

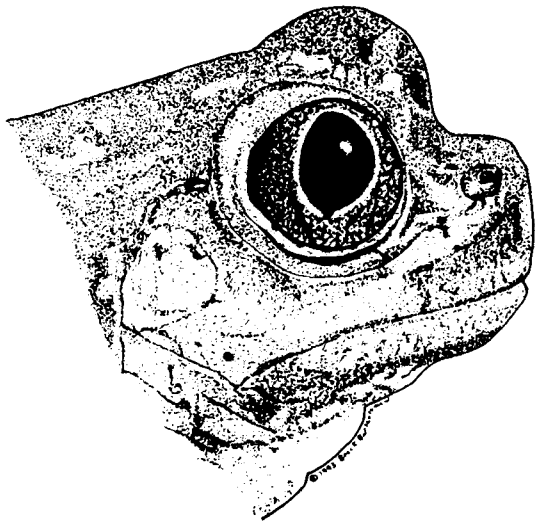
Orejas-Miranda 1970. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 297:1-347). *Simophis rhinostoma* attains about 80 cm TL, is terrestrial and diurnal, and inhabits savannah-like areas and secondary disturbed forests (Sazima and Abe 1991. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 26:159-164). Although reported to prey on "small rodents and other small animals" (Amaral 1976. Serpentes do Brasil, Melhoramentos, São Paulo, 246 pp.), no substantiated data on food of *S. rhinostoma* seem available (Sazima and Abe, *op. cit.*). Here we report on gut contents of 12 snakes from several localities in the State of São Paulo, SE Brazil, housed in the collection of the Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IB).

We found five snakes (393-682 mm SVL) with identifiable prey, all of them frog remains. Three we ascribed to the small (ca. 30 mm SVL) leptodactylid frog *Physalaemus cuvieri*, and the others were bones of small leptodactylids the same size as *P. cuvieri*. Estimated prey/predator mass ratio for *S. rhinostoma* ranged from 0.1 to 0.2. Feeding on relatively small prey is common for most colubrid snakes (Greene 1983. Am. Zool. 23:431-441). Seven snakes had insect remains in the hindgut, a frequent finding for frog-eating snakes (*pers. obs.*). *Physalaemus cuvieri* is nocturnal and terrestrial, hiding by day under stones or pieces of wood, and in ground crevices or holes (Bokermann 1962. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 22:391-399; *pers. obs.*). The wedge-shaped snout profile of *S. rhinostoma* seems well suited to forage for frogs in such shelters.

We found no evidence that *S. rhinostoma* preys on rodents (Amaral 1976, *op. cit.*). Rodent-eating snakes generally are either heavy, constricting, or poisonous (Greene 1983, *op. cit.*; Shine and Schwaner 1985. Copeia 1985:1067-1071). *Simophis rhinostoma* is a slender, non-poisonous snake with short and feeble teeth (*pers. obs.*) suited for small and unarmed prey such as frogs.

We thank O. A. V. Marques for expert advice and reading the manuscript, G. Puerto for access to the IB snake collection, J. P. Pombal Jr. for confirmation of the identity of frog remains, and the CNPq for financial support.

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*Scaphiopus intermontanus* (Great Basin Spadefoot). USA, Utah: Zion National Park. Illustration by Breck Bartholomew.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to *Geographic Distribution* appear in Volume 25, number 1.

### CAUDATA

**AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM** (Tiger Salamander). USA: WYOMING: Washakie Co: E 1/4 Sec. 11, T41N, R89W. 8 August 1992. Kris Harold Johnson. Verified by George T. Baxter. University of Wyoming Zoological Museum (UW 621). First county record (Baxter and Stone 1985, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Wyoming*. Wyoming Game and Fish Dept., 137 pp.).

Submitted by KRIS HAROLD JOHNSON, GREGG L. KURZ, and RICHARD A. OLSON, Department of Range Management, and THOMAS D. WHITSON, Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071-3354, USA.

**AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM MELANOSTICTUM** (Blotched Tiger Salamander). USA: WYOMING: Johnson Co: W 1/4 Sec. 3, T41N, R82W. 18 May 1993. Kris Harold Johnson. Verified by George T. Baxter. University of Wyoming Zoological Museum (UW 622). First township record; first county record south of Powder River (Baxter and Stone 1985, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Wyoming*. Wyoming Game and Fish Dept., 137 pp.).

Submitted by KRIS HAROLD JOHNSON, GREGG L. KURZ, and RICHARD A. OLSON, Department of Range Management, and THOMAS D. WHITSON, Department of Plant, Soil, and Insect Sciences, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071-3354, USA.

**GYRINOPHILUS PALLEUCUS** (Tennessee Cave Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: Wilson Co: Cedars of Lebanon State Park, Jackson Cave, 36°05'10"N; 86°19'30"W, ca. 700 m into cave. 5 September 1993. Collected by local spelunker. Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU 128C). Verified by G. Murphy. A second specimen was located during a subsequent (14 September) search of the cave. County record (Redmond 1985, *A Biogeographic Study of Amphibians in Tennessee*, Doctoral Thesis, Univ. Tennessee, Knoxville. 290 pp.).

Submitted by BRIANT MILLER and LEONARD WALTHER, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.

**NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS LOUISIANENSIS** (Central Newt). USA: ILLINOIS: St. Clair Co: Brown's Pit (a cave). 1 July 1986. Charles Paine. Verified by Ronald A. Brandon. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale Department of Zoology Collection (SIUC H-4519). Confirms unvouchered published report for county (Hurter 1893, *Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci.* 6(11):251-261; Smith 1961, *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 28:1-298).

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### ANURA

**BUFO AMERICANUS** (American Toad). USA: ILLINOIS: Fayette Co: 8.05 km W of Rt. 128 on 3050 N and 3000 N. 31 March 1993. John E. Petzing. Verified by R. A. Brandon. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIUC H-4473). County record; specimen found dead on blacktop road bordered on west by pasture and on east by oak-hickory forest.

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