

rapidly swung around to face the direction of the departed frog, but did not follow. Soon after, the second frog emerged from cover and took a few steps toward the snake (Fig. 1A). The snake then moved toward the frog, paused, and then lunged at the frog (Fig. 1B), catching it in its mouth and consuming it immediately thereafter (Fig. 1C). To verify whether the frogs on our video recording were *E. planirostris*, we returned to the site the following night. A cursory visual search of a 1.5 × 4.5 m strip of forest floor beneath the log revealed approximately 15 small *E. planirostris* (Fig. 1D). If juvenile *B. irregularis* are taking substantial numbers of frogs as prey, the snake may become more difficult to control than at present. Moreover, large populations of *E. planirostris* (both on Guam and elsewhere) may facilitate the establishment of *B. irregularis* in new areas, such as Hawaii or other Pacific Islands.

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BOTHROPS JARARACUSSU (Jararacussu). DIET. The South American pitviper *Bothrops jararacussu* is a large viperid, reaching up to 1.8 m in length, and is known to feed on small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles (Martins et al. 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.] *Biology of Vipers*, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah). On 1 January 2011, we found a Brazilian squirrel, *Guerlinguetus ingrami* (33 cm; 150 g) in the process of being ingested by a female *B. jararacussu* (total length = 110 cm). The snake was found in the afternoon (1700 h) in the middle of a dirt road, near a secondary forest fragment in the municipality of Cascavel, Paraná, south Brazil. This location is part of Araucarian Forest (Atlantic Forest; Castella and Brites 2004. *A Floresta com Araucária no Paraná*. MMA Publ., Brasília. 233 pp.) and is in close proximity to a river. When approached the snake regurgitated the squirrel and tried to escape. To our knowledge, this is the first record of *B. jararacussu* preying on a *G. ingrami*. This observation is particularly interesting, given that *B. jararacussu* is terrestrial and primarily feeds on terrestrial prey (Martins et al. 2001. *J. Zool.* 254:529–538; Martins et al. 2002, *op. cit.*; Hartmann et al. 2009. *Pap. Avul. Zool.* 49:343–360), whereas *G. ingrami* is primarily arboreal (Bordignon and Monteiro-Filho 1997. *Rev. Bras. Zool.* 14:707–722; Bordignon and Monteiro-Filho 2000. *Can. J. Zool.* 78:1732–1739).

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CHRYSOPELEA PARADISI (Garden Flying Snake). DIET. *Chrysopelea paradisi* is a common lowland snake in Southeast Asia (Inger and Stuebing 1999. *A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo*. Natural History Publications, Sdn Bhd, Kota Kinabalu. viii + 254 pp.), and a known predator of gekkonid lizards (Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of Southeast Asia*. New Holland Publishers Ltd., London. 376 pp.), the agamid *Bronchocela cristatella* (Lim and bin Peral 1959. *Malayan Nat. J.* 14:33–34), the scincid *Lamprolepis smaragdina philippinica* (Gaulke 1986. *Salamandra* 22:211–212), and the bamboo bat, *Tylonycteris* sp. (Leong and Foo 2009. *Nature in Singapore* 2:311–316).

On 30 December 2009, at ca. 1200 h, a *C. paradisi* was observed on a concrete walking path at the Piasau Boat Club (04.436541°N, 113.996485°E, datum: WGS84), Miri, Sarawak, East Malaysia. It was tightly coiled around a small struggling arboreal scincid lizard, *Apterygodon [Dasia] vittatum*, recognizable by the robust body shape and distinctive stripes along the head. This particular specimen had a truncated tail, presumably lost in a prior (near) predation event.

Over a period of ca. 10–15 min, the snake remained almost stationary, apparently constricting the skink, whose movements gradually became more erratic and less frequent. When the movements had almost ceased altogether, the snake changed position, and maneuvered the skink to begin consuming the skink head-first (Fig. 1). Once consumption started, less than a minute elapsed before the entire skink was swallowed.



FIG. 1. *Chrysopelea paradisi* ingesting an *Apterygodon vittatum* in Sarawak, East Malaysia.

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CROTALUS CERBERUS (Arizona Black Rattlesnake). DIET. *Crotalus cerberus* is a denizen of mesic environments in higher-elevation regions of Arizona and western New Mexico (Brennan and Holycross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Dept., Phoenix. 150 pp.). Prior to being recognized as a separate species from *C. viridis [oreganus]*, it was presumed that *C. cerberus* was an opportunistic predator, taking a variety of prey taxa (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 433 pp.; Ernst and Ernst 2003. *Snakes of the United States and Canada*. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, DC. 668 pp.). Since being distinguished from *C. viridis*, its