On 20 July 2013, at 2255 h, an adult *T. insularis* (SVL = 43.5 cm, tail length = 12.5 cm, 46.18 g) was captured in the forest surrounding Ilwaki, Wetar Selaten, Maluku Barat Daya, Provinsi Maluku, Indonesia (07.92481°S, 126.40734°E; WGS84). The individual was found ca. 30 cm above the ground, coiled in vegetation. During preparation of the specimen, we noticed a substantial bolus that proved to be a decomposing and rancid-smelling *Cylindrophis boulengeri* (Boulenger's Pipe Snake). This represents the first documented account of a *T. insularis* feeding on a snake. This observation is also of particular note because *C. boulengeri* is a fossorial snake that occurs only on the islands of Wetar, Babar, and Timor. The species is relatively uncommon, with only 10 specimens known prior to our expedition (four additional specimens were collected by our team).

SEAN B. REILLY (e-mail: sbreilly@berkeley.edu), **KRISTOPHER P. HARMON,** and **JIMMY A. McGUIRE**, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, 3101 Valley Life Sciences Building, Berkeley, California 94720, USA (e-mail: mcguirej@berkeley.edu); **EVY ARIDA** and **AMIR HAMIDY**, Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Jl. Raya Bogor km 46, 16911 Cibinong, Indonesia; **DJOKO T. ISKANDAR,** School of Life Sciences & Technology, Institut Teknologi Bandung, 10 Jalan Ganesa, Bandung 40132, Indonesia.

***XENOCHROPHIS FLAVIPUNCTATUS* (Yellow-spotted Keelback Watersnake). DIET.** *Xenochrophis flavipunctatus* is a semiaquatic snake that is distributed in Southern China, Taiwan and the Indochinese Peninsula (Vogel and David 2012. Zootaxa 3473:1–60). A nocturnal species, *X. flavipunctatus* is known to prey on fish and frogs (Das 2013. A Naturalist's Guide to the Snakes of Southeast Asia. John Beaufoy Publishing, Oxford, UK. 127 pp.). Here, we report observations of *X. flavipunctatus* predation on aquatic eggs of *Microhyla heymonsi* and arboreal eggs of *Chiromantis hansenae*. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a *Xenochrophis* species or any other old-world Natricine snake consuming frog eggs. Furthermore, this is also the first report of *Microhyla* and *Chiromantis* eggs being preyed upon by a snake.

Field observations were conducted in seasonal ponds at the Sakaerat Environmental Research Station in northeastern Thailand (14.5°N, 101.916°E; WGS84) in 2012 and 2014. On 12 July 2012, a *X. flavipunctatus* was observed consuming a *M. heymonsi* egg mass starting at 0550 h and lasting approximately 5 min. Less than a quarter of the egg mass was consumed before the individual moved away, possibly due to presence of the observer. *Microhyla heymonsi* is an aquatic-breeding chorus frog found in East and Southeast Asia (Baker and Lim 2008. Wild Animals of Singapore. Draco & Nature Society, Singapore. 66 pp.). Eggs of *M. heymonsi* are laid in a clutch that is spread out as a single layer of film on the pond surface and are often anchored by emergent vegetation.

On 16 September 2012, two separate events of *X. flavipunctatus* predation of *C. hansenae* egg masses were recorded at 0033 and 0435 h using time-lapse cameras (Brinno GardenWatchCam, photographs taken at 10-sec intervals). On 7 October 2014, a third predation event of *C. hansenae* eggs was observed directly at 2315 h. *Chiromantis hansenae* is an arboreal-breeding treefrog found in Thailand and parts of Cambodia (Taylor 1962. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 43:267–599; Aowphol et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3702:101–123). Eggs of *C. hansenae* are deposited in a hemispherical gelatinous mass attached to vegetation or other substrates overhanging water and female frogs provide parental care in the form of egg attendance (Poo and Bickford 2013. Ethology 119:671–679). In all three observations, *C. hansenae* egg masses were attached to grass blades and were positioned 15–30 cm above pond surface. Female *C. hansenae* adults were either away from egg masses (one case in 2012) or left immediately (two other cases) when *X. flavipunctatus* individuals approached. *Xenochrophis flavipunctatus* approached *C. hansenae* egg masses by balancing on emergent grass blades or extending their body from the water, and egg masses were consumed as a whole. After predation events occurred, *X. flavipunctatus* remained around the vicinity for approximately 10 min before moving away.

SINLAN POO, Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Wang Nam Khieo District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand 30370 (e-mail: sheilapoo@gmail.com); **MARY-RUTH LOW**, National University of Singapore, Department of Biological Sciences, 14 Science Drive 4, Singapore 117543; **ANNE DEVAN-SONG**, University of Rhode Island, Department of Natural Resources Science, 1 Greenhouse Rd, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881, USA.