First record of ophiophagy in *Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825) (Serpentes: Dipsadidae)

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The Neotropical dipsadid snake *Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus* (Wied, 1825) is widely distributed in the Neotropical region, occurring in most of South America east of the Andes, ranging from Argentina to the Venezuela and Guyana border (Dixon & Markezich, 1992; Natera *et al.,* 2015). This species presents a terrestrial, diurnal and nocturnal activity, preying upon anurans, lizards, and fishes (Marques *et al.,* 2001; Pinto & Fernandes, 2004; Martins *et al.,* 2008; Prieto *et al.,* 2012).

During fieldwork conducted at 3 June 2016 at 22:30 h, with 23°C air temperature, in the locality of Água Boa, Boa Vista municipality (02°49'12"N; 60°40'19"W), state of Roraima, Brazil, we observed a female individual of *Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus schotti* (Schlegel, 1837) (CHFURG 5068, Figure 1A) during a head first predation of a female *Leptodeira annulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (CHFURG 5067, Figure 2B).

After its collection, the individuals were fixed in formalin 10% and preserved in ethanol 70%, being subjected to measurement and dissection of its stomach contents, where the *E. poecilogyrus schotti* individual presented a tail length of 110 mm, head length of 18.5 mm and body length of 460 mm, containing the *L. annulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (CHFURG 5067, Figure 2B) individual in its stomach; the *L. annulata* individual presented three eggs in its interior, a damaged tail of approximately 110 mm, head length of 26.6 mm and body length of 420 mm.

Our observations represent the first record of ophiophagy for *E. poecilogyrus,* suggesting that it may present opportunistic predatory behavior, considering that it inhabits a wide array of biomes throughout its distribution and therefore, suitable foraging stratum, thus leading individuals to consume any putatively suitable preys. We believe that this pattern could be reflected in other species of the genus, as Bonfligio & Lema (2006) reported ophiophagy of *Erythrolamprus miliaris* Linnaeus, 1758 on *Helicops infrataeniatus* Jan, 1865, while Pereira *et al.* (2006) reported cannibalism in the same species. Further observations of natural history events are warranted in order to increase our knowledge of its feeding habits.

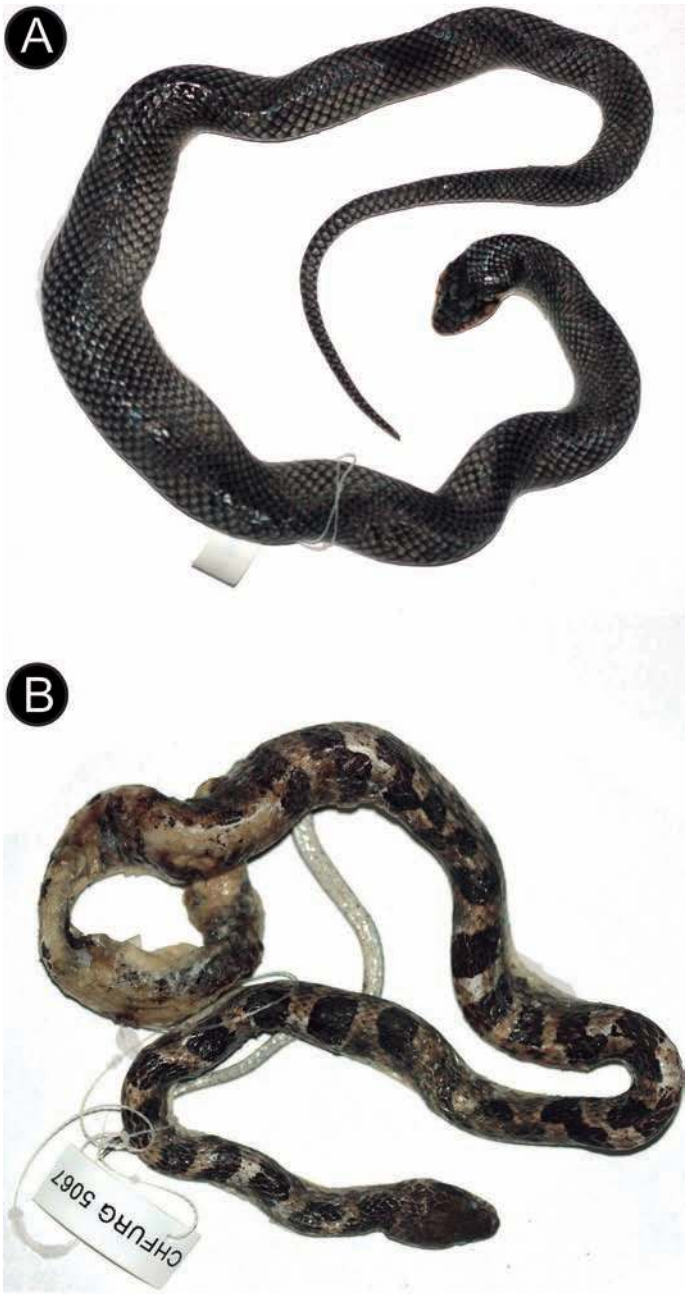

Figure 1. A: Specimen of *Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus* (CHFURG 5068); **B:** Specimen of *Leptodeira annulata* (CHFURG 5067).

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Ameiva ameiva, Guarapari, Espírito Santo. Foto: Daniel Passos.