nest attendance by wild *C. siamensis*. Kanwatanakid-Savini et al. (2012, *op. cit.*) found a female concealed in dense grass beside a nest in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand that fled from researchers, and Bezuijen et al. (2013, *op. cit.*) stated that a nest in Laos was “guarded fiercely by a female of TL 2.8–2.9 m.” Third, although female crocodilians are known to attend nests after the clutch has been removed (Grigg and Kirshner 2015, *op. cit.*), our observation appears to be the only reported instance of a female crocodilian actively defending a nest well beyond the date when the clutch should have hatched. Our observation thus raises interesting questions regarding the cues responsible for terminating nest attendance by female crocodilians.

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**PALEOSUCHUS TRIGONATUS** (Smooth-fronted Caiman). **Predation.** *Paleosuchus trigonatus* is a small caiman present in French Guiana where it occupies riparian forest and wetlands habitats. With a primarily nocturnal lifestyle, as well as a preference for burrows and caves for shelter, daytime observations of their behavior are rare (Magnusson and Lima 1991, J. Herpetol. 25:41–46; Lemaire et al. 2018. Crocodile Specialist Group News. 37:18–21). *Paleosuchus trigonatus* has a diverse diet that includes a variety of arboREAL and terrestrial species such as monkeys, porcupines, agoutis, armadillos, fish, lizards, and snakes, but there is little information on the snake species consumed (Magnusson et al. 1987. J. Herpetol. 21:85–95; Moldowan et al. 2016. S. Am. J. Herpetol. 11:176–182). Here, we report an adult *P. trigonatus* feeding on an adult *Corallus caninus* (Emerald Tree Boa).

On 21 April 2014 at 1145 h, we observed a *P. trigonatus* at the edge of the Arataye River, close to Nouragues Ecological Research Station in the Nature Reserve Les Nouragues, French Guiana (4.04°N, 52.67°W; WGS 84; 30 m elev.). Initially submerged under water on a shallow sandy bank of a small river island, the caiman emerged on the bank with an adult individual of *C. caninus* in its jaws (Fig. 1) that appeared freshly killed or possibly still alive. After a few minutes, the caiman retreated back into the river and disappeared under water with the prey. *Corallus caninus* is primarily an arboreal boid snake (Henderson et al. 2013. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 109:466–475), that is occasionally found on the ground. Both *P. trigonatus* and *C. caninus* are regularly observed in this area, and to our knowledge this is the first observation of *P. trigonatus* preying on *C. caninus*.

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**SQUAMATA — AMPHISBAENIANS**


At 1020 h on 10 June 2013, at the Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil (12.26666°S, 38.96666°W; WGS 84; 223 m elev.), we observed an adult *A. cunicularia* perched in a tree ca. 5 m above ground with an *A. vermicularis* in its talons. The *A. vermicularis*, which appeared to be an adult, was writhing as it tried to escape from the owl.