

First documented record of a black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) preying on a black false boa (*Pseudoboa nigra*)

*Primeiro registro documentado de urubu-preto (Coragyps atratus)
predando uma cobra-preta (Pseudoboa nigra)*

Silvio Felipe Barbosa **LIMA**^{1, 3} & Francis Luiz Santos **CALDAS**²

ABSTRACT

Black vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) feed predominantly on carrion but sporadically include live metazoans in their diet, including snakes. The present study records, for the first time, a black vulture preying on a snake of the family Dipsadidae on a rural road in the semiarid region of Brazil. The vulture was seen alternately pecking and performing quick leaps on a Black false boa (*Pseudoboa nigra*) still alive, which had a typical skinning in the mid-ventral and posterior regions of its body, most likely caused by the predator. This study expands knowledge regarding the predatory activity of black vultures on snakes and describes the Black false boa in the diet of *C. atratus*.

Keywords: bird of prey, Brazil, caatinga, Cathartidae, Dipsadidae.

Recebido em: 9 jun. 2026

Aceito em: 20 jul. 2026

RESUMO

O urubu-preto (*Coragyps atratus*) alimenta-se predominantemente de carniça, mas ocasionalmente inclui metazoários vivos em sua dieta, incluindo serpentes. O presente estudo registra, pela primeira vez, um urubu-preto predando uma serpente da família Dipsadidae em uma estrada rural na região semiárida do Brasil. O urubu foi observado, alternadamente, bicando e realizando saltos rápidos sobre uma cobra-preta (*Pseudoboa nigra*) ainda viva, a qual apresentou um esfolamento nas regiões médio-ventrais e posteriores do corpo, tipicamente causado pelo predador. Este estudo amplia o conhecimento sobre a atividade predatória de urubus-pretos sobre serpentes e registra a cobra-preta na dieta de *C. atratus*.

Palavras-chave: aves de rapina, Brasil, caatinga, Cathartidae, Dipsadidae.

INTRODUCTION

Members of the classes Aves and Reptilia are major constituents in the structural complexity and functioning of aquatic, semi-aquatic, and terrestrial ecosystems, occupying a rich variety of ecological niches and providing unique ecosystem services. These groups include species adapted to different dietary patterns as well as serving as prey for other metazoans (MILLER & HARLEY, 2016; MOORE III, 2017). Among predation events, there are records of both snakes and birds in predator-prey interactions. However, records of snakes preying on birds are more numerous (SALES *et al.*, 2019; MISE *et al.*, 2021, DIAZ-RICAURTE *et al.*, 2024; LIMA *et al.*, 2025).

Commonly known as the black vulture, *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein, 1793) is a diurnal, gregarious, non-territorial bird of prey (RIBEIRO *et al.*, 2010) between 56 and 74 cm in total length (BILDSTEIN,

¹ Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Centro de Formação de Professores, Unidade Acadêmica de Ciências Exatas e da Natureza, Rua Sergio Moreira de Figueiredo, Casas Populares – CEP 58900-000, Cajazeiras, PB, Brasil.

² Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Programa de Pós-graduação em Ecologia e Conservação, Campus São Cristóvão, São Cristóvão, SP, Brasil.

³ Corresponding author: sfblima@gmail.com.

2022). This cathartid is widely distributed throughout the Americas (CARVALHO *et al.*, 2003; BUCKLEY *et al.*, 2022) and can fly vast distances in search of resources but preferentially inhabits highly diverse natural environments as well as landscapes fragmented by human activities (NOVAES & ALVAREZ, 2014; SANTOS *et al.*, 2021; EVANS *et al.*, 2023). Like other vultures, the black vulture is essential to terrestrial ecosystems, feeding primarily on decomposing animal matter (BILDSTEIN, 2022), and thus providing unique ecosystem services for nutrient flow in food webs (SANTOS *et al.*, 2021). However, it may also consume fresh or rotten discarded fruits (AVION REPORT, 2025) and even exhibit predatory feeding habits (ALMEIDA *et al.*, 2010; ALMEIDA *et al.*, 2022; KEPPELER Jr. *et al.*, 2020), occasionally preying on large grasshoppers, eggs, flightless birds, young turtles, fishes, and small snakes (JACKSON *et al.*, 1978; BRUM & RICKES, 2003; BURGER & GOCHFELD, 2013; AVION REPORT, 2025).

