
Micrurus surinamensis is known to have aquatic habits and feeds mainly on fish and eels (Roze 1996. Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.). On 13 May 2013, at 1438 h (32°C), during an active search for amphibians and reptiles in the municipality of Cacoal, State of Rondônia, Brazil (11.480094°S, 61.438953°W; datum SAD69), we observed a juvenile male M. surinamensis (SVL = 400 mm) climbing on vegetation 2.38 m high within an open rainforest. This appears to be the first record of arboreality in M. surinamensis.

PEDRO HENRIQUE BERTÃO DÁVILA (e-mail: micrurus.snake@gmail.com), HIDEKI SADADI TAKAHASHI, and MIGUEL HEYD OSHIO BARBOSA, Departamento de Zoologia, CEP: 76.963-665CP231, Facimed, Cacoal, Rondônia, Brazil.

NERODIA SIPEDON PLEURALIS (Midland Watersnake). ALBINISM. Although there are several reports of albinism in Nerodia sipedon sipedon (Baker et al. [ed.] 1959. Publ. Mus. Michigan St. Univ. Biol. Ser. 1:133–159; Dyckacz 1981. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 11:1–31) we are not aware of any published account documenting albinism in Nerodia sipedon pleuralis. An unsexed N. s. pleuralis (SVL = 425 mm, Arkansas State University, Herpetological Museum; photo voucher ASUMZ 32763) was collected near Jasper, Newton Co., Arkansas, USA, in June 2012. It was donated to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Fred Berry Conservation Education Center (CEC), where it remains for viewing. The specimen is a true albino (Fig. 1). Interestingly, there was another albino specimen of N. s. pleuralis collected with the above but its disposition is unknown.

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CHRIS T. MCALLISTER, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); KEVIN KRAHN, Department of Applied Sciences and Mathematics, Arizona State University Polytechnic, Mesa, Arizona 85212, USA.

OXYURANUS SCUTELLATUS (Taipan). HOMING. Very little is known about the daily behavior of Oxyuranus scutellatus under natural conditions (Shine and Covacevich 1983. J. Herpetol. 17:60–69). A serendipitous observation recorded at Wetherby Station on a cattle-raising property popular with eco-tourists, approximately 20 km SW of Port Douglas (16.645368°S, 145.354280°E, datum WGS84; elev. 399 m, 12 Sep 2012) in North Queensland, Australia, suggests homing and burrow re-use in this species.

We arrived at Wetherby Station about 1800 h and were directed to viewing stands on a concrete platform erected for cattle auction attendees. Our horse-mounted host allowed about 12 cattle to enter the viewing pen. When his previously-calm horse became agitated, our host looked into the area between viewing paddock and tree line, approximately 12 m distant, and exclaimed “Taipan.” The snake was moving slowly but steadily—seemingly purposeful, head raised only slightly in the direction of the platform. Upon reaching the platform it turned without hesitation and crawled along the ground against the concrete edge of the platform in my direction. Stopping about 0.2 m from my foot, it reoriented and, seamlessly, crawled onto the concrete platform, passed beneath the viewing stand, and entered what was likely a rodent burrow located along the foundation for a barn just behind the viewing stand. Once in the burrow, the ~1.5-m Taipan re-emerged slightly, re-positioned and withdrew, leaving its head facing out from the burrow’s entrance (Fig. 1). As this individual passed rapidly, but unhurriedly, through a small herd of cattle to take shelter in a burrow without apparent searching, this observation suggests it was returning to a previous refuge site, thereby demonstrating homing ability.

STEPHEN D. BUSACK, North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, 11 West Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-1029, USA (e-mail: sbusack348@aol.com).

