

Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 668 pp.). Despite being the most studied reptile in North America (Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*), we believe this is the first published report of any subspecies of *T. sirtalis* consuming beaver meat, and perhaps the first recorded instance of a snake consuming beaver meat in the wild. Our observation adds further evidence to the idea that *T. sirtalis* is a generalist with plasticity in foraging behavior (Burghardt and Krause 1999. *J. Comp. Psychol.* 113:277–285; Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*).

**JOHN P. VANEK** (e-mail: john.p.vanek@gmail.com), **DANIELLE M. EASTIN** and **JESSICA N. CALL**, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, USA; **GARY A. GLOWACKI** and **ANDREW U. RUTTER**, Lake County Forest Preserve District, Libertyville, Illinois, USA (e-mail: arutter@lcfpd.org).

**TRIMERESURUS FLAVOMACULATUS (Philippine Pit Viper).**

**MAXIMUM BODY LENGTH.** *Trimeresurus flavomaculatus* is a large and semi-arboreal viperid snake endemic to the Philippines (Leviton 1964. *Philipp. J. Sci.* 93:251–276). Body size is variable among the 50 described species of *Trimeresurus*, with maximum total lengths ranging from 480 mm (*T. strigatus*; Feldman et al. 2015. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* 25:187–197) to 1600 mm (*T. sumatranus*; Vogel 2006. *Venomous Snakes of Asia*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 148 pp.). We collected an adult female *T. flavomaculatus* (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History [OMNH] 46849) on 27 May 2018, in secondary growth forest of Barangay Magsidel, Municipality of Calayan, Calayan Island, Cagayan Province, Philippines (19.2748°N, 121.4470°W; WGS 84; 72 m elev.). Post-euthanasia but prior to fixing the specimen, the following measurements

were taken: 1308 mm SVL, 220 mm tail length, 950 g. This total length (1528 mm) is 39.9% larger than the previous record specimen (1092 mm total length; Leviton et al. 2014. *In* Williams and Gosliner [eds.], *The Coral Triangle*. The 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition, pp. 473–530. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California). The large size of this specimen supports *T. flavomaculatus* as the second largest member of the genus, behind *T. sumatranus*. Body size is hypothesized to be constrained in arboreal vipers; the largest known vipers are terrestrial (e.g., *Lachesis*; Alencar et al. 2017. *Proc. R. Soc. B.* 284:20171775). However, some arboreal species of *Trimeresurus* exhibit exceptionally large body sizes that are comparable to many large terrestrial vipers.

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**AARON H. GRIFFING** (e-mail: aaron.griffing@marquette.edu) and **TONY GAMBLE**, Department of Biological Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, USA (e-mail: tgamble@geckoevolution.org); **MATTHEW P. HEINICKE**, Department of Natural Sciences, University of Michigan-Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48128, USA (e-mail: heinicke@umich.edu); **JOSEPH C. BROWN**, Hope Zoo Preservation Foundation, 231 Old Hope Road, Kingston, Jamaica (e-mail: brownj@hopezookingston.com); **CAMERON D. SILER**, Department of Biology and Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Ave., Norman, Oklahoma 73072-7029, USA (e-mail: camsiler@ou.edu).