



...*prop.cit.*), and female *Plethodon cinereus* are known to abandon eggs when attacked by *D. punctatus* (Bachman 1984. Herpetologica 40:436–443). Thus, although the microclimate of the mine appears to be optimal for *P. albagula* nesting, we hypothesize that the openness of the brooding site increases the risk of predation.

We thank R. R. Jordan, B. A. Wheeler, and the U.S. Forest Service for assistance.

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IMANTODES CENCHOA (Chunk-headed Snake, Bejuquilla). **DIET.** The diet of *Imantodes cenchoa* is comprised primarily of *Anolis* lizards and frogs (Henderson and Nickerson 1976. J. Herpetol. 10:205–210; Myers 1982. Amer. Mus. Novitates 2738:1–50; Scott 1983. In Janzen [ed.], Costa Rican Natural History, p. 402. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago), but also includes eggs of leaf-breeding anurans such as *Agalychnis* (Scott and Starrett 1974. Bull. So. California Acad. Sci. 73:86–94). On 21 May 2004 an adult female *I. cenchoa* (MHUA 14312, 759 mm SVL, 1093 mm TL, 35 ml volume) was collected from a disturbed primary forest at “El Chaquiral” farm (6°59'00"N, 75°08'05"W; ca. 1700 m elev.) in El Retiro, Anorí municipality, Antioquia Department, Colombia. A female *Anolis mariarum* (61.5 mm SVL, 4 ml volume) was in the snake’s stomach and had been ingested head-first. This is the first report of *Anolis mariarum* in the diet of *I. cenchoa* throughout their distribution in Colombia.

We thank C. Molina, P. C. Mejia-S., L. Bravo, and W. Rios for field assistance. Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Grant DIME-030803682) and Universidad de Antioquia (Grant CODI-IN517CE) provided financial support.

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IMANTODES CENCHOA (Chunk-headed Snake). **MATING.** Records of mating in Neotropical snakes are scarce, especially for Amazon species (Feio et al. 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:99; Cechin and Hartmann 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:187). Here, we report mating and fighting by arboreal *Imantodes cenchoa* (Colubridae) in the field. At 1910 h on 8 October 2001 a female (MPEG 20023, 792 mm SVL, 23.2 g) and two males (MPEG 20025, 760 mm SVL, 13.9 g [male A]; MPEG 20024, 742 mm SVL 14 g [male B]) were observed at the top of a tree (3.5 m high) in primary forest at “Estação Científica Ferreira Penna” (1°42'30"S, 51°31'45"W), Pará, Brazil. The female and male A were entwined and obviously mating (Fig. 1A). Male B was 30 cm away on an adjacent branch at the same level. Male B displayed undulating parallel movements and tongue-flicked, but did not touch the mating pair (Fig. 1B). After 20 minutes of observation, the mating pair separated and male B remained distant. Male A approached

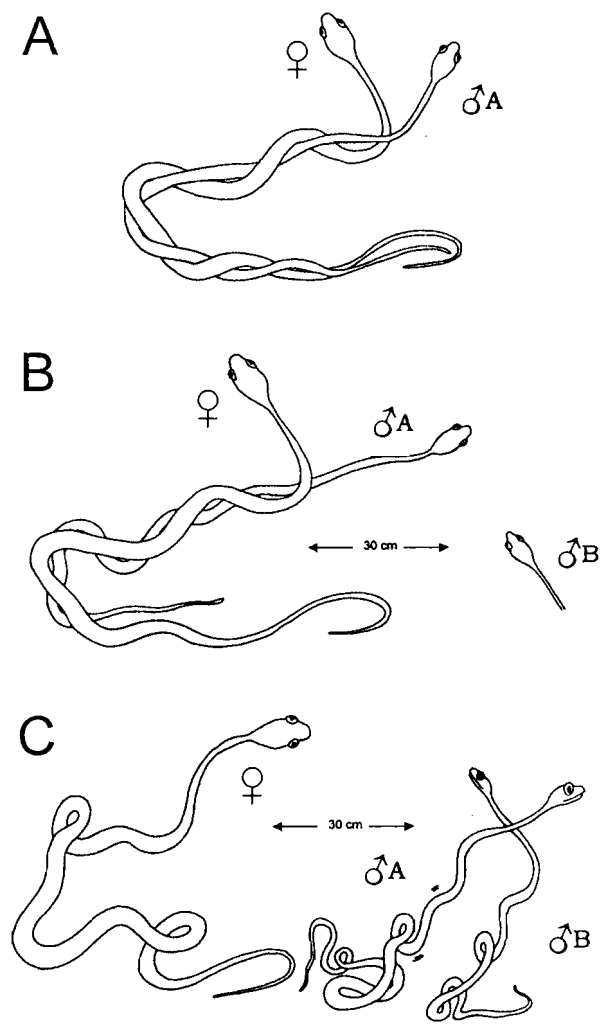


FIG. 1. Mating and fighting in *Imantodes cenchoa*.

male B and laterally undulated the anterior portion of his body (but stayed in the same place) for ca. one minute. At this point male A contacted male B, with the anterior portion of his body, forcing male B down and away (Fig. 1C). This sequence was repeated several times before male B retreated. The female remained immobile during the males’ interactions. After the observations, the specimens were collected and dissected; all were sexually mature and devoid of prey remains.

We thank Wolmar Wosiacki, Alexandre Bragio Bonaldo, and Renato Vaz for assistance and PNOPG/CNP for financial support.

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LAMPROPELTIS PYROMELANA (Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake). **MAXIMUM LENGTH.** The maximum length reported for *Lampropeltis pyromelana* is 1088 mm TL (Boundy 1995. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 30[6]:109–122; Boundy and Balgooyen 1988. Herpetol. Rev. 19:26–27). On 7 July 1995 at