Erythrolamprus miliaris (Cobra D’água; Military Ground Snake). DIET. Erythrolamprus miliaris is a diurnal-nocturnal snake associated with permanent water bodies across South America. Hypsiboas albomarginatus is a medium-sized treefrog that breeds in permanent or temporary ponds and is often found in bushes and low vegetation nearby (Zecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001. Anfíbios do Município do Rio de Janeiro. Editora da UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro. 148 pp.). It occurs in the Atlantic forests of eastern Brazil from the State of Pernambuco in the northeast to the state of Santa Catarina in the south, and in the Caribbean lowlands of Colombia to Guianas, lower Amazon Basin (Frost 2016. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0, accessed 15 August 2016. Electronic database accessible at http://research.amnh.org. American Museum of Natural History, New York). During a diurnal survey on 01 November 2015, ROM observed an adult E. miliaris preying upon an adult H. albomarginatus beside a lake (Fig. 1) in the municipality of Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo state, southeastern Brazil (40.60645°W, 19.95423°S; WGS 84; elev. 621 m). The H. albomarginatus was in the marginal vegetation, near a breeding location when it was preyed upon by the E. miliaris. To our knowledge, this is the first report of predation on H. albomarginatus by E. miliaris. ATM thanks Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) for scholarships.

FARANÇIA ERYTROGRAMMA (Rainbow Snake). SEASONAL ACTIVITY. Farancia erytrogramma is a relatively large bodied (> 1 m), secretive, semi-aquatic species found in the southeast Coastal Plain from Maryland south to north-central Florida and west to Louisiana, USA. Due to its secretive behavior and use of difficult to sample habitats, such as swamps, rivers, and marshes, the life history of F. erytrogramma is poorly understood. Much of what is known about F. erytrogramma seasonal activity is based on opportunistic observations. Throughout its range F. erytrogramma has been documented active in every month (Richmond 1945. Copeia 1945:28–30; Neill 1964. Am. Midl. Nat. 71:257–295; Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 412 pp.), with activity peaks occurring in March, April, June, and October (Richmond, op. cit.; Neill, op. cit.; Gibbons et al. 1977. Herpetologica 33:276–281). Observations of active F. erytrogramma north of Florida between late November and the end of February could be considered unusual, because this...
species would presumably need to hibernate to escape cold temperatures, but Palmer and Braswell (op. cit.) note several cases of winter terrestrial activity in North Carolina. Here we report several additional instances of winter activity of *Erytrogramma* in Virginia and South Carolina, USA.

On 1 February 2016, a road-killed adult female *Erytrogramma* (SVL = 102.2 cm; tail length = 16.1 cm) was found approximately 1.95 km SSE of Providence Forge, Virginia, on Route 155 south where it crosses the Chickahominy River (37.429°N, 77.038°W, WGS 84) on the New Kent and Charles City county line. Following several days of snow and rain, flows in the Chickahominy River were above normal, possibly flooding this snake’s hibernaculum. Above average air temperatures the day before and the day of the observation may have provided opportunity for this snake to find another hibernaculum.

Aquatic trapping and drift fence sampling on the U.S. Department of Energy’s Savannah River Site (SRS) in west-central South Carolina revealed that *Erytrogramma* can be relatively common in a variety of freshwater habitats (Gibbons et al., op. cit.; Gibbons and Semlitsch 1991. Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of the Savannah River Site. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 131 pp.), but this species is rarely found moving overland (Steen et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:208–213). Of 45 *Erytrogramma* captured on or near the SRS between 2002 and 2014, only 6 (2 alive, 4 dead) were captured on roads. Of those six, two were captured in the winter. The first was a road-killed individual (not measured) found by Tony Mills at a creek overpass just north of the SRS (33.343°N, 81.822°W, WGS 84) on 24 Jan 2002. The second was a live subadult female (SVL = 54.5 cm; tail length = 7.6 cm) found crossing Hwy 125 at the overpass of Upper Three Runs Creek (33.239°N, 81.744°W, WGS 84) on 15 Feb 2003 (light rain, air temp ca. 13°C) by Cameron Young. The winter/spring of 2002–2003 marked the cessation of a prolonged drought in the region, and substantial snake movement was observed in early spring 2003 as aquatic snakes returned to water bodies that had been dry during the drought (Wilson et al. 2006. Wetlands 26:1071–1078). However, movement of other species peaked in March, with few snakes found returning to wetlands in February (Wilson et al., op. cit.). Taken together, these observations suggest that *Erytrogramma* may be more prone to winter activity than other snake species in the southeastern USA. This overland movement might be driven by the need to shift habitats in response to changing water levels within their aquatic habitat. Clearly, further research is needed to understand the ecology and behavior of this enigmatic species.

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**DAVID GARST**, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, 3801 John Tyler Memorial Highway, Charles City, Virginia 23030, USA (e-mail: david.garst@dgif.virginia.gov); **JOHN D. WILLSON**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, USA (e-mail: jwillson@uark.edu).

**HETERODON PLATIRHINOS** (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake).


To the best of my knowledge, I report the minimum size at sexual maturity of a male *H. platirhinos* based on an individual found during a survey on a barrier island off the coast of New York State. At 1446 h on 18 April 2014, I observed a breeding aggregation of *H. platirhinos* consisting of two males and one female (Fig. 1). Only one of the males was actively copulating with the female (SVL = 55.2 cm; 153 g; Fig. 2), while the other was coiled around them. After copulation ended, the copulating male was measured and found to be 3 cm shorter (SVL = 370 mm; 65 g) than the minimum size of sexual maturity suggested by Wright and Wright (op. cit.) and Conant and Collins (op. cit.), and nearly 8 cm shorter than the minimum size suggested by Platt (op. cit.). In addition, at 1530 h on 17 Jun 2015, I observed a gravid female (SVL = 46.3 cm; 151 g) staying near a communal nesting area. This female approached the minimum size suggested by Wright...