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SIBON ARGUS (NCN). **DIET.** Snakes of the Neotropical genus *Sibon* are described as mollusk and gastropod specialists (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 934 pp.), although Greene (1997. *Snakes: The Evolution of Mystery in Nature.* University of California Press, Berkeley, 351 pp.) refers to them as "goo-eaters." Kofron (1987. *J. Herpetol.* 1987:210–225) dissected 151 specimens of three species of *Sibon*, and found 4.6% of specimens with gut contents of slugs and an earthworm. Herein we describe the first report of *Sibon argus* feeding on eggs from an arboreal species of anuran, and provide further evidence that the vernacular name goo-eater is suitable.

Sibon argus is patchily distributed in lowland evergreen rainforests from southeastern Costa Rica to eastern Panama (Savage and McDiarmid 1992. *Copeia* 1992:421–432). While conducting herpetological surveys at Parque Nacional Omar Torrijos, El Copé, Coclé Province, Panama (8°40'N, 80°37'17"W), we observed an adult *S. argus* (360 mm SVL) wrapped around a branch, 1.5 m above a small headwater stream at 2000 h on 5 June 2002. The snake's head was hidden within a clump of moss on a lower branch ca. 10 cm below the snake's body. When we gently pulled the snake away from the moss, we saw it was in the process of swallowing several *Centrolenella prosoblepon* eggs, and had five Gosner Stage 18 (Gosner 1960. *Herpetologica* 1960:183–190) eggs clinging to the sides of its mouth. We saw ca. 10 additional eggs in the moss clump. We identified the snake as *S. argus* (Savage and Villa 1986. *Herpetofauna of Costa Rica.* Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Ithaca, New York. 207 pp.) and then released it at the point of capture.

Sibon argus is a common snake at this site and is often seen along streams. In nine months of survey work at El Copé during 1999–2002, all *S. argus* we captured (N = 71) were alongside stream habitats. At night these snakes are often seen slowly moving along branches while tongue flicking moss clumps and leaf undersides, apparently foraging. We hypothesize that the snakes are searching for arboreal frog eggs. Nine species of stream breeding centrolenids and one leaf breeding hyliid (*Phyllomedusa lemur*) occur at this site, and were actively breeding during our survey work.

On 19 May 2001, one of us (MJR) found unidentifiable green jelly in stomachs of 4 of 12 dissected *Sibon nebulatus* 14 km NE of Dominical, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica. These snakes were collected DOR 15 m from a breeding pond of *Agalychnis callidryas* following an explosive breeding episode in which hundreds of frogs were calling and depositing eggs. We suspect that the distinctive green jelly was the remains of the green eggs typical of *Agalychnis* egg masses. Near the Dominical area, 26 other *S. nebulatus* gut contents did not contain the green jelly, including 11 collected from the above-mentioned pond on other nights. This suggests that *S. nebulatus* may opportunistically feed on these eggs when they are abundant. *Sibon* may feed on frog eggs more than has been previously recognized, but because eggs are delicate and become unrecognizable when ingested they may be under repre-

sented in gut contents.

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THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS (Western Terrestrial Garter Snake) **PREDATION.** On 12 July 2003, at 1330 h, while at Umtanum Creek in southern Kittitas County, Washington, I observed a female *Thamnophis elegans* (585.1 mm SVL, 67.7g) actively foraging along the creek bed. Within several minutes, the snake began to writhe and thrash in the water. I discovered that a large adult crayfish (*Orconectes virilis*) grabbed it with its first pereopod (chela). Later that day I collected the snake (CWU 1238) after a small portion of skin, associated muscles, and some viscera had been consumed. The length of the crayfish was 135.1 mm TL; no other measurements were taken. Although other species of invertebrates (scorpions, spiders, and centipedes) are predators on snakes (Greene 1994. *Biology of the Reptilia*, Vol. 16 Ecology B, Defense and Life History, pp. 1–153), I believe this to be the first report of a crayfish capturing and killing a species of snake in the field. In laboratory experiments, Fernandez and Rosen (1996. *Effects of the Introduced Crayfish *Orconectes virilis* on Native Aquatic Herpetofauna in Arizona.* Arizona Game and Fish Department, Heritage Fund Report IIPAM Project No. I94054, Phoenix, Arizona. 56 pp.) reported that a 60 g crayfish (*O. virilis*) killed and consumed a juvenile *T. elegans* (175 mm SVL, 2.68 g).

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VIPERA ASPIS (Asp Viper). **REPRODUCTION.** Although the reproductive biology of *Vipera aspis* is well described, recent reviews suggest that the form found in Italy represents a distinct lineage, and possibly a separate taxon (Zuffi 2002. *Amph. Rept.* 23:191–213; Zuffi and Bonnet 1999. *Ital. J. Zool.* 66:87–95). We captured a female *V. aspis* (588 mm SVL; pre-parturition 330 g; post-parturition 144 g) in Bosco della Fontana (a woodland near Mantua, northern Italy) that gave birth to 17 live neonates on 28 August 2002. Male neonates averaged 196.8 ± 3.8 mm SVL and 6.7 ± 0.5 g (N = 12). Females averaged 200.2 ± 3.0 mm SVL and 6.8 ± 0.2 g (N = 5). This exceeds previously reported litter sizes for Italian populations (Luiselli and Rugiero 1990. *Herpetozoa* 2:107–115; Luiselli and Zuffi 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 279–284. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah; Zuffi et al. 1999. *Acta Oecologica* 20:633–638). Maximum litter size for French populations of *V. aspis* is 22 neonates born to a female that weighed 375 g pre-parturition and measured 760 mm TL (Naulleau 1976. *Ann. Soc. Sc. Nat. Charente Maritime – La Rochelle* 6:201–202).

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