PARIAS SUMATRANUS (Sumatran Pit Viper). DIET. Parias sumatranus is a large (to 1355 mm total length) arboreal crotaline viper from the Greater Sundas (southern Thailand, Peninsular...
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On 10 July 2013, at ca. 1100 h, an adult female *Parias sumatrana* (Fig. 1; UNIMAS P0849; SVL = 887 mm; tail length = 28.4 mm; 252 g) was collected up the ridge from Sungei Sembu towards Sembu Waterfall, near the base (01.134556°N, 110.249444°E, datum Timbalai 1948; elev. ca. 250 m) of Gunung Penrissen, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It was initially encountered at ca. 1.2 m above the ground on a low tree trunk within a riparian forest. The specimen was returned to the laboratory and euthanized; examination of the stomach contents revealed a recently-ingested rodent, *Maxomys baedon* (UNIMAS P0872; 128 mm in head body length; 134 mm tail length; 68 g). This Bornean endemic has been reported from a few isolated localities between 900–1400 m elev. in Sabah and Sarawak (Heaney et al. 2008. In IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1), and also at two lowland localities: Sandakan Bay, Sabah (Payne et al. 1985. A Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo. Sabah Society and World Wildlife Fund, Kota Kinabalu. 332 pp.), and at Planted Forest Zone, Bintulu Division, Sarawak (Ragai and Tuen 2007. In Stuebing et al. [eds.], Proc. Regional Conf. Biodiv. Conserv. Trop. Planted Forests SE Asia. pp. 164–168. Sarawak Forest Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Grand Perfect Sdn Bhd., Kuching). It was swallowed head-first, and was estimated to be 26.98% of the body weight of the snake.

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**INDRANEIL DAS** (e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my), **PUI YONG MIN** (e-mail: pui8783ibe@gmail.com), **JONGKAR GRINANG** (e-mail: jgrinang@ibec.unimas.my), and **ANDREW ALEK TUEN** (e-mail: aatuen@ibec.unimas.my), Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.

**PELAMIS PLATURA** (Yellow-bellied Seasnake). **SHEDDING BEHAVIOR.** Shedding events of *Pelamis platura* have been reported as taking place always in water, either in the sea (Pickwell 1971. Copeia 1971:348–350; Voris 1983. In Janzen [ed.], Costa Rican Natural History, pp. 411–412. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois), or as captive individuals (Pickwell, op. cit.). Shedding is usually facilitated by the ability of these individuals to knot themselves, creating loops and coils, culminating with inverted and intact shed skins (Pickwell, op. cit.). Herein, we report an observation of shedding behavior of *P. platura* on sandy substrate out of the water.

At 1835 h on 7 April 2013 an adult male *P. platura* (Fig. 1) was observed shedding on a sandy beach at Rancho El Neptuno (15.792086°N, 96.959717°W; datum WGS 84) located in the municipality of Santa María Colotepec, Oaxaca, Mexico. The snake came out of the water and started to undulate its body to cause friction against the sand. Once the snake had shed most of the skin, it moved back towards the water and continued to rid itself of the last portion of skin every time it came in contact with the waves; knotting behavior was never displayed. The shedding episode lasted ca. 35 min. Pickwell (op. cit.) suggested that the knotting behavior of *P. platura* in aquatic environments evolved not just as a substitute for contact with solid substrate as an aid in shedding, but also for ridding themselves of ectoparasites and possibly freeing themselves from predators. To the best of our knowledge this instance represents the first reported observation of *P. platura* shedding behavior outside aquatic environments.

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**DANIELA SIGÜENZA-PÉREZ** (e-mail: sigkaiser@hotmail.com), **JESÚS GARCÍA-GRAJALES**, Instituto de Recursos, Universidad del Mar, Campus Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, México; **VICENTE MATA-SILVA**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA.

**PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI** (Bullssnake). **DIET.** *Pituophis catenifer sayi* is a wide-ranging subspecies that inhabits the sandy plains and prairies across the central two-thirds of Texas (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 447 pp.). Most of its diet in the Great Plains region consists of small mammals (70%), bird eggs (20%), and birds (8%) (Rodríguez-Robles 2002. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 77:165–183). Herein I describe *P. c. sayi* consuming a previously unknown prey species, *Carpodacus mexicanus* (House Finch).

On 29 May 2011, I collected a *P. c. sayi* (total length ca. 65 cm) inside the city limits of Lubbock, Lubbock Co., Texas, USA. The snake was placed in a container and while being transported...