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THAMNOPHIS HAMMONDII (Two-striped Gartersnake).

DIET. *Thamnophis hammondi* ranges from central California, USA, to southern Baja California Sur, México (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 399 pp.; Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.); little is known about the feeding ecology of this largely aquatic snake in the southern edge of its distribution.

At 2334 h on 17 August 2005, we captured a female *T. hammondi* (CIBNOR 0659: 522 mm SVL, 138 mm TL; 77.8 g [without prey item]) on Arroyo Las Ánimas, San Pedro de la Presa Oasis, Municipio de La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (24°51'00.8"N, 110°59'30.4"W) that had eaten an adult female *Bufo punctatus* (Red-spotted Toad; CIBNOR 0660: 62 mm SVL; 18.6 g) rump first. The prey was in excellent condition; only the skin in the cloacal region was partially torn. A second female *T. hammondi* (CIBNOR 0657: 341 mm SVL, 87 mm TL; 18.6 g [without prey item]) from the same locality regurgitated a partially digested *Tilapia* cf. *T. zilli* (Redbelly Tilapia, Cichlidae). The fish was swallowed headfirst and the anterior half of the specimen had been digested; the fish remains weighed 0.42 g. On the same night, we saw a third *T. hammondi* traveling along rocks on the same section of the arroyo. The snake was following a similar route to that used by a *Peromyscus* sp. (Deer Mice) a moment earlier, perhaps an indication that the *T. hammondi* may have been trailing the rodent.

Our observations support the assertions that *T. hammondi* forages in and near the water, its prey include anurans and fishes, and although primarily a diurnal species, can be active at night during the summer (Grismer 2002, *op. cit.*; Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*). The snakes and their prey were deposited in the herpetologi-