orientation of entry path (vertical *vs.* horizontal funnel), and how much 'foothold' was offered by a structure leading up and into the funnel. Almost every snake that was active during a trial eventually entered the trap compartment. While even the smallest snakes could readily push and get past the conventional flaps mounted in the end of the funnel, the snouts of small snakes tended to get "stuck" in the wire mesh when pushing the flap. Trap entry after fewer push attempts was achieved with a novel flap type. Our prediction that snakes may enter more readily if the funnel is directed upwards (instead of sideways) was not supported; nor did snakes enter more easily if supplied with ample 'foothold' in the form of a branched stick (as opposed to a metal wire similar to those used to hang traps). It seemed as if most trap compartment entries were caused by cage exploration rather than stalking prey, since presence or absence of a gecko lure had no clear effect on the trap entry process. We discuss trap improvements that could help target also the smallest snakes.

Prey scents and guide ropes as a method to enhance brown treesnake (*Boiga irregularis*) trap capture success

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The brown treesnake is known to employ both visual and olfactory cues when searching for prey. At present, these cues emanate only from the trap proper, a small source. We hypothesized that trap success could be enhanced by providing substrate-born olfactory cues leading to the trap. In a laboratory setting, we exposed 24 snakes (12 small, <700 SVL; 12 large, >900 SVL) to seven different scent cues in a modified Y-maze. We used scents from live mice, geckos, and skinks; carrion mice, geckos, and skinks; and we also had a no-scent control. Large snakes spent significantly more time in arms of the Y-maze scented with live geckos and carrion geckos compared to control arms without scent, whereas small snakes spent significantly more time in arms scented with carrion mice and carrion geckos compared to controls ($P \leq 0.05$). We then conducted a field study in a 5-ha snake enclosure on Guam that examined effectiveness of standard traps baited with live mice and augmented with scented guide ropes as attractants. A pilot study using ropes with various scents suggested ropes scented with live mice might have the greatest utility. We established a trapping grid of 144 traps with live mice scented ropes, unscented ropes, and no ropes. Preliminary results suggest more captures for traps equipped with both live mice scented ropes and unscented ropes when compared to traps without guide ropes. No difference was found in number of captures between traps with unscented ropes and traps with live mice scented ropes, suggesting the rope alone may act as a guide to a trap. We discuss reasons for the lack of congruence between the lab and field results and suggest potential future research.