



FIG. 1. Defensive repertoire exhibited by *Xenodon guentheri*, including body-flattening, tail display, and head triangulation.

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XENOPHOLIS UNDULATUS (Jensen's Groundsnake). DIET. *Xenopholis undulatus* is a small cryptozoic snake distributed in the South American “diagonal of open formations” (Caatinga, Cerrado, and Gran Chaco; Santos et al. 2012. *Ecol. Evol.* 2:409–428), but especially in the Cerrado biome in Brazil (Jansen et al. 2009. *Zootaxa* 2222:31–45; Guedes et al. 2014. *Zootaxa* 3863:1–93). As for most species that have secretive habits, many aspects of the general biology of *Xenopholis* are poorly known (Jansen et al., *op. cit.*; Pyron et al. 2015. *Zookeys* 541:109–147). It is known that snakes of this genus have a preference for anurans as prey (Cunha and Nascimento 1978. *Mus. Par. Emil. Goeldi. Pub. Avul.* 31:1–218; França and Araújo 2007. *Braz. J. Biol.* 67:33–40; Jansen et al., *op. cit.*). However, until now, only one report of *X. undulatus* feeding on anurans in nature is known (Kokubum and Maciel 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:480–481). Here we report additional documentation that *X. undulatus* feeds on frogs in nature.

At ca. 0800 h on 27 December 2005, an adult male *X. undulatus* (SVL = 16.0 cm; tail length = 3.0 cm; 3 g; Fig. 1A) was collected alive on the ground in a forested area close to the Center of Agrarian Sciences of the Federal University of Paraíba,

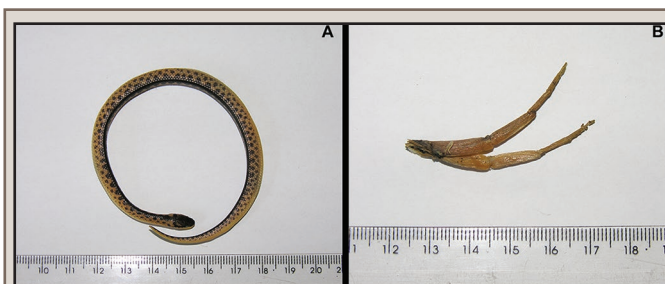


FIG. 1. A) Specimen of *Xenopholis undulatus* (IBSP 89418) collected in the municipality of Areia, Paraíba State, Brazil. B) Specimen of *Haddadus* sp. removed from the stomach of *Xenopholis undulatus*.

in the municipality of Areia, State of Paraíba, Brazil (6.966916°S, 35.714716°W, SIRGAS-2000; 600 m elev.). When dissected, its stomach contained a frog of the genus *Haddadus* (family Craugastoridae), ingested headfirst. The prey was found in a late stage of digestion and had only the posterior legs preserved (length ca. 5.0 cm; less than 1g; Fig. 1B). *Haddadus* is a genus of common leaf litter frogs that are distributed in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest and some forested enclaves inside the Caatinga, found mainly at dusk and at night, and prey on a variety of arthropods (Hedges et al. 2008. *Zootaxa* 1737:1–182; Coco et al. 2014. *An. Acad. Bras. Ciênc.* 86:239–249). Other anurans that live in leaf litter might also be potential prey of *X. undulatus*.

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ERRATA

In the last issue of *Herpetological Review* (2017. 48:862), we reported a field observation of defensive hooding behavior in *Micrurus ibiboboca*. However, the snake was subsequently correctly identified as *Erythrolamprus aesculapii*. Neck-spreading behavior is widespread in some genera of New World snakes including *Erythrolamprus* (Menezes et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Notes.* 8:291–293). Although documented defensive behaviors of *E. aesculapii* include elevation and dorsoventral compression of the body and neck and body thrashing (Martins and Oliveira 1998. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 2:78–150; Sazima and Abe 1991. *Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ.* 3:159–164), our observation appears to be the first record of hooding (lateral neck spreading) in this species. The observation occurred in a fragment of Atlantic Forest in National Park Serra de Itabaiana (10.7488°S, 37.3419°W; WGS 84), Sergipe, Brazil. We thank Otavio A. V. Marques for pointing out the correct identification of the snake.

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In a recent natural history note concerning predation of *Python molurus* (Indian Rock Python) by *Spilornis cheela* (Crested Serpent Eagle; Goel et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:866–867), we inadvertently interchanged the figure captions. The image in Figure 1A was taken at Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, and the image in Figure 1B was taken at Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh.

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