

the point of capture the following day.

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LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA (Banded Cat-eyed Snake). **DIET.** The anuran *Leptodactylus mystaceus* (Leptodactylidae) is distributed in the Amazon Basin from its southern limit in Brazil to Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas (Frost 2002. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference V3.0). During a visual encounter survey on 07 November 2004, at 2125 h, an adult *L. mystaceus* (INPA-H 15713; 47 mm SVL; 8.7 g), was found being ingested by the snake *Leptodeira annulata* (Colubridae; INPA-H 12778; 601 mm SVL; 53 g), in a dry forest stream in the Brazilian Parque Nacional do Pico da Neblina (São Gabriel da Cachoeira municipality, Amazonas state). The snake was swallowing the frog head-first. From the time we first encountered it, the snake took an additional seven minutes to finish swallowing the frog. The new record reinforces assertions that *L. mystaceus* prey extensively on anurans (Vitt 1996. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 4:69–76).

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LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA (Banded Cat-eyed Snake). **MATING.** *Leptodeira annulata* occurs from Mexico to Argentina (Peters and Donoso-Barros 1986. Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata. Part I, Snakes. Revised ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 347 pp.). The ecology of *L. annulata* has been studied (Vitt 1996. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 4:69–76), but little is known regarding its mating behavior.

On 08 Jun 2005, we found one female (577 mm SVL, 177 mm tail length, 36 g) and three male (514, 533, and 473 mm SVL; 188, 187, and 176 mm tail length; 24, 23, and 19 g, respectively) *L. annulata* in a pitfall trap at Floresta Nacional de Carajás, eastern Brazilian Amazônia (06°02'S, 50°15'W). The snakes were forming a breeding ball and were releasing a strong odor. When handled, males discharged fetid cloacal secretions and the female expelled a large amount of sperm from the vent. This observation suggests that, although this species is primarily arboreal, mate searching occurs in the ground, perhaps because tracking pheromone trails in the discontinuous arboreal substratum is difficult.

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zil; and **ELILDO A.R. CARVALHO-JR.**, CNPT/IBAMA, Avenida Tapajós 2267, 68040-000 Santarém, Pará, Brazil (e-mail: elildojr@bol.com.br).

LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA (Banded Cat-eyed Snake). **SIZE, REPRODUCTION, AND PREY.** The colubrid snake *Leptodeira annulata* has a wide distribution in the Neotropics, ranging from Mexico to Argentina (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1986. Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata, Part I – Snakes. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 347 pp.). Most of the published information on the ecology of *L. annulata* in South America originated from Amazonian populations (Fitch 1970. Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 52:1–247; Duellman 1978. Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 65:1–352; Henderson et al. 1979. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contr. Biol. Geol. 22:1–11; Vitt 1996. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 4:69–76; Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150). Data are currently lacking for this species in the Atlantic Forest of eastern Brazil. In this note we report data on body size, reproductive traits, and stomach contents of an individual from an Atlantic Forest locality in southeastern Brazil.

On 28 September 2004 at 2105 h during a herpetofaunal survey at the Paraíso Ecological Station (22°29'S, 42°55'W; Guapimirim Municipality, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil) two of us (DV and CCS) found a female *L. annulata* (718 mm SVL; 920 mm TL; 87 g) at the margin of a stream. The snake had a distinct mid-body bulge, indicating that it had eaten recently. Upon dissection, we found five eggs in the oviducts, with a mean length of 23.4 ± 1.7 mm (range 21.0–25.7 mm) and a mean width of 11.1 ± 1.7 mm (range 9.6–14.0 mm). The snake's stomach contained a partially digested *Bufo crucifer* (70 mm SVL) which had been swallowed head-first. The snake and its stomach contents were deposited at the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 12232).

Total length of MNRJ 12232 was larger than the maximum total lengths (between 760–870 mm) reported for *L. annulata* (Duellman 1958. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 114:1–152; Duellman 1978, *op. cit.*; Fitch 1981. Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 70:1–72; Martins and Oliveira, *op. cit.*) and its SVL was greater than the maximum SVL (659 mm) of 59 Amazonian specimens examined by Vitt (*op. cit.*; total lengths not given). On the other hand, Savage (2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.) reported a maximum total length of 1038 mm for this species in Costa Rica, which exceeds the size of MNRJ 12232. Nevertheless, the specimen reported here represents, to our knowledge, the largest size on record for *L. annulata* in South America.

Clutch size of this individual (five eggs) is within the ranges reported by Fitch (1970, *op. cit.*) for Amazonian Peru (2–7 eggs; mean = 4.0) and Vitt (*op. cit.*) for Amazonian Brazil and Ecuador (3–6 eggs; mean = 4.7). The eggs, on the other hand, were large compared to those reported for females of Amazonian populations: Vitt (*op. cit.*) reported an average length of 19.0 mm (range 13.5–22.4 mm) and an average width of 7.4 mm (range 5.3–10.2 mm) for 25 eggs taken from five females and Martins and Oliveira (*op. cit.*) recorded lengths of 17–18 mm and widths of 7–8 mm for six eggs taken from one female. It would be interesting to examine more *L. annulata* specimens from the Atlantic Rainforest domain to verify whether they usually lay larger eggs than their Amazonian