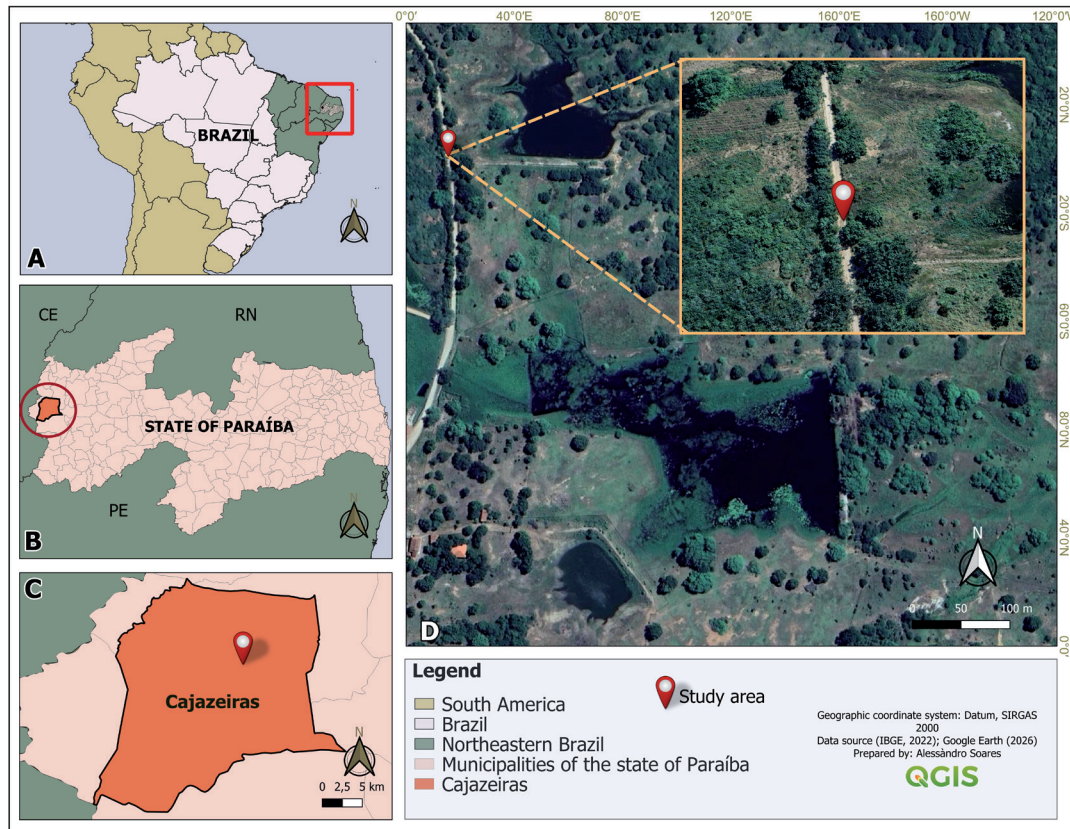
Commonly known as the Black false boa, *Pseudoboa nigra* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) is a predominantly nocturnal, terrestrial, opisthognathic, medium-sized snake (snout-vent length: 214-870 mm) (CARVALHO *et al.*, 2005; GAIARSA *et al.*, 2013; MARQUES *et al.*, 2016; MARQUES *et al.*, 2017) that inhabits a wide variety of preserved habitats as well as anthropized environments in the phytogeographic domains of South America (NORONHA *et al.*, 2013; ETCHEPARE *et al.*, 2015; CACCIALI *et al.*, 2016; SCHAEFER *et al.*, 2023; GARCÍA-AYACHI *et al.*, 2025) – from open xerophytic formations to arboreal wetlands (FRANÇA *et al.*, 2006; SOUSA *et al.*, 2010; MARQUES *et al.*, 2021). This dipsadid feeds primarily on lizards and their eggs as well as anurans, small mammals, and other snakes (EISFELD *et al.*, 2014; MEDEIROS *et al.*, 2021; OLIVEIRA *et al.*, 2023).

