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***LYTORHYNCHUS DIADEMA* (Awl-headed Snake). DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** At 2330 h, SDB collected a female *Lytorhynchus diadema* (total length = 333 mm) crossing the road ~21.7 km N on N-1 from the intersection of P-1600 and N-1 just outside of Tan-Tan, Morocco (28.562037°N, 10.907357°W, WGS 84; elev. ~318 m, T_a = 17.8°C). The snake was photographed in life the following morning, and preserved (CM 55251). During the initial encounter, this individual presented a cobra-like display, flattening its neck and raising its head and body about 5 cm off the ground. The entire display lasted 15–20 sec. This behavior has not been reported in this species from northwestern Africa (PG, JMP, L. García-Cardenete, and R. León, pers. comm.; Šmíd 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:329–332), but it is apparently not rare in Israel where it can be elicited by touching the snake on the base of the tail (Fig. 1).

Juvenile and adult sand snakes (*Ragerhis moilensis)* and cobras (*Naja haje*), which are sympatric and syntopic with *Lytorhynchus* throughout much of its range, commonly exhibit neck-spreading defensive behavior (Geniez et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Western Sahara. Chimaira Buchhandelsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 229 pp.; Sindaco et al. 2013. The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic. 2. Monografie della Societas Herpetologica Italica – II. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina, Italy. 543 pp.) and the display of *Lytorhynchus* might be an example of mimicry. The blotched pattern typical of *L. diadema* and *R. moilensis* is also seen in sympatric vipers: *Bitis, Cerastes, Daboia, Echis, Macrovipera,* and *Pseudocerastes.* If potential predators generalize blotched patterns of venomous snakes broadly, *L. diadema* may be incorporating features of both cobra neck-spreading and viper pattern similarity as an anti-predator defense. Alternatively, both the pattern and the behavior of *L. diadema* may be pleisiomorphic, developmentally-canalized characters (Pough 1988. *In* Gans and Huey [eds], Biology of the Reptilia, Vol. 16, Ecology B, Defense and Life History, pp.153–234. Alan R. Liss, New York; Pough 1988. Am. Nat. 131:S67–S102).

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PHOTO BY J. SIVAN

FIG. 1. Cobra-like display of *Lytorhynchus diadema* in the Negev Desert.

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***MICRURUS DUMERILII* (Dumeril's Coralsnake). MAXIMUM SIZE.** The maximum total length reported for *Micrurus dumerilii* is 948 mm (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere. Cornell University Press, Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York. 870 pp.). At 1015 h on 26 Febraury 2014, during a diurnal visual encounter transect for herpetofauna, we captured a female *M. dumerilii* (SVL = 858 mm, tail length = 96 mm) in Predio La Vega, vereda Mirabel, municipality Betulia, Santander, Colombia (7.030917°N, 73.378778°W, WGS 84; 198 m elev.). At 954 mm total length, this specimen is the longest known *M. dumerilii.* The snake was collected and deposited in the Colección Herpetológica at the Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia (UIS-R-2711).

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***NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER* (Plain-bellied Watersnake). PREDATION.** *Nerodia erythrogaster* is found throughout much of the eastern and central United States. Surprisingly few species have been recorded as predators of this widespread snake (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004. North American Watersnakes. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 438 pp.). For example, although *N. erythrogaster* is highly aquatic, to our knowledge there is only one documented observation of a fish as a predator. In 1984, a small *N. erythrogaster* in Tarrant Co., Texas was reported within a *Micropterus salmoides* (Largemouth Bass; Parmley and Mulford 1985. Texas J. Sci. 37:389). However, no museum records are associated with the observation.

On 3 April 2015, several *M. salmoides* were captured in a private fishing pond in Edgefield Co., South Carolina (33.635976°N,

FIG. 1. Juvenile *Nerodia erythrogaster* found within a *Micropterus salmoides* (Largemouth Bass) captured in South Carolina. The snake was discovered and cut in pieces in the course of filleting the fish.