

TABLE 1. Monthly stages in the testicular cycle of eight adult males of *Echis coloratus* from Israel.

Month	N	Regression	Recrudescence	Spermiogenesis
March	1	0	1	0
April	1	0	0	1
May	2	0	0	2
June	3	0	0	3
October	1	1	0	0

egg development (Phelps, *op. cit.*). The smallest mature male (spermiogenesis) measured 465 mm SVL (TAUM 6112) and was collected in June. Two other subadult males from June: 1) (TAUM 4552) SVL = 458 mm exhibited recrudescence and 2) (TAUM 6113) SVL = 436 mm exhibited regression.

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**GERARDA PREVOSTIANA (Gerard's Watersnake). REPRODUCTION.** Although *Gerarda prevostiana* is a fairly common species in coastal mangrove forests and adjacent mudflat habitats from western India to the Philippines (Murphy 2007. Homalopsis Snakes: Evolution in the Mud. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 260 pp.) and Borneo (Das et al. 2013. Asian Herpetol. Rec. 4:76–78), little has been documented concerning reproduction.



FIG. 1. Adult female *Gerarda prevostiana* with clutch of five juveniles.

TABLE 1. Measurements of adult and five neonate *Gerarda prevostiana*, post-partum.

Animal ID	Mass (g)	SVL (mm)	Tail length (mm)
Adult female	29.52	399	58
Neonate1	2.70	145	25
Neonate2	2.93	158	25
Neonate3	2.69	155	24
Neonate4	2.35	148	26
Neonate5	2.71	145	28
Neonate average (SD)	2.68 (0.21)	150 (6)	26 (2)

On 16 November 2013 at approximately 2130 h, we collected a gravid female *G. prevostiana* at Pasir Ris Park, Singapore (01.378598°N 103.950738°E; datum: WGS 84). On 26 November 2013, the female gave birth to five offspring (Fig. 1; Table 1). The combined post-partum neonate mass was 13.38 g, which is 45.3% of the mass of the mother post-partum or 31.2% of the combined mass of adult and offspring. To our knowledge, this is the first description of relative clutch mass and intra-clutch variation in *G. prevostiana*. This work was conducted under NUS Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (B01/11(A1)13) and National Parks Board of Singapore (NPRP10-095-2a) permission.

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**LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). DIET.** *Lampropeltis getula* has long been known to prey on turtle eggs and “so addicted are they to this egg diet, that the natives consider that is a common happening to find snakes awaiting the egg deposition” (Wright and Bishop 1915. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 67:107–192). Other reports of turtle egg-eating behavior by *L. getula* include a variety of turtle genera in the families Chelydriidae, Kinosternidae, and Emydidae (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). *Terrapene carolina* have been mentioned as a possible species whose eggs are eaten, but no direct observation appears to have been recorded. Knight and Loraine (1986. Brimleyana 12:1–4) reported finding a female *L. getula* less than 1 m away from a nesting *T. carolina* with its head elevated from the ground and directed toward the nesting female turtle. It was probable, given the circumstances that this snake was intending to ingest eggs from this nest. Reported here is the first direct observation of *L. getula* preying on a *T. carolina* nest.

On 5 July 2012 at 1800 h I observed a female *T. carolina* nesting on my front lawn near Asheboro, in Randolph Co., North Carolina, USA. This turtle dug a shallow nest, deposited 3–4 eggs, covered the nest, and left the nesting site approximately 2 h later. On 9 July 2012, at 1058 h I observed a *L. getula* pushing its

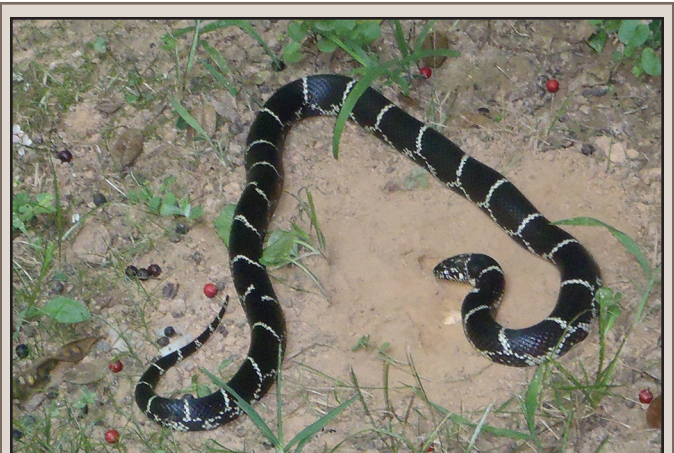


FIG. 1. *Lampropeltis getula* digging into *Terrapene carolina* nest.