To the best of our knowledge, the present study reports the first predation event by the black vulture, *Coragyps atratus*, on the black false boa, *Pseudoboa nigra*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The predation event was observed in a rural environment in the municipality of Cajazeiras ($\approx 06^{\circ}50'55''$ S, $38^{\circ}33'37''$ W) in the westernmost portion of the semiarid region of the state of Paraíba, northeastern Brazil (figure 1). Cajazeiras is located 475 km west of João Pessoa (state capital) and has a predominantly warm, dry, tropical climate, with temperatures ranging from 12 to 30°C (average annual temperature: 26.8°C). The dry season typically spans from July to November, whereas the rainy season spans from December to June, with annual rainfall ranging from 201.3 to 1561.3 mm (ARAÚJO *et al.*, 2005; FRANCISCO & SANTOS, 2017). The vegetation is xerophilic and deciduous, with herbaceous, shrubby, and arboreal strata (LEAL *et al.*, 2005; GARIGLIO *et al.*, 2010).

The predation event of a black vulture on a Black false boa was observed through the *ad libitum* method (DEL CLARO, 2010) occasionally at ground level for approximately two minutes at a distance of about 30 meters on May 17, 2025 (at 9:50 AM). The species were identified based on Buckley *et al.* (2022) and Pereira Filho *et al.* (2017), respectively.



RESULTS

A black vulture was seen alternately pecking and performing quick leaps on a potential prey still alive, but with impaired movement (figure 2A). During the approach for better observation of the predation event, the vulture (with a wingspan of about 140 cm) took flight and perched on a tree branch near its prey (figure 2C). The prey was still alive (moving slightly) and was a snake of the species *Pseudoboa nigra* (about 120 cm in total length; sex not determined), with its head and part of the anterior region of the body intact (figure 2D-E). The snake exhibited very characteristic signs of skinning in the mid-ventral and posterior regions of its body, most likely associated with a vulture attack (figure 2D-E). The snake showed no signs of injuries typical of being run over or of blows from humans and was not in a state of putrefaction (figure 2D-E). Thus, it is plausible that detection by the black vulture was not mediated by olfactory cues. During the photographic recording of the snake, the vulture took flight to a remote area and was no longer seen.



Figure 2 – *Coragyps atratus* preying upon *Pseudoboa nigra* on a rural road in the municipality of Cajazeiras: A) predator attacking prey with successive pecking; B) predator taking flight as the observer approaches (red arrow indicates the snake); C) vulture perched on a tree trunk near its prey; D) dorsal view of the snake showing partial skinning in part of the anterior region and mainly posterior region; E) ventral view of the snake showing skinning in the mid-region (clearly exposing the musculature) and posterior region of the body. Source: primary.

DISCUSSION

The present study is one of the few records of a vulture in a predation event involving a snake and a unique finding of the cathartid *Coragyps atratus* feeding on the dipsadid *Pseudoboa nigra*. It is unlikely that the black vulture took advantage of a predation event initially involving another predator at the study site (e.g., Little spotted cat, Crab-eating fox, another bird of prey, etc.) on the *P. nigra* to secondarily scare away the animal and attack the already injured prey. Black vultures are clearly cited as predators of snakes (AVION REPORT, 2025). However, there is no specific information on *C. atratus* preying on such reptiles. To the best of our knowledge, the only study related to snakes in the diet of members of the genus *Coragyps* Le Maout, 1853 was published by Kelly *et al.* (2007), who found traces of colubrids in regurgitated pellets from a mixed roosting site of black vultures and turkey vultures in a forest in the state of South Carolina, USA.

Coragyps atratus was found preying on the snake between an open, anthropogenically modified area and an area with a mixture of herbaceous, shrubby, and arboreal strata of the *Caatinga* biome near bodies of water (figure 2A, C). This is another aspect that reinforces the existence of a predation event in this study, since the species prefers heterogeneous landscapes (EVANS *et al.*, 2023), typically moving between open environments (including human-modified landscapes) and tree vegetation to perch on branches and buildings in search of diurnal rest and food, mainly near limnetic ecosystems (HILL *et al.*, 2021). Although black vultures feed predominantly on carrion, they can also aggressively attack, kill, and consume animals, especially during periods of food scarcity (BUCKLEY *et al.*, 2022; EVANS *et al.*, 2022; AVION REPORT, 2025), as evidenced in the present study.

