352 pp.) reported body temperatures of 26.1–38°C for active and 19.0-35.6°C for inactive racers in Virginia. Previous extreme dates of activity for *C. constrictor* in Virginia are 22 March and 30 November, as well as an unknown date in January stemming from observation of a DOR specimen (Mitchell, *op. cit.*). Palmer and Braswell (1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. Univ. North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 412 pp.) included a record of a dead juvenile racer on 6 January but did not note temperatures. The ephemeral pond from which the snake we found was exiting rose 6 cm during the night, suggesting that it may have become active in order to escape a flooded burrow or other over-wintering site. The snake appeared healthy and was capable of crawling and tongue flicking at capture. This observation represents the earliest documented record of natural activity for black racers in Virginia at the coldest ambient temperatures known for the species.

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CONOPSIS LINEATA (NCN). **BROOD SIZE.** This nocturnal colubrid snake lives under rocks at high elevations in pine-oak forests and in semi-arid scrublands of south-central Mexico. Although some information about reproduction has been reported, e.g., two snakes copulating under a rock in August (Duellman 1961. Univ. Kansas Pub. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1–148), little is known about litter size. All species of *Conopsis* for which reproductive data are available are viviparous. *Conopsis lineata* from Hidalgo (at elevations > 2750 m) produce 2–3 embryos, and *C. lineata* from Veracruz have been reported with 3 and 5 embryos (two of the females were collected in January) (Greer 1966. Copeia 1966:371–373). A *C. lineata* from Veracruz gave birth to four offspring at the Houston Zoo during March; the neonates measured 76–79 mm TL and differed in dorsal coloration (Werler 1970. Int. Zoo. Ybk. 105–116).

On 13 April 2002, a female *C. lineata* (CIB412) measuring 233 mm total length was collected under a rock in xeric mountain scrub at 2490 m, Cerro del Zopilote, Municipality of Pachuca, Hidalgo, México. She was kept in captivity and gave birth to two young on 8 May, the latest parturition date known. Both neonates were dark with a poorly defined vertebral line. They measured 69 mm SVL (17 mm tail) and 71 mm SVL (15 mm tail) at birth. Although individuals from the same locality are known to show great variation, the two neonates reported here strongly resemble their mother in color and markings.

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***CORALLUS* SPP.** (Treeboas). **EVIDENCE OF OVER-WATER DISPERSAL.** The potential for over-water dispersal of animals via flotsam is well known (e.g., King 1962. Quart. J. Florida Acad. Sci. 25:45–52), but direct observations are rare. In the West Indies, Censky et al. (1998. Nature 395:556) reported on the arrival of iguanas (*Iguana iguana*) on Anguilla, likely hurricane-driven from Guadeloupe. Knapp (2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:244) observed a Bahamian colubrid snake (*Alsophis vudii*) emerge from the surf on an island where the species had not before been recorded, and Henderson et al. (1995. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 3:15–27) reported the boid snake *Boa constrictor* floating in the water between islands off the Caribbean coast of Belize.

While in Grenada in February 2002, we had a fortuitous meeting with Larry Maul at Mt. Hartman Bay, a former study site for the treeboa *Corallus grenadensis* (Henderson 2002. Neotropical Treeboas: Natural History of the *Corