accompanying me in the field. J. W. Gibbons offered suggestions on the original draft of the manuscript.

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***AMEROTYPHLOPS RETICULATUS* (American Reticulate Blind-snake). DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR and TRADITIONAL USE.** The typhlopid snake *Amerotyphlops reticulatus* is an oviparous species with fossorial habits, found in a wide array of habitats in Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guyana, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Wallach et al. 2014. Snakes of the World: A Catalogue of Living and Extinct Species. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. 1227 pp.). The fossorial behavior in the snake makes it difficult to observe and its biology is not well known.

We observed two specimens of *A. reticulatus* in the rural area of La Guajira, Colombia. The first specimen was found at 2030 h on 17 May 2018 in tropical dry forest in the Municipality of Dibulla, La Guajira (11.24073°N, 73.31095°W; WGS 84; 5 m elev.), which is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. The individual was observed moving in the water in a temporary puddle located between floodplains, rice cultivation and palm cultivation. It was swimming rapidly, apparently as a defensive response to our presence. Once the snake was captured and manipulated, it showed a series of contortion movements with its body in order to escape from our hands but it never tried to bite us. We did not observe defensive cloacal secretions that have been reported by other authors (Martin and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6:78–150).

The second specimen we observed was preserved in a bottle with artisan liquor in Buenos Aires Rancheria (small Wayuu communities), a rural area of the Municipality of Riohacha, Township of San Lorenzo de Camarones (11.45425°N, 73.00211°W; WGS 84; 23 m elev.). The specimen was in a sealed glass bottle, which contained "Chirrinchi or Churro," a traditional liqueur made from sugar cane (*Saccharum* sp.) or from brown sugar loaf. The specimen was captured in a nearby area, which is tropical dry forest. This species is commonly immersed in liquor by Indigenous people of the Wayüü ethnic group and used topically as alternative medicine for cases of dislocations and fractures.

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***ATRETIUM SCHISTOSUM* (Olive Keelback Watersnake). COLOR POLYMORPHISM.** *Atretium schistosum* is a diurnal watersnake distributed in peninsular India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Bangladesh (Uetz et al. 2020. www.reptile-database.org; 16 May 2020). It typically exhibits a uniform olive-brown or greenish dorsum and is color-polymorphic (yellow, red, or white) on the ventral side (Whitaker and Captain 2004. Snakes of India, The Field Guide. Draco Books, Chennai, India. 218 pp.; Fig. 1). Despite being widespread and common, data on the geographic distribution of

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FIG. 1. Typical yellow morph (A) and reddish morph (B, C) of adult *Atretium schistosum* from Tamil Nadu, India.

individuals with ventral color polymorphism is lacking. Here we report co-occurrence of yellowish and reddish ventral color variants of *A. schistosum*. Two individuals of the reddish variant were found crossing a road in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, India (Thittai: 10.83452°N, 79.16377°E; WGS 84; Kandiyur: 10.84954°N, 79.11593°E; WGS 84) on 14 November 2011 and 19 October 2018 (Fig. 1B, C). One of the two individuals was gravid (Fig. 1C), and the sex of the other was not determined. Another individual with yellowish underside (Fig. 1A) was also found on the same road (Kandiyur: 10.84954°N, 79.11593°E; WGS 84) on 27 October 2012. Individuals of both color variants were docile when handled and did not show any behavioral differences. The function of discrete color polymorphism in this species remains to be understood.

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***BOA CONSTRICTOR* (Boa Constrictor). DIET.** *Boa constrictor* is known to feed on a variety of bird species (Quick et al. 2005. J. Herpetol. 39:304–307). Here, an additional avian prey species, the Ruddy Ground Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*), is reported for *B. constrictor*. *Columbina talpacoti* is widespread and considered abundant across Trinidad and Tobago, particularly in urban areas (Kenefick et al. 2020. Birds of Trinidad and Tobago: Third Edition. Helm Field Guides. London. 272 pp.). *Boa constrictor* is also widely distributed in the country and known to occur in urban and forest edge areas on Trinidad and its offshore islands (Murphy et al. 2018. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles

FIG. 1. *Boa constrictor* preying on *Columbina talpacoti* on the ground on 18 June 2020 (A) and from a wire fence off the ground on 23 June 2020 (B).