The rare predation event described here was observed with the vulture already preying on the dipsadid during daylight on a rural road (figure 2A). The prey may have first been attacked on a tree branch or, more likely, on the ground. The fact is that the snake was still alive during the observation of the predation event, as the bird of prey was hopping in reaction to the snake's movement. *Pseudoboa nigra* usually has terrestrial and nocturnal habits (OLIVEIRA *et al.*, 2023; CALDAS *et al.*, 2024; GARCÍA-AYACHI *et al.*, 2025). However, some studies indicate that this dipsadid can also be found active during daylight hours and has arboreal habits (CARVALHO *et al.*, 2005; GAIARSA *et al.*, 2013; UGALDE & PRADO, 2022). Furthermore, the author sporadically observed *P. nigra* individuals actively crawling or performing thermoregulation during daylight hours in the study area. Another crucial aspect that corroborates this predation event is the acute vision that black vultures have to locate vulnerable prey mainly on the ground in open habitats (BUCKLEY, 1996; RIBEIRO *et al.*, 2010; HOLLAND *et al.*, 2019).

As observed in this study (figure 2D-E) and described by Buckley *et al.* (2022) and Evans *et al.* (2022), black vultures have a characteristic feeding behavior of tearing pieces off the body of an animal rather than swallowing it whole (when this is apparently possible). Almeida *et al.* (2010) and Severo-Neto *et al.* (2014) also recorded predatory activities, but from the lesser yellow-headed vulture, *Cathartes burrovianus* Cassin, 1845, on the snakes *Xenodon merremii* (Wagler, 1824) and *Bothrops moojeni* Hoge, 1966 in open areas in the southeastern and central-western regions of Brazil, respectively. Similarly to the finding described in the present report, Almeida *et al.* (2010, p. 179, fig. 2) also reported that an individual of *C. burrovianus* tore apart the mid-posterior region of *X. merremii* without injuring its head. In contrast, another individual attacked and killed an individual of *Bothrops moojeni* with concentrated pecks to the head (SEVERO-NETO *et al.*, 2014, p. 676, fig. 1F). In general, this study shows that there is a strong likelihood that the predation event of the black vulture on the *Pseudoboa nigra* occurred based on the facts argued associated with information from the literature.

Coragyps atratus plays a highly relevant ecological role in tropical ecosystems by feeding on carrion and also acts as a sporadic predator of other metazoans, exerting a certain influence on population control, especially of small birds, reptiles, and mammals. The disharmonious ecological relationship described in this study reinforces knowledge regarding the predatory activity of black vultures on snakes and also expands knowledge about a dipsadid snake (specifically *Pseudoboa nigra*) in the diet of *Coragyps atratus* in the *Caatinga* phytogeographic domain.

REFERENCES

- Almeida, T. O., Machado, F. C. & Costa, H. C. Exchanging carrion for fresh meat: the vulture *Cathartes burrovianus* (Aves, Cathartidae) preys on the snake *Xenodon merremii* (Serpentes, Dipsadidae) in southeastern Brazil. *Biotemas*. 2010; 23: 177-180.
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5007/2175-7925.2010v23n4p177>
- Almeida, M. E. R., Rodrigues, D. L., Pinto, G. T., Rodrigues, F. R. N., Castro, M. B. & Taumaturgo, M. O. Endoftalmite por implante séptico em *Coragyps atratus*. *Ciência Animal*. 2022; 32: 14-17.
- Araújo, F. S., Rodal, M. J. N. & Barbosa, M. R. V. Análises das variações da biodiversidade do bioma caatinga – suporte a estratégias regionais de conservação. Brasília: MMA; 2005. 445 p.

Avion Report. Black vulture (overview): an online reference. 2025. Available at: <https://avianreport.com/black-vulture-identification>. Access on: 10 Dec. 2025.

