



FIG. 1 *Boiga nigriceps* ingesting a bat in Ulu Temburong, Brunei Darussalam.

pp.). At 0915 h on 1 February 2015, we observed an adult *B. nigriceps* (total length >100 cm) at the Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre located within the lowland mixed-dipterocarp rainforest in Ulu Temburong National Park (Brunei Darussalam; 4.546°N, 115.157°E, WGS84; elev. 105 m). The snake was emerging from a crevice under the first floor of the laboratory at the field centre with a medium-sized bat constricted around two thirds of its body (Fig. 1). The bat, which could not be identified, was subsequently swallowed by the snake.

HANYROL H. AHMAD SAH, Faculty of Science, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Tungku Link, Gadong BE 1410, Brunei Darussalam (e-mail: spanish_novia@yahoo.co.uk); **ZDENĚK MAČÁT**, Department of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Palacký University in Olomouc, Šlechtitelů 27, 78371, Olomouc, Czech Republic (e-mail: zdenek.macat@gmail.com).

BOTHROPS MATTOGROSSENSIS (Mato Grosso Lancehead).

DIET. *Bothrops mattogrossensis* is a small-bodied pitviper (up to 1.3 m) widely distributed across South American open environments (e.g. savannahs, grasslands; Silva 2004. In Campbell and Lamar [eds.], *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*, pp. 410–422. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York). This species is particularly abundant in lowland areas in the Pantanal wetlands, inhabiting margins of permanent and temporary ponds and seasonally flooded fields (Silva, *op. cit.*). Despite being predominantly terrestrial (Martins et al. 2002. In Schuett et al. [eds.], *Biology of the Vipers*, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah), *B. mattogrossensis* can have semi-arboreal habits during the flood season in the Pantanal. It has a generalist diet including centipedes, anurans, lizards, snakes, and small mammals (Monteiro et al. 2006. *J. Herpetol.* 40:408–413), and preys more frequently on frogs than other *Bothrops* spp. (Martins, *op. cit.*). Because dietary information usually comes from gut content analysis, the identification of prey to the species level is rarely possible due to the advanced stage of digestion. Here we report the predation of *Leptodactylus chaquensis* (Chaco Frog; Anura: Leptodactylidae) by *B. mattogrossensis*.

We observed the predatory event at the margins of a natural pond in the South Pantanal, located in the Fazenda Barranco Alto (19.55167222°S, 56.13605278°W; WGS 84), municipality of Aquidauana, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. While conducting a herpetological survey around the pond on 16 June 2015 (dry season) at 2030 h, we found a *B. mattogrossensis* biting the anterior body of an adult *L. chaquensis* (Fig. 1). After



FIG. 1. *Bothrops mattogrossensis* preying on an adult *Leptodactylus chaquensis* at a pond margin in the southern Pantanal wetlands, Brazil.

ca. 20 min, the snake had fully swallowed the frog. We identified the prey species as *L. chaquensis* based on the brownish dorsal coloration and posterior surface of the thighs with uniform green coloration (Fig. 1).

Leptodactylus chaquensis is a terrestrial, mainly nocturnal, mid-sized species (to 90 mm SVL) commonly found at the margins of permanent and temporary aquatic habitats (Uetanabaro et al. 2008. *Guia de Campo dos Anuros do Pantanal Sul e Planaltos de Entorno*. Editora UFMS, Campo Grande, 196 pp.). Most anuran species in the Pantanal reproduce during the wet season, and the abundance and richness of frogs at the margins of ponds decrease drastically during the dry season (Uetanabaro et al., *op. cit.*). *Leptodactylus chaquensis* is one of the few terrestrial frog species that remain active in the Pantanal in the dry season (April to October), albeit at lower densities. Hence, *L. chaquensis* might be an important food resource for this pitviper in the Pantanal wetlands, particularly during the dry season.

RC and MSA are grateful to Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo for grants #2014/20924-5 and #2010/15567-8, respectively, and FLS to Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico. We are grateful to Fazenda Barranco Alto for permission to access the area. Herpetological survey was conducted under license provided by IBAMA #10379-1.

RAUL COSTA-PEREIRA, Programa de Pós Graduação em Ecologia & Biodiversidade, Universidade Estadual Paulista 'Julio de Mesquita Filho', Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil (e-mail: raulcpereira@gmail.com); **TRAVIS INGRAM**, Department of Zoology, University of Otago, 340 Great King Street, Dunedin 9016, New Zealand; **FRANCO L. SOUZA**, Centro de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul; **MÁRCIO SILVA ARAÚJO**, Departamento de Ecologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista 'Julio de Mesquita Filho', Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.

COMPSOPHIS INFRALEATUS (Lined Forest Snake).

DIET. Previously reported dietary records for the Malagasy snake *Compsophis infralineatus* are an unidentified frog and rodent