Phoenix. 115 pp.; G. R. Harper, pers. comm.). Although Lowe et al. (*op. cit.*) reported results from "field observations and laboratory experiments on foods and feeding" that "lizards taken" as *Micruroides* prey included skinks whose "young…have blue tails" (which could include *P. callicephalus* or *P. obsoletus*), they did not identify species of skink(s) or identify whether skinks had been fed to coralsnakes or found as natural prey items.

THOMAS R. JONES, Nongame Branch, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 5000 W. Carefree Highway, Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA (e-mail: tjones@azgfd.gov); **KEVIN KRAHN**, Department of Applied Sciences and Mathematics, Arizona State University Polytechnic, Mesa, Arizona 85212, USA.

***MICRURUS SURINAMENSIS* (Aquatic Coralsnake). BEHAVIOR.** Coralsnakes (*Micrurus* spp.) are primarily fossorial and secretive, but arboreal behavior has been reported in *M. circinalis* (Sajdak 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:105), *M. fulvius* (Carr 1994. Naturalist in Florida: the Celebration of Eden. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Connecticut. 306 pp.), and *M. nigrocinctus* (Schmidt and Schmidt 1943. Field Mus. Nat Hist. Publ. Zool. Ser 12:129–134). *Micrurus surinamensis* is known to have aquatic habits and feeds mainly on fish and eels (Roze 1996. Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.). On 13 May 2013, at 1438 h (32°C), during an active search for amphibians and reptiles in the municipality of Cacoal, State of Rondônia, Brazil (11.488094°S, 61.438953°W; datum SAD69), we observed a juvenile male *M. surinamensis* (SVL = 400 mm) climbing on vegetation 2.38 m high within an open rainforest. This appears to be the first record of arboreality in *M. surinamensis*.

PEDRO HENRIQUE BERTÃO DÁVILA (e-mail: micrurus.snake@gmail.com), **HIDEKI SADADI TAKAHASHI,** and **MIGUEL HEYD OSHIRO BARBOSA,** Departamento de Zoologia, CEP: 76.963-665CP231, Facimed, Cacoal, Rondônia, Brazil.

***NERODIA SIPEDON PLEURALIS* (Midland Watersnake). ALBINISM.** Although there are several reports of albinism in *Nerodia sipedon sipedon* (Baker et al. [ed.] 1959. Publ. Mus. Michigan St. Univ. Biol. Ser. 1:133–159; Dyrkacz 1981. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 11:1–31) we are not aware of any published account documenting albinism in *Nerodia sipedon pleuralis*. An unsexed *N. s. pleuralis* (SVL = 425 mm, Arkansas State University, Herpetological Museum; photo voucher ASUMZ 32763) was collected near Jasper, Newton Co., Arkansas, USA, in June 2012. It was donated to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Fred Berry Conservation Education Center (CEC), where it remains for viewing. The specimen is a true albino (Fig. 1). Interestingly, there was another albino specimen of *N. s. pleuralis* collected with the above but its disposition is unknown.

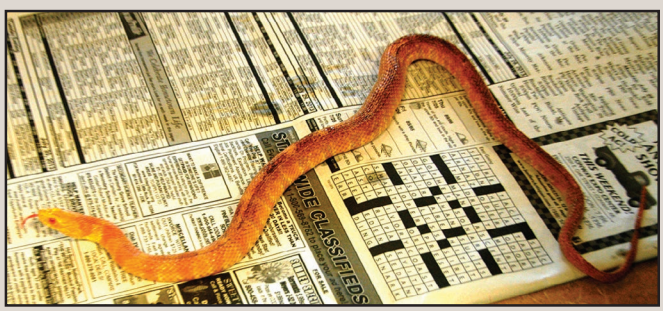

FIG. 1. Albino *Nerodia sipedon pleuralis* from Newton County, Arkansas.

We thank M. Doran, Facility Manager for the Fred Berry CEC, for information on this albino snake.

CHRIS T. McALLISTER, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biology, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754, USA.

***OXYURANUS SCUTELLATUS* (Taipan). HOMING.** Very little is known about the daily behavior of *Oxyuranus scutellatus* under natural conditions (Shine and Covacevich 1983. J. Herpetol. 17:60–69). A serendipitous observation recorded at Wetherby Station (a cattle-raising property popular with eco-tourists, approximately 20 km SW of Port Douglas (16.645368°S, 145.354280°E, datum WGS84; elev. 399 m, 12 Sep 2012) in North Queensland, Australia, suggests homing and burrow re-use in this species.

We arrived at Wetherby Station about 1800 h and were directed to viewing stands on a concrete platform erected for cattle auction attendees. Our horse-mounted host allowed about 12 cattle to enter the viewing pen. When his previously-calm horse became agitated, our host looked into the area between viewing paddock and tree line, approximately 12 m distant, and exclaimed "Taipan." The snake was moving slowly but steadily—seemingly purposeful, head raised only slightly in the direction of the platform. Upon reaching the platform it turned without hesitation and crawled along the ground against the concrete edge of the platform in my direction. Stopping about 0.2 m from my foot, it reoriented and, seamlessly, crawled onto the concrete platform, passed beneath the viewing stand, and entered what was likely a rodent burrow located along the foundation for a barn just behind the viewing stand. Once in the burrow, the ~1.5-m Taipan re-emerged slightly, re-positioned and withdrew, leaving its head facing out from the burrow's entrance (Fig. 1). As this individual passed rapidly, but unhurriedly, through a small herd of cattle to take shelter in a burrow without apparent searching, this observation suggests it was returning to a previous refuge site, thereby demonstrating homing ability.

FIG. 1. *Oxyuranus scutellatus* (Taipan) settled in a burrow following the homing event.