Bildstein, K. L. Vultures of the world: essential ecology and conservation. New York: The Cornell University Press; 2022. 256 p.

Brum, J. G. W. & Rickes, E. M. *Laemobothrion glutinans* Nitzsch, 1861 e *Cuculiphilus alternatus* (Osborn, 1902) (Mallophaga: Amblycera) em urubu (*Coragyps atratus*) em área do Parque Zoológico do Rio Grande do Sul. Arquivos do Instituto Biológico. 2003; 70: 497-498.
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1808-1657v70p4972003>

Buckley, N. J. Food finding and the influence of information, local enhancement, and communal roosting on foraging success of North American Vulture. The Auk. 1996; 113: 473-488.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/4088913>

Buckley, N. J., Kluever, B. M., Driver, R. & Rush, S. A. Black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*). In: Rodewald, P. G. & Keeney, B. K. (Eds.). Birds of the world. New York: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; 2022.

Burger, J. & Gochfeld, M. Wood storks (*Mycteria americana*) prey on eggs and hatchlings of olive ridley sea turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) at Ostional, Costa Rica. Waterbirds. 2013; 36: 358-363.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1675/063.036.0314>

Cacciali, P., Scott, N. J., Aquino Ortíz, A. L., Fitzgerald, L. A. & Smith, P. The reptiles of Paraguay: literature, distribution, and an annotated taxonomic checklist. Special Publication of the Museum of Southwestern Biology. 2016; 11: 1-373.

Caldas, A. T. M. C., Pita, B. O. R., Imamura, M. M. & Oliveira, J. M. Predation attempt on the lizard *Tropidurus cocorobensis* Rodrigues, 1987 by *Pseudoboa nigra* (Duméril et al., 1854) in the Boqueirão da Onça Environmental Protection Area, Bahia, northeastern Brazil. Herpetology Notes. 2024; 17: 657-660.

Carvalho, C. M., Vilar, J. C. & Oliveira, F. F. Répteis e anfíbios. In: Carvalho, C. M. & Vilar, J. C. (Eds.). Parque Nacional Serra de Itabaiana – levantamento biota. Aracaju: UFS; 2005. p. 39-61.

Carvalho, L. R., Farias, L. M., Nicoli, J. R., Silva, M. C. F., Corsino, A. T. S. M., Lima, L. A., Redondo, R. A. F., Ferreira, P. C. P. & Pinto, M. E. B. M. Dominant culturable bacterial microbiota in the digestive tract of the American black vulture (*Coragyps atratus* Bechstein 1793) and search for antagonistic substances. Brazilian Journal of Microbiology. 2003; 34: 218-224.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1517-83822003000300007>

Del Claro, K. Uma introdução à ecologia comportamental. Rio de Janeiro: Technical Books; 2010. 128 p.

Díaz-Ricaurte, J. C., Antúnez-Fonseca, C.A., Perdomo, A., Garavito-David, Y., Bonilla, J. H., Lucas, M. S. B., Bolochio, C. E., Igayara, C. A., Brito, T. R. S. & Travaglia-Cardoso, S. R. Birds as prey: expanding the dietary niche of Neotropical Spilotes snakes with the description of the anti-predator responses of birds. North-Western Journal of Zoology. 2024; 20: 144-150.

Eisfeld, A., Vrcibradic, D. & Rocha, C. F. *Pseudoboa nigra*. Diet. Herpetological Review. 2014; 45: 712.

Etchepare, E., Acosta, J. L., Giraudo, A., Palomas, S. & Abreliano, F. Ocurrencia de *Pseudoboa nigra* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril, 1854) en la República Argentina (Serpentes: Dipsadidae). Graellsia. 2015; 71: e022.
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/graellsia.2015.v71.127>

Evans, B. A., Humphrey, J. S., Tillman, E. A. & Kluever, B. M. Cannibalism by black vultures (*Coragyps atratus*). Journal of Raptor Research. 2022; 56: 498-500.
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3356/JRR-22-29>

Evans, B. A., Humphrey, J. S., Tillman, E. A., Avery, M. L. & Kluever, B. M. Site-specific space use and resource selection by black vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) in the southeastern USA. International Journal of Avian Science. 2023; 166: 129-145.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/ibi.13244>

França, F. G. R. F., Mesquita, D. O. & Colli, G. R. A checklist of snakes from Amazonian savannas in Brazil, housed in the Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília, with new distribution records. Occasional Papers of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. 2006; 17: 1-13.

