

was potentially valuable, the individual was carefully removed from the field and transported to the lab to induce regurgitation. Approximately 15 minutes after removal, the snake was discovered dead. Although *Bitis* in captivity have died after consuming meals close to their own body mass (Haagner 1988. *Kocdoe* 31:246), we attribute the snake's death to stress from transport. A post-mortem (Fig. 1) revealed that the snake had consumed a *Cephalophus natalensis* (Red Duiker). The antelope had been bitten in the lower abdomen, and a single fang was found entangled in its fur. The *C. natalensis* was 104% of the snake's body mass, which is the highest relative prey mass (RPM) recorded for *B. gabonica* and also the first record of ungulate predation by the species in South Africa.

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**BOA CONSTRICTOR** (Boa Constrictor). **FORAGING BEHAVIOR.** *Boa constrictor* is often referred to as a sit-and-wait or ambush forager that chooses locations to maximize the likelihood of prey encounters (Greene 1983. *In* Janzen [ed.], *Costa Rica Natural History*, pp. 380–382. Univ. Chicago Press, Illinois). However, as more is learned about the natural history of snakes in general, the dichotomy between active versus ambush foraging is becoming blurred. Herein, we describe an instance of diurnal active foraging by a *B. constrictor*, illustrating that this species exhibits a range of foraging behaviors.

At 1120 h on 25 May 2007, on Cayo Cochino Grande, Cayos Cachinos, Honduras (15.9711928037812°N, 86.4739467195224°W, NAD 83/WGS 84), we saw several *Artibeus jamaicensis* (Jamaican Fruit Bat) fly from a living Cohune Oil Palm (*Attalea cohune*, *Areaceae*) approximately 8 m above the ground. We noticed that the bats were disturbed from their daytime roost (likely beneath a frond of the *A. cohune*) by a *B. constrictor* (male; SVL = 760 mm; total length = 118 mm; 268 g including prey). The snake fell to the ground while simultaneously constricting four bats and continued to constrict and kill all four bats on the ground. Over approximately 1.5 h we observed the snake consume two of the four individuals (one adult male and one adult female) headfirst and then take refuge under nearby palm fronds on the forest floor. The two bats that were abandoned by the snake were a female (42 g) and a male (29 g). After measuring, we released the *B. constrictor* at the point of capture without palpating the two bats it had consumed.

*Boa constrictor* is known to prey upon at least four species of bats (including *A. jamaicensis*; Esbérard and Vrcibradic 2007. *Rev. Brasil. Zool.* 24:848–853). Previous observations of bat predation by *B. constrictor* describe snakes entering caves or tree cavities to capture roosting bats during the day (Arendt and Anthony 1986. *Carib. J. Sci.* 22:219–220; Thomas 1974. *J. Herpetol.* 8:188). Bats roosting in caves and tree cavities would be a predictable prey source for *B. constrictor*. In contrast, although female *A.*

*jamaicensis* nested in tree hollows and moved day roosts infrequently on Barro Colorado Island, males roosted in foliage and changed day roost sites frequently (every 3–13 days; Morrison 1978. *Ecology* 59:716–723). We observed this mixed-sex group of *A. jamaicensis* roosting in foliage suggesting a relatively ephemeral roost site. Thus our observations suggest that *B. constrictor* uses active, sometimes diurnal foraging to locate prey such as roosting bats. Additionally, this observation is the first to document a *B. constrictor* apprehending and constricting multiple bats simultaneously.

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**BOIGA DENDROPHILA** (Mangrove Cat Snake). **DIET.** *Boiga dendrophila* is a large (to 250 cm total length) colubrid snake, known from both primary and disturbed lowland forests and mangrove swamps of Southeast Asia (Das 2006. *A Photographic Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Borneo*. New Holland Publishers, Ltd., London. 144 pp.; David and Vogel 1996. *The Snakes of Sumatra: An Annotated Checklist and Key with Natural History Notes*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 260 pp.). Its diet is known to include vertebrates such as frogs, lizards, birds, and rodents; one snake species (*Ahaetulla prasina*) has also been documented (Stuebing and Inger 1999. *A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo*, Natural History Publications, Sdn. Bhd. Kota Kinabalu. 235 pp.).

At 2000 h on 13 September 2009, an adult *B. dendrophila* (total length ca. 1 m) was encountered in tree branches on the bank of Sungei Bawang (01.0613°N, 110.1976°E, datum WGS84), a perennial stream flowing over granite-sandstone substrate at Kubah National Park at the Matang Range, Sarawak, East



FIG. 1. *Boiga dendrophila* consuming a *Parias sumatranus* in Kubah National Park, East Malaysia.

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