

ians, reptiles, mammals, and birds listed as prey (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C., 668 pp.). However, this is the first record of an *A. contortrix* being consumed by an *A. piscivorus*. A photograph of both snakes was deposited in the AUM digital database (AHAP-D 42). The *A. piscivorus* was released at its point of capture and the palpated copperhead was left next to the cottonmouth.

We thank the C. Guyer for comments on this note. This observation was made while conducting research funded by NIH grant R01-A149724 to T. Unnasch under ADCNR Permit 4268.

Submitted by **SEAN P. GRAHAM** (e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu), **MATT R. CONNELL**, and **KATHERINE M. GRAY**, Auburn University, Department of Biological Sciences, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA.

**BOTHROPS INSULARIS** (Golden Lancehead). **MAXIMUM LENGTH.** *Bothrops insularis* is a viperid endemic to Queimada Grande Island (0.43 km<sup>2</sup>), approximately 35 km from the coast of São Paulo State, Brazil (Amaral 1922. Mem. Inst. Butantan 1:39–44). *Bothrops insularis* is considered critically endangered (IUCN 2007. Red List of Threatened Species; Machado et al. 2005. Lista da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Fundação Biodiversitas. Belo Horizonte. 157 pp.) and may be declining (Martins et al. 2008. South Am. J. Herpetol. 3:168–174). In December 1995, one of us (OAVM) found a female *B. insularis* that weighed 391 g and measured 1093 mm total length (SVL = 950 mm; tail length = 143 mm). In December 2007 we found a male that weighed 185 g and measured 912 mm total length (SVL = 775 mm; tail length = 137 mm). Of the 520 individuals observed over 15 years of fieldwork on the island, the specimens above represent the largest individuals of each sex. The size of these snakes also exceeds the length of all preserved specimens (250 males and 400 females) from the herpetological collection of the Instituto Butantan.

In 1920, Amaral (1922) collected a female *B. insularis* (IB 1900) that reportedly measured 1180 mm in total length. The current total length of this specimen is 992 mm (SVL = 882 mm; tail length = 110 mm). When re-measured, we found other specimens cited by Amaral (1922) to be smaller than originally reported. This incongruence in lengths suggests that the specimens either shrunk substantially over time or were measured incorrectly at the time of collection. Regardless of the status of specimens collected by Amaral (1922), the lengths reported here likely represent the maximum sizes currently attained by male and female *B. insularis* in the field.

We thank Valdir Germano from Herpetological Collection of Instituto Butantan, and J. D. Willson for suggestions on the manuscript. Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa e Desenvolvimento (CNPq) and Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Fapesp) provide financial support.

Submitted by **MURILO R. GUIMARÃES**, **RAFAEL P. BOVO**, **KARINA N. KASPEROVICZUS**, and **OTAVIO A. V. MARQUES**, Laboratório de Ecologia e Evolução, Instituto Butantan, Avenida Vital Brazil, 1500, São Paulo, 05503900 Brazil.

**CONOPSIS LINEATA** (Large-nosed Earthsnake). **LITTER SIZE.** Little is known about reproduction of *Conopsis lineata*

(Fitch 1970. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ. 52:1–214). Anecdotal information indicates that litter size ranges from 2–3 for individuals from Hidalgo, Mexico (Goyenechea 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:63), 3–5 for individuals from Veracruz, Mexico (Greer 1966. Copeia 1966:371–373), and 2–6 for individuals from Mexico City (Uribe-Peña et al. 1999. Anfibios y Reptiles de Las Serranías del Distrito Federal. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. 118 pp.). On 14 June 2008 we found a dead gravid female *C. lineata* on the road from Municipality of Mineral de la Reforma, Mexico (20.09011°N, 98.71064°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 2431 m; xerophytic vegetation). The female measured 225 mm SVL, weighed 17.5 g, had a litter size of seven well-developed embryos (stage 40). Measurements of embryos (mean ± SE, range) are as follows— mass: 0.78 ± 0.02 g, 0.70–0.84; SVL: 64.5 ± 7.5 mm, 34.6–77.6; total length: 82.4 ± 7.9 mm, 51.4–101.1.

We thank A. Leyte-Manrique for his logistic help. This study was supported by the projects SEP-PROMEP-1103.5/03/1130, CONACYT-S 52552-Q, and FOMIX-CONACYT-43761

Submitted by **RACIEL CRUZ-ELIZALDE** (e-mail: rabunbury@hotmail.com), **URIEL HERNÁNDEZ-SALINAS**, and **AURELIO RAMÍREZ-BAUTISTA**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, C.P. 42001, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

**CORALLUS HORTULANUS** (Amazon Tree Boa). **TIMING OF REPRODUCTION.** Observations of snakes giving birth in nature are rarely published and little is known about timing of reproduction in most tropical snake species (Greene 1997. Snakes the Evolution of Mystery in Nature. Univ. California Press, Los Angeles. 351 pp.). *Corallus hortulanus* are known to give birth to 3–24 newborns (total length: 282–455 mm) from January to June and litter size is positively related to female SVL (Pizzatto and Marques 2007. S. Am. J. Herpetol. 2:107–122).

On 17 November 2008, at 2040 h, in Parque Nacional dos Campos Amazônicos, Amazonas state, Brazil (8.05°S, 61.58°W; datum WGS84; elev. ca. 100 m), we observed a female *C. hortulanus* (SVL = 1040 mm; tail length = 290 mm) on the ground and four newborns (SVL: 462, 465, 460, 467 mm; tail lengths: 121, 122, 119, and 126 mm) on vegetation (40–250 cm high) nearby. The specimens were photographed, measured, and immediately released. This observation extends the known birthing season for the species and possibly suggests year-round reproduction or geographic variation in timing of reproduction for *C. hortulanus* in Brazil.

Submitted by **PAULO SÉRGIO BERNARDE** (e-mail: SnakeBernarde@hotmail.com), and **REGINALDO ASSÊNCIO MACHADO**, Universidade Federal do Acre – UFAC, Campus Floresta, Centro Multidisciplinar, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Cruzeiro do Sul, AC, 69980-000, Brazil.

**CROTALUS DURISSUS** (South American Rattlesnake). **ARBOREAL HABITAT USE.** *Crotalus durissus* is the most widespread rattlesnake species and is the only one to reach South America. It occurs in all mainland countries except Ecuador and Chile, with a discontinuous distribution from Colombia to Argentina (Campbell and Lamar 2004. Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere.