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BOTHROCOPHIAS HYOPRORA (Amazonian Hog-nosed Pit Viper). **DIET.** *Bothrocophias hyoprora* is a forest-dwelling terrestrial snake with a diet that includes centipedes, frogs, lizards, marsupials, and rodents (see Martins et al. 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah; Cisneros-Heredia et al. 2006. *Herpetozoa* 19:17–26). There are few specific reports of this species' diet in the literature. On 11 March 2003 at 0700 h a juvenile *B. hyoprora* (298 mm SVL, 15 g after prey removal) was captured in a forest at Reserva Biológica do Jaru (10.1447222°S, 61.9075°W), Ji-Paraná, Rondônia, Brazil. Upon dissection, we discovered a frog *Allobates femoralis* (Aromobatidae; 32 mm SVL, 2.3 g) in the snake's stomach that had been ingested head-first. This is the first report of *A. femoralis* in the diet of *B. hyoprora*. The snake was deposited in the herpetological collection of Universidade Federal do Acre, Campus Floresta (UFACF 216) in Cruzeiro do Sul, State of Acre, Brazil.

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BOTHROPS ATROX (Amazonian Lancehead). **DIET.** *Bothrops atrox* is a euryphagous pitviper that feeds on centipedes, fishes, frogs, lizards, snakes, birds, and small mammals (see Martins et al. 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah and citations therein; Oliveira and Martins 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:61–62; Macedo-Bernarde and Bernarde 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:456). On 16 March 2006 at 2030 h we captured an adult *B. atrox* (620 mm SVL, 334 g after prey removal) in a pasture near Parecis (12.18°S, 61.60°W), Rondônia, Brazil. Upon dissection, we found a *Taraba major* (Aves: Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae; 88 g) in the snake's stomach that had been ingested head-first. Birds are infrequent in the diet of this pitviper (Martins and Gordo 1993. *Herpetol. Rev.* 24:151–152; Martins et al. 2002, *op. cit.*). This is the first report of *T. major* in the diet of *B. atrox*. The snake was deposited in the herpetological collection of Universidade Federal do Acre, Campus Floresta (UFACF 215) in Cruzeiro do Sul, State of Acre, Brazil.

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CROTALUS RAVUS (Mexican Pygmy Rattlesnake). **DIET.** *Crotalus ravus* is a small rattlesnake restricted to the temperate montane regions of the Mexican Plateau southward to the Mesa del Sur in Oaxaca and the Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero (Campbell and Lamar 2004. *Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 870 pp.). *Crotalus ravus* has been documented to consume a variety of vertebrate and invertebrate prey, including crickets, anurans, lizards, and rodents (Campbell and Armstrong 1979. *Herpetologica* 35:304–317; Sánchez-Herrera 1980. *Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc.* 16:9–18; Mendoza-Hernández et al. 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:63–64). Here we document the consumption of a snake by *C. ravus*.

On 21 July 2002 we collected a juvenile *C. ravus* in pine-oak forest near Colonia Zacamulpa, Municipality of Huixquilucan, Estado de México, Mexico (19.4141667°N, 99.3055556°W, elev. 2750 m). This snake was deposited in the herpetological collection of Instituto Tecnológico de Huejutla (ITAH 1412). Upon dissection, we found that the snake (SVL 308 mm, mass 19.8 g) had ingested a medium-sized colubrid snake, *Storeria storerioides* (ITAH 1412b; SVL 225 mm, tail length 60 mm, mass 10.7 g), head-first (Fig. 1). The approximate prey/predator mass ratio was 0.54. This is the first report of ophiophagy in *C. ravus*, and extends our knowledge about the diet of this rattlesnake.

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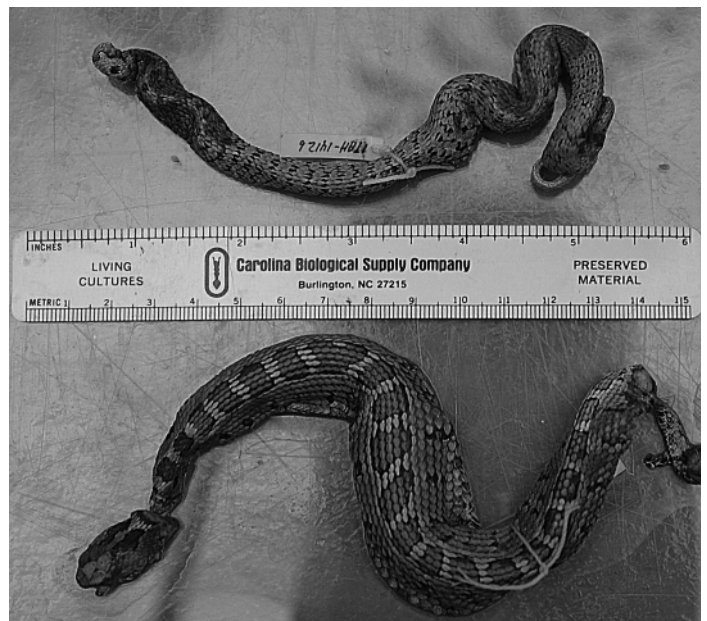


FIG. 1. A juvenile *Crotalus ravus* and prey (*Storeria storerioides*); approximate prey/predator mass ratio 0.54.