The Plateau Mexican Earthsnake *Conopsis nasus* Günther, 1858, is a terrestrial species endemic to central and northern Mexico (Liner and Casas-Andreu, 2008). Its distribution in central Mexico includes Distrito Federal, Hidalgo, Estado de Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Michoacan, Queretaro, and Veracruz; and Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, and Zacatecas in the northern portion of the country (Goyenechea and Flores-Villela, 2006). This species inhabits xeric scrub, pine-oak forest, and pine forest, at an elevation range going from 1515 to 2950 m (Goyenechea and Flores-Villela, 2006).

Currently, very little is known about the natural history of *C. nasus*, and consequently there is no information regarding reproduction (Fitch, 1970). According to Greer (1966) reproduction of this species is assumed to occur in October and November. This author examined a sample size of 20 gravid females, and found that each female had an average of 3.6 embryos (1-6). Besides this report, no additional information about reproduction has been published, despite efforts by other authors surveying areas where this species occurs (Ramírez-Bautista et al., 2009, 2010), and by our own field surveys.

However, during fieldwork performed on 8 April 2013 in the town of Bovedas, municipality of Atotonilco de Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico (20.021528 N, 99.225667 W; 2160 m elevation), we collected a gravid female with a SVL of 227.5 mm, and body mass of 20.2 g. Vegetation at the site is represented by xeric scrub (Rzedowsky, 2006). Afterwards, the individual was maintained in captivity in the laboratory, and after 32 days (10 May 2013) gave birth to 11 neonates (Figure 1). The snout vent length (SVL) mean of the neonates was 84.2 mm (77.3 – 90.8 mm), tail length (TL) was 16.5 mm (12.8 – 19.3 mm); mean body mass was 0.779 g (0.606 – 0.978 g), and litter mass was 8.6 g. The mother had a body mass of 20.3 g before parturition, and 11.7 g after parturition; therefore, according to Seigel and Fitch (1984), relative litter mass (RLM) was 0.423. RLM is the ratio of the total mass of a litter to the postpartum body mass of the female, suggested the ratio of clutch to body weight as an operational estimate of reproductive effort (Seigel and Fitch, 1984; Gerald and Miskell, 2007). Even though *Conopsis nasus* is among the smallest members in the family Colubridae, it had a higher RLM compared to other snake species in the same family (Seigel and Fitch, 1984). High reproductive effort of individuals in this species could be explained by their low mobility. Specimens of the terrestrial *C. nasus* do not move long distances for their activities, and subsequently the females may be favored in having a high RLM in comparison to aquatic species (Seigel and Fitch, 1984; Gerald and Miskell, 2007), with fast movements or arboreal snakes (Seigel and Fitch, 1984).

These data represent new records for largest litter size and RLM of small-body size snakes of the genus (Cruz-Elizalde et al., 2010). The mother and her neonates were released at the same site where she was found.

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