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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Green Snake). **PREDATION.** Despite their arboreal habits (Plummer 1981. *J. Herpetol.* 15:425–432) and consequent proximity to the nests of many birds, bird eggs have not been documented in the diet of *Opheodrys aestivus*. By most accounts, diet consists primarily (if not exclusively) of invertebrates (Plummer, *op. cit.*).

On 11 May 2005 at 0945 h, we watched an adult *O. aestivus* (ca. 600 mm TL) depredate the nest of a *Vireo atricapilla* (Black-capped Vireo). The nest was 0.68 m above ground in a *Quercus sinuata* (Shin Oak) and contained two eggs. The *O. aestivus* launched itself 0.76 m towards the nest from a neighboring *Q. sinuata*, where it had been sitting at approximately the same height as the nest. Upon landing in the *Q. sinuata* that held the nest, the *O. aestivus* went directly inside the nest and immediately swallowed an egg. Because *V. atricapilla* is endangered (USFWS 1987. Federal Register 52:37,420–37,423) we removed the *O. aestivus* and released it >1 m from the nest. However, when we checked the nest later that day, the second egg was gone. We assume that the snake returned and ate it.

This observation documents *O. aestivus* predation on eggs for the first time. Further, this observation adds *O. aestivus* to a growing list of snakes that prey on *V. atricapilla* nests (*Agkistrodon contortrix* [Noa 2005. Demographic Differences of Black-capped Vireos (*Vireo atricapilla*) in Two Habitat Types in Central Texas. M.S. thesis, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington. 55 pp.], *Elaphe obsoleta*, and *Masticophis flagellum* [Stake and Cimprich 2003. *Condor* 105:348–357]).

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PHALOTRIS MATOGROSSENSIS (False Coral Snake). **DIET.** Insects, earthworms, molluscs, frogs, lizards, amphisbaenians, and snakes (in captivity) have been reported in the diet of snakes of the genus *Phalotris* (Amaral 1977. *Serpentes do Brasil – Iconografia colorida*. Ed. Melhoramentos/EDUSP. São Paulo. 247 pp.; Lema et al. 2005. *Iheringia Ser. Zool.* 95:65–78). However, some of these items need confirmation and there are few reports of feeding observations in wild. Here we report an observation of *P. matogrossensis* feeding in nature.

On 8 December 2000 at 1400 h Fábio R. Luiz encountered a *Phalotris matogrossensis* (310 mm SVL, 6.5 g) in the process of swallowing an *Amphisbaena* sp. (245 mm SVL, 9 g) in an open area at Vale do Formoso farm, Municipality of Ribas do Rio Pardo, Mato Grosso do Sul States, Brazil. The amphisbaenian was collected dead, possibly because of envenomation during subjugation by snake. This is the first record of *P. matogrossensis* eating an *Amphisbaena* sp. The specimens are in the Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia (MHNCI), in Curitiba Municipality,

Paraná, Brazil (*P. tricolor*, MHNCI 10.446; *Amphisbaena* sp., 10.447).

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PHALOTRIS MERTENSII (False Coral Snake) and **AMPHISBAENA MERTENSII** (NCN). **PREDATION.** Both *Phalotris mertensii* and *Amphisbaena mertensii* display fossorial habits, and data concerning feeding behavior are rare. Ribas and Brito (2003. Joint Meeting of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, abstract) reported predation on a *A. mertensii* (SVL = 250 mm, tail = 10 mm, mass = 8.78 g) by a *P. mertensii* (SVL = 350 mm, tail = 30 mm, mass = 12.73 g) in Rio Claro, São Paulo state, Brazil. Ingestion was head-first. On July 2002, at ca. 1700 h at Tietê (23°06'S, 47°42'W, São Paulo state, Brazil, 508 m elev.), an adult *P. mertensii*, ca. 500 mm total length, was found swallowing an adult *A. mertensii*, ca. 350 mm TL. Immediately, the snake regurgitated the freshly-killed amphisbaenian and escaped.

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PHALOTRIS TRILINEATUS (NCN). **PREDATION:** At ca. 1000 h on 30 October 2001 in a swamp-grassland area at Arroio Teixeira, northeast of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, I observed a male American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) flying with a snake (*Phalotris trilineatus*) in its claws. The kestrel alighted on a wire near a secondary road and started to pluck out pieces of flesh. The snake was still alive when the kestrel started to eat it, an uncommon behavior for this falcon, which usually kills vertebrate preys before eating. As a car drove by on the road, the kestrel flew off, leaving the still-living snake hanging on the wire. When the kestrel returned to its prey, the snake attempted defensive strikes and fell to the ground. The kestrel hovered for ca. 1 min and flew away.

Although *Falco sparverius* is known to prey on small snakes, I am unaware of any reports for predation on *Phalotris trilineatus*. The snake (259 mm total length) was pecked on two body regions: 18 mm and 90 mm behind the rostrum. In both regions the ribs were broken and the viscera and flesh were plucked out. The snake was deposited in the herpetological collection of the Departamento de Zoologia of the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS 3563), Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. I thank Gilberto Alves de Souza Filho for the snake identification and Paulo Hartmann for comments.