STEPHEN D. BUSACK, North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, 11 West Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-1029, USA (e-mail: sbusack348@aol.com).

***PARIAS SUMATRANUS* (Sumatran Pit Viper). DIET.** *Parias sumatranus* is a large (to 1355 mm total length) arboreal crotaline viper from the Greater Sundas (southern Thailand, Peninsular

FIG. 1. Euthanized specimen of *Parias sumatranus* (UNIMAS P0849) and its stomach contents, a *Maxomys baeodon* (UNIMAS P0872).

Malaysia, Sumatra, and Borneo) region of Southeast Asia. Its diet is poorly known, and reported to comprise small mammals, birds, and frogs (Stuebing and Inger 1999. A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo. Natural History Publications [Borneo], Kota Kinabalu. v + 235 pp.; Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 376 pp.), with no specific information.

On 10 July 2013, at ca. 1100 h, an adult female *Parias sumatranus* (Fig. 1; UNIMAS P0849; SVL = 887 mm; tail length = 28.4 mm; 252 g) was collected up the ridge from Sungei Sembu towards Sembu Waterfall, near the base (01.134556°N, 110.249444°E, datum Timbalai 1948; elev. ca. 250 m) of Gunung Penrissen, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It was initially encountered at ca. 1.2 m above the ground on a low tree trunk within a riparian forest. The specimen was returned to the laboratory and euthanized; examination of the stomach contents revealed a recently-ingested rodent, *Maxomys baeodon* (UNIMAS P0872; 128 mm in head body length; 134 mm tail length; 68 g). This Bornean endemic has been reported from a few isolated localities between 900–1400 m elev. in Sabah and Sarawak (Heaney et al. 2008. *In* IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1), and also at least two lowland localities: Sandakan Bay, Sabah (Payne et al. 1985. A Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo. Sabah Society and World Wildlife Fund, Kota Kinabalu. 332 pp.), and at Planted Forest Zone, Bintulu Division, Sarawak (Ragai and Tuen 2007. *In* Stuebing et al. [eds.], Proc. Regional Conf. Biodiv. Conserv. Trop. Planted Forests SE Asia. pp. 164–168. Sarawak Forest Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and Grand Perfect Sdn Bhd., Kuching). It was swallowed head-first, and was estimated to be 26.98% of the body weight of the snake.

We thank the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for supporting our research, and the Sarawak Forest Department for the issuance of a research permit (No. NCCD.907.4.4.[Jld.7]-38). Fieldwork at Gunung Penrissen was supported by a Shell Chair grant, SRC/05/2010(01).

INDRANEIL DAS (e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my), **PUI YONG MIN** (e-mail: pui8783ibec@gmail.com), **JONGKAR GRINANG** (e-mail: jgrinang@ibec.unimas.my), and **ANDREW ALEK TUEN** (e-mail: aatuen@ibec.unimas.my), Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.

***PELAMIS PLATURA* (Yellow-bellied Seasnake). SHEDDING BEHAVIOR.** Shedding events of *Pelamis platura* have been reported as taking place always in water, either in the sea (Pickwell 1971. Copeia 1971:348–350; Voris 1983. *In* Janzen [ed.], Costa Rican Natural History, pp. 411–412. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois), or as captive individuals (Pickwell, *op. cit.*). Shedding is usually facilitated by the ability of these individuals to knot themselves, creating loops and coils, culminating with inverted and intact shed skins (Pickwell, *op. cit.*). Herein, we report an observation of shedding behavior of *P. platura* on sandy substrate out of the water.

FIG. 1. Male *Pelamis platura* shedding on a sandy beach in Rancho El Neptuno, Santa María Colotepec, Oaxaca, México.

At 1835 h on 7 April 2013 an adult male *P. platura* (Fig. 1) was observed shedding on a sandy beach at Rancho El Neptuno (15.792086°N, 96.959717°W; datum WGS 84) located in the municipality of Santa María Colotepec, Oaxaca, Mexico. The snake came out of the water and started to undulate its body to cause friction against the sand. Once the snake had shed most of the skin, it moved back towards the water and continued to rid itself of the last portion of skin every time it came in contact with the waves; knotting behavior was never displayed. The shedding episode lasted ca. 35 min. Pickwell (*op. cit.*) suggested that the knotting behavior of *P. platura* in aquatic environments evolved not just as a substitute for contact with solid substrate as an aid in shedding, but also for ridding themselves of ectoparasites and possibly freeing themselves from predators. To the best of our knowledge this instance represents the first reported observation of *P. platura* shedding behavior outside aquatic environments.

We thank J. M. Savage, who kindly provided information regarding this subject, and A. Rocha for his important comments on this note.

DANIELA SIGÜENZA-PÉREZ (e-mail: sigkaiser@hotmail.com), **JESÚS GARCÍA-GRAJALES**, Instituto de Recursos, Universidad del Mar, Campus Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, México; **VICENTE MATA-SILVA**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA.

***PITUOPHIS CATENIFER SAYI* (Bullsnake). DIET.** *Pituophis catenifer sayi* is a wide-ranging subspecies that inhabits the sandy plains and prairies across the central two-thirds of Texas (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 447 pp.). Most of its diet in the Great Plains region consists of small mammals (70%), bird eggs (20%), and birds (8%) (Rodríguez-Robles 2002. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 77:165–183). Herein I describe *P. c. sayi* consuming a previously unknown prey species, *Carpodacus mexicanus* (House Finch).

On 29 May 2011, I collected a *P. c. sayi* (total length ca. 65 cm) inside the city limits of Lubbock, Lubbock Co., Texas, USA. The snake was placed in a container and while being transported