

El Copé, Coclé Province, Republic of Panamá (08.66°N, 80.61°W; WGS84) we observed an adult *E. bizona* two meters high in a small tree. The snake moved to the end of the branch and then dropped to the ground and crawled away. *Erythrolamprus bizona* have not previously been reported to be arboreal. This observation expands the habitats that may be used by this species.

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EUNETES BENIENSIS (Beni Anaconda). DIET: CANNIBALISM. Cannibalism has been reported four times in the genus *Eunectes* (O'Shea 1994. Herpetol. Rev. 25:14; Rivas and Owens 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:45–46; Barros et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:290–291). Two of these records were considered sexual cannibalism (Rivas and Owens, *op. cit.*), where a large female consumed a male of the same species during the breeding season. In this contribution we present the first report of cannibalism in the recently discovered *Eunectes beniensis*.

On 24 January 2010, as part of a comprehensive study of the spatial ecology and life history of *E. beniensis* in the Beni River basin, Beni Department, Bolivia, we captured a female *E. beniensis* (total length = 220 cm; 6 kg without prey) in a rice field (14.8°S, 64.467°W; WGS84). Following capture, the female regurgitated a conspecific male (total length = 192 cm; 2.5 kg; sex determined by presence of exposed hemipenes). Although the cephalic region of the regurgitated specimen was partially decomposed, it was possible to recognize the color pattern typical of *E. beniensis*. Because prior records of cannibalism in *E. murinus* occurred during or directly following the mating season (dry season), Rivas and Owens (*op. cit.*) believed that they were examples of sexual cannibalism. However, this report of cannibalism in *E. beniensis* occurred in the middle of the rainy season and thus was not likely to be associated with reproductive activities. The presence of cannibalism in three species of *Eunectes* in different locations suggests that it may be a relatively common strategy in the group.

Funding for this project was provided by the Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad, Cambios Climáticos y Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal, and Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN- Bolivia). We thank the Ibiato community for welcoming us in their village. Orlando Eirubi provided invaluable help during field work.

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HOLOGERRHUM PHILIPPINUM (Philippine Stripe-lipped Snake). REPRODUCTION. One of four snake genera endemic to the Philippines, the genus *Hologerrhum* contains only two species, known from fewer than 20 specimens worldwide (Brown et al. 2000. Asiatic Herpetol. Res. 9:1–13; Leviton 1963. Proc. California Acad. Sci. 31:369–416; Leviton 1965. Phil. J. Sci. 94:519–533). The apparent absence of adult males in collections previously led taxonomists to speculate that *H. philippinum* might be an



FIG. 1 An adult male *Hologerrhum philippinum* from the Angat Dam Watershed Reserve, Luzon Island, Philippines.

all-female, parthenogenetic species (A. Leviton, pers. comm.). During recent fieldwork in the northern Philippines, we collected an adult male *H. philippinum* (total length = 302 mm; 4.8 g; Fig. 1). The specimen was observed on 28 December 2010, in mixed primary- and secondary-growth forest, under a rock in a dry river bed, in the Angat Dam Watershed Reserve, Sitio Langud, Barangay San Lorenzo, Municipality of Norzagaray, Bulacan Province, Luzon Island, Philippines (14.93231°N, 121.20562°E, WGS-84; elev. 194 m). This is the first known reproductively mature male specimen of *H. philippinum*; the only other male specimen is a juvenile with hemipenes retracted (USNM 498718; Brown et al., *op. cit.*). The specimen is deposited at the herpetological collections of the Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (RMB 13628).

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IMANTODES CENCHOA (Brown Blunt-Nosed Vinesnake). MAXIMUM SIZE. *Imantodes cenchoa* is a relatively abundant neotropical arboreal snake that ranges from southern Mexico to Argentina. It is recognized by its long slender body and extremely thin neck. Savage (2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.) reported a maximum size of 1250 mm for female *I. cenchoa*. On 5 December 2006, at 2000 h, in Omar Torrijos National Park, Coclé Province, Republic of Panamá (08.66°N, 80.61°W, datum: WGS84), we found a female *I. cenchoa* that measured 1369 mm total length (SVL = 943 mm) and weighed 47.4 g. This snake was marked and released at the site of capture. On 8 March 2007, at 2236 h, in Omar Torrijos National Park we found a female *I. cenchoa* that measured 1439 mm total length (SVL = 986 mm) and weighed 36.0 g (without prey). This snake contained a *Dactyloa frenata* (19.1 g) and a large anole egg (1.3 g) prey items (Ray et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:100). Photographs of this specimen were deposited at the Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 6526–27). The first record increased the maximum known total length of female *I. cenchoa* by 119 mm (8.6%) and the second by 189 mm (15.1%).