

Georgia, USA, in a heavily-thinned, open-canopied *Pinus taeda* plantation. When first encountered, the snakes were moving towards a branch pile, the female pulling the adjoined male. The snakes settled beneath the pile and had separated when JGP returned at 1528 h. At 1045 h on 3 March 2012 (overcast, 21°C), ZSB, MNM, and APD observed a copulating pair of *C. adamanteus* on Little Tybee Island, Chatham Co., Georgia, near the edge of coastal marsh. As the observers approached, the male detached from the female and crawled 3 m, hemipenes everted, into a hollow trunk of a fallen *Sabal palmetto*. On 18 March 2007, JLW, SHB, WGK, and JNH, observed a copulating pair of *C. adamanteus* on a private quail plantation in Colleton Co., South Carolina, in a mature, open-canopied, mixed-species (*Pinus elliotii*, *P. palustris*, *P. taeda*) savanna. Another adult *C. adamanteus* (sex unknown) was observed beneath the copulating pair. The breeding male was equipped with a radio transmitter and was previously observed copulating on 17 August 2006.

Our observations of copulatory behavior in *C. adamanteus* in February and March are at odds with previous observations of *C. adamanteus* mating behavior (Timmerman and Martin 2003, *op. cit.*) and with the peak in male plasma testosterone in July–September (which correlates with breeding; Hoss et al. 2011 Southeast. Nat. 10:95–108) in the northern portion of the geographic range. Our observations suggest the possibility of an extended breeding season (August–March) or a second, late winter–early spring breeding season in *C. adamanteus* in the northern portion of the range.

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CROTALUS AQUILUS (Queretaran Dusky Rattlesnake). DIET. Although *Crotalus aquilus* is known to feed on frogs, salamanders, small rodents, invertebrates, and lizards of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Gerrhonotus* (Klauber 1972. Rattlesnakes: Their Habits, Life Histories, and Influence on Mankind. University of California Press, Berkeley. x + 1533 pp.), details on which species of lizards are consumed have not been provided. Here we report two neonate male *C. aquilus* feeding on *Sceloporus grammicus* in the municipality of Epazoyucan, Hidalgo, Mexico, 2234 m elev. Both snakes were collected on 28 August 2011. The first snake (SVL = 190 mm; tail length = 20 mm; 8 g) contained an adult *S. grammicus* (SVL = 52 mm; tail length = 55) that had been swallowed head-first. The second snake (SVL = 245 mm; tail length = 30 mm; 11 g) contained an adult *S. grammicus* (SVL = 64 mm; tail length = 68 mm) that had also been swallowed head-first. Predator-prey mass ratios were approximately 1.3:1. The lizards were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 4288, 4289).

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tro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

CROTALUS LEPIDUS (Rock Rattlesnake). DIET. Several reports of *Crotalus lepidus* consuming other snakes exist in the literature (Beaupre 1995. Herpetologica 51:45–56; Mata-Silva et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:235–236; Milstead et al. 1950. Texas J. Sci. 2:543–562; Williamson 1971. Herpetol. Rev. 3:18). On 16 August 2008, a male *C. lepidus* (SVL = 590 mm; tail length = 60 mm; 160 g) was found basking outside a burrow on Mesa Montoro, Sierra Fría, Municipality of San José de Gracia, Aguascalientes, Mexico (22.003794°N, 102.570860°W, datum WGS84; elev. 2374 m). Following capture, the snake regurgitated a small female *Lampropeltis mexicana* (Greer's Kingsnake; SVL = 520 mm; tail length = 100 mm; 45.49 g) that had been swallowed head-first. This is the first record of *L. mexicana* in the diet of *C. lepidus*. The rattlesnake was released, but the kingsnake was deposited in the Herpetological Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-CV-0322). We later dissected the kingsnake's stomach and discovered a partially digested male *Sceloporus torquatus* (UAA-CV-0324; SVL = 80 mm; 18.84 g).

An additional male *C. lepidus* (SVL = 510 mm; tail length = 52 mm; 120 g) captured at the same locality on 2 August 2008, defecated body scales belonging to a *Phrynosoma orbiculare* (Mountain Horned Lizard; UAA-CV-0325), the only horned lizard known to occur in the area. This is the first record of *C. lepidus* consuming *P. orbiculare*, although the species is known to prey on other *Phrynosoma* species in other parts of its range (Dickerman and Painter. 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:46; Milstead et al. 1950, *op. cit.*).

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CROTALUS OREGANUS CONCOLOR (Midget Faded Rattlesnake). NURSERY AGGREGATION. Over the past two decades, our perception of rattlesnake sociability has gone from completely asocial to remarkably social. Aside from intra- and intersexual interactions during the breeding season, the only other obvious social behavior is aggregation that was historically viewed as coincidental or due to a common attraction to limited habitat features for activities like hibernation, ecdysis, and during the stages of pre- and post-parturition. However, aggregation can provide defensive or thermoregulatory advantages during vulnerable activities (Greene et al. 2002. *In* Schuett [ed.] Biology of the Vipers, pp. 179–206. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah; Reiserer et al. 2008. J. Zool. 274:277–283). During gestation, most rattlesnakes are particularly vulnerable to predators due to their more sedentary behavior and it is not surprising that many species form aggregations during this time. For the same reasons, it seems neonates of virtually all species of rattlesnakes remain together and with their mother during the time it takes for them to complete their first ecdysis. Yet the relationship between mothers and neonates seems to extend