viperid endemic to Queimada Grande Island (0.43 km²), approximately 35 km from the coast of São Paulo State, Brazil (Amaral 1922. Mem. Inst. Butantan 1:39–44). *Bothrops insularis* is considered critically endangered (IUCN 2007. Red List of Threatened Species; Machado et al. 2005. Lista da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Fundação Biodiversitas. Belo Horizonte. 157 pp.) and may be declining (Martins et al. 2008. South Am. J. Herpetol. 3:168–174). In December 1995, one of us (OAVM) found a female *B. insularis* that weighed 391 g and measured 1093 mm total length (SVL = 950 mm; tail length = 143 mm). In December 2007 we found a male that weighed 185 g and measured 912 mm total length (SVL = 775 mm; tail length = 137 mm). Of the 520 individuals observed over 15 years of fieldwork on the island, the specimens above represent the largest individuals of each sex. The size of these snakes also exceeds the length of all preserved specimens (250 males and 400 females) from the herpetological collection of the Instituto Butantan.

In 1920, Amaral (1922) collected a female *B. insularis* (IB 1900) that reportedly measured 1180 mm in total length. The current total length of this specimen is 992 mm (SVL = 882 mm; tail length = 110 mm). When re-measured, we found other specimens cited by Amaral (1922) to be smaller than originally reported. This incongruence in lengths suggests that the specimens either shrunk substantially over time or were measured incorrectly at the time of collection. Regardless of the status of specimens collected by Amaral (1922), the lengths reported here likely represent the maximum sizes currently attained by male and female *B. insularis* in the field.

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CONOPSIS LINEATA (Large-nosed Earthsnake). **LITTER SIZE.** Little is known about reproduction of *Conopsis lineata*

(Fitch 1970. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ. 52:1–214). Anecdotal information indicates that litter size ranges from 2–3 for individuals from Hidalgo, Mexico (Goyenechea 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:63), 3–5 for individuals from Veracruz, Mexico (Greer 1966. Copeia 1966:371–373), and 2–6 for individuals from Mexico City (Uribe-Peña et al. 1999. Anfíbios y Reptiles de Las Serranías del Distrito Federal. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 118 pp.). On 14 June 2008 we found a dead gravid female *C. lineata* on the road from Municipality of Mineral de la Reforma, Mexico (20.09011°N, 98.71064°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 2431 m; xerophytic vegetation). The female measured 225 mm SVL, weighed 17.5 g, had a litter size of seven well-developed embryos (stage 40). Measurements of embryos (mean ± SE, range) are as follows— mass: 0.78 ± 0.02 g, 0.70–0.84; SVL: 64.5 ± 7.5 mm, 34.6–77.6; total length: 82.4 ± 7.9 mm, 51.4–101.1.

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CORALLUS HORTULANUS (Amazon Tree Boa). **TIMING OF REPRODUCTION.** Observations of snakes giving birth in nature are rarely published and little is known about timing of reproduction in most tropical snake species (Greene 1997. Snakes the Evolution of Mystery in Nature. Univ. California Press, Los Angeles. 351 pp.). *Corallus hortulanus* are known to give birth to 3–24 newborns (total length: 282–455 mm) from January to June and litter size is positively related to female SVL (Pizzatto and Marques 2007. S. Am. J. Herpetol. 2:107–122).

On 17 November 2008, at 2040 h, in Parque Nacional dos Campos Amazônicos, Amazonas state, Brazil (8.05°S, 61.58°W; datum WGS84; elev. ca. 100 m), we observed a female *C. hortulanus* (SVL = 1040 mm; tail length = 290 mm) on the ground and four newborns (SVL: 462, 465, 460, 467 mm; tail lengths: 121, 122, 119, and 126 mm) on vegetation (40–250 cm high) nearby. The specimens were photographed, measured, and immediately released. This observation extends the known birthing season for the species and possibly suggests year-round reproduction or geographic variation in timing of reproduction for *C. hortulanus* in Brazil.

