

Ciências Aplicadas e Educação, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Rua da Mangueira S/N, 58297- 000, Rio Tinto, Paraíba, Brazil.

IMANTODES CENCHOA (Blunt-headed Treesnake). **REPRODUCTION.** *Imantodes cenchoa* is a neotropical snake that has received little scientific attention. Information on the reproductive biology of the species is especially lacking. There is substantial debate on the timing of the reproductive cycle of *I. cenchoa*. Studies that have explored timing of reproduction in this species have reported an aseasonal cycle (Zug et al. 1979. *Smithson. Contr. Zool.* 300:1–19), an eight month cycle (i.e., Dec.–Aug.; Pizzatto et al. 2008. *Herpetologica* 64:168–179), and a biannual cycle (i.e., Nov–Jan, Apr–Jul; de Sousa et al. 2014. *Zoologia* 31:8–19). Due to conflicts in the available data, the exact timing of reproduction in this species remains unclear.

At 2145 on 15 June 2016 during a herpetofaunal survey of the Iténez region of Bolivia (Departamento del Beni, Provincia de Iténez, Bolivia), two adult *I. cenchoa* were observed at a height of 3.5 m in forest vegetation. This observation occurred approximately 0.35 km from Río San Martín and 11.7 km from the Parque Departamental y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Iténez (12.57514°S; 64.22042°W; WGS84). The two individuals were observed actively mating and were subsequently captured for deposition into the herpetology collection of Centro de Investigación de Recursos Acuáticos in Trinidad, Bolivia (female: CIRA 386; male: CIRA 387; TAMUK IACUC approval #2015-04-25). Following the capture of these individuals, morphometric data were recorded. The female was 96.6 cm total length, 67.5 cm SVL, and weighed 24.0 g. The male measured 101.2 cm total length, 69.7 cm SVL, and weighed 19.3 g.

A previous report of male-male combat and mating behavior of this species in the Brazilian Amazon (Santos-Costa and Prudente 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:324) suggested a spring mating season. However, our observation occurred during the South American winter and provides evidence of mating during this previously debated period. Furthermore, this observation provides data on the reproductive biology of *I. cenchoa* in a previously unreported area of the species' range. Based on these previous studies and this report, it is likely that *I. cenchoa* exhibits either regional variation in the timing of reproduction, or can be considered aseasonal.

We thank El Museo Ictícola, Centro de Investigación de Recursos Acuáticos, and Universidad Autónoma del Beni “Joe Ballivián” for logistical support. We also thank Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas for access to study sites and collection permits.

CORD B. EVERSOLE, Department of Animal, Rangeland, and Wildlife Sciences, Caesar Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute (MSC 218), Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, Texas 78363, USA (e-mail: cord.eversole@gmail.com); **RANDY L. POWELL, ASHTON V. CROCKER**, Department of Biological and Health Sciences (MSC 158), Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, Texas 78363, USA; **DENNIS LIZARRO**, Centro de Investigación de Recursos Acuáticos (C.I.R.A.), Universidad Autónoma del Beni “José Ballivián,” Trinidad, Bolivia.

LAMPROPELTIS ALTERNA (Gray-banded Kingsnake). **DIET.** Published feeding records for *Lampropeltis alterna* include lizards (Murray 1939. *Contrib. Baylor Univ. Mus.*, Waco, Texas [24]:4–16; Mecham and Milstead 1949. *Herpetologica* 5:140; Gehlbach and Baker 1962. *Copeia* 1962:291–300; Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.), snake eggs (Switak

1984. *The Life of Desert Reptiles and Amphibians*. Published by the author, San Francisco, California. 32 pp.), small rodents (Tennant 1984. *The Snakes of Texas*. Texas Monthly Press, Austin, Texas. 561 pp.; Werler and Dixon 2000. *Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History*. University of Texas Press, Austin. 437 pp.), frogs (Miller 1979. *A Life History Study of the Gray-Banded Kingsnake, Lampropeltis mexicana alterna*, in Texas. Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute, Contribution No. 87. 48 pp.), and bird eggs (Vermilya and Acuña 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:275–276).

On 2 July 2008, at ca. 0105 h, Jeff Miller and I collected a yearling *L. alterna* adjacent to a road near the Black Gap Wildlife Management Area in southern Brewster County, Texas, USA. While in captivity a few days after collection, the snake passed fecal material consisting of body parts from multiple camel crickets (Rhaphidophoridae). These were not comingled with lizard scales, and thus appeared to have been ingested directly by the snake. I have previously observed this species of camel cricket to be abundant on road cuts during humid summer nights at this location, but until now, invertebrates were unreported in the diet of *L. alterna*.

BRYAN BOX, Wichita Falls, Texas, USA; e-mail: bbox@sw.rr.com.

LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Yellow-bellied Kingsnake). **ALBINISM.** On 20 June 2017, an amelanistic *Lampropeltis calligaster* was inadvertently killed in a garden at a private residence in western Limestone County, Alabama, USA (34.80254°N, 87.14259°W; WGS 84). The individual was a gravid female



FIG. 1. Albino adult female *Lampropeltis calligaster* from Limestone County, Alabama, USA.