Francisco, P. R. M. & Santos, D. Climatologia do estado da Paraíba. Campina Grande: EDUEG; 2017. 75 p.

Gaiarsa, M. P., Alencar, L. R. & Martins, M. Natural history of pseudoboine snakes. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia. 2013; 53: 261-283.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0031-10492013001900001>

García-Ayachi, L., Ramírez-Castillo, S. A., Diego, D., Verónica, F., Catenazzi, A. & Venegas, P. J. First records of the black false boa, *Pseudoboa nigra* (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril 1854) (Squamata: Dipsadidae), in Peru. Reptiles & Amphibians. 2025; 32: e23302.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.17161/randa.v32i1.23302>

Gariglio, M. A., Sampaio, E. V. S. B., Cestaro, L. A. & Kageyama, P. Y. Uso sustentável e conservação dos recursos florestais da caatinga. Brasília: MMA; 2010. 367 p.

Hill, J. E., Kellner, K. F., Kluever, B. M., Avery, M. L., Humphrey, J. S., Tillman, E. A., DeVault, T. L. & Belant, J. L. Landscape transformations produce favorable roosting conditions for turkey vultures and black vultures. Scientific Reports. 2021; 11: 14793.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-94045-3>

Holland, A. E., Byrne, M. E., Hepinstall-Cymerman, J., Hepinstall-Cymerman, J., Bryan, A. L., DeVault, T. L., Rhodes Jr., O. E. & Beasley, J. C. Evidence of niche differentiation for two sympatric vulture species in the Southeastern United States. Movement Ecology. 2019; 7: 31.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40462-019-0179-z>

Jackson, J. A., Prather, I. D., Conner, R. N. & Gaby, S. P. Fishing behavior of black and turkey vultures. Wilson Bulletin. 1978; 90: 141-143.

Kelly, N. E., Sparks, D. W., DeVault, T. L. & Rhodes Jr., O. E. Diet of black and turkey vultures in a forested landscape. Wilson Journal of Ornithology. 2007; 119: 267-270.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1676/05-095.1>

Keppeler Jr., R., Ticiani, D., Teston, G. L., Onghero Jr., O. & Favretto, M. A. Registro de comportamento de pesca por urubu (*Coragyps atratus*) no Brasil. Biota Amazônia. 2020; 10: 62-63.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.18561/2179-5746/biotaamazonia.v10n1p62-63>

Leal, I. R., Tabarelli, M. & Silva, J. M. C. Ecologia e conservação da caatinga. Recife: UFPE; 2005. 806 p.

Lima, S. F. B., Maciel, H. M., Ribeiro, S. C. & Araujo, H. F. P. Predation event by *Philodryas nattereri* (Serpentes: Colubridae) on *Forpus xanthopterygius* (Psittaciformes: Psittacidae) in semiarid region of Brazil. Pesquisa e Ensino em Ciências Exatas e da Natureza. 2025; 9: e2225

Marques, O. A. V., A. Eterovic, T. B. Guedes & Sazima, I. Serpentes da caatinga. Cotia: Ponto A; 2017. 240 p.

Marques, R., Mebert, K., Fonseca, É., Rödder, D., Solé, M. & Tinôco, M. S. Composition and natural history notes of the coastal snake assemblage from Northern Bahia, Brazil. ZooKeys. 2016; 611: 93-142.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.611.9529>

Marques, R., Silva, W. P. & Coelho, F. E. A. Clutch size, morphology, hatching time and offspring behavior of *Pseudoboa nigra* (Dipsadidae: Pseudoboini) from caatinga. North-Western Journal of Zoology. 2021; 17: 122-125.

Medeiros, A., Vinícius, J., Delfino de Sousa, J., Carvalho, K. & Nogueira, M. *Pseudoboa nigra* (black false boa). Diet. Herpetological Review. 2021; 52: 675-676.

