potential complications for the mother, some fluid was drained from the egg using a syringe. Shortly following this procedure the egg was passed, which was rubbery and slightly shriveled. The three potentially viable eggs were placed on wet vermiculite (1:1 weight ratio of water to vermiculite) in an incubator at 24°C. Unfortunately, none of the eggs hatched (UTA R-59481 for all four eggs).

The female was collected in July at the beginning of the rainy season, which is consistent with the previous reports of gravid females being found in Colima and Jalisco during the rainy season between July and October (Hale, *op. cit.*; Kofron, *op. cit.*). The number of eggs produced is also consistent with previous observations, further suggesting this species has a clutch size ranging from 2–5 eggs.

We thank O. Flores-Villela, A. (Beto) Mendoza Hernández, and C. Franklin for assistance obtaining permits, and A. Pires da Silva for providing animal room space. This study was supported by National Science Foundation (NSF) grant DEB-0613802 to J. A. Campbell and O. Flores-Villela.

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***DRYMARCHON COUPERI* (Eastern Indigo Snake). JUVENILE OBSERVATIONS.** *Drymarchon couperi* is one of the largest North American serpents (to 2.63 m total length; Conant and Collins 1991. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts. 616 pp.). In the northern part of their range (i.e., northern Florida and Georgia), adult *D. couperi* have an intimate association with *Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher Tortoise) burrows, which they use as overwintering sites (Hyslop et al. 2009. Copeia 2009:458–464). As a result, cool-season (November 1–March 31) visual encounter surveys (VES) of *G. polyphemus* burrows in xeric sandhills are an effective way to survey for *D. couperi*. Stevenson et al. (2009. Herpetol. Cons. Biol. 4:30–42) conducted a mark-recapture study of *D. couperi* on the Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Georgia, USA (31.88°N, 81.57°W, datum: WGS84). During multiple cool-season surveys conducted between 1998 and 2007, they captured and marked 93 *D. couperi*. However, only two (2%) individuals were young-of-the-year (i.e., juveniles, 35–90 cm SVL) and 19 (20%) were subadults (90.1–120 cm SVL). This apparent inability to detect juvenile and subadult *D. couperi* has resulted in a large deficiency in our understanding of the ecology of these age classes. Here we report additional observations of juvenile *D. couperi* in southern Georgia gleaned from on-going surveys at Fort Stewart (J. Macey, unpubl. data), the literature, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Program database, major museum collections in Georgia and Florida, and interviews with local herpetologists.

Between 2007 and 2011, four additional juvenile *D. couperi* were captured on Fort Stewart during cool-season VES. All four of these observations were of snakes on the surface near or on the apron of active/inactive (N = 3) or abandoned (N = 1) *G. polyphemus* burrows. In contrast, 54 adults and 11 subadults were captured during those same surveys. We identified 13 additional observations of juvenile *D. couperi* in Georgia between 1975 and 2008. These observations included three juveniles found on the surface during the cool season near *G. polyphemus* burrows (N = 1), *Dasypus novemcinctus* (Nine-banded Armadillo) burrows (N = 1; Williamson and Moulis. 1994. Savannah Sci. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 2., 418 pp.), and stump hole refugia (N = 1). Two observations were individuals alive or dead on roads during the fall (September 10 and October 2), another was in a trap at a drift fence array (October 21; Hyslop et al. 2009. Florida Sci. 72:93–100), and a third was under anthropogenic debris (April). Six observations were of individuals active on the surface but not associated with any cover, including four recent hatchlings found on the same day at the margin of a cypress pond (30 August; Williamson and Moulis, *op. cit.*). At least six of our 13 additional observations (46%) were made in xeric sandhill habitat and three (23%) were in the cool-season.

We are unsure of the reasons behind the extreme disparity between juvenile and adult *D. couperi* observations during cool-season surveys on xeric sandhills or the general paucity of juvenile *D. couperi* records. The success of cool-season VES on xeric sandhills in southern Georgia for finding adults suggests that juvenile detection rates are extremely low, juveniles rarely use *G. polyphemus* burrows as cool-season shelter, and/or juveniles use different habitats than adults. Lower detection rates could be a result of smaller size, more cryptic behavior, or fewer numbers of individuals. We feel this last possibility is unlikely since our Fort Stewart study site contains a robust, reproducing population (Stevenson et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). The small size of juvenile *D. couperi* may allow them to use smaller shelters as overwintering sites, although thermal data indicate that *G. polyphemus* burrows provide the warmest microclimates during the cool season (J. Bauder, unpubl. data). Juveniles may also rarely bask outside of or move among burrows, a behavior that adults readily exhibit (Stevenson et al. 2003. Southeast. Nat. 2:393–408). Juveniles may also avoid *G. polyphemus* burrows used by adults because of the threat of cannibalism, as adult *D. couperi* are strongly ophiophagus (Stevenson et al. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:1–18). However, on Fort Stewart we have observed juveniles using burrows < 100 m of burrows used by adults in the same season. Although juvenile *D. couperi* do use xeric sandhills during the cool-season, it is possible that juveniles also overwinter in habitats other than xeric sandhills.

We thank E. Pierson Hill and Kenny Wray for contributing field observations and T. Beaty, K. Briggs, L. Carlile, A. Day, K. Dyer, M. Elliott, K. Enge, N. Hyslop, C. Jenkins, J. Jensen, D. Jones, D. Mincey, R. Moulis, S. Osborn, K. Ravenscroft, M. Ravenscroft, R. Redmond, K. Stohlgren, J. Waters, and B. Willis-Stevenson for support in various aspects. This research was conducted under Georgia Department of Natural Resources permit #29-WBH-11-53.

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***EPICRATES CENCHRIA* (Rainbow Boa). DIET AND FORAGING BEHAVIOR.** Predation on bats by snakes has been reported infrequently. Esbérard and Vrcibradic (2007. Rev. Brasil. Zool. 24:949–953) reviewed this phenomenon in the Neotropics and