undulata mid-body along the right flank and immediately began pulling the lizard up the tree and onto a branch (1.2 m off the ground). This process took approximately 30 sec. The *H. undulata* ceased movement approximately 2 min after the initial strike, although it could be seen breathing thereafter (Fig. 1A). The *O. fulgidus* held the *H. undulata* in its mouth for approximately 7 min before maneuvering it to ingest it headfirst (Fig. 1B). Full consumption of the lizard took 5 min, 12 sec. After consumption, the *O. fulgidus* remained in that location for 17 min before moving further up the tree and out of sight. Our observation agrees with previous reports that noted detection of terrestrial lizard prey from arboreal perchs 1–2 m in height, but is unusual in that we observed the *O. fulgidus* completely descend to the ground during prey capture, in contrast to most observations, which report that *O. fulgidus* remain on low branches (Henderson and Nickerson 1975, Brit. J. Herpetol. 5:663–667; Fischer and Gascon 1996, Herpetol. Rev. 27:204; Norris and Burt Jr 1998, Herpetol. Rev. 29:243; de Fraga et al. 2012, Herpetol. Rev. 43:495–496). Our observation of rapid immobilization and headfirst ingestion of seized avian and reptilian prey also agrees with previous reports (Rodrigues et al. 2005, Herpetol. Rev. 36:325–326; Endo et al. 2007, Herpetol. Rev. 38:209; Pineda Lizano 2010, Herpetol. Rev. 1:369–370; Capurro and Costa 2012, Herpetol. Rev. 43:495; Sullivan and Weinstein 2017, Herpetol. Rev. 48:19–25).

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**PANTHEROPHIS OBSOLETUS** (Western Ratsnake). **DIET / SCAVENGING.** Carrión consumption by snakes is well-documented (DeVault and Krochmal 2002, Herpetologica 58:429–436; DeVault et al. 2004, Can. J. Zool. 82:502–509). Only one record of carrion consumption has been reported for *Pantherophis obsOLEtus* (DeVault et al., op. cit.). While transferring the extensive 60-year field records of the late Henry S. Fitch on the snake fauna of northeastern Kansas from paper to an electronic database, one of us (GRP) discovered one record (26 June 1959, on the University of Kansas *[Fitch] Natural History Reservation of a Pantherophis obsOLEtus* (= Elaphe obsOLEtus in Fitch's records) that contained a margin note describing a palped and identified prey item: "stomach contents: Sigmodon with fly eggs." Plainly, this Cotton Rat was dead when ingested. The snake was a female (SVL = 1322 mm, tail length = 220 mm, 500 g) noted as probably having recently deposited a clutch of eggs.

As discussed by DeVault and Krochmal (2002, op. cit.): "The benefits of exploiting carrion for its basic energetic content far exceed any associated costs. Carrión provides a food source that can be obtained relatively safely and easily compared to live prey." We cannot assess whether the scarcity of literature records involving *P. obsOLEtus* scavenging represent its rare occurrence in this species, or simply a paucity of documented observations.

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**PAREAS IWASAKI** (Iwasaki's Snail-eating Snake). **DIET.** *Pareas iwasakii* is an arboreal snake endemic to Ishigaki and Irinomote islands in the Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan. The natural habitats of this species are largely unknown because of its rarity in the field (Ota 2014, In Ministry of the Environment, Japan [ed.], Red Data Book 2014. Threatened Wildlife of Japan, vol 3, p. 79. Japan Wildlife Research Center, Tokyo). Moreover, although the members of the clade Pareidae, including *P. iwasakii*, have been widely regarded as dietary specialists of land snails and slugs (Pough et al. 2016, Herpetology, 4th ed. Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, Massachusetts. 591 pp.), their natural diet has rarely been reported, especially at the species level. This is because they usually consume only the soft bodies of snails (Götze 2002, Amphibia-Reptilia 23:487–493; Hoso et al. 2007, Biol. Lett. 3:169–172), which are presumably digested quickly and completely, leaving few or no identifiable remains in the gut or feces. A land snail, *Satsuna caliginosa caliginosa* (family Camaenidae), has been identified as prey of *P. iwasakii* by microscopic investigation of snail mouthparts (radulae and jaws) collected from the feces of a wild-caught *P. iwasakii* from Irinomote Island (Hoso and Hori 2006, Herpetol. Rev. 37:174–176). Here we report the first direct observation of predation by *P. iwasakii* on *S. caliginosa* in the wild.

At 2300 h on 11 September 2017, on Mt. Omojo, Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan (24.41169'N, 124.18683'E, WGS 84; 81.8 m elev.), in the rain, we observed a *P. iwasakii* (SVL ca. 60 cm) eating a sub-adult *S. c. caliginosa* (shell diameter ca. 30 mm) at the bottom of a tree hollow at a height of about 60 cm above the ground (Fig. 1). Another juvenile *S. c. caliginosa* (shell diameter ca. 15 mm) shown at the bottom of Fig. 1a might have accidentally fallen into the hollow with the snake. A part of its soft body was seen inside the aperture and the palatal wall was apparently wet from the mucus, as if the snail had just retracted into its shell.


[Fig. 1. *Pareas iwasakii* eating a snail, *Satsuna caliginosa caliginosa*, in a tree hole on Mt. Omojo, Ishigaki Island, Japan. (A) The snake is grabbing the soft body of the snail using its mandibles. (B) The posterior body of the snake was outside of the hollow and the tail was twisted around a twig (not shown).]