

to our presence, the snake remained in an alert position with its head raised and flicking its tongue towards the lizard carcass until we departed.

Although scavenging is known for many snakes (DeVault and Krochmal 2002. *Herpetologica* 58:429–436), records of ingestion of dead prey are relatively scarce. Despite the fact that scavenging events have already been identified in the genus *Bothrops* (Sazima and Strüssmann 1990, *op. cit.*), the present study is the first to record such behavior for *B. atrox* in a natural environment. Such events are valuable not only for providing information regarding the feeding behavior of the species, but also for providing details of how these events occur in situ.

ISMAEL B. OLIVEIRA (e-mail: ismaelbdo@gmail.com) and **ANTONIO F. PEREIRA**, Laboratório de Entomologia, Universidade Federal de Roraima, Avenida Brasília, Campus Paricarana, CEP, 69310-000, Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil (e-mail: tonnyelun@hotmail.com); **ARTUR A. CAMACHO**, Laboratório Multidisciplinar de Biologia da Conservação, Universidade Federal de Roraima, Avenida Brasília, Campus Paricarana, CEP, 69310-000, Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil (e-mail: artur_odonata@hotmail.com); **FRANCISCO F. XAVIER-FILHO**, Programa de Coleções Científicas Biológicas. Coleção de Invertebrados, National Institute of Amazonian Research - Campus II, Av. André Araújo, 2936: 69067-375 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (e-mail: ffelipexavier@gmail.com); **PATRIK F. VIANA**, Laboratory of Animal Genetics, National Institute of Amazonian Research - Campus II, Av. André Araújo, 2936: 69067-375 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (e-mail: patrik.biologia@gmail.com).

BOTHROPS JARARACA (Jararaca). REPRODUCTION. *Bothrops jararaca* is a common semi-arboreal viper found through the Atlantic Forest, primarily in southeastern Brazil and adjacent Paraguay and Argentina (Campbell and Lamar 2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 976 pp.; Grazziotin et al. 2006. *Mol. Ecol.* 15:3969–3982). It has a seasonal reproductive cycle, with vitellogenesis starting in late summer and early autumn (Almeida Santos and Orsi 2003. *Rev. Bras. Reprod. Anim.* 26:109–112). Here we describe mating behavior in the wild and its duration.

At 0740 h on 15 February 2022, during fieldwork in the Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Trápaga, Municipality of São Miguel Arcanjo, São Paulo, Brazil (24.05107°S, 47.97830°W; WGS 84; 780 elev.), we observed a mating pair of *B. jararaca* (male: 84 cm SVL, 12 cm tail length, 171 g; female: 93 cm SVL, 14 cm tail length, 356 g). Apart from the sexual dimorphism in size (females larger and heavier), a common feature that has already been documented for the species (Furtado et al. 2006. *Toxicon*. 48:401–410), the individuals exhibited differences in color, with the female being much paler than the male. However, sexual dimorphism in color has only been confirmed for newborns of other species of *Bothrops* (*B. moojeni* and *B. jararacussu*; Marques and Sazima 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:62). It was a sunny morning after a mild rain. However, the weather had been extremely dry for over two weeks. The pair was on a narrow trail used daily by one researcher to check pitfall traps. The snakes were not moving with no overlapping and intertwined tails (Fig. 1). When disturbed, the female started moving, dragging the male without interrupting the mating. After being captured, the pair kept mating for at least 7 h (until 1440 h) until they were placed in a closed box (inside which it could no longer be observed).

Our observation corroborates other studies that the reproductive behavior of the species takes place in summer (Cardoso et al. 2021. *Rev. Latinoamer. Herpetol.* 2:208–2010; Costa et al. 2021. *Herpetol. Notes* 14:1199–1202). Although Cardoso et al. (2021, *op. cit.*) recorded a similar event in late



FIG. 1. Pair of *Bothrops jararaca* found mating in the Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Trápaga, Municipality of São Miguel Arcanjo, Brazil.

summer after heavy rain in the Atlantic Forest, we present the first data of copulation time span in nature. The fact that individuals found in nature keep mating for more than 7 h even after disturbance indicates that this species usually spends relatively long periods engaged in this activity. It is known that seasonal activity of *B. jararaca* increases from December to February due to the increased rainfall (Sazima 1992. *In* Campbell and Brodie Jr. [eds.], *Biology of the Pitvipers*, pp. 199–216, Selva Publishing, Texas). Furthermore, other studies suggest rainfall may signal mating and vitellogenesis in females.

BRUNO FERRETO FIORILLO, Manacá Institute, São Miguel Arcanjo, São Paulo, Brazil (e-mail: brunoferreto@alumni.usp.br); **REBECA STELLA KHOURI**, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; **SELMA MARIA ALMEIDA-SANTOS**, Laboratório de Ecologia e Evolução, Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil.

COELOGNATHUS RADIATUS (Copper-headed Trinket Snake). PREDATION. *Coelognathus radiatus* is a widely distributed colubrid snake found in southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent (Das 2018. *A Naturalist's Guide to the Snakes of Southeast Asia*. Second Edition. John Beaufoy Publishing, Oxford. 176 pp.). From the northeast Indian states, it has been recorded from Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim (Wallach et al. 2014. *Snakes of the World: a Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 1209 pp.), and Tripura (Majumder et al. 2012. *NeoBio*. 3:60–70). In the wild, *C. radiatus* have been recorded to be fed upon by other snakes, for instance