



FIG. 1. A) *Liophis dilepis* and B) *Philodryas olfersii latirostris* hidden inside the axils of *Aechmea distichantha*.

an *A. distichantha* leaf axilla (Fig. 1A). Six days before, on 27 September 2007, at 1900 h, within another *A. distichantha* colony, we discovered an adult *P. o. latirostris* hidden inside a bromeliad axil (Fig. 1B). Considering that these snakes were found hidden in evening hours, it is possible that they use the axils of *Aechmea distichantha* as nocturnal shelter. It is also important to note that bromeliad axils have the capacity to store water for long periods and are used by several amphibian species. Thus, these plants may provide snakes abundant food in addition to shelter.

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**LIOPHIS EPINEPHELUS** (Night Ground Snake). **DIET.** *Liophis epinephelus* is found in South America from Venezuela to Peru, at or above 2200 m in Ecuador and Peru (Dixon 1989. *Smithson. Herpetol. Info. Serv. No. 79*). *Liophis* are thought to feed primarily on anurans, but their diet is also known to include invertebrates, lizards, fishes, birds, small rodents (Esqueda et al. 2009. *Acta Herpetol.* 4:171–175), and squamates (Michaud and Dixon 1989. *Herpetol. Rev.* 20:39–41), including only a few records from the family Geckkonidae. In this note I report the first record of a *Liophis* feeding on gecko of the genus *Lepidobleparis*.

On 7 August 2010, a *Liophis epinephelus* (SVL = 140 mm) was captured in a disturbed-regenerating portion of Reserva Las Galarias, a private 1064-acre reserve located in northwestern Ecuador, Pinchincha (elev. 1750–2350 m). Almost immediately upon being handled the snake regurgitated a *Lepidobleparis conolepis* (SVL = 38.5 mm). The gecko showed little evidence of digestion, indicating this was a very recent meal. The *L. conolepis* specimen was collected and deposited in the herpetological collection of Museo de Zoología QCAZ, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador and identification was verified by Omar Torres Carvajal.

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**MICRURUS MIPARTITUS** (Redtail Coralsnake). **DIET.** New World coralsnakes are predators of elongate vertebrates, especially snakes, lizards, and amphisbaenians (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). They apparently do not eat amphibians very frequently (Wells 2007. *The Ecology and Behavior of Amphibians*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1148 pp.), although some species prey upon caecilians (Roze 1996. *Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms*. Krieger Publ., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.). Here we report *Micrurus mipartitus* preying upon a caecilian, *Caecilia thompsoni*.

On 25 May 2010, at 1240 h, we observed a *M. mipartitus* (total length = 46.5 mm) struggling with a *C. thompsoni* (total length = 47.3 mm) for about 25 min at ICA (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario) station in Tolima, Colombia (4.4388889°N, 75.2319444°W, datum WGS84; elev. 1150 m). We observed the coralsnake pursuing and biting the caecilian, primarily on the neck (Fig. 1A). Once the caecilian was immobile, it was ingested head-first (Fig. 1B). However, the caecilian, which was longer than the coralsnake, could not be totally consumed and was eventually regurgitated.

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FIG. 1. *Micrurus mipartitus* biting (A) and ingesting (B) a caecilian, *Caecilia thompsoni*.