in Pench Tiger Reserve, Deolapar, Maharashtra State, India (21.59371°N, 79.37358°E; WGS 84). The individual was lying without any movement beside the road (Fig.1). We observed multiple and regular bends on the snake's body. We photographed the specimen and observed it for 40 min as the snake moved into bushes. The body bending behavior lasted for 35 min, with little to no movement observed during that time.

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***STORERIA DEKAYI* (DeKay's Brown Snake). HABITAT USE.** The United States harbors high crayfish diversity, with over 394 species and subspecies of native crayfishes currently recognized (Taylor et al. 2019. Hydrobiologia 846:39–58), and the southeastern USA is a center of endemism (Crandall et al. 2008. In Balian et al. [eds.], Freshwater Animal Diversity Assessment, pp. 295–301. Springer, Dordrecht, Netherlands). In this region, numerous crayfish species construct intricate burrows in intermittently wet habitats (Welch and Eversole 2006. Biol. Conserv. 130:458–464). These burrows fulfill many purposes, such as providing shelter and serving as hibernacula. Many vertebrates use crayfish burrows, and some obligately rely on them (e.g., *Lithobates areolatus* [Crawfish Frog]; Hoffman et al. 2010. BioScience 60:829–834; *Clonophis kirtlandii* [Kirtland's Snake]; Ratsch et al. 2020. Animals 10:1057).

We conducted fieldwork in 2023 to clarify taxonomy within the crayfish genus *Creaserinus*. We collected crayfish from their burrows across southern Mississippi and southeastern Louisiana, USA. On 8 January 2023, at ca. 1530 h while sampling a roadside ditch in Jackson County, Mississippi, USA (30.63181°S, 88.44749°W; WGS 84), we excavated an adult *Storeria dekayi* (ca. 23 cm SVL) from inside a crayfish burrow. The individual was in a dry portion of the burrow near the soil surface. The burrow had at least one visible chimney, indicating it was likely actively used by crayfish, and the water table was ca. 30 cm below the soil surface. Although we collected no crayfish from the partially excavated burrow, all nine of the crayfish that were extracted from other burrows at this site were *Creaserinus burrisi*. However, the burrow that harbored the live *S. dekayi* specimen appeared more complex than the other burrows we excavated and thus, may have been created by another crayfish species (e.g., *Lacunicambarus* spp.). The only other vertebrate species encountered in a crayfish burrow during the fieldwork was a juvenile *Amphiuma tridactylum*, which has been previously documented as using these burrows (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.).

To our knowledge, this is the first report of crayfish burrow use by *S. dekayi*. That said, given the fossorial nature and high abundance of *S. dekayi* in most wetland and terrestrial ecosystems east of the Great Plains (Christman 1982. Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept. 306:1–4), this snake probably uses crayfish burrows across its distribution. This inference is bolstered by the fact that its habitat overlaps with numerous burrowing crayfish species.

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***THAMNOPHIS CYRTOPSIS* (Black-necked Gartersnake). DIET.** *Thamnophis cyrtopsis* is a moderately sized gartersnake that is widely distributed throughout the southwestern United States and south through Mexico to Guatemala. It is usually associated with mountainous riparian areas and locally abundant in its preferred habitats, where it often associates with other species of *Thamnophis*. Its diet consists of a variety of anurans and fish. In the United States, anurans (both tadpoles and adults) of the families Bufonidae, Hylidae, and Ranidae comprise much of its diet, and several species have been documented previously, including *Anaxyrus punctatus* and *Incilius alvarius* (Jones and Hensley 2020. *In* Holycross and Mitchell [eds.], Snakes of Arizona, pp. 388–400. ECO Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico). Here, we report on the first record of *Anaxyrus microscaphus* (Arizona Toad) as prey for *T. cyrtopsis*.

At 1325h on 11 August 2022, while monitoring gartersnake populations at the Tularosa River, Catron County, New Mexico (33.7703°N, 108.6824°W; WGS 84; 1876 m elev.), one of us (JTG) captured a *T. cyrtopsis* subadult with a food bolus. During handling, the snake regurgitated a 3.9 g juvenile *A. microscaphus* (Fig. 1). The mass of the toad represented 39% of the snake's mass (mass with prey 14.0 g, 280 mm SVL, 96 mm tail length), which is comparable to other records, highest known being 56% of snake's body mass (Jones and Hensley 2020, *op. cit.*).

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FIG. 1. Young *Thamnophis cyrtopsis* from New Mexico, USA, with a regurgitated juvenile *Anaxyrus microscaphus* that was 39% of the snake's mass.

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