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CROTALUS TONACUS (Totonacan Rattlesnake). **DIET.** Like most of the larger members of its genus, *Crotalus totonacus* is known to prey on small mammals and birds. Reports include a juvenile containing rodent hair (Armstrong and Murphy 1979. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Spec. Publ. 5:1–88), and mammal hair and bird feathers (Klauber 1972. Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind. Vol. I & II. 2nd ed. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1533 pp.). Specific prey items documented for the species are limited. Martin (1958. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 101:1–102) found a *Neotoma* sp. (cave rat) and a *Sciurus alleni* (Allen's Tree Squirrel) in the stomachs of two specimens from Tamaulipas, México. Here we report the first record of an additional species, *Spermophilus (Otospermophilus) variegatus* (Rock Squirrel).

At 1342 h on 6 June 2007, 9.37 km (airline) SW of the junction of Mex Hwy 85 and N. L. State Hwy 20, on a dirt pathway S of Hwy 20, in the municipality of Santiago, Nuevo León, México (25.335934°N, 100.192566°W, datum WGS84; elev. 1282 m), one of us (SEOH) observed an adult *C. totonacus* (total length ~1.8 m) eating a squirrel. When first seen, the snake had already swallowed the head of the squirrel (Fig. 1). The snake was observed for about 5 min during which time it dragged the food item about 2 m to some scrub cover and was left alone to finish eating. Additionally we report here the contents of an unpublished thesis (Vallejo-Gamero 1981. Taxonomía y distribución de la familia Crotalidae en el estado de Nuevo León, México. Tesis Inédita, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, México. 49 pp.) that noted stomach contents of *C. totonacus* included *Neotoma* sp. and *Didelphis* sp. (opossum). Unfortunately the specimens the report was based on are no longer present in the UANL collection for verification. We thank Juan Cruzado-Cortés for help with identifying the squirrel.



FIG. 1. A *Crotalus totonacus* preying on a *Spermophilus variegatus* (Rock Squirrel) in the municipality of Santiago, Nuevo León, México.

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DRYMARCHON MELANURUS (Central American Indigo Snake). **DIET.** *Drymarchon melanurus* is known to feed on a



FIG. 1. Predation by *Drymarchon melanurus* on *Synbranchus marmoratus*, at Lost Canyon Nature Reserve, San Juan de Dios, El Jicaral, Dept. León, Nicaragua.

great variety of prey including fishes, eggs, frogs, turtles, lizards, snakes, birds, and mammals (Scott 1983. In Janzen [ed.], Costa Rican Natural History, pp. 380–382. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois). In Nicaragua, the only dietary record of this species includes a *Leptodactylus savagei* (Travers et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:399–403). Herein we report the first record of predation by *D. melanurus* on a Swamp Eel.

At 1715 h on 18 February 2014, at Lost Canyon Nature Reserve (12.70582°N, 86.41777°W, datum WGS84; 140 m elev.), San Juan de Dios, El Jicaral, Dept. León, Nicaragua, a *D. melanurus* (total length ca. 180 cm) was encountered pulling a Swamp Eel (*Synbranchus marmoratus*; total length ca. 80 cm) out of a 2.3-m wide stream surrounded by secondary vegetation. The snake firmly grabbed the eel with its posterior teeth while pulling it out of the water by coiling its body uphill. The eel showed evidence of the attack in the middle and posterior part of its body. The snake never tried to constrict and did not release the eel, which hissed and struggled for about 10 min. After ca. 15 min. they were left alone because the snake was clearly concerned with the presence of human observers. At that point, the snake had managed to pull the eel 1 m up and about 50 cm horizontal from the stream to the adjacent spiny vegetation. The habitat was lowland dry forest in transition to arid habitat (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology, rev. ed. Tropical Science Center, San Jose, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). We thank Eric van den Berghe for identification of the eel.

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ERYX JACULUS (Sand Boa). **ALBINISM.** *Eryx jaculus* is a diurnal, burrowing snake and is the only member of the family Boidae in Europe. It ranges from the Balkans, Turkey, and Greece to central Asia, the Middle East, and Mediterranean North Africa. In Greece it is present on the mainland and many islands of the Aegean and the Ionian Seas (Valakos et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Greece. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 463 pp.). On 14 May 2014, at 1908 h, we found an albino adult *E. jaculus* under a stone near the port of Aghios Georgios, Iraklia, Greece (36.8611°N, 25.4701°E; datum WGS84). The specimen (Fig. 1; SVL = 300 mm; tail length = 30 mm; 31.6 g) was found 50 m from another adult *E. jaculus* with a typical pattern.

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