
At 2330 h on 19 July 2021, in the Municipality of Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico (19.1776°N, 104.0753°W; WGS 84; 224 m elev.), we found an adult male *A. bilineatus* (725 mm SVL, 190 mm tail length, 482.7 g [without prey]) crossing a road through tropical deciduous forest. The snake had a pronounced bulge at mid-body indicating a recent meal, and after capture, it regurgitated a partially digested juvenile *Heloderma horridum* (95 mm total length, 13.6 g [half of body missing]) and one squamate egg (17 mm long, 10 mm wide, 0.85 g; Fig. 1). Although helodermatid lizards have many potential predators, reports of these events are rare in the literature. Previous confirmed predators for *H. horridum* include the Central American Boa (*Boa sigma*) and indigo snakes (*Drymarchon* sp.; Beck 2005. Biology of Gila Monsters and Beaded Lizards. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 247 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first predation record on a helodermatid by an *Agkistrodon* species.

We deposited a photograph of the specimen *A. bilineatus* in the digital collection of University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9729). Collecting permits were provided by Dirección General de Vida Silvestre SEMARNAT (SGPA/DGVS/13338/19) issued to Juan Miguel Borja Jiménez with an extension to JMI.

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On 20 July 2021, at 1541 h, an adult (ca. 1.5 m total length) *A. prasina* was observed at the edge of a disturbed mixed dipterocarp forest, near buildings of the Camp Permai Resort (1.75286°N, 110.31892°E; WGS 84; ca. 60 m elev.), in the foothills of Gunung Santubong, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It had just grasped an adult (ca. 60 cm SVL) *Cnemaspis kendallii*
Bothrops atrox (Lancehead). HABITAT USE. Bothrops atrox (Crotalidae) is a common snake in central Amazonia. It is primarily nocturnal and can be found in flooded areas during the rainy season (Turci et al. 2009, Bio. Neotrop. 9:197–206). Adults are normally found foraging on the ground, at the margins of small ponds or near swamps. Juveniles tend to be more arboreal and are commonly found hiding among vegetation, probably as a strategy to avoid terrestrial predators while being close to preferred habitats for anurans, which are their primary prey (Oliveira and Martins 2001, Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 8:101–110).

At 2240 h on 2 March 2021, in the Tacana Indigenous Territory (13.90811°S, 67.54119°W; WGS 84), La Paz Department, Bolivia, we found a juvenile B. atrox sitting on top of a leaf of Eichornia sp. (Fig. 1). The site was ca. 100 m from dry land, with 1 m depth of water, within a large mass of floating vegetation that also included unidentified graminoid macrophytes. We also found a group of three small lizards (Cercosaura schreibersii) near the snake that were likely potential prey.

To our knowledge, this is the first report of a juvenile B. atrox found on top of aquatic vegetation, since all previous reports mention sightings of adult individuals near the edge of swamps or ponds (Oliveira and Martins 2001, op. cit.; Turci et al. 2009,