

**PHILODRYAS PSAMMOPHIDEA** (Günther's green racer) **DIET.** Snakes of the genus *Philodryas* are medium to large bodied species distributed across the countries of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay (Thomas, 1976). They are considered to be generalist predators, preying upon a wide variety of taxa including birds, mammals, anurans, lizards, and snakes (Funk et al., 2003; Lopez, 2003; Franca & Araujo, 2007; Lopez & Giarudo, 2008; Quinteros-Muñoz et al., 2010; Schalk, 2010). Herein we report a new prey item for *Philodryas psammophidea* from the inter-Andean dry valleys of Bolivia.

On 29 March 2012, a dead adult *P. Psammophidea*, that had been killed by a villager, was found (SVL = 425 mm; TL = 145 mm; sex unknown) in the town of Becerro, Florida Province, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia (GPS 18° 1'20.12"S, 64°11'19.75" W; datum WGS 84). Upon dissection in the field, the remains of an adult *Pleurodema cinereum* (Anura: Leptodactylidae, sex unknown) were found.

Amphibians and reptiles have been reported as constituting the largest part of the diet in other species of *Philodryas*. However, previous studies have only documented lizards (Franca & Araujo, 2007) and a rodent (Quinteros-Muñoz et al., 2010) in the diet of *P. psammophidea*. Quinteros-Muñoz et al. (2010) suggested that mammals may constitute a larger part of the diet of *P. psammophidea* in the inter-Andean valleys of Cochabamba because they are a more abundant as prey species than amphibians or reptiles. Whether or not prey exhibit a similar abundance pattern in this region is unknown, but our report provides support for this species possessing attributes of a generalist predator, similar to other members of its genus.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CMS was supported by the National Science Foundation's Graduate Research Fellowship Program and the Applied Biodiversity Science

NSF-IGERT Program at Texas A&M University (NSF-IGERT Award # 0654377).

#### REFERENCES

- Franca, F.G.R. & Araujo, A.F.B. (2007). Are there co-occurrence patterns that structure snake communities in Central Brazil? *Brazilian Journal of Biology* 67: 33-40.
- Funk, P.G., Di-Bernardo, M. & Borges-Martins, M. (2003). *Philodryas patagoniensis* (Papa-Pinto) Cannibalism. *Herpetological Review* 34: 154.
- Lopez, M.S. & Giarudo, A.R. (2008). Ecology of the snake *Philodryas patagoniensis* (Serpentes, Colubridae) from Northeast Argentina. *Journal of Herpetology* 42: 474-480.
- Lopez, M.S. (2003). *Philodryas patagoniensis*. Diet. *Herpetological Review* 34: 71-72.
- Quinteros-Muñoz, O., Peñaranda, D.A. & Navarro, F. (2010). Rodent consumption by *Philodryas psammophidea* (Serpentes: Colubridae), from the Inter-andean Dry Valleys of Central Bolivia. *Cuadernos de Herpetologia* 24: 129 -131.
- Schalk, C.M. (2010). *Philodryas mattogrossensis* (Two-colored Racer) Diet. *Herpetological Review* 41: 372.
- Thomas, R.A. (1976). A revision of the South American snake genus *Philodryas* Wagler, 1830. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Texas A&M University. 338 pp.

Submitted by: RONALD SOSA, LORENZO BRAGA, *Sección de Herpetología, Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Av. Irala 565, Casilla 2489, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia*, CHRISTOPHER M. SCHALK, *Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2258, USA*, JESUS N. PINTO LEDEZMA, *Área de Ecología, Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Av. Irala 565, CC. 2489. Santa Cruz de la Sierra-Bolivia*. [yacarek@gmail.com](mailto:yacarek@gmail.com)