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In the present note, we report a new prey item for S. sulphureus based on opportunistic observation in nature of an adult specimen from the U.C. Wildlife Refuge Mata do Junco (10.32°S, 37.03°W; WGS 84), a fragment of Atlantic Forest in Capela municipality, state of Sergipe, Brazil. The snake (SVL = 2200 mm; tail length = 540 mm) was observed capturing an adult male rodent, Phyllomys pattoni (Echimyidae, head–body length = 151 mm; tail length = 148 mm) in a tree, ca. 3 m above ground on 9 August 2013. During predation, the snake fell from the tree and finished ingesting the rodent. The snake was then captured and deposited, along with its prey, at the Herpetological and Mammals Collection of the Federal University of Sergipe (CHUFS 4449 and CMUFS 0034).

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Fig. 1. Oxybelis fulgidus from Centro de Manejo Florestal Roberto Bauch (IFT), Paragominas, Pará, Brazil ingesting a Rhampheclus carbo.

Fig. 1. A) Pile of wood covered with metal as a shelter of Vipera berus in Veké Borové, Slovakia. B–C) Several individuals observed sharing one shelter.

Our observation comes from the village of Vělké Borové (49.2011°N, 19.5123°E, WGS 84; 859 m elev.) in northern Slovakia. Typical habitat here is submontane meadows with scattered trees and a man-made shelter consisting of piles of wood covered by metal (Fig. 1A). The shelter was visited six times between 23 July and 2 August 2018, during both morning and afternoon hours. During each visit, one to four individuals of *V. berus* were observed. Exact dates and time of observation are on 23 July at 1519 h with four individuals present, on 27 July at 0922 h and 1519 h, two and three individuals, on 29 July at 1011 h and 1718 h, two individuals in both observations and on 2 August at 1720 h, a single individual. Both adult males and females were present. One melanistic individual was observed. Most individuals were found on the top of the wood, under the metal (Fig. 1B).

A lack of appropriate natural shelters and suitable conditions for thermoregulation are possible explanations for the observed behavior. The structure of artificial shelter also enables snakes to immediately take refuge in the wood piles (Fig. 1C) or bask with only some bodyparts exposed to the sun. Basking close to shelter is a known anti-predator strategy in snakes. Based on our observations, the larger fishes took ca. 5–7 mins for the snakes to completely swallow while the smaller fishes took ca. 1–2 mins. The fish *T. lalius* is distributed across northern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh (Menon 1999. Check List: Freshwater Fishes of India. Rec. Zool. Surv. India, Misc. Publ., Occas. Pap. 175, 366 pp.) and grows to a maximum length of 88 mm (Rahman 1989. Freshwater Fishes of Bangladesh. Zoological Society of Bangladesh, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka. 364 pp.).

On 17 November 2014 at ca. 0900 h, an adult female *X. cerasogaster* was found with a mouth injury in a dry water body. It later regurgitated a *Channa* sp. measuring 125 mm in length. The exact identity of the fish could not be determined as it was in a partially digested state but an informal survey of the local fish fauna revealed the presence of *Channa punctata*, *C. gachua*, and *C. striata* from the area. Although *X. cerasogaster* had been known to feed on fishes, this note documents the identity of fish species being consumed by this snake in the wild.

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