***MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM* (Coachwhip). DIET.** *Masticophis flagellum* feeds on a variety of prey, including invertebrates, frogs, turtles, snakes, lizards, birds, and small mammals (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). We dissected specimens of *M. flagellum* and noted two novel prey items for this species. SRSU 5641, a 104.3 cm SVL *M. flagellum* collected 29 April 1985 on Hwy 385, 29 km S Marathon in Brewster County, Texas, USA (approximate coordinates: 29.96246°N, 103.25664°W; WGS 84), contained an individual of *Aspidoscelis gularis* (Texas Spotted Whiptail). SRSU 6799, a 95.6 cm SVL *M. flagellum* collected DOR on 15 April 2016 in Brewster County, Texas, USA (29.74698°N, 103.16012°W; WGS 84), contained a small *Bogertophis subocularis* (Trans Pecos Rat Snake) (SVL = 31.4 cm). To the best of our knowledge this represents the first record of *M. flagellum* feeding upon *A. gularis* or *B. subocularis* (Ernst and Ernst, *op. cit.*).

Specimens examined for this study were from the James F. Scudday Vertebrate Collections at Sul Ross State University. Stomach contents were retained and stored in 70% EtOH. This research was supported by the Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaurete Achievement Program at Sul Ross State University.

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***MICRURUS DUMERILII* (Dumeril's Coralsnake, Coral de Dumeril). DIET.** *Micrurus dumerilii* is a medium-sized coralsnake (maximum total length = 954 mm; Meneses-Pelayo and Caicedo-Portilla 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:647) that inhabits lowland (0–600 m) wet/moist forest in northwestern Venezuela, northern, central, and eastern Colombia, and the Pacific Coast from southeastern Panama to northern Ecuador (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Comstock Publishing Associates, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 976 pp.; Praire et al. 2015. Mesoam. Herpetol. 2:253–259). The species is poorly studied, but is thought to feed on small vertebrates like lizards and fishes (Campbell and Lamar 2004, *op. cit.*). Here we present the first record of predation of *Caecilia thompsoni* (Gymnophiona: Caecilidae) by *M. dumerilii.*

At 1051 h, on 03 of May of 2017, in the Reserva Río Manso (5.67169°N, 74.77786°W, WGS 84; elev. 217 m) in the department of Caldas, Colombia, we found a *M. dumerilii* (total length = 720 mm) ingesting a specimen of *C. thompsoni* (SVL = 923 mm) headfirst (Fig. 1). The snake was released, but the *C. thompsoni* was deposited in the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Caldas (MHN-UC 0835). This is the first record of predation of a caecilian by *M. dumerilii.*

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***MICRURUS DUMERILII* (Dumeril's Coralsnake, Coral de Dumeril). BEHAVIOR.** *Micrurus dumerilii* is presumably common, but secretive, and therefore infrequently encountered. Though it is occasionally seen abroad during the day, it is primarily nocturnal in activity. *Micruroides euryxanthus* is found at elevations ranging from ca. 58 m to > 1500 m encompassing habitats from low deserts to oak/pine woodlands. Drainages including dry washes are frequented by this species. Here, we report three observations of *M. euryxanthus* entering harvester ant (*Pogonomyrmex* sp.) nests. All observations occurred within a few hundred meters of each other in the same dry wash traversing a bajada in Arizona Upland Subdivision Sonoran Desert (Brown 1994. Biotic Communities: Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah. 342 pp.), Superstition Mountains, Pinal Conty, Arizona, USA.

At 2047 h MST on 1 July 2016, we observed an *M. euryxanthus* (total length [TL] ca. 380 mm) with the posterior two thirds of its body protruding from a harvester ant nest. The snake was lifted from the nest; it appeared alert and healthy and was released. Interestingly ants were neither attacking the snake, nor did they appear agitated by the snake's presence.

At 2024 h MST on 11 August 2017, a large adult *M. euryxanthus* (SVL = 422 mm; 23 g) was observed exiting a harvester ant nest. The posterior few cm were still in the nest when sighted. The snake was disturbed by the light from a headlamp and retreated into the ant nest. It emerged again 2 min later but again retreated into the nest when disturbed by the light of the headlamp. The snake exited the nest 3 min later and was captured. As before, none of the ants attacked the snake or appeared to be agitated by its presence.

At 2019 h MST on 26 August 2017, a presumably recently hatched (TL ca. 127 mm) *M. euryxanthus* was observed outstretched near (ca. 24 cm) a harvester ant nest. The snake was positioned in a manner that gave the impression it had just exited the nest. We watched the snake for about 5 min. It moved slowly, circling the ant nest's entrance. The snake paused each time it contacted an ant but as before, the ants paid no attention to the snake. The snake soon entered the nest, passing among numerous ants moving the opposite direction, none of which molested the snake.

These are the first documented observations of *M. euryxanthus* entering ant nests. *Micruroides* preys primarily on small snakes and threadsnakes (*Rena* spp.) are favored among these (Lowe et al. 1986. The Venomous Reptiles of Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Dept., Phoenix, Arizona. 113 pp.; Vitt and Hulse 1973. Herpetologica 29:301–304). Approximately a third of the diet of *Rena humilis* (30.1%) and *R. dulcis* (29.8 %) is comprised of ant larvae and pupae (Punzo 1974. J. Herpetol. 8:153–156). Both of these *Rena* species are sympatric with *M. euryxanthus* in southeast Arizona (Brennan and Holycross 2009. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Dept., Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.). *Micruroides euryxanthus* may enter ant nests in search of foraging *Rena* sp.

