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FIG. 1. Partially digested *Heloderma horridum* and one squamate egg regurgitated by an *Agkistrodon bilineatus* from Colima, Mexico.

This species is considered a generalist predator that feeds on a wide variety of vertebrates (Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: A Monographic Review. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Contributions to Herpetology, No. 6, Ithaca, New York. 614 pp.). However, reports on specific natural prey items for *A. bilineatus* are scarce. These include the Central American Tree Snake (*Imantodes gemmistratus*; Bogert and Oliver 1945. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 81:285–360), Pocket Mouse (*Liomys pictus*; Duellman 1954. Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 560:1–24), Rice Rat (*Oryzomys palustris*; Gloyd and Conant 1990, *op cit.*), Western Spiny-tailed Iguana (*Ctenosaura pectinata*; Loc-Barragán and Carbajal-Márquez 2016. Mesosam. Herpetol. 3:733–734), and Clouded Anole (*Anolis nebulosus*; Nieto-Toscano and Martínez-Coronel 2021. Herpetol. Rev. 52:415). Herein, we document a new prey item in the diet of *A. bilineatus*.

At 2330 h on 19 July 2021, in the Municipality of Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico (19.1776°N, 104.0753°W; WGS 84; 224 m elev.), we found an adult male *A. bilineatus* (725 mm SVL, 190 mm tail length, 482.7 g [without prey]) crossing a road through tropical deciduous forest. The snake had a pronounced bulge at mid-body indicating a recent meal, and after capture, it regurgitated a partially digested juvenile *Heloderma horridum* (95 mm total length, 13.6 g [half of body missing]) and one squamate egg (17 mm long, 10 mm wide, 0.85 g; Fig. 1). Although helodermatid lizards have many potential predators, reports of these events are rare in the literature. Previous confirmed predators for *H. horridum* include the Central American Boa (*Boa sigma*) and indigo snakes (*Drymarchon* sp.; Beck 2005. Biology of Gila Monsters and Beaded Lizards. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 247 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first predation record on a helodermatid by an *Agkistrodon* species.

We deposited a photograph of the specimen *A. bilineatus* in the digital collection of University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9729). Collecting permits were provided by Dirección General de Vida Silvestre SEMARNAT (SGPA/DGVS/13338/19) issued to

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**CARLOS MONTAÑO-RUVALCABA** (e-mail: delta\_carlos08@hotmail.com), **JAVIER A. ORTIZ MEDINA** (e-mail: ortizmedina.ja@gmail.com), **IVÁN AHUMADA CARRILLO** (e-mail: lepidus230@hotmail.com), **RICARDO RAMÍREZ CHAPARRO** (e-mail: lizard\_skin2@yahoo.com), and **JASON M. JONES**, HERP.MX A.C., Villa de Álvarez, Colima, México (e-mail: herp.mx@gmail.com).

**AHAETULLA PRASINA (Oriental Vine Snake). DIET.** *Ahaetulla prasina* is a common diurnal, arboreal snake in southeast Asia that reaches a total length of 1.97 m and frequents forest edges, as well as open areas such as parks and gardens. Its diet is reported to comprise lizards and birds (Henderson and Binder 1980. Contrib. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Public Mus. 38:1–38; Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 376 pp.), with geckos, skinks, and agamid lizards being part of its dietary spectrum (Leviton 1968. Philippine J. Sci. 96:73–90; Dunbar and Dunbar 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:264–265; Lalbiakzuala et al. 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:796–797; Will 2018. Singapore Biodiv. Rec. 2018:9–10). Records of frogs in the diet of the species (e.g., Mertens, 1930. Abh. Senckenberg. Nat. Ges. 42:115–344) may refer to individuals in captivity.

On 20 July 2021, at 1541 h, an adult (ca. 1.5 m total length) *A. prasina* was observed at the edge of a disturbed mixed dipterocarp forest, near buildings of the Camp Permai Resort (1.75286°N, 110.31892°E; WGS 84; ca. 60 m elev.), in the foothills of Gunung Santubong, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It had just grasped an adult (ca. 60 cm SVL) *Cnemaspis kendallii*

