**LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER CALLIGASTER** (Prairie Kingsnake). **PIGMENTATION.** In early October 1988, a leucistic juvenile male *Lampropeltis c. calligaster* was discovered DOR by Patricia Pisani within the city limits of Lawrence (Douglas County) Kansas, USA. It was preserved by GRP, and is in the KUMNH collection (KU 291545). There exists the possibility that the animal was albino, though condition of the specimen precluded precise determination. Albinism in *L. c. calligaster* was summarized by Dyrkacz (1981. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. No. 11:1–32). Overall pigmentation is white, with faintly discernible pattern typical of the species.

Sincere thanks are expressed to Patricia Pisani for collecting the snake.

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**LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM** (Milksnake). **HABITAT.** Habitat associations of the milk snake in the western United States are poorly understood. In the eastern Great Basin and in the northern Colorado Plateau, accounts typically state that *Lampropeltis triangulum* is found in forests, grasslands, and riparian zones, especially in relatively mesic montane valleys and foothills (e.g., Cox and Tanner 1995. Snakes of Utah. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 92 pp.; Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. 484 pp.; Williams 1988. Systematics and Natural History of the American Milk Snake. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 176 pp.). Recent observations, and a re-evaluation of previously reported collection localities, indicate that *L. triangulum* inhabits a broader spectrum of habitats. One of us (KWS) observed a *L. triangulum* in arid, big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) dominated shrubland along the foothills of the Stansbury Mountains, Tooele Co., Utah, USA, in the eastern Great Basin. Surface water was not present within several miles. The presence of *L. triangulum* in arid sagebrush shrubland in the eastern Great Basin is further supported by additional specimens from nearby localities (BYU 334, USNM 335572), from literature reports from another site in Utah (Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept. 174:1–174:4; McGuity 1988. Proc. Conf. California Herpetol. 73–78; Cranston 1994. Vivarium 6[3]:38–43,47) consists of squamates and their eggs, mammals, and birds. Documentation of *L. zonata* predation on lizards includes skinks (*Eumeces*) and spiny lizards (*Sceloporus*). Here we report the first evidence for predation on an alligator lizard (*Elgaria*). This report is also significant because of the relatively large size of the food item.

While conducting biotic field surveys in Sequoia National Forest (USA: California: Kern Co.) we collected a subadult, male *L. zonata* (295 mm SVL, 11.5 g) at Alder Creek, Greenhorn Mountains (35°43'6.5''N, 118°35'48.2''W). The snake was found on 18 June (-1500 h), under a rock 5 m from the creek. The body of the *L. zonata* was visibly distended. Regurgitation of the food item was induced by palpation. The food item was revealed to be a southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*; 79 mm estimated SVL, 7.1 g) that was swallowed head first. The mass of the partially digested *E. multicarinata* was 61.7% of the mass of the *L. zonata*. The *L. zonata* and *E. multicarinata* were deposited in the California Academy of Sciences (CAS 223955). We thank Michelle Koo, Jens Vindum, and Phillip Strand for their supervision during this field work which was funded by Challenge Cost-Share Agreement #00-CC-11051322-034, Forest Service Region 5, Sequoia National Forest.

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**MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM CINGULUM** (Sonoran Coachwhip). **DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** *Masticophis flagellum* exhibits a suite of defensive behaviors when threatened or handled, including mouth gaping, hiding the head under the body, hissing, holding the trunk limp, and vibrating the tail (reviewed by...