FIG. 1. *Drymarchon melanurus* and its prey, *Rhamdia guatemalensis*, from Veracruz, México.

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***DRYMOLUBER DICHROUS* (Northern Glossy Racer) and *TANTILLA MELANOCEPHALA* (Black-headed Centipede Snake). PREDATOR-PREY RELATIONSHIP.** *Drymoluber dichrous* is a widespread colubrid snake that occurs along the eastern versant of the Andes, in the Amazon forest, on the Guiana Shield, in the Atlantic forest, and transitional areas between the Caatinga and Cerrado in northern South America (Costa et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3716:349–394). Although widely distributed, its biology remains poorly known. The species is diurnal and terrestrial, sleeping on vegetation at night (Cunha and Nascimento 1978. Publ. Avul. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi 31. 218 pp.; Dixon and Soini 1986. The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, 154 pp.; Duellman 1978. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ. 65:1–352). The species is known to feed mainly on lizards; amphibians and snakes (including a case of cannibalism) are rarely recorded (Cunha et al. 1985. Bol. Mus. Par. Emilio Goeldi 40:9–17; Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150; Borges-Nojosa and Lima 2001. Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 7:1–5; Abbeg et al. 2015. Herpetol. Brasil. 4:60–63). Because of the diurnal and terrestrial habits of most of its lizard prey, it is likely that *D. dichrous* feeds mainly on the ground or at most in the lower strata of the forest.

On 8 September 2012 at the Floresta Nacional de Saracá-Taquera, central Amazonia, Pará state, Brazil (1.5186°S; 56.3750°W, WGS 84; 85 m elev.), a *D. dichrous* was found dead on a road. The specimen was collected and deposited in the herpetological collection of Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia in Curitiba, Paraná state (MHNCI.14248). In its stomach, we found one specimen of *Tantilla melanocephala*, a fossorial colubrid snake that lives most of time under the soil or in the leaf-litter, coming to the surface at night (Fraga et al. 2013. Guide to the Snakes of the Manaus Region-Central Amazonia. Editora INPA, Manaus. 303 pp.). This is the first record of predation of *T. melanocephala* by *D. dichorus*.

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***EUNECTES MURINUS* (Green Anaconda). DRY SEASON HOME RANGE.** Studies on *Eunectes murinus* have focused mostly on populations in the Venezuelan Llanos (Rivas et al. 2007. *In* Henderson and Powell [eds.], Biology of the Boas and Pythons, pp. 128–138. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah; Rivas et al. 2016 Copeia 104:402–410), but little is known about this species in other habitats. In a study of the natural history of *E. beniensis* within the Sirionó Indigenous Territory in Bolivia (14.8031°S, 64.4352°W; WGS 84), we captured a single female *E. murinus* (total length = 205 cm). We equipped the snake with a radio transmitter (~27 g; Model F1850B, Advanced Telemetry Systems, Inc.), implanted subcutaneously using standardized procedures (Raphael et al. 1996. Proc. Wildl. Dis. Assoc. 1996:82), and radio-tracked it for 90 days (September to December 2010). We located the snake daily by foot until we either saw the animal or located it via triangulation within 2 m. We obtained 50 locations and calculated its home range using Minimum Convex Polygon (MCP) with 95% to avoid the effect of extreme data (Bath et al. 2006 J. Wildl. Manage. 70:422–434). The total home range was 0.091 ha and the core area was 0.006 ha. This home range size is much smaller than the average reported for *E. murinus* during the dry season in the Venezuelan Llanos (25.1 ha; N = 48 snakes; Rivas 2015. Natural History of the Green Anaconda with Emphasis on its Reproductive Biology. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, North Charleston, South Carolina. 205 pp.), but similar to the average dry season home range of similarly sized *E. beniensis* at the same study site in Bolivia (0.29 ha, N = 4; De la Quintana et al. 2017. Amphibia-Reptilia 38:547–553).

