the wing was identified to the family Anatidae. Within Anatidae, fine level osteological comparison allowed us to identify the wing as a Blue-winged Teal (UF 23494, UF 23497 - Coracoid: distal end [especially processus prococaidae]; Humeral: proximal head [esp. fossa pneumotricipitalis, crista bicapitalis, and crista pectoralis], distal head [esp. condylyus ventralis and condylyus dorsalis]; Ulna: proximal head). Terminology follows Baumel et al. (1979. Nomina Anatomica Avium, Academic Press).

Because of the strength of avian shoulder girdles, it is unlikely that the snake was able to remove the wing from a carcass by pulling. We presume that the present specimen scavenged the wing that had been separated from the rest of the carcass and dropped by another predator. We were unable to locate additional evidence of the _A. discors_ carcass near the capture area.

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**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS PISCIVORUS** (Eastern Cottonmouth). **DIET.** The Cottonmouth ( _Agkistrodon piscivorus_ ) is an opportunistic predator that feeds on invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and small mammals (Gloyd and Conant 1990). Snakes of the _Agkistrodon_ Complex. SSAR, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.; Mitchell 1994. The Reptiles of Virginia. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington. 368 pp.). Lepidopteran larvae, cicadas, grasshoppers, and damselflies, have been reported as insect prey (Gloyd and Conant 1990, _op. cit._; Ernst et al. 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Here we describe the first reported incidence of _A. piscivorus_ consuming a moth cocoon. On 31 July 2003, in Gum Swamp, Beech Island, South Carolina, USA, an _A. piscivorus_ (533 mm SVL) was collected by one of us (XG). It was left in a snake bag overnight, and during that time regurgitated a Southern Leopard Frog ( _Rana sphenochelys_ ) and an intact lepidopteran cocoon that was identified by one of us (DLW) as a Luna Moth (_Actias luna_, Saturniidae). The cocoon was possibly ingested secondarily, via the frog. However, because movement is important in releasing feeding behavior in annuus (Borcher et al. 1978. J. Comp. Physiol. 152:241–249; Freed 1988. Herpetologica 44:18–24), the frog likely did not feed on a non-moth cocoon. Interestingly, Smith (1997. Herpetol. Rev. 28:153) reported an instance of _A. contortrix_ regurgitating a moth cocoon ( _A. luna_ ) seven days after being caught, suggesting that the cocoon was not digestible. The moth was deposited in the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Museum.

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**BOA CONSTRICTOR** (Boa Constrictor). **KLEPTOPARASITISM.** On 7 August 2002, at about 1000 h, within the compound at the Man O’War Bay Cottages, Charlotteville, Tobago, an adult Ameiva ( _Ameiva ameiva_ , ~25 cm SVL) was observed tugging at something that was caught in a tuft of grass adjacent to the beach. One of us (TM) approached within 1 m of the lizard and saw that it had a dead anole ( _Anolis richardii_ , ~15 cm SVL) in its mouth. Presumably, the _A. ameiva_ captured the _A. richardii_, but we did not observe this. After a few seconds, the Ameiva pulled the anole from the grass and carried it by the neck beneath a small ornamental bush in the center of the compound. As the Ameiva darted under an overhang in the bush, a juvenile _Boa constrictor_ (~91 cm SVL) that was hidden in the leaf litter struck and snatched the anole from its mouth. The Ameiva briefly tugged at the anole but eventually released it and scurried away. The boa then constricted the anole and began to swallow it head-first.

Intra- and interspecific kleptoparasitism, defined as stealing food from another (Ruston and Moody 1997. J. Theor. Biol. 186:449–458), is well documented among certain predatory birds and mammals. Interspecific kleptoparasitism among captive squamate reptiles at high densities is documented in controlled environments but rarely in the field (Cooper and Pérez-Mellado 2003. Amphibia-Reptilia 24:219–224). Boa Constrictors are moderately abundant in the upland forest surrounding Charlotteville, but are rarely seen along the coastal areas where _A. ameiva_ and _A. richardii_ are very abundant (J. D. Hardy, pers. comm.). This observation is possibly the first interspecific record of opportunistic kleptoparasitism in squamate reptiles.

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**BOTHRIECHIS SCHLEGELII** (Eyelash Viper). **PREY/ PREDATOR WEIGHT RATIO** and **DIET.** Viperid snakes feed on exceptionally large prey items relative to their body size (Cundall and Greene 2000 _In K. Schwenk [ed]. _Feeding: Form, Function, and Evolution in Tetrapod Vertebrates, pp. 293–333. Academic Press, San Diego, California). Data collected from pitvipers include the largest prey/predator ratios reported for snakes, with two examples exceeding 1.5 (Greene 1983. Amer. Zool. 23:431–441; Mulcahy et. al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:64). In this account we report a prey/predator ratio for _Bothriechis schlegelii_ that rivals the largest published values, and documents a previously