**INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS** (Brahminy Blindsnake) and **DINODON RUFOZONATUM** (= **LYCODON RUFOZONATUS**) (Red-banded Snake). **PREDATION and DIET.** Indotyphlops braminus and Dinodon rufozonatum are both native species that are widely distributed in Taiwan. Indotyphlops braminus is known to be a ground-dwelling species and *D. rufozonatum* is considered a terrestrial generalist, preying on insects, fish, frogs, toads, snakes, lizards, and birds (Kidder and Ota 2008. Current Herpetol. 27:23–27; Tu 2004. Big Surprise of Snakes. Yuan-Liou Publishing Co. Ltd., Taipei. 279 pp.). Here we report an unusual case of predation by *D. rufozonatum* on *I. braminus* and excretion of the *I. braminus* through the cloaca without digestion.

The *Dinodon rufozonatum* (female; SVL = 582 mm; 47 g) was captured at Chinyang Farm, Shoufeng Township, Hualien County, Taiwan (23.90632°N, 121.50896°E; WGS84) at 1910 h on 20 August 2017 while crawling across a cement floor. When we palpated its stomach, we noticed a small item that seemed like the head of a blindsnake emerging from its cloaca. After confirming that the item was not a part of an organ of *D. rufozonatum* and was not moving, we used forceps to gently remove the item. The item was identified as an adult *I. braminus*, which was ca. 155 mm in total length (Fig. 1). In addition to the *I. braminus*, two leathery egg shells fell out of the cloaca. Although the *I. braminus* was already dead before being pulled out, the individual was almost uninjured except for a few body parts that seemed to be compressed, causing slight damage. The evidence suggests that *I. braminus* passed through the stomach and intestine of *D. rufozonatum* without digestion.

As far as we know, our observation is the first case of this phenomenon confirmed in a snake that had fed on an *I. braminus*. Interestingly, similar cases have been reported in which *I. braminus* have been swallowed by a predator and remained intact after passing through the digestive system. Two species of toads, *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* (O’Shea et al. 2013, Herpetol. Notes 6:467–470) and *Rhinella marina* (Zlotnik et al. 2017, Herpetol. Rev. 48:675), excreted intact *I. braminus*. In the *D. melanostictus* case, the *I. braminus* remained alive for a while after struggling out of the cloaca under its own power. Based on these cases, we assume that *I. braminus* may have specialized scale structures that delay digestion by predators, which gives it limited time to escape the predator’s digestive system. Further work on the morphological and physiological adaptations of *I. braminus* are required to test this hypothesis.

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On 15 April 2016, a female *L. micropholis* (total length = 730 mm; SVL = 630 mm; Fig. 1), was killed by a farmer at the Tesorito farm (5.03156°N, 75.44865°W, WGS 84; elev. 2164 m), Manizales, Cordillera Central of Colombia. The specimen was deposited at the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Caldas (MHNUC-0302). There, MSCO and JMHL opened the specimen and found a mouse consumed headfirst. The mouse was identified by HERC as a juvenile (last molars not erupted) *Mus musculus*, based on the presence of molars with cusps organized in three longitudinal rows, and small body size (head and body length = 60 mm; tail length = 63 mm). *Mus musculus* is an exotic species in Andean ecosystems of the Cordillera Central of Colombia.

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**Fig. 1:** House mouse (*Mus musculus*) preyed upon by a female *Lampropeltis micropholis* from the Cordillera Central of Colombia.