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**SEMINATRIX PYGAEA** (Black Swamp Snake). **DIET.** On 11 May 1998 we captured 29 *Seminatrix pygaea* under cover objects placed around the margins of Ellenton Bay, a 10-ha Carolina Bay on the Savannah River Site, Aiken Co., South Carolina, USA. Based on casual inspection, two females (captured between 1100 and 1200 h) appeared to contain relatively large food items, which we removed using forced regurgitation. The larger snake (451 mm SVL, 35.4 g after regurgitation) contained an undigested *Rana utricularia* (47 mm SVL, 8.0 g wet mass), a recently metamorphosed individual that had not yet completed tail resorption. The second snake (333 mm SVL, 28.7 g after regurgitation) contained a *R. utricularia* tadpole (23 mm SVL, 2.1 g wet mass; Gossner stage 37–38) and an unidentified leech.

These observations represent the first published records of *S. pygaea* preying on ranid frogs. Previous diet records include earthworms, leeches, small fishes, small frogs and tadpoles (*Acris*, *Bufo*), and salamanders (Dorcas et al. 1998. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 679.1–679.5). In the Ellenton Bay population, mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) were the primary prey (82% of identified gut contents; Gibbons and Semlitsch. 1991. Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of the Savannah River Site. Univ. Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 131 pp.) prior to a drought (1985–87) that caused the extirpation of these fish (Seigel et al. 1995. Herpetologica 51:424–434). After the drought, amphibian larvae and aquatic invertebrates presumably have made up the bulk of the diet of *S. pygaea* at Ellenton Bay. Because of their size (usually <300 mm SVL), most *S. pygaea* are restricted to small prey. The two snakes reported here are near the upper end of the size range for this species (Kean and Tuberville 1995. Herpetol. Rev. 26:103), and were able to consume prey that is probably unavailable to smaller *S. pygaea*.

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