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CROTALUS DURISSUS (South American Rattlesnake). **ARBOREAL HABITAT USE.** *Crotalus durissus* is the most widespread rattlesnake species and is the only one to reach South America. It occurs in all mainland countries except Ecuador and Chile, with a discontinuous distribution from Colombia to Argentina (Campbell and Lamar 2004. Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere.



FIG. 1. An adult *Crotalus durissus* using an arboreal resting site in small trees at the edge of Cerrado canopy woodland (*cerradão*) in Volta Grande Environmental Station, southeastern Brazil.

Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 870 pp.). *Crotalus durissus* inhabits open habitats (Campbell and Lamar, *op. cit.*; Wüster et al. 2005. *Mol. Ecol.* 14:1095–1108), and also colonizes anthropogenically deforested areas (Bastos et al. 2005. *Rev. Bras. Zool.* 22:812–815; Sazima and Haddad 1992. *In* Morellato [ed.], *História Natural da Serra do Japi*, pp. 212–236. Editora da UNICAMP e FAPESP, Campinas). It is primarily crepuscular or nocturnal and terrestrial, using holes on the ground as diurnal shelters (Sazima and Haddad, *op. cit.*).

At 1500 h on 11 January 2006, we observed arboreal habitat use by an adult *C. durissus* at Volta Grande Environmental Station (20.024917°S, 48.235750°W, datum: SAD69), municipality of Conceição das Alagoas, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. The rattlesnake was found coiled and stationary on branches of a small tree, at the edge of a Cerrado canopy woodland (*cerradão*), about 2 m above ground (Fig. 1).

Campbell and Lamar (*op. cit.*) reviewed published reports of *Crotalus* species resting, foraging, or feeding above ground. They reported arboreal habitat use in several species, including *C. adamanteus*, *C. catalinensis*, *C. enyo cerralvensis*, *C. horridus*, *C. lepidus klauberi*, *C. molossus*, *C. oreganus helleri*, *C. ruber lorenzoensis*, and *C. willardi willardi*, sometimes up to 9 m high. By resting above the ground, a snake may be less vulnerable to terrestrial predators (Martins 1993. *Herpetol. Rev.* 24:83–84). Another hypothesis for the behavior is that the snake was thermoregulating in the sun-shade mosaic formed by vegetation, a behavior commonly observed in the sympatric pitviper *Bothrops jararaca* (Sazima 1988. *Mem. Inst. But.* 50:83–99).

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CROTALUS OREGANUS LUTOSUS (Great Basin Rattlesnake).

ELEVATION. On 18 June 2007 we observed a *Crotalus oreganus lutosus* at an elevation of 3962 m near the summit of Wheeler Peak, Great Basin National Park, White Pine County, Nevada, USA (38.986°N, 114.314°W, datum: WGS1984). A color slide of the snake was cataloged as a photo voucher (BYU 49442; verified by Jack Sites) (Fig. 1). The snake was found well above the treeline, in rocky, talus, fell-field habitat. It rattled upon approach and crawled over a snowfield. In July 2000 we observed three *C. o. lutosus* at 3090 m in south-facing, rocky, low sagebrush (*Artemisia arbuscula*) steppe habitat, in Great Basin National Park. *Crotalus o. lutosus* was previously reported at a maximum elevation of 3063 m (Klauber 1972. *Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind*. Volume I. 2nd ed. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, 740 pp.). To our knowledge, these observations represent the maximum elevations reported for *C. o. lutosus*. Wheeler Peak is the second highest point in the Great Basin, at 3982 m, suggesting that *C. o. lutosus* may occur at all elevations within its range.



FIG. 1. *Crotalus oreganus lutosus* (BYU 49442) crawling through talus and snowfields at 3962 m in Great Basin National Park, White Pine County, Nevada, USA.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS PUNCTATUS (Southern Ring-necked Snake).

DIET. *Diadophis punctatus* eats a variety of small animals, including insects, slugs, earthworms, snakes, lizards, anurans and salamanders (Ernst and Ernst 2003. *Snakes of the United States and Canada*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 668 pp.). In addition to the salamandrid *Taricha torosa*, plethodontid salamanders in the genera *Aneides*, *Batrachoseps*, *Desmognathus*,