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FIG. 1. *Micrurus dumerilii* ingesting a *Caecilia thompsoni* in the Reserva Río Manso, Colombia.

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***MICRURUS IBIBOBOCA*. ENDOPARASITES.** The genus *Micrurus* occurs from Argentina to the southern United States (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 774 pp.). *Micrurus ibiboboca* is widely distributed in Brazil (south of the Amazon, Bahia, Sergipe, S Ceará, Alagoas, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Sergipe, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte) (Uetz et al. 2017. http://www.reptile-database.org. Accessed on 21 February 2018). Several studies have examined helminthofauna of snakes from northeastern Brazil (Almeida et al. 2006. Brazil. J. Biol. 66:559–564; Almeida et al. 2007. Brazil. J. Biol. 67:759–763; Almeida et al. 2008. Brazil. J. Biol. 68:193–197; Araujo Filho et al 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:43–43; Oliveira et al 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:444–444), but the only known infection for *M. ibiboboca* is Pentastomida: *Raillietiella* sp. (Almeida et al. 2007, *op. cit.*).

In December 2015, a female *M. ibiboca* (SVL = 94 mm, TL = 30 mm, 130 g) was found dead on the road in the municipality of Farias Brito (39.533194°W, 06.783278°S, WGS84; 309 m elev.), Ceará, Brazil. The specimen was deposited in the collection of the laboratory of Zoology of the Regional University of Cariri-URCA. The gastrointestinal tract was removed and endoparasites were examined using a stereomicroscope. A parasite identified as a larval stage *Physaloptera* sp. was found in the stomach of the *M. ibiboboca*.

Nematodes are the major endoparasites of the digestive tract of snakes; most commonly found in snakes are those of the genus *Physaloptera* (Barbosa et al. 2006. Revista Biología Ciências da Terra 6:1–19). The intermediate hosts of *Physaloptera* are invertebrates, including crickets (Orthoptera), locusts (Orthoptera), cockroaches (blattodea), and beetles (Coleoptera) (Gray and Anderson 1982. Can. J. Zool. 60:2134–2142). The present study establishes the first record of the nematode *Physaloptera* sp. parasitizing *M. ibiboboca*.

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***MICRURUS NARDUCCII MELANOTUS* (Andean Black-backed Coralsnake). MAXIMUM LENGTH.** On 26 July 1964, J. Bowerman collected a large female *Micrurus narduccii melanotus* from Limoncocha, Sucumbíos Province, Ecuador (0.41°S, 76.63°W; WGS 84). The specimen (UIMNH 61058, University of Illinois Museum of Natural History Herpetology Collection) measures 1173 mm total length (SVL = 1131 mm). The previous reported maximum length for *M. n. melanotus* was 1157 mm total length (SVL = 1117 mm) and belongs to USNM 232473 (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Vertebrate Zoology, Washington D.C.) collected from Río Corrientes, Pastaza Province, Ecuador (Roze and Bernal-Carlo 1987. Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino 5:573–608). Accordingly, UIMNH 61058 represents a new maximum length record for *M. n. melanotus*, the larger of the two allopatric subspecies (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York. 962 pp.; Valencia et al. 2016. Serpientes Venenosas del Ecuador. Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orcés, Quito, Ecuador. 653 pp.).

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***OXYRHOPUS GUIBEI* (False Coralsnake). DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** Thanatosis (death feigning) is one of the most well-known and widespread defensive tactics in different animal groups (Mendonza 2009. Herpetotropicos 5:67; Miyatake et al. 2009. Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B 276:2763–2767; Toledo et al. 2010. J. Nat. Hist. 44:31–32; Brauder et al. 2015. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol 10:559–571) that depresses predatory behavior and stimuli (Pasteur 1982. Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 13:169–199). However, its effectiveness is still controversial and debated in the literature (Gregory et al. 2007. J. Comp. Psychol. 121:123–129). Thanatosis occurs most frequently after an animal is manipulated or disturbed (Muscat et al. 2016. Herpetol. Notes 9:95–97), and has been recorded in a variety of snakes, mostly within the Colubridae and Dipsadidae (e.g., Mendonza, *op. cit.*; Brauder et al., *op. cit.*; Muscat et al., *op. cit.*; Costa-Expósito et al. 2017. Bol. Asoc. Herpetol. Esp. 28:2017). Herein, we provide the first report of thanatosis in *O. guibei*.

On 6 October 2017, in a disturbed area of Cerrado (17.1325°S, 46.5447°W, WGS84; 542 m elev.), one of us (FDS) captured an *O. guibei* (total length = 96.3 cm; SVL = 78 cm) in the Municipality of Paracatú, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (Fig. 1). When the animal was manipulated to be released, it kept its body extremely rigid and when placed on the ground, it remained motionless with its ventral region facing upward while keeping its mouth open. The animal was then handled again, but the behavior continued. The

FIG. 1. Death-feigning behavior in an *Oxyrhopus guibei* from Paracatu, Minas Gerais, Brazil.