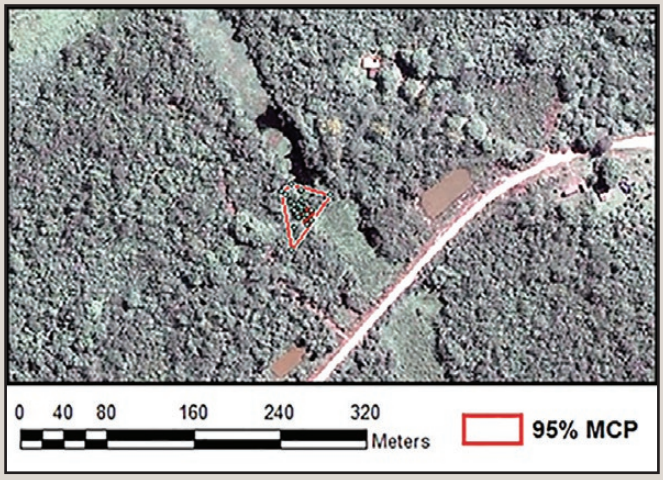

FIG. 1. Home range of *Eunectes murinus* (95% Minimum Convex Polygon) during the dry season in Bolivia.

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***EPICRATES MAURUS* (Brown Rainbow Boa). DICEPHALISM.** Dicephalism (axial bifurcation) has been documented in *Epicrates maurus* previously (Wallach 2007. Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 43:57–95), but it is unclear if a specimen exists and whether it was captive bred or wild-caught. Here we present an overlooked prodichotomous *E. maurus* neonate that was collected by W. L. Burger on 24 June 1950 in Cumanocoa, Sucre, Venezuela (10.25°N, 63.92°W, WGS 84; Figs. 1, 2). The specimen (UIMNH 63587, University of Illinois Museum of Natural History Herpetology Collection) measures 362 mm in total length (SVL = 319 mm; ventrals = 124; subcaudals = 55) and exhibits remarkably similar scalation between both heads as well as numerous partial ventral scales.

FIG. 1. Dorsal view of the dicephalic *Epicrates maurus* specimen (UIMNH 63587).

FIG. 2. Lateral (top), dorsal (middle), and ventral (bottom) views of the dicephalic anomaly in the *Epicrates maurus* specimen (UIMNH 63587).

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***HETERODON NASICUS* (Western Hognose Snake). EARLY ACTIVITY.** On 9 February 2018 at 1130 h, in Otero County, New Mexico, USA (32.09998°N, 105.66660°W, WGS 84; 1523 m elev.), we found a sub-adult male *H. nasicus* (SVL = 263 mm; tail length = 59 mm) underneath a large rock. One week prior to this encounter, on 2 February 2018, one of us (FP) inspected beneath this same rock and did not find any evidence of snake activity. Further, we did not observe burrows or tunnels under the rock that the snake could have used as a hibernaculum. As a result, the snake we encountered was likely active on the surface and sought the rock as a refuge. Average daytime air temperatures between these two observations from the nearby town of Chaparral, New Mexico, ranged 18.3–24.4°C, including six days with averages > 20°C. The seasonal activity of *H. nasicus* varies predictably along a latitudinal gradient across its distribution: 10 May–20 September in Alberta, Canada (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.); 25 April–31 October in Kansas; 25 March–23 October in south-central Texas (Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. University of Texas Press, Austin. 437 pp.); and March–October in New Mexico (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.). November to February is considered a dormant period for *H. nasicus*, and for Chihuahuan Desert snake activity in general (Degenhardt et al., *op. cit.*; Werler and Dixon, *op. cit.*). To the best of our knowledge, this observation of a presumably surface active *H. nasicus* in early February from southern New Mexico is the earliest reported activity for this species.

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***HETERODON SIMUS* (Southern Hog-nosed Snake). USE OF POCKET GOPHER MOUNDS AND GOPHER TORTOISE BURROWS.** *Heterodon simus* is endemic to sandy habitats (e.g., xeric longleaf pine sandhills) of the southeastern Coastal Plain, USA, where it is strongly fossorial and adept at digging burrows and retreats in friable soils. Here, we report the use of *Geomys pinetis* (Southeastern Pocket Gopher) mounds and *Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher Tortoise) burrows by *H. simus*.

On 25 September 1991, DJS unearthed a hatchling *H. simus* while raking by hand the sand of a newly created *Geomys pinetis* mound in intact sandhill habitat on Lake Panasoffkee Wildlife Management Area, Sumter County, Florida, USA. Similarly, on