

rocky areas, undergrowth vegetation of terrestrial bromeliads and along river banks (Campbell and Lamar 2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 870 pp.). Little is known about reproduction in this species (Duarte and Zanotti 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:188–189; Lira-da-Silva et al. 1994. *Rev. Bras. Zool.* 11:187–193). Two gravid female *B. erythromelas* were captured in the municipality of Inajá, Pernambuco, Brazil (8.901667°S, 37.823889°W, datum WGS84; elev. 362 m). Both were kept in captivity at the Laboratory of Venomous Animals and Toxins of the Universidade Federal do Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil. The first snake (SVL = 430 mm, tail length = 70 mm, 55 g) was collected on 9 June 2011 and gave birth to three live neonates (SVLs = 170, 175, 156 mm; tail lengths = 30, 26, 20 mm; 4.0, 3.8, 3.7 g) on 4 January 2012. The second female (SVL = 500 mm; tail length = 60 mm; 95 g) was collected on 15 July 2011 and gave birth to seven live neonates (mean SVL 167.1 mm \pm 2.5 SD, range 165–171 mm; mean tail length = 25.1 mm \pm 3.8 SD, range 20–30 mm; mean mass = 3.6 g \pm 0.2 SD, range 3.1–4.0 g). Our results are consistent with the idea that *B. erythromelas* parturition occurs between November and February (Almeida-Santos and Salomão 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 445–462. Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah; Duarte and Zanotti, *op. cit.*; Lira-da-Silva et al., *op. cit.*), just prior to the onset of the rainy season. However, our data extend the reported litter sizes to range from 3 to 11 (Lira-da-Silva et al., *op. cit.*).

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BOTHROPS MOOJENI (Brazilian Lancehead). DIET. *Bothrops moojeni* is a common semi-arboreal snake included in the *B. atrox* group and is found throughout the Cerrado domain in central and southeastern Brazil in open habitats, almost always associated to gallery forests (Wüster et al. 1996. *Herpetologica* 52:263–271; Wüster et al. 1999. *Kaupia* 8:135–144). The genus *Bothrops* is characterized by a generalist diet and ontogenetic shifts from ectothermic to endothermic prey (Martins et al. 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah). Previous studies indicate that *B. moojeni* is mainly nocturnal and active during the hot and rainy months, preying mostly on mammals and frogs (Nogueira et al. 2003. *J. Herpetol.* 37:653–659). At 1946 h on 11 October 2010, during fieldwork in the municipality of Sacramento (20.20°S, 47.12°W; datum WGS84), Minas Gerais state, southeastern Brazil, we observed an adult *B. moojeni* (SVL ca. 70 cm) feeding on an adult hylid frog, *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* (Fig. 1). The snake was at the margin of a stream in a swamp area, where many *H. albopunctatus* males were calling perched on vegetation. It was initiating ingestion of the frog, head first, and continued for seven more minutes, until the prey was consumed. This is the first record of *H. albopunctatus* as prey of *B. moojeni* and confirms the snake's opportunistic foraging behavior (Nogueira et al., *op. cit.*).

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FIG. 1. *Bothrops moojeni* preying on *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* in southeastern Brazil.

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BOTHROPS PICTUS (Desert Lancehead) and **PSEUDALSOPHIS ELEGANS (Elegant Racer). PREDATION.** *Bothrops pictus* is endemic to Peru where it occurs mainly along the western slope of the Andes and in coastal deserts (Campbell and Lamar 2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*, Vol. 1. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 475 pp.). *Pseudalsophis elegans* occurs in dry habitats along the Pacific coast from southern Ecuador to Chile (Myers and Hoogmoed 1974. *Zoologische Mededelingen* 48:187–194). Information on the ecology of both species is scarce. We herein report predation on these species by a large bird of prey, *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* (Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle).

On 18 September 2011, at 1127 h, in the Reserva Nacional Lomas de Lachay, Lima, Peru (11.3533°S, 77.3686°W; datum WGS84), we observed a *G. melanoleucus* perched in a Tara Tree (*Caesalpinia spinosa*) feeding on a *Pseudalsophis elegans* (Fig. 1a). After it had finished feeding, the bird took flight and started circling low over the vegetation. After only about 4 min it descended to the ground and caught a *Bothrops pictus* in the dense herbaceous vegetation. The eagle carried the viper to another tree and immediately started to feed on it (Fig. 1b). *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* preys primarily on mammals, with its diet containing only a minor percentage of reptiles (Paves et al. 1992. *J. Raptor Res.* 26:27–32; Trejo et al. 2006. *Hornero* 21:31–36). Because of its high abundance at Lomas de Lachay, *G. melanoleucus* might nevertheless be an important predator of snakes in this region.

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