

(34.29931°N; 110.88642°W; datum NAD27; elev. 2300 m) in Coconino Co., central Arizona, USA. The snake was first captured at the pool's edge and was moved ca 10 m away to obtain photographs. As we photographed the snake, it consistently moved in the opposite direction from any person that walked toward the snake. With each approach, it reversed direction, and continued its evasive movements in the opposite direction from the nearest individual. After three minutes of these interactions, we allowed a leashed dog (Cardigan Corgi; Fig. 1) to approach the snake. Though the dog slowly approached the snake from the rear, the snake immediately ceased its forward motion and lifted its tail while simultaneously exuding cloacal contents and musk over the posterior portion of its body. The dog cautiously approached, but appeared irritated by the scent or lack of movement. The snake remained motionless for ca. 30 sec while the dog remained between ca. 30 cm to the rear of the snake. At no time did the snake re-orient to face the dog.

When the dog was removed and a person approached the snake from the rear, it again moved forward, resuming its previous pattern of escape behavior. When the dog was allowed to approach the snake a second time, from in front of the snake, it again stopped moving, elevated its tail and began exuding cloacal contents (Fig. 1). The snake remained motionless, except for tail movement, until the dog was removed, but resumed its straight-line flight behavior when approached by a person a third time. Thus, the snake's response to the approach of a human was flight, whereas it ceased movement and exuded musk and cloacal contents in response to the approach of a dog. It is unclear what proximate cues might play a role in the differential anti-predatory behavior we observed, and which natural predators may have prompted evolution of such behaviors, but our observations add to a growing list of species-specific defensive behavior exhibited by squamates when approached by potential predators. Gibbons and Gibbons (2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:440) noted differential defensive behavior by *Coluber constrictor* in response to approaches by cats and humans, respectively, and Sherbrooke (pers. comm., 2011) has noted a number of predator-specific defensive behaviors of horned lizards (*Phrynosoma* spp.) in response to attacks by a variety of predators (carnivores, squamates).

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake). COLORATION. Unique color variations such as amelanism and leucism are not unusual in *T. sirtalis* and have been documented multiple times (Cook 1986. *Herpetol. Rev.* 17:23–24; Shively and Mitchell 1994. *Herpetol. Rev.* 25:30). *Thamnophis s. parietalis* and *T. elegans vagrans* have shown other color variations including axanthism and melanism (Mason et al. 1991. *Herpetol. Rev.* 22:61; Peterson and Fabian 1984. *Herpetol. Rev.* 15:113). Melanistic *T. sirtalis* have also been well documented in the Lake Erie area (Conant and Collins 1998. *A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America*. Houghton Mifflin, New York. 640 pp.). *T. s. similis* in northern Florida exhibits a blue coloration, but this is considered normal coloration and not axanthism (Conant and Collins, *op. cit.*). Axanthic individuals, however, have not been documented in *T. sirtalis*.



FIG. 1. An axanthic female *T. sirtalis* found at Table Rock State Park, Pickens Co., South Carolina.

An axanthic adult female *T. sirtalis* (SVL = 69 cm, 245 g) was captured on 25 May 2010 at Table Rock State Park, Pickens Co., South Carolina, USA (Fig. 1). The snake was dark gray and black with blue dorsal and lateral stripes instead of the usual yellow. Its ventral scales were also light blue in color. The snake was gravid at the time of capture and on 22 July 2010 gave birth to 31 live and 1 stillborn normal colored neonates. She later died in captivity and has been added to the Campbell Museum of Natural History at Clemson University.

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UROTHECA EURYZONA (Halloween Snake). REPRODUCTION. *Urotheca euryzona* is an uncommon fossorial coral snake mimic distributed within humid forests of lowland and premontane Latin America, from northern Nicaragua south to Ecuador. On 10 March 2011, at 2345 h, we collected a gravid female *U. euryzona* (SVL = 414 mm; tail length = 222 mm, 22.2 g) moving on the ground in a section of *Manicaria* swamp forest at Caño Palma Biological Station, 8 km N of Tortuguero National Park, Limón Province, Costa Rica. One day later the snake died and was dissected, revealing five eggs. The eggs averaged 20.82 mm in length, 9.18 mm in width, and 1.10 g in mass. *Urotheca euryzona* was previously presumed to be oviparous based on the knowledge of oviparity in *U. elapoides* (Greene 1969. *J. Herpetol.* 3:27–31). Thus, this represents the first published account of oviparity and clutch size for *U. euryzona*. We deposited the specimen along with the eggs in the herpetological collections of the Universidad de Costa Rica. We thank the Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación for granting us research permits.

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