Due to the secretive nature of most leaf litter snakes and the resulting scarcity of witnessed predation events, specific knowledge about their dietary regimens is relatively rare. Most Neotropical diurnal colubrids, such as *Liophis*, are generalists that prey on a wide variety of ectothermic and endothermic taxa (Albarelli and Santos-Costa, 2010).

*Liophis typhlus* is a small leaf-litter snake (TL 300-600 mm) which feeds mainly on amphibians, lizards and arthropods (Martins and Oliveira, 1999). It ranges from Venezuela across the Guianas and the entire Brazilian Amazon region (The Reptile Database, 2012). Members of this genus range from Costa Rica to northern Peru on the Pacific versant, and from northern South America down to south-central Argentina (Savage, 2002). The species of the *Rhinella margaritifera* group have a widespread distribution over the entire Amazon, Choco, and the Atlantic forest (Lescure and Marty, 2000; Fouquet et al., 2007a,b). Three species belonging to this group are common in the vicinity of the tropical lowland research station ‘Saut Parare’ in the nature reserve ‘Les Nouragues’, French Guiana (4.04° N, 52.68° W, WGS 84) including a large species with cranial crests that may correspond to the nominal *R. margaritifera* (Fouquet et al., 2007a,b; Avila-Pires, Hoogmoed and Rocha, 2010.)

During an amphibian and reptile survey on March 2, 2012 at 1145 hours under sunny conditions, we encountered an adult *Liophis typhlus* on top of the leaf litter in secondary forest adjacent to the station (TL = 626 mm; Ventrals: 154; Subcaudals: 51; Supralabials: 8; Infralabials 10). The ambient temperature at the site of collection was measured at 26.3° C and humidity at 92%. Whilst conducting a ventral scale count, the individual regurgitated an adult female *Rhinella cf. margaritifera* which had been swallowed head first and was partially digested. Upon closer inspection, the toad revealed an infestation with an undefined number of nematodes, but we could not evaluate whether they were originally parasites of the toad itself or if they originated from the snake. This observation confirms that *Liophis typhlus* feeds primarily on frogs as previously observed (e.g. Cunha and Nascimento, 1978) and identifies *R. cf. margaritifera* as one of its target prey species.

References
Figure 1. Partially digested *Rhinella* cf. *margaritifera* with nematodes, which were regurgitated by the *Liophis typhlus* individual in the picture. Each square measures 10x10cm.