

prasina has not been confirmed to consume fish in the wild, one account of wild caught captive individuals successfully seizing and consuming fish has been published (Vogel 2003. Litt. Serpent. 23:163–173), and is the basis for suggesting that piscivory may be a natural behavior (Murphy 2010. Secrets of the Snake Charmer: Snakes in the 21st Century. iUniverse, Bloomington, Indiana. 420 pp.). This report is further confused because the specimens in question were later identified as *A. mycterizans* (Malayan Vine Snake), not *Ahaetulla prasina* (Hnizdo and Krug, *op. cit.*). Although there is a lack of clarity in these published accounts, evidence of captive *A. prasina* consuming fish can be found on social media. Here we provide documentation of piscivory by *A. prasina* in the wild as well as a new species of lizard in the snake's diet.

On 9 August 2015 at 0324 h we found a male *A. prasina* (SVL = 886 mm, tail length = 430 mm) 5 m above ground in a tree, near the edge of the boardwalk at Chek Jawa mangrove wetlands on Pulau Ubin, Singapore (1.4105°N, 103.9895°E; WGS84). This snake was identified as *A. prasina* by the divided anal plate and a depressed snout (Miralles and David 2010. *Zoosystema* 32:449–456). We palpated the snake, and it regurgitated the head and pectoral fins of an unidentified mudskipper (family Gobiidae; Fig. 1A). Mudskippers are abundant within the Chek Jawa mangroves and commonly utilize perches on mangrove roots up to 0.75 m above the mud or water level (pers. obs.).

On 19 August 2015 at 0245 h we found a male *A. prasina* (SVL = 996 mm, tail length = 541 mm) 3.65 m above ground in a tree at the edge of a mangrove tidal stream (1.4151°N, 103.9554°E; WGS 84) on Pulau Ubin, Singapore. We palpated the snake, and it regurgitated a partially digested adult *Draco sumatranus* (Common Gliding Lizard; SVL ~87 mm; tail length = 115 mm; Fig. 1B). Therefore, we provide evidence of wild *A. prasina* consuming fish and *Draco sumatranus*.

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ASTHENODIPSAS LASGALENENSIS (Mirkwood Forest Slug Snake). REPRODUCTION. *Asthenodipsas lasgalenensis* was described from Bukit Larut, Perak State, Malaysia (Loredo et al. 2013. *Zootaxa* 3664:505–524). It is known only from Genting Highlands, Fraser's Hill, Cameron Highlands, Pahang State and Bukit Larut, Perak State, where it inhabits montane cloud forests above 800 m elevation (Loredo et al., *op. cit.*). In this note we provide the first information on *A. lasgalenensis* reproduction.

Five *A. lasgalenensis* collected in Malaysia during 2008 to 2012 and deposited in the herpetology collection of La Sierra University (LSUHC), Riverside, California were examined. Our sample consisted of two males (LSUHC 10654) SVL = 522 mm, (LSUHC 10272) SVL = 530 mm, both collected at Bukit Larut, (4.74326°N, 100.75895°E; WGS 84) and three females (LSUHC 10668) SVL = 443 mm, collected at Cameron Highlands, (4.52125°N, 101.38655°E, WGS 84); (LSUHC 9152) SVL = 496; (LSUHC 8366) SVL = 513 mm, both collected at Bukit Larut. The

left ovary or testis was removed, embedded in paraffin and cut into sections of 5µm. Histology slides were stained with Harris hematoxylin followed by eosin counterstain and were deposited at LSUHC.

Considering males, both LSUHC 10654 (June) and LSUHC 10272 (September) were mature at 522 and 530 mm SVL, respectively. Their testes exhibited spermiogenesis in which the seminiferous tubules were lined by sperm or clusters of metamorphosing spermatids. Vasa deferentia of both contained sperm. Considering females, LSUHC 9152 (November) was mature at 496 mm SVL and had commenced yolk deposition as evidenced by basophilic yolk granules in the ooplasm. Both LSUHC 8366 (July) and LSUHC 9152 (November) had quiescent ovaries that were not undergoing yolk deposition.

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ATRACTUS WAGLERI (Wagler's Ground Snake). MAXIMUM SIZE. The maximum total length reported for *Atractus wagleri* is 541 mm (Passos and Arredondo 2009. *Zootaxa* 1969:59–68). At 2330 h on 17 January 2015, during a nocturnal visual encounter transect for herpetofauna, I captured a female *A. wagleri* (SVL = 600 mm, tail length = 93 mm) in Predio El Diviso, vereda La Colorada, municipality San Vicente de Chucurí, Santander, Colombia (6.792494°N, 73.479743°W, WGS 84; 1400 m elev.). At 693 mm total length, this specimen is the longest known *A. wagleri*. The snake was collected and deposited in the Colección Herpetológica at the Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia (UIS-R-2795)

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BOA CONSTRICTOR (Boa Constrictor). DIET. *Boa constrictor* is widely distributed in rainforests, savannas, and wetlands of the Neotropics (Tipton 2005. *Snakes of the Americas: Checklist and Lexicon*. Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, Florida. 492 pp.). This snake is a large (to 400 cm total length) semi-arboreal ambush predator that can feed efficiently both in terrestrial and arboreal environments (Pizzatto et al. 2009. *Amphibia-Reptilia*, 30:533–544). It is known to consume diverse prey, including birds, amphibians, mammals, and reptiles (Bakkegard and Tim 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:261–262; Pizzatto et al., *op. cit.*; Rocha-Santos et al. 2014. *Biota Neotrop.* 14:1–4). Here we report a *B. constrictor* preying upon an additional prey item, an adult *Didelphis aurita* (Big-eared Opossum).

At 0830 h on 14 January, 2016, FQ, a park ranger, responded to a call from residents who reported the presence of a *B. constrictor* ca. 250 cm in total length, in a grassy area next to residences near the boundary of Serra da Tiririca State Park – PEST (22.951227°S, 43.024327°W, SAD 69; 26 m elev.), Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. When FQ arrived at the scene, he noted that there was an opossum under the snake (Fig. 1). After a few minutes, he saw the snake with the opossum's head in its mouth. During the event, the opossum tried to escape, but it was eventually subdued and consumed, over the course of approximately 15 min. *Didelphis aurita* is an omnivorous marsupial, nocturnal and solitary, common in the Atlantic Forest. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first record of predation on *D. aurita* by *Boa constrictor*.