

g). She produced a litter of 6 healthy offspring in the laboratory on 31 August 2013. Her post-birth mass was 155.2 g.

From her initial capture on 24 August 2001 until her last capture on 12 August 2013, we documented production of four litters by this female. Additional unobserved litters are possible from 10 October 2001 (when she was released following her first litter) to 25 July 2008 (when she was captured prior to her second litter). Based on her size and indisputable evidence of sexual maturation at the initial capture, we conservatively estimated her age in August 2013 to be 15 years old. Accordingly, we document her reproductive lifespan to be at least 12 years.

Long-term data on wild female *C. horridus* indicate that reproductive senescence is delayed or absent in this species' life history (Brown 1991. *Herpetologica* 47:101–115). Our data on *A. contortrix* are consistent with this suggestion. We encourage others to collect long-term data on individuals of other pitviper species to better understand this important life history characteristic.

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APOSTOLEPIS MULTICINCTA. **DIET.** *Apostolepis multicincta* (family Dipsadidae) is a small, fossorial snake endemic to the inter-Andean dry valleys of Bolivia in the Departments of Santa Cruz (Reiche and Embert 2005. *J. Herpetol.* 39:379–383) and Chuquisaca (Cortez, *in press*. Kempffiana). Little information is available on the natural history of this species, including its diet. The only known prey item is a blind snake (*Leptotyphlops striatula* = *Epicitia striatula*; Embert and Reichle 2003. *Salamandra* 39:249–252). Herein we document a new prey item for *A. multicincta*. On 16 June 2014 at 1500 h we captured an adult *A. multicincta* (male; SVL = 385 mm; tail length = 50 mm; head width = 5.6 mm) crossing the road in the community of Pacay, Florida Province, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia (18.039722°S, 64.142222°W, WGS 84; elev. 1294 m). Several hours later, while in captivity, the *A. multicincta* regurgitated a juvenile *Amphisbaena cegei* (male; SVL = 140 mm; tail length = 15 mm). This is the second known prey item for *A. multicincta*, and the first instance of an amphisbaenian in its diet. Both individuals were deposited in the Herpetology Collection in the Noel Kempff Mercado Museum, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia (*A. multicincta* MNKR 5355; *A. cegei* MNKR 5356).

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ASPIDITES MELANOCEPHALUS (Black-headed Python). **DIET.** Pythons (Pythonidae) are among the largest native predators in many Australian terrestrial communities. However, interactions between these species and the suite of introduced mammalian predators that now dominate much of Australia have rarely been reported. On 7 July 2014, we observed a road-killed *A. melanocephalus* (total length ca. 1.5–2 m) on the Gibb River Road, Western Australia, just west of the turnoff to Windjana Gorge Road in open savanna woodland (Fig. 1). Inspection of the stomach contents revealed three feral cat kittens (*Felis catus*). Based on their small size (ca. 150 mm head–body length), folded ears and closed eyes, these cats were less than a few weeks old and had been consumed in one session, presumably when the python found them in a den. The posterior-most cat was near fully digested, while the other two cats were intact.

Australia's mammal fauna has undergone systematic declines across most of the continent and direct predation by introduced predators (i.e., feral cats; red foxes) is widely considered a key threatening process (Short and Smith 1994. *J. Mammal.* 75:288–297). Populations of some native predators have clearly shifted to prey on comparatively abundant introduced mammals (e.g., rabbits, house mice; Heard et al. 2004. *Austral Ecol.* 29:446–460). However, although feral cats have played an important role in the decline of many native species, they have not been considered as potential prey for many native predators. This observation suggests that feral cats, which are relatively abundant and widespread throughout Australia, could be a significant food resource for some large native predators, such as *A. melanocephalus*.

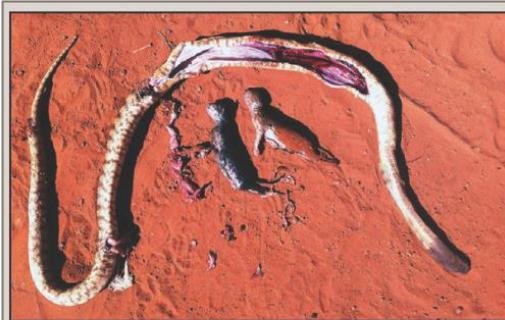


FIG. 1. Road-killed *Aspidites melanocephalus* on the Gibb River Road, Western Australia, with three *Felis catus* it had consumed.

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BOA CONSTRICTOR (Boa Constrictor). **DIET.** *Boa constrictor* is an opportunist and generalist predator occurring throughout Central and South America (Henderson et al. 1995. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 3:15–27). Its diet includes mainly mammals, reptiles, and birds (Pizatto et al. 2009. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 30:533–544; Bernarde