c. occidentalis (total length ca. 3 m) in Sierra de Guayaguas, 25 de Mayo Department, corresponding to the Chaco Árido Phytogeographic Region in Argentina (31.85°S, 67.17°W, datum WGS84; elev. 557 m). The snake was apparently in an ambush posture on the ground beneath the canopy of *Ximenia americana* (albaricoque) shrubs along a trail used by "walking birds" (*Chunga burmeisteri*; "chuña patas negras," Cariamidae). Later, a *C. burmeisteri* that was passing along the trail was caught by a fast strike from the snake and was subsequently constricted and ingested over the course of ca. 25 min (Fig. 1). *Boa constrictor* are opportunistic predators that are known to feed on a variety of mammals, birds, and lizards, and are sit-and-wait foragers (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica. Univ. of Chicago Press, Illinois, 934 pp.; Solorzano 2004. Snakes of Costa Rica. Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Costa Rica, 791 pp.). This note constitutes a first record of predation on *C. burmesteri* by *B. c. occidentalis* and confirms that this snake uses ambush foraging to feed on "walking birds."

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BOTHROPS MOOJENI (Brazilian Lancehead). **DIET.** The pitviper *Bothrops moojeni* occurs throughout the Cerrado region of central and southeastern Brazil, mainly in open and forested riparian areas (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere, Vol. I. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 475 pp.; Nogueira et al. 2003. J. Herpetol. 37:654–659). This terrestrial lancehead has a variable diet that includes mammals, frogs, lizards, snakes, birds and even centipedes, with adults preying more frequently on mammals (Nogueira et al. 2003, *op. cit.*). On 5 December 2008 at 1930 h, we captured an adult male *B. moojeni* (SVL = 958 mm) in a palm swamp ("vereda") site in Área de Proteção Ambiental do Rio Pandeiros (15.43ºS, 44.81º W, datum SAD1969), a conservation unit in municipality of Januária, north of Minas Gerais State, southeastern Brazil. After dissection, we found an adult *Leptodactylus fuscus* (SVL = 41.7 mm) in snake's stomach, that had been ingested head-first. *Leptodactylus fuscus* has been recorded in the diet of *B. moojeni* and *B. atrox*, an Amazonian lancehead closely related to *B. moojeni* (França et al. 2008. Copeia 2008:23–28; Macedo-Bernarde and Bernarde 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:456; Nogueira et al. 2003, *op. cit.*). This observation supports the hypothesis of diet similarity between these species and corroborates the idea that despite ontogenetic dietary shifts, adult *B. moojeni* do not eliminate small prey from their diets (Martins et al. 2002. *In* Schuett et al. [eds.], Biology of the Vipers, pp. 307–328. Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Moutain, Utah). Voucher specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, in Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil (*B. moojeni*, MZUFV 1639; *L. fuscus* MZUFV 9258).

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). **PULL-TAB ENTANGLEMENT.** Entanglement of reptiles and amphibians in human-made materials is increasingly evident (reviewed by Vann et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:322; Dean et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:179–180; Stuart et al. 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:162–164). Most previous reports have involved entanglement in plastic materials (but see Dean et al., *op. cit.;* Herrington 1985. Herpetol. Rev. 16:11). Here I report the first case of girdling of a snake by an aluminum pull-tab, apparently from a soft drink can.

On 5 July 2009, I discovered a male *Coluber constrictor* (total length = 121 cm) in a window well at my rural residence (Indiana, Wayne Co., USA, ca. 7 km WSW Richmond: 39.7978°N, 84.9658°W, datum: WGS84). Although it was typically robust and feisty, its torso was encircled by an aluminum pull-tab at a point ca. 30 cm from the tip of the snout (Fig. 1). The pull-tab was the removable kind used on soft drink cans in the USA between 1962 and 1975 (www.squidoo.com/canpulltab), but with only the circular ring left intact. Based on the apparent health of the snake and the evident (but not extensive) external damage to the snake, it must have been girdled for only a short time (estimated at 2–4 weeks). Upon removal of the pull-tab, the snake was released; it moved into a forest edge quickly with no apparent long-term locomotor damage. This observation demonstrates that although

FIG. 1. Aluminum pull-tab girdling a male *Coluber constrictor* from Wayne Co., Indiana, USA.