

At 1140 h on 12 May 2010, a clutch of 7 *L. poecilygus* eggs was collected in an urban area of Caucaia Municipality, state of Ceará, northeastern 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 of the Núcleo Regional de Ofiologia da Universidade Federal do Ceará. The eggs averaged 2.83 ± 0.14 cm (range = 2.70–3.07 cm) in length and 1.60 ± 0.29 cm (range = 1.07–1.94 cm) in diameter, and all hatched within 24 h of collection. The newborn neonates measured 15.74 ± 0.44 cm (range = 15.10–16.30 cm) SVL; 2.71 ± 0.12 cm (range = 2.59–2.91 cm) tail length; and 2.82 ± 0.09 g (range = 2.64–2.91 g) mass. Hatchling voucher specimens were deposited in the scientific collection Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Ceará (CHUFC 3550–3552).

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MICRURUS OBSCURUS (Black-necked Amazonian Coralsnake).

MAXIMUM SIZE. The maximum size reported for *Micrurus* species based on an examination of the literature is 1602 mm (*M. spixii princeps*) and 1520 mm (*M. spixii martius*; Roze 1996. Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms. 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 ancoralis ancoralis* from the Andes (Harvey, *op. cit.*). On 10 January 2012, at 1830 h, we found a freshly-killed female *M. obscurus* (SVL = 1480 mm; total length = 1555 mm) in Chácara de Jesus, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (9.911880°S, 67.767382°W, datum: WGS84; elev. 173 m). 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 210 mm (15%), and 69 mm (5%) for the genus. The specimen (UFAC 0380) 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 n. 27290-1/2011.

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MICRURUS SERRANUS (Coral Verdadera). **DIET.** *Micrurus serranus* is a small coralsnake 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 (Muñoz-Saravia et al. 2009. Checklist 5:510–512). Data on the diet of this species are lacking. Known prey of *M. serranus* are primarily snakes and amphisbaenians and include *Leptotyphlops striatulus*, *Amphisbaena cegei* (Harvey et al., *op. cit.*), *Lystrophis semicinctus*, and *Oxyrhopus* sp. (A. Langer, pers. comm.). 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 (18.03°S,



FIG. 1. Adult female *Micrurus serranus* from Florida Province, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Protruding from the sides of the body of the *M. serranus* are the head and tail of an adult male *Apostolepis multicincta* that it had consumed.

64.15°W, datum WGS 84; elev. 1320 m) on 5 February 2011 in Florida Province, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia. Inside the *M. serranus* we found an adult male *Apostolepis multicincta* (Dipsadidae; SVL = 290 mm; tail length = 40 mm) that had been ingested head-first (Fig. 1). This report confirms an additional snake species in the diet of *M. serranus*, providing further evidence for its ophiophagous feeding habits.

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NAJA HAJE (Egyptian Cobra). **DIET / OPHIOPHAGY.** *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. 2009. Zootaxa 2236:1–25). The diet of *N. haje* is based primarily on anecdotal data, suggesting the consumption of a variety of vertebrates (anurans, small mammals, small tortoises, lizards, small birds and their eggs, and occasionally snakes, including conspecifics; Schleich et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of North Africa. Koeltz Scientific Publishers, Koenigstein. 630 pp.; Trape and Mané 2006. Guide des serpentes d'Afrique occidentale. Editions, Paris. 226 pp.). Here we report two original observations of ophiophagy by *N. haje* in Dghoumes National Park, in southern Tunisia. The protected area consists of a halophytic zone merging with the Chott El Jerid, an intermediate plain of sub-desert continental steppe, marked by ephemeral watercourses (*wadis*), and a mountain chain to the north.

The first observation occurred at 0830 h on 20 September 2011. EF and an eco-guard discovered an adult *N. haje* (ca. 2