DIPSAS ARTICULATA (Central American snail-eater): MAXIMUM SIZE. *Dipsas articulata* is an uncommon, arboreal and nocturnal snake with a distribution ranging from lowland tropical forests from southeastern Nicaragua to northwestern Panama. On 24 February 2011 at 22:06 we captured an adult male *D. articulata* perched at a height of 4 m in a tree in Caribbean lowland tropical wet forest of Tortuguero National Park, Limón Province, Costa Rica (Fig. 1). The individual measured 501 mm snout-vent-length, 218 mm tail length, and weighed 16 g. At a total length of 719 mm, this specimen represents the longest known record of *D. articulata*, exceeding the largest previous published size record of 712 mm total length (Savage, 2002).

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REFERENCE

Savage, J.M. (2002). *Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauana Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas.* Chicago: University Chicago Press.

Submitted by: ALEX FIGUEROA *Department of Biological Sciences, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA, 70122, USA,* afigueroa21@gmail.com and TODD R. LEWIS *Caño Palma Biological Station, Limón Province, Costa Rica.*

Figure 1. *Dipsas articulata*. Photograph by Alex Figueroa.

PELOPHYLAX LESSONAE (pool frog): PREDATION BY EURASIAN OTTER *LUTRA LUTRA*. During surveys carried out as part of a project to reintroduce the northern clade pool frog *Pelophylax lessonae* to England (Buckley & Foster, 2005), Eurasian otter *Lutra lutra* has been detected at the reintroduction site, in Norfolk, eastern England. The site includes a large number of ponds. The nearest major waterway is a river approximately 2.25 km away at its closest point.

On 26 March 2010, during a night-time, torchlight survey for amphibians, an adult otter was observed in one of the ponds. That particular pond supported great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* and smooth newts *Lissotriton vulgaris* but, at that time, no other amphibian nor fish. During 2010 and 2011, three spraints (otter faeces) were found near to ponds that have been used by pool frogs and which support populations of sticklebacks, primarily nine-spined *Pungitius pungitius* but also small numbers of three-spined *Gasterosteus aculeatus*. The spraints were soaked, separated, and examined by two of us to identify fish and bird (DF) and amphibian remains (CGO).

Spraint 1 was found (18 July 2010) on the bank of a pond used by pool frogs. Bullhead *Cottus gobio* was the most abundant prey item in the spraint, but it also contained bones of eel *Anguilla anguilla*, brown trout *Salmo trutta*, at least two cyprinid species, including minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus*, and some large invertebrates (Table 1). There were no amphibian, bird or mammal remains.

Spraint 2 was found (29 April 2011) on a cut tree stump located between two ponds that are the most frequently used by pool frogs. The material was in poor condition, owing to digestion, but some bones were still identifiable to species. It contained at least one subadult male common frog *Rana temporaria* and one unsexed subadult pool frog (including a diagnostic left ilium). The spraint also included the remains of invertebrates, small fish and a rallid bird, most likely a moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*.

Spraint 3 was found (9 May 2011) on a fallen log lying in the primary breeding pond used by pool frogs. Pool frogs were present in the breeding pond and males were calling at the time when the