Miller, S. A. & Harley, J. P. Zoology. Columbus: McGraw-Hill Education; 2016. 640 p.

Mise, F. T., Miranda, J. M. D., Santos, D. L., Curcino, A. & Oda, F. H. An opportunist predator hidden in the vegetation: on the predation of birds by *Philodryas offersii* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae). *Neotropical Biodiversity*. 2021; 7: 61-66.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23766808.2021.1879544>

Moore III, D. E. *Zoology: understanding the animal world*. Chantilly: The Teaching Company; 2017. 272 p.

Noronha, J. C., Barros, A. B., Miranda, R. M., Almeida, E. J. & Rodrigues, D. J. Record of leucism in *Pseudoboa nigra* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae) in southern Amazon, Brazil. *Herpetology Notes*. 2013; 6: 81-82.

Novaes, W. G. & Alvarez, M. R. D. V. Relação entre resíduo sólido urbano e urubus-de-cabeça-preta (*Coragyps atratus*): um perigo para as aeronaves no Aeroporto de Ilhéus (SBIL). *Conexão Sipaer*. 2014; 5: 22-29.

Oliveira, M. C., Oliveira, H. F. & Loureço-de-Moraes, R. Predation of the teiid lizard *Ameivula* cf. *nigrigula* by the colubrid snake *Pseudoboa nigra*. *Herpetology Notes*. 2023; 16: 299-300.

Pereira Filho, G. A., Vieira, W. L. S., Alves, R. R. N. & França, F. G. R. *Serpentes da Paraíba: diversidade e conservação*. João Pessoa: Edition of the authors; 2017. 316 p.

Ribeiro, L. B., Gomes, D. L. & Fonseca, S. B. M. Interação competitiva de *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein, 1793) (Cathartiformes, Cathartidae) no uso de um recurso limitado. *Revista de Etologia*. 2010; 9: 34-39.

Sales, R. F. D., Lima, M. L. S. & França, B. R. A. Dead but delicious: an unusual feeding event by the Sertão Muçurana snake (*Boiruna sertaneja*) on a bird carcass. *Herpetology Notes*. 2019; 12: 941-943.

Santos, C. C., Martins, N. S., Motta, S. P., Santos, L. S. S., Santos, P. R. S., Ruas, J. L. & Farias, N. A. R. *Coragyps atratus* (Bechstein, 1793): a new type of nesting in an urban area of Pelotas, southern Brazil. *Science and Animal Health*. 2021; 9: 2-9.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.15210/sah.v9i1.21428>

Schaefer, E., Aguiar, D., Palomas, S., Acosta, J. L., Valdés, J., Ortiz, M. & Etchepare, E. Nuevos registros de serpientes en el Chaco biogeográfico de Argentina. *Cuadernos de Herpetología*. 2023; 37: 99-104.
doi: [https://doi.org/10.31017/CdH.2023.\(2022-037\)](https://doi.org/10.31017/CdH.2023.(2022-037))

Severo-Neto, F., Faria, S. P. & Santana, D. J. Adding some poison to menu: first report of a cathartid vulture preying on a venomous snake. *Herpetology Notes*. 2014; 7: 675-677.

Silva, L. F., Tavares, L. E. R. & Oda, F. H. Uma presa fácil aos olhos do predador: novo registro de predação de uma ave de rapina (Accipitriformes: Accipitridae) sobre *Ameiva* (Squamata: Teiidae) no Brasil e o estado do conhecimento atual sobre predadores desta espécie de lagarto. *Acta Zoológica Lilloana*. 2023; 67: 51-69.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.30550/j.azl/2023.67.1/2023-01-26>

Sousa, B. M., Nascimento, A. E. R., Gomides, S. C., Varela Rios, C. H., Hudson, A. H. & Novelli, I. A. Reptiles in fragments of cerrado and atlantic forest at the Campo das Vertentes, Minas Gerais State, Southeastern Brazil. *Biota Neotropica*. 2010; 10: 129-138.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1676-06032010000200016>

Ugalde, M. R. & Prado, P. C. In case of danger, raise your tail: new defensive behaviour for *Pseudoboa nigra* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae). *Herpetology Notes*. 2022; 15: 311-313.