

chainlike pattern, whereas the ventral pattern is yellow or cream with half-moon-shaped brown or black spots (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004, *op. cit.*). Here, I report a population of *Nerodia rhombifer* (ca. 15 total individuals), that includes at least three albino individuals (one female and two males; Figs. 1, 2) in a residential area lake in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA. There is a walking path surrounding the lake with occasional foot traffic by residents. Shoreline vegetation around the lake consists of submerged and emergent aquatic plants including Water-Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), overhanging tree branches, and Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) knees.

For most wild animals, hypopigmentation, also referred to as albinism, is assumed to result in lowered fitness and reproductive success (Krečsák 2008. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 15:97–102). Sazima and Di-Bernardo (1991. *Mem. Inst. Butantan* 53:167–173) postulate that albinism is more common in cryptozoic or well-defended, venomous species. Among snakes, *N. rhombifer* is relatively conspicuous and docile, although anecdotal observation of the albino snakes at this lake suggests they might be quicker to retreat than normally pigmented individuals, generally keeping their bodies submerged at greater depths than their non-albino counterparts and making them difficult to detect from above. However, the albino snakes are occasionally observed sunning along the edge of the lake. I have also noted that the albino snakes seem to keep their heads above the water more consistently than the non-albino snakes, perhaps because many albino individuals experience vision problems (Krečsák 2008, *op. cit.*). Potential predators of *N. rhombifer* are frequently observed at this lake, including Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*), Great Egrets (*Ardea alba*), and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), but heightened alertness or sensitivity to predators might explain how at least three albino individuals have survived to adulthood.

Female *N. rhombifer* typically mature between 70 and 80 cm SVL, males at ca. 53 cm (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004, *op. cit.*). A large female albino *N. rhombifer* (ca. >130 cm total length) was observed breeding with normally pigmented individuals on two separate occasions in April 2021; the first breeding event took place among overhanging tree branches (Fig. 1), and the second breeding event took place a few days later within a dense patch of aquatic vegetation (*Hydrocotyle* spp. and *Alternanthera philoxeroides*). I assume that the same albino female was involved in both of these events because the females were of similar coloration and size, and the two events occurred within ca. 1 m of one another. A male albino *N. rhombifer* (ca. 60 cm) was witnessed ca. 400 m away attempting to breed with a large non-albino female (Fig. 2). I am unsure if this breeding attempt was successful, as there were two other non-albino males simultaneously trying to breed with this female. To my knowledge, this level of success of albino individuals in a wild watersnake population has not been reported.

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PHILODRYAS OLFERSII (Lichtenstein's Green Racer). REPRODUCTIVE AGGREGATION. Snakes are mainly solitary animals but may aggregate in specific situations (but see Skinner and Miller 2020. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* 74:51). They may either be attracted by environmental characteristics (e.g., climatic conditions, prey availability), or they may be mutually attracted by each other (Graves and Duvall 1995. *Herpetol. Monogr.*



FIG. 1. Reproductive aggregation involving four individuals of *Philodryas olfersii* in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

9:102–119). Reproductive aggregations fall into the latter category. Reports on aggregations of neotropical snakes are quite scarce, in spite of the great species richness. *Philodryas olfersii* is widely distributed throughout South America (Arredondo et al. 2020. *Pap. Avulsos Zool.* 60:e20206053) and is an arboreal, diurnal species (Marques et al. 2019. *Serpentes da Mata Atlântica: Guia Ilustrado para as Florestas Costeiras do Brasil. Ponto A, Cotia, Brazil.* 319 pp.). Here, we report a reproductive aggregation of *P. olfersii*.

At ca. 1200 h on 3 April 2021, four individuals were observed by Telmo L. L. Santos and Regina E. Santos on the branches of a tangerine tree ca. 1.8 m above the ground, in a rural area of Santo Antônio da Patrulha, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (29.8384°S, 50.5161°W; WGS 84). A large female with a dorsal brown stripe had entwined her tail with that of a male, with the hemipenis possibly inserted, corresponding either to the “tactile-alignment” or “intromission and coitus” phase (according to Gillingham 1987. *In* Seigel et al. [eds.], *Snakes: Ecology and Evolutionary Biology*, pp. 184–209. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, New York). Additionally, we saw the tails of the other two supposed males close to the female’s tail (Fig. 1). The animals were not collected.

The aggregation observed here occurred in the same period as a previous report of courtship (in March), when two males were sighted on vegetation together with a female (Cechin and Hartmann 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:187). Both field observations demonstrate that high activity of *P. olfersii* at the end of the rainy season (Fowler and Salomão 1994. *Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc.* 29:229–232) may be due to mating of this species.

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SALVADORA MEXICANA (Mexican Patch-nosed Snake). DIET. *Salvadora mexicana* is a medium-sized terrestrial and