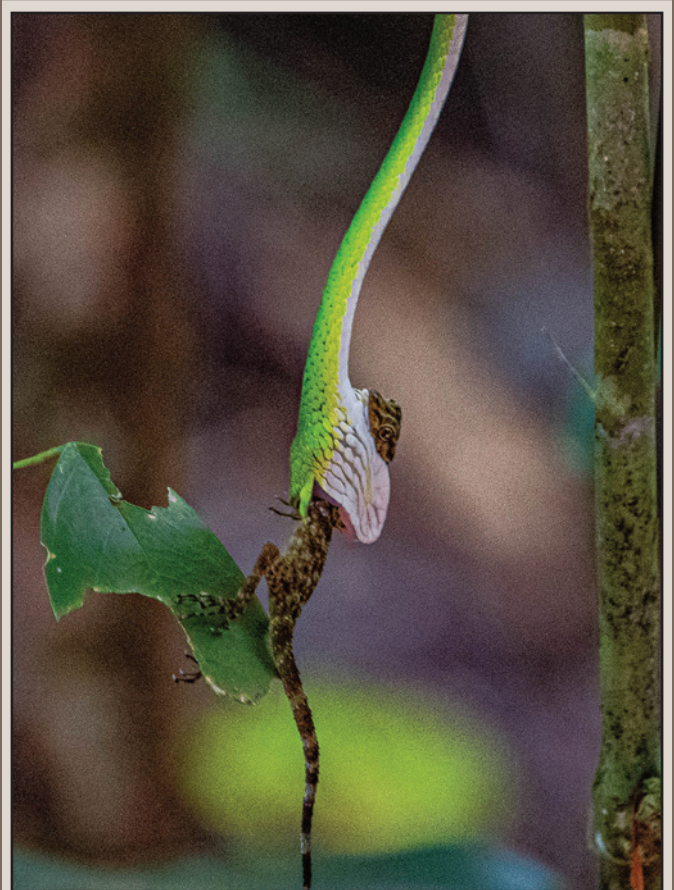


FIG. 1. An *Ahaetulla prasina* at an early stage of predation on *Cnemaspis kendallii* at the base of Gunung Santubong, Sarawak, Malaysia.

(Kendall's Day Gecko) by the left axillary region while the prey was resting on a leaf. The snake was observed in a head-down position on a narrow sapling (2.5 cm diameter), ca. 34 cm from the ground (Fig. 1), and proceeded to swallow the lizard head-first. The process of ingestion, until most of the lizard's tail disappeared, took ca. 6 min. The prey species was identified based on dark transverse bars on a brown dorsum; tail banded dorsally as well as ventrally; rounded pupils; radiating marks from the orbit of eyes; and non-expanded lamellae of fingers and toes. *Cnemaspis kendallii* is a mid-sized (up to 80 mm SVL), day-active gecko, encountered in lowland forests of western Borneo, and a single species occurs on the Santubong massif (Nashriq and Das 2021. J. Threat. Taxa 13:18792–18799). It is a new prey item for *A. prasina*.

**CYNTHIA LOBATO** (e-mail: cynthlob@gmail.com); **HANS HAZEBROEK** (e-mail: hansphaz@gmail.com); **INDRANEIL DAS** (e-mail: idas@unimas.my), Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.

**BOA CONSTRICTOR** (*Boa Constrictor*). **DIET.** *Boa constrictor* is widely distributed throughout South America and on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago and Margarita Island in the southern Caribbean (Reynolds and Henderson 2018. Bull. Mus. Comp. 162:1–58). This species inhabits a variety of habitats and biomes, including anthropized areas (Barbosa et al. 2006. Rev. Biol. Ciênc. Terra. 2:1–18), having terrestrial, arboreal and, in some cases, even aquatic habits (Pereira-Junior et al. 2011. NEPAS 1–7). It is predominantly nocturnal, but can also be active during the day, and feeds mostly on mammals, birds, and lizards (Reinert et al. 2021. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 16:211–224). This note reports the first predation record on the bat *Artibeus planirostris* by *B. constrictor*.

The Universidade Católica do Salvador in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (12.94851°S, 38.41373°W; SIRGAS 2000; 44 m elev.) is surrounded by an urban remnant of Atlantic Forest and wild animals occasionally occur on campus. These animals have been

monitored since 2008 by the Herpetofauna of the North Coast of Bahia project (Tinôco 2019. Restinga: Herpetofauna do Litoral Norte da Bahia. Barro de Chão, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. 571 pp.). On 27 March 2021, a specimen of *B. constrictor* was found on the Pituáçu campus of the Universidade Católica do Salvador (female, 32.9 mm head width, 46 mm head length, 780 mm SVL, 92.8 mm tail length, 508 g). After being handled for capture, it regurgitated a specimen of *A. planirostris* (22.3 mm head width, 79.3 mm total length, 58 g; Fig. 1). *Artibeus planirostris* is a bat belonging to the family Phyllostomidae, which includes frugivorous species that play important roles in seed dispersal (Reis et al. 2017. História Natural dos Morcegos Brasileiros: Chave de Identificação de Espécies. Technical Books Editora, São Paulo, São Paulo. 256 pp.). Bats in the family Phyllostomidae are widespread in the Americas, inhabiting forested areas and forest fragments and are characterized by their leaf-shaped nose, which varies in shape according to the species (Brusco et al. 2009. FAP 3:19–29).

Bats, in general, are common items in the diet of arboreal boid species (Pizzato et al. 2009. Amphibia-Reptilia 30:533–544; Carvalho et al. 2019. Acta Amazon. 49:24–27; Reinert et al. 2021. *op. cit.*). However, in Brazil, the only boid recorded preying on bats of the genus *Artibeus* was *Corallus hortulana* in the Amazon Forest (Carvalho et al. 2019, *op. cit.*). Despite the importance of predation in the dynamics of wildlife populations, predation on bats can be difficult to observe (De-Moraes-Costa et al. 2016. Bol. Soc. Bras. Mastozool. 77:131–142). Our observation expands our understanding of bat–snake interactions in the Neotropics.

**CAUÁ M. DE ARAÚJO** (e-mail: caua\_29@outlook.com), **RENATO M. R. JUNIOR** (e-mail: renatomorais.junior@ucsal.edu.br), and **MOACIR S. TINÔCO**, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Avenida Prof Pinto de Aguiar, Salvador, Bahia 41740-090, Brazil (e-mail: moacir.tinoco@pro.ucsal.br); **MATEUS DA S. BONFIM**, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Departamento de Biologia, Rua Dom Manoel de Medeiros, s/n, Dois Irmãos, CEP 52171-900, Recife, PE, Brazil (e-mail: bonfim.mds@gmail.com); **DÉBORA MAGNAVITA DE ALENCAR**, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Av. Adhemar de Barros, s/n, Ondina, CEP 40170-110, Salvador, BA, Brazil (e-mail: demagnavita@gmail.com).

**BOTHROPS ATROX** (*Lancehead*). **HABITAT USE.** *Bothrops atrox* (Crotalidae) is a common snake in central Amazonia. It is primarily nocturnal and can be found in flooded areas during the rainy season (Turci et al. 2009. Bio. Neotrop. 9:197–206). Adults are normally found foraging on the ground, at the margins of small ponds or near swamps. Juveniles tend to be more arboreal and are commonly found hiding among vegetation, probably as a strategy to avoid terrestrial predators while being close to preferred habitats for anurans, which are their primary prey (Oliveira and Martins 2001. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 8:101–110).

At 2240 h on 2 March 2021, in the Tacana Indigenous Territory (13.90811°S, 67.54119°W; WGS 84), La Paz Department, Bolivia, we found a juvenile *B. atrox* sitting on top of a leaf of *Eichornia* sp. (Fig. 1). The site was ca. 100 m from dry land, with 1 m depth of water, within a large mass of floating vegetation that also included unidentified graminoid macrophytes. We also found a group of three small lizards (*Cercosaura schreibersii*) near the snake that were likely potential prey.

To our knowledge, this is the first report of a juvenile *B. atrox* found on top of aquatic vegetation, since all previous reports mention sightings of adult individuals near the edge of swamps or ponds (Oliveira and Martins 2001, *op. cit.*; Turci et al. 2009,

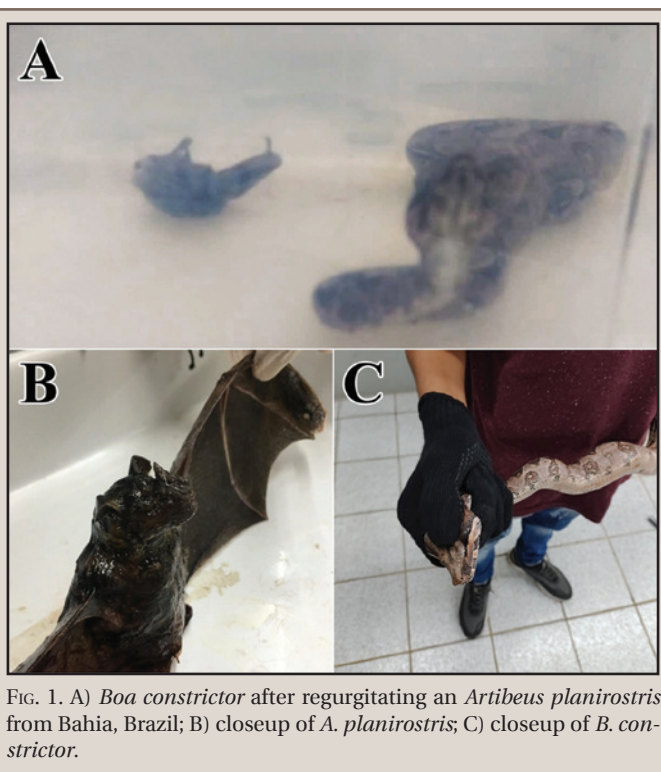


FIG. 1. A) *Boa constrictor* after regurgitating an *Artibeus planirostris* from Bahia, Brazil; B) closeup of *A. planirostris*; C) closeup of *B. constrictor*.