

Sec. 32). The encounter was observed at 1115 h; the sky was clear, and the air temperature was ca. 24° C. The rattlesnake (a male, 408 mm SVL) was positioned in a very tight S-shape with its snout less than 25 mm from the right lower side of the salamander's trunk. The salamander (a female, 35 mm SVL) was slowly twitching its arms, legs, and tail, although the trunk and head remained still. Following these observations, both animals (Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology 16836 - snake; ASUMZ 16838 - salamander) were collected; the salamander died within five minutes after being placed in a plastic bag. The salamander was examined after fixation and revealed a 4 mm circular region of the lower right abdomen that was translucent compared to the surrounding tissue and suggests a possible site of envenomation.

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**HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM** (Four-toed Salamander). **PREDATION.** Ernst and Barbour (1989. Snakes of Eastern North America. George Mason University Press, Fairfax, Virginia. 282 pp.) summarized food habits of the pigmy rattlesnake, *Sistrurus miliarius*, and included frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, nestling birds, and mice as vertebrate prey. Although some prey is ambushed, Ernst and Barbour (op. cit.) suggested that most are actively sought. We report on the four-toed salamander, *H. scutatum*, as a new prey item of *S. m. streckeri* from Arkansas.

On 17 October 1990, one of us (BGC) came upon a snake/salamander interaction in an area marked "Wildlife Habitat Zone" in the Ouachita National Forest, Garland Co., Arkansas, just north of National Forest Road 384 (T.3S., R.22W.,