At 1140 h on 12 May 2010, a clutch of 7 L. poccidagrus eggs was collected in an urban area of Guaratinguetá Municipality, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. The eggs were placed in a terrarium with a humid substrate of sand and leaf-litter, and maintained at room temperature in the laboratory of herpetology at the Núcleo Regional de Ofiolologia da Universidade Federal de São Paulo. The eggs averaged 2.03 ± 0.14 cm (range = 1.94–2.11 cm) in length and 1.03 ± 0.12 cm (range = 0.96–1.15 cm) in diameter, and all hatched within 24 h of collection. The newborn neonates measured 15.74 ± 0.44 cm (range = 15.36–16.13 cm) SVL, 2.71 ± 0.12 cm (range = 2.56–2.91 cm) tail length, and 2.62 ± 0.39 g (range = 2.54–2.91 g) mass. Hatchling voucher specimens were deposited in the scientific collection Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Ceará (CHUFUC 3550–3552).

DANIEL CUNHA PASSOS (e-mail: biologodiadelpassos@gmail.com), PAULO CESAR MATTOS DOURADO DE MESSIOU (e-mail: paulo- mdms@gmail.com), DIVA MARIA BORGES-NUNOJA (e-mail: dborgesnunocasa@ yahoo.com.br), Núcleo Regional de Ofiolologia da Universidade Federal do Ceará (NRFLO-UFC), Campus do Pici, Departamento de Biologia, Bloco 056, 60455-750, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

MICRURUS ORCUSCIRUS (Black-necked Anomalacon Corsakov). MAXIMUM SIZE. The maximum size reported for Micrurus species based on an examination of the literature is 1632 mm (M. spilota longiseta) and 1529 mm (M. spilota mariana Rose 1996, Coral Sea). The following information was obtained from the literature of identification, and Venomous, Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 340 pp.). However, after examining specimens, Harvey (2003, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 72:1–52) concluded that these records were incorrect. Thus, the correct maximum total length for Micrurus is currently 1486 mm, based on a Micrurus annulatus annulatus from the Andes (Harvey, op. cit.). On 10 January 2012, at 1300 h, we found a freshly-hatched female M. obscura (SVL = 1400 mm, total length = 1555 mm) in Chácara de Jesus, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (5.51338°S, 67.70332°W). The habitat where the specimen was caught was secondary forest (capoeira) surrounded by pastures, agricultural land, and ponds. Our record exceeds the maximum recorded total length for the species by 216 mm (16%), and 63 mm (5%) for the genus. The specimen (UFMG 0390) was deposited in the herpetological collection at Universidade Federal do Acre. Fieldwork was funded by UNINORTE–Programa de Iniciação Científica and conducted under SISBIO permit no. 27229-12. 2011.

PAULO ROBERTO MELO-SAMPAIO (e-mail: pemelosampaio@gmail. com). JUNIOR MASCOS LIMA MACIEL, CAMILA MONTEIRO-OLIVEIRA, RAELLELA DA SILVA MOURA, LORENA CORRIN BEZERRA DE LIMA, Uniao Educacional do Norte: BR 364 Km 02- Almadina Hurdria, 200 Jurumirim II – CLI 60.015-407 – Rio Branco, Acre – Brazil.

MICRURUS SERRANUS (Coral Verdebrada). DIET. Micrurus serranus is a small coral snake endemic to the inter-Andean dry valleys of Bolivia (Harvey et al. 2003, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 72:1–52). While most species of Bolivian coral snakes are distributed in lowland habitats, M. serranus generally occurs at higher altitudes, being found at elevations as high as 2750 m (Monte-Santana et al. 2003, Checklist, 3:30–32). Data on the diet of this species are lacking. Known prey of M. serranus are primarily snakes and amphibians and include Leptotyphlops strigatus, Amphisbaena celer (Harvey et al., op. cit.), Iguanops semicinctus, and Oxyrhopus sp. (A. Larger, pers. com). Here we report a new snake species in the diet of M. serranus.

We dissected an adult female M. serranus (SVL = 545 mm, tail length = 35 mm) that was found dead on a dirt road (18.63’s, 64.15’W, datum WGS 84; elev. 1320 m) on 5 February 2011 in Florida Province, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Prominent from the sides of the body of the M. serranus are the head and tail of an adult male Apocheilus multidentatus that it had consumed.

Fig. 1. Adult female Micrurus serranus from Florida Province, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Prominent from the sides of the body of the M. serranus are the head and tail of an adult male Apocheilus multidentatus that it had consumed.

NAJA HAJE (Egyptian Cobra). DIET / OPHIDIOLOGY. Naja haje is a large cobra (to 2.5 m total length) that is distributed across much of North Africa south to the Congo basin and east to Kenya and Tanzania (Trape et al. 2006, Zootaxa 2223:1–23). The diet of N. haiz is based primarily on anecdotal data, suggesting the consumption of a variety of vertebrates (amphibians, small mammals, small tortoises, lizards, small birds and their eggs, and occasionally snakes, including conspecifics; Schleich et al. 1998, Amphibians and Reptiles of North Africa. Koeltz Scientific Publishers, Konigstein, 650 pp.; Trape and Maree 2006. Guide des serpents d’Afrique occidentale. Editions. Paris. 225 pp.) Here we report two original observations of ophidiology by N. haje in Digue National Park in southern Tunisia. The protected area consists of a holoecotype zone merging with the Chott El Herid, an intermediate plain of sub-desert continental steppe, marked by ephemeral watercourses (wadi), and a mountain chain to the north. The first observation occurred at 0500 h on 20 September 2011. EF and an eco-guard discovered an adult N. haje (ca. 2