

mimic the mouth-gaping behavior of *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (Cottonmouth; Godley 1982. Florida Field Nat. 10:31–36). Within 10 min, the *L. allenii* had been almost completely consumed and the *E. caerulea* flew off.

HUNTER J. HOWELL (e-mail: hjh59@miami.edu), **MADISON E. A. HARMAN** (e-mail: madison.ea.harman@gmail.com), and **GIACOMO L. DELGADO**, Department of Biology, University of Miami, 1301 Memorial Drive #215, Coral Gables, Florida 33146, USA (e-mail: gld43@miami.edu).

LYCODON ALCALAI (Alcala's Wolf Snake). DIET. *Lycodon alcalai* is a small, terrestrial snake endemic to the northern Philippines where it is known from the islands of Batan (70 km²), Sabtang (16 km²), and Calayan (196 km²; Ota and Ross 1994. Copeia 1994:159–174; Oliveros et al. 2011. Sci. Pap. Nat. Hist. Mus. Univ. Kans. 43:1–20). Although *L. alcalai* has been reported to prey upon Common Tree Frogs (*Polypedates leucomystax*) and unidentified, soft-shelled reptilian eggs (Ota and Ross 1994, *op. cit.*), little natural history information is available for this species. Here, we report on a new diet item for *L. alcalai*: an as of yet undescribed species of scaly-toed gecko (*Lepidodactylus*).

Our observation took place on 28 May 2018, in coastal, secondary growth forest of Barangay Magsidel, Municipality of Calayan, Calayan Island, Cagayan Province, Philippines (19.2748°N, 121.4470°W; WGS 84; 72 m elev.). Upon capture, an adult *Lycodon alcalai* (OMNH 46827; 435 mm SVL, 184 mm tail length, 18.8 g without prey) regurgitated a partially digested *Lepidodactylus*. The identification of this prey item to *Lepidodactylus* was based on digital morphology and the pattern on the remaining skin. This undescribed species of *Lepidodactylus* appears to be endemic to the Philippines and is the only member of the genus found on Calayan Island (Oliveros et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). During our May 2018 survey this gecko was commonly encountered at night on low vegetation or tree trunks in secondary forest and coconut plantations.

Members of the genus *Lycodon* typically exhibit strongly arched maxilla with three series of maxillary teeth, the largest of which being the anterior series (Leviton 1965. Philippine J. Sci. 94:117–140). Jackson and Fritts (2004. Amphibia-Reptilia 25:247–254) hypothesized that this dentition allows some species, such as *L. capucinus*, to manipulate and ingest hard-bodied skinks. In the case of *L. alcalai*, the largest maxillary teeth reside towards the medial and posterior portions of the maxilla (Ota and Ross 1994, *op. cit.*), which may allow the species to more easily open and ingest soft-shelled eggs (Ota and Ross 1994, *op. cit.*). With the addition of *Lepidodactylus* sp. to its known diet, this observation supports previous work suggesting that *L. alcalai* specializes on soft-bodied prey items (i.e. frogs, geckos, and soft eggs). Fieldwork supported by NSF DEB 1657648 to CDS, NSF DEB 1657662 to TG, and NSF DEB 1657527 to MH. Fieldwork was conducted under the Memorandum of Agreement with the BMB of the Philippines (2015–2020) and Gratuitous Permits to Collect No. 273.

AARON H. GRIFFING (e-mail: aaron.griffing@marquette.edu) and **TONY GAMBLE**, Department of Biological Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, USA (e-mail: tgamble@geckoevolution.org); **MATTHEW P. HEINICKE**, Department of Natural Sciences, University of Michigan-Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48128, USA (e-mail: heinicke@umich.edu); **JOSEPH C. BROWN** (e-mail: joeybrown@ou.edu) and **CAMERON D. SILER**, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Ave, Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA (e-mail: camsiler@ou.edu).

