

A photograph of a green snake with a yellow belly and a black tail, coiled around a piece of wood on a rocky ground. The snake's body is the central focus, showing its scales and the transition in color from green to yellow to black. The background is a natural, outdoor setting with rocks and some dry vegetation.

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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 procoracoideus]; Humerus: proximal head [esp. fossa pneumotricipitalis, crista bicipitalis, and crista pectoralis], distal head [esp. condylus ventralis and condylus 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 sphenoccephala*) 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 anurans (Borchers et al. 1978. J. Comp. Physiol. 152:241–249; Freed 1988. Herpetologica 44:18–24), the frog likely did not feed on a non-motile 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 (Richard's 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 (Ruxton and Moody 1997. J. Theor. Biol. 186:449–458), is well documented among certain predatory birds and mammals. Intraspecific 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