

stewarti from other localities in central Panamá, all of them having black and bright red rings. Therefore, in this species, the black and white ringed color variant is present in a low frequency.

In central Panamá, two other species of bicolored coral snakes occur in sympatry with *M. stewarti*: *M. multifasciatus*, also with black and red rings, and *M. mipartitus* with black and white body rings, the white color replaced by orange red on the head and tail (Campbell and Lamar 1986, *op. cit.*; Roze 1996, *op. cit.*; pers. obs.). Hence, the black and white ringed color variation, observed in *M. stewarti*, conforms to the geographic concordance in color pattern expected among presumed coral snake models as Müllerian mimics.

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NERODIA SIPEDON SIPEDON (Northern Watersnake). **DIET.** On 15 July 2001, while conducting a herpetological survey of Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, USA (Research Permit number: SHEN-2001-SCI-0005), we captured a female *N. sipedon* (350 mm SVL, 103 mm TL, 31g) at coordinates 38°14'26"N; 78°41'24"W (NAD 27) that regurgitated a larval *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus* (74 mm SVL, 50 mm TL, 8.25 g) upon capture. Habitat consists of mixed deciduous woodland on Doyle's River with a two-step cascade of water 8.5 m high, the animal being found in a rocky pool at the bottom of the waterfall. This is the second documentation of predation on *G. porphyriticus* by *N. sipedon* (Uhler et al. 1939. Trans. 4th North Am. Wildl. Conf. 1939:605–622). Prey body mass accounted for 26.6% of the predator's body mass. The larval salamander was consumed head-first and was still alive upon being regurgitated by the snake. Our observations provide the first predator-prey morphometric and orientation data on these two species. We thank Boripat Siriaronrat and Shelley C. Hickman for field assistance and logistical support during the survey.

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PORTHIDIUM NASUTUM (Hog-nosed Pitviper). **PREY.** *Porthidium nasutum* ranges from southern Mexico to Ecuador and has been documented to feed on a variety of vertebrates. Prey items of *P. nasutum* include species of birds, rodents, lizards, and anurans (Greene 1997. Snakes: The Evolution of Mystery in Nature. University of California Press, California, 351 pp.; Alvarez del Toro 1983. Los Reptiles de Chiapas, 3rd ed. Instituto de Historia Natural, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico, 248 pp.). Juveniles are also known to feed on a variety of invertebrates (Campbell 1998. Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatan, and Belize. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 380 pp.). However, detailed accounts of most prey items of *P. nasutum* are lacking. We report an anuran prey item of *P. nasutum* that has not been previously documented.

On 18 May 1998, we encountered a *Porthidium nasutum* on the side of the western trail (Sendero Occidental) at trail marker 50 at La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica (2015 h). We observed the snake for ca. 30 minutes and left. One of us (DAW) returned to the same location 1 h later with a camera and discovered a dead *Rana warszewitschii* next to the snake. This observation suggests that the snake struck and envenomated the frog and then released it. After watching for about 5 minutes, the snake began to ingest the frog. Approximately 30 minutes later, the snake moved deeper into the forest with the frog half way in its mouth.

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PTYAS CARINATUS (Keeled Rat Snake) **PREY.** There are few data available on the feeding habits of *Ptyas carinatus* in the tropical forests of Southeast Asia (Cox 1991. The Snakes of Thailand and Their Husbandry. Krieger Publishing, Malabar, Florida. 564 pp.). On 10 July 2001 (1100 h) along the trail from Kampung Mukut to Sungai Raya on Pulau Tioman, West Malaysia, a juvenile *P. carinatus* was observed eating a juvenile *Gongylosoma* sp. The habitat was coastal forest (Latiff et al. 1999. Raffles Bull. Zool. 6:11–72) with dense leaf litter. Immediately after the sighting, the *Gongylosoma* sp. was released and both snakes fled. The *Gongylosoma* sp. had bite marks on its body from the attack. Both snakes were captured, preserved, and deposited in the Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) of the National University of Singapore; *Ptyas carinatus* (ZRC 2.5142), *Gongylosoma* sp. (ZRC 2.5143).

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