LYGOPHIS MERIDIONALIS. REPRODUCTION. The genus *Lygophis* comprises eight species widely distributed in moist environments in Central and South America (Dixon 1985. Copeia 1985:565–573; www.reptile-database.org, 20 Jan 2019). *Lygophis meridionalis* is a diurnal and terrestrial snake restricted to open areas in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay (Cacciali and Wüest 2009. Check List 5:383–385), and Brazil, including Amazonian (only savannas enclaves), Atlantic Forest, and Cerrado biomes (Castro and Oliveira 2017. Check List 13:2077). Although reproductive characteristics of other *Lygophis* species have been studied (e.g., Sivan et al. 2016. South Amer. J. Herpetol. 11:114–118), there is only one record of clutch size for *L. meridionalis* (Sawaya et al. 2008. Biota Neotrop. 8:127–149), which describes 7 eggs in oviduct. Herein, we provide the first record of eggs size for the species and the second report on its clutch size.

On 19 January of 2019, a female *L. meridionalis*, (565 mm SVL, 200 mm tail length), was found dead on road (Fig. 1) in Brazilian National Park, Federal District, Brazil (15.73917°S, 47.92611°W; WGS 84; 1093 m elev.). During examination of the specimen, we found 8 eggs in its oviduct (Fig. 1). The lengths of the eggs (in mm) were 22.73, 25.3, 28.35, 25.46, 23.55, 24.50, 25.22 and 24.91; widths (in mm) were 8.78, 9.28, 8.45, 9.07, 9.67, 9.56, 9.49 and 9.63.

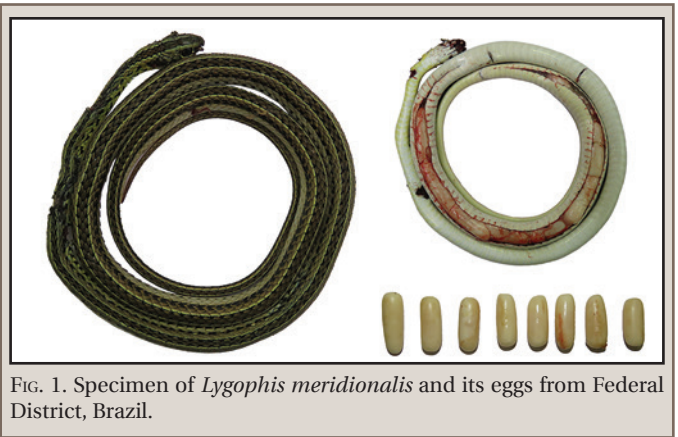


FIG. 1. Specimen of *Lygophis meridionalis* and its eggs from Federal District, Brazil.

NATHALIE KALADINSKY CITELI (e-mail: citeli@outlook.com), **MARIANA DE-CARVALHO** (e-mail: maricarvalho_2704@hotmail.com), **AFONSO SANTIAGO DE OLIVEIRA MENESES** (e-mail: afonso.santiago06@gmail.com), and **REUBER ALBUQUERQUE BRANDÃO**, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, Distrito Federal, DF 70910-900, Brazil (e-mail: reuberbrandao@gmail.com).

MASTICOPHIS SCHOTTI (Schott's Whipsnake). ENDOPARASITES. *Masticophis schotti* ranges from south Texas, USA into Mexico (Powell et al. 2016. Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts. 493 pp.). We know of no published reports of endoparasites in *M. schotti* and hereby establish the initial helminth list for this species.

A sample of 21 *M. schotti* from Texas that were deposited in the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC) was utilized in an endoparasite examination. The lower part of the body cavity was opened and was visually examined for helminths. Six of the *M. schotti* (mean SVL \pm SD: 875.7 \pm 164.1 mm; range: 650–1040 mm) contained round bodies (ca. 2 mm in diameter) encysted in coelomic mesenteries or the inner body wall. Each was removed with jewelers forceps cleared