of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press, Illinois. 934 pp.). This species is nocturnal and feeds exclusively on reptile eggs, which it punctures with enlarged rear fangs and then swallows the contents (Savage, op. cit.). At 2045 h on 1 June 2016, in a forest in the Reserva Naturale Indio Maíz in southern Nicaragua (11°05915’N, 84°54538’W, WGS 84; 30 m elev.), we observed an adult E. sclateri (SVL ca. 35 cm) 0.7 m aboveground on the trunk of a palm tree (Astrocaryum cf. alatum) (Fig. 1). The snake was tongue-flicking the trunk and appeared to be foraging. Because E. sclateri is supposedly an obligate reptile egg-eater, if it was in fact searching for prey, this behavior may indicate a novel and unreported foraging strategy and may also indicate a diet other than reptile eggs.

A similar observation of arboreal behavior was reported by Travers et al. (2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:399–403) in which the fourth reported individual of E. sclateri from Nicaragua was observed emerging from a tree hole 1 m above the forest floor. Since other authors have all reported that this species is only known to be terrestrial (Savage, op. cit.; Solorzano 2004. Snakes of Costa Rica. INBio, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 791 pp.; HerpetoNica 2015, Guía Ilustrada de Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua. 522 pp.), additional observations for this species are warranted to confirm this under-reported behavior.

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**EPICRATES CENCHRIA (Rainbow Boa). PREDATION.** Epicrates cenchria is a medium-sized semi-arboreal boid species that is widely distributed in tropical South American rainforests (Passos and Fernandes 2008. Herpetol. Monog. 22:1–30). Epicrates cenchria is nocturnal and eats exclusively endotherms, such as bats and rodents (Nellis et al. 1983. J. Herpetol. 17:413–417). There are no records of predation on this species. Cerdocyon thous (Crab-eating Fox) is a small canid with nocturnal habits. It is an omnivore, with an opportunistic predation strategy, feeding on small mammals, birds, insects, and fruits (Pedó et al. 2006. Rev. Bras. Zool. 23:637–641). Herein, we record the first known attempt at predation on E. cenchria by C. thous.

On 9 February 2012, at 2039 h, in an Amazon Forest matrix surrounded by rangelands (9.33°S, 56.8°W, WGS 84; 222 m elev.) in the municipality of Nova Canãa do Norte, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, three adult C. thous were observed attempting to prey on an adult E. cenchria at a forest edge (Fig. 1A). When researchers approached the group, two individuals retreated to the nearby forest, while the third individual continued biting the snake (Fig. 1B). The individual trying to kill the snake was the only one showing signs of an epidermal disease (probably scabies) and seemed to be the most hungry among them. After some minutes, while the canid was biting it, the E. cenchria performed its common defensive behavior—coiling into a tight spherical ball (Fig. 1C), but the canid only retreated after it perceived our presence. Researchers took the serpent alive for identification and later released it into the forest (Fig. 1D).

**Fig. 1. Attempted predation event on Epicrates cenchria by Cerdocyon thous (Crab-eating Fox) in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. A) Two individuals of C. thous near the E. cenchria; B) predation attempt by one individual of C. thous affected by an epidermal disease; C) defensive behavior of E. cenchria; D) E. cenchria at release.**

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