

species) at ~1800 h on 17 Jun 2012. After the female finished oviposition, we excavated the nest and located 39 eggs. We re-buried the clutch and it successfully hatched 51 days later on 7 August. At 1500 h on 20 June 2013, the same female was observed nesting within 1 m of her nesting location the previous year. The snake was not interrupted, and was identified via unique tail pattern markings, as she was no longer being radio-tracked. This clutch was depredated by a mammal the following night. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of nest site fidelity in *H. platirhinos* outside of Canada, and suggests this behavior might be widespread in the species. Our study also confirms that annual reproduction can occur in wild *H. platirhinos* in New York.

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LAMPROPELTIS MEXICANA (Mexican Kingsnake). MAXIMUM ELEVATION. On 8 October 2008, an adult female *Lampropeltis mexicana* (SVL = 65.2 cm, TL = 11 cm; UAA-CV-R263) was found in oak-juniper forest ca. 3.6 km WNW of La Congoja, (22.180879°N, 102.588795°W, datum WGS84; elev. 2603 m), Sierra Fría, Municipality of San José de Gracia, Aguascalientes, México. Previous known vertical distribution for this species is 2000–2440 m elev. (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes. CONABIO, CIEMA, México. 318 pp.; Bryson et al. 2007. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 43:674–684; Hansen and Bryson. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:114). The specimen is phenotypically similar to populations of *L. m. greeri* from Mesa Montoro. This record extends the distribution ca. 18 km N from previous known locality in the state at Mesa Montoro (Quintero-Díaz et al. 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:278) and increases the vertical distribution to 2603 m elev.

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LEPTODRYMUS PULCHERRIMUS (Striped Lowland Snake). COLORATION. Blue coloration is found across many groups of organisms and has a variety of utilities such as signaling or crypsis (Bagnara et al. 2007. Pigment Cell Res. 20:14–26; Umbers 2013. J. Zool. 289:229–242). Sometimes, blue coloration can result from a failure to synthesize yellow pigments in typically green species (Bechtel 1978. J. Herpetol. 12:521–532). *Leptodrymus pulcherrimus* is a colubrid snake endemic to the Pacific versant of middle Central America, ranging from Guatemala to Costa Rica. This species typically displays bright green head coloration (green is sometimes seen on the tail also), with a pale dorsal stripe and dark dorsolateral stripes. Around midnight on 30 June 2010, a specimen of *L. pulcherrimus* was collected on the Reserva de la Biosfera Isla de Ometepe, Rivas Dept., Nicaragua (11.51024°N, 85.55843°W, datum WGS84; elev. 32 m). This specimen had dark blue coloration in place of the typical green. Abnormal blue coloration has not yet been reported in *L. pulcherrimus*, but bluish color morphs in other typically green species have been reported (e.g., *Coluber constrictor stejnegerianus*, Webb 1960. Trans.



FIG. 1. A *Leptodrymus pulcherrimus* (MUHL 161) from Isla de Ometepe, Nicaragua, displaying blue coloration, unreported for the species, but apparently typical for *L. pulcherrimus* from the island.

Kansas Acad. Sci. 64:289–298; *Leptophis ahaetulla*, M. E. Acevedo, pers. comm.), and in one documented case, reduced pigment levels caused red coloring to be replaced by blue in *Thamnophis proximus* (Bagnara et al. 1978. Amer. Zool. 18:301–312). We do not currently know what is responsible for the blue coloration in *L. pulcherrimus*, but have observed at least five blue *L. pulcherrimus* on Isla de Ometepe without any records or observations of *L. pulcherrimus* with the typical coloration. We believe our observations to be more than individual abnormalities, and likely a characteristic of the population observed. The specimen (MHUL 161) was collected under the scientific permit DGP/N/DB-10-2010 issued by MARENA.

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LEPTOPHIS AHAETULLA (Parrot Snake). DIET. *Leptophis ahaetulla* feeds primarily on anuran amphibians, particularly species in the family Hylidae, but occasionally eats lizards, young birds, and salamanders (Albuquerque et al. 2007. J. Nat. Hist. 41:1237–1243). On 15 October 2013, in Dois Irmãos state park (08.0119°S, 34.9489°W, datum WGS84; elev. 44 m) in the city of Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil, a *L. ahaetulla* (SVL = 958 mm; tail length = 296 mm) was captured that had consumed a *Hypsiboas semilineatus* (Anura: Hylidae). The most common anurans in the diet of *L. ahaetulla* are in the genus *Scinax* (Albuquerque et al., *op. cit.*); this is the first record of predation on *H. semilineatus*. These species exhibit different active schedules; the snake is diurnal and the anurans are nocturnal, indicating that the snake uses active foraging to locate inactive prey. Specimens were deposited in the Herpetological and Paleoherpetological Collection of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco – UFRPE, Recife, Brazil (*L. ahaetulla* CHPUFRPE-3007; *H. semilineatus* CHPUFRPE-3006).

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LYCODON FUTSINGENSIS (Fuqing Wolf Snake). DIET. Although *Lycodon futsingensis* has been described for many decades (Pope 1928. Am. Mus. Novit. 320:1–6), little is known about its biology,