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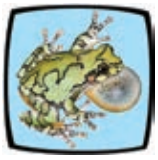

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FIG. 1. Male-male combat in *Micrurus lemniscatus carvalhoi*, São Manuel municipality, São Paulo, Brazil. Males were found with the bodies intertwined, maintaining their heads side by side in the horizontal position (A), and possibly trying to raise above the head of opponent (B).

1B). The witnessed behavior is similar to that recorded for wild *M. altirostris*, where two males were aligned horizontally with bodies and tails intertwined, and heads slightly moving forward and trying to hover over their opponent (Almeida-Santos et al., *op. cit.*). The behavior continued for approximately 15 min and biting was not observed. A sample of the *M. l. carvalhoi* population shows that females are larger than males ($t = 2.983$; $df = 54$; $P < 0.0001$; $N = 41$ and $N = 16$), with a sexual dimorphism index of 0.29. These data differ from previous published data (Marques et al., *op. cit.*) suggesting that SSD was negative or close to zero for all BRT species. Thus, this is the first record of male-male combat in a *Micrurus* species with female-biased sexual size dimorphism. Our observation occurred during the early winter, reinforcing that this is the mating season for *M. l. carvalhoi* (Marques et al. 2006. South Am. J. Herpetol. 1:99–105; Marques et al. 2013, *op. cit.*).

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***NATRIX NATRIX* (Grass Snake). MAXIMUM ELEVATION.** *Natrix natrix* is widespread throughout most of Europe, Anatolia, Transcaucasia, Cyprus, Levant, Central Asia, and Siberia (to the Baikal Lake), northern Nei Mongol, China, south to Aral and Balkash Lakes and northern Iran (Kreiner 2007. The Snakes of Europe. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 317 pp.). In Armenia, is it also widespread with an elevational range from 550 to 2084 m (Lake Sevan area; Arakelyan et al. 2011. Herpetofauna of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Salt Lake City, Utah. 149 pp.).

On 22 July 2015, we observed four *N. natrix* of both sexes in the Nshkhark region (Vardenyats Pass, Vardenis Mts.), ca. 17 km S of Geghhovit village in central Armenia. The elevation of the locality is 2289 m, representing the highest altitudinal record for the species in Armenia. The habitat of the locality was mountain meadows with shallow streams. Other species recorded on the locality were *Rana macrocnemis* and *Vipera eriwanensis*.

Natrix natrix inhabits an array of habitats at elevations from sea level to high mountains (Kabisch 1999. *In* W. Böhme [ed.], Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas, Band 3, Schlangen II, pp. 513–580. Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, Wiesbaden, Germany). For instance, in central Europe it is known from 2322 m (Austria; Cabela and Tiedeman. 1985. Atlas der Amphibien und Reptilien Österreichs. Verlag Ferdinand Berger & Söhne, Wien-Horn, Austria. 80 pp.). In the southern parts of its range this species may even occur at elevations of 2500 m (Kabisch 1999, *op. cit.*). As Armenia is a very mountainous country with suitable habitats at high elevations, we cannot exclude further records of the species from higher altitudes.

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***NATRIX TESSELLATA* (Dice Snake). DIET.** *Natrix tessellata* is widely distributed from southern Europe to northwestern China. The main component of its diet consists of live fish (Bannikov et al. 1977. Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of the USSR Fauna. Moscow, Prosveshchenie. 414 pp. [in Russian]). Bakiev et al. (2009. Snakes of the Samara region. Cassandra Publishing House, Tolyatti. 170 pp. [in Russian]) recorded *N. tessellata* scavenging dead fish from the shore in the territory of Samara Bend, Samara region, Russia.

On 27 May 2016, on the banks of the Volga River, in the village of Tsagan Aman, Kalmykia, Russia (47.56638°N 46.72555°E, WGS 84; -13 m elev.), we observed an adult *N. tessellata* eating offal of *Alosa kessleri* (Caspian Anadromous Shad) that had been discarded by fishermen (Fig. 1). This observation demonstrates the broad foraging habits of this species.

FIG. 1. *Natrix tessellata* (melanistic) eating offal of *Alosa kessleri* (Caspian Anadromous Shad), Tsagan Aman, Russia.

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***NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER* (Plain-bellied Watersnake). DIET.** *Nerodia erythrogaster* has a diet comprised mostly of amphibians but it also eats a variety of fishes (Gibbons and Dorcas 2004. North American Watersnakes: a Natural History. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 438 pp.). Here we report two new fish species in its diet. Data were recorded from a watersnake foraging study investigating snake gut contents using palpation and regurgitation. All snakes containing new diet items were sampled using aquatic funnel traps. Snakes were sampled in 2014 at