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***THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS INFERNALIS* (California Red-Sided Gartersnake). SCAVENGING.** Despite the prevalence of the behavior in captive settings, natural observations of snakes consuming carrion are not commonly reported (DeVault and Krochmal 2002. Herpetologica 58:429–436). Observations of scavenging were initially assumed to be most common in pit vipers, although recent observations are challenging this assumption (Ayres 2012. Acta Herpetol. 7.1:171–174; Ucha and Santos 2017. Herpetol. Notes 10:439–441). It has been postulated that aquatic or semi-aquatic snakes may be the most likely to perform scavenging behavior, perhaps as a result of the increased frequency of encountering carrion (Sazima and Strüssman 1990. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 50:463–468). Here we present another instance of natural scavenging behavior, observed in a colubrid species often associated with water.

We encountered a neonate *Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis* as it began to eat a dead, newly metamorphed *Rana boylii* (Foothill Yellow-legged Frog) on the banks of the Mad River in Humboldt County, California, USA (40.764°N, 123.88909°W; WGS 84) at 1540 h on 31 August 2017. The snake was initially observed just as it began to manipulate the shriveled frog into a favorable position in order to swallow the prey item, and we watched this process for about 20 min until the frog was nearly fully swallowed. The frog was visibly desiccated (Fig. 1) and the snake itself appeared to be dry, indicating that the *T. s. infernalis* had found the frog outside of water. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of scavenging documented in this subspecies of *T. sirtalis*. The water levels in many of the locations where *R. boylii* (and other amphibians) breed in can be seasonally dynamic. Amphibian mortalities as a result of drying edgewater pools of rivers in the late summer and early fall may represent important opportunistic chances for young *Thamnophis* to feed prior to the winter.

PHOTO BY SPENCER RIFFLE

FIG. 1. *Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis* consuming dead *Rana boylii*.

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***XENOCHROPHIS VITTATUS* (Striped Keelback). DIET and DISTRIBUTION.** *Xenochrophis vittatus* is native to Indonesia and was documented from northeastern Puerto Rico, USA, in 2011, which is the first record from the Western Hemisphere (Herrera-Montes et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:64). At ca. 1600 h on 11 February 2017, we found two adult *X. vittatus* underneath a steel panel laying on the ground in a trail of a former blockhouse (18.431°N, 66.208°W; WGS 84) in the critical habitat (palustrine-herbaceous wetland) of the critically endangered *Eleutherodactylus juanariveroi* (Puerto Rican Plains Coquí) in Sabana Seca, Municipality of Toa Baja, Puerto Rico. One snake was collected (MZUPRRP-R-001508) and was in the process of ecdysis (285 mm SVL, 92 mm tail length, 9.4 mm head width).

On 24 February 2018, three adult individuals were found retreated under the same steel panel, and all three individuals were collected for examination of gut contents. One individual (a male in non-reproductive condition; 265 mm SVL, 95 mm tail length, 11 g) had the hind limbs of a different but undetermined *Eleutherodactylus* sp. in its stomach. A second individual (a male in reproductive condition, enlarged epididymis; 415 mm SVL, 35 mm tail length, 35 g) had the remains of the skin of an individual of the White-lipped Frog (*Leptodactylus albilabris*) in its intestinal tract. The third individual (a male in non-reproductive condition; 340 mm SVL, 120 mm tail length, 24 g) had empty stomach and intestines. On 8 October 2018, at ca. 1100 h, an adult individual (undetermined sex, not collected) was seen crossing the main road (Red Man Road; 18.433°N, 66.201°W; WGS 84) within this wetland. These observations indicate a first record and the establishment of *X. vittatus* in the critical habitat of *E. juanariveroi*, which also harbors populations of other species of amphibians (in decreasing order of relative abundance: *E. brittoni*, *E. coqui*, *E. cochranae*, *L. albilabris*, *Lithobates grylio*, *Osteopilus septentrionalis*, and *Lithobates catesbeianus*; *E. antillensis* [common] and *Rhinella marina* [rare] occur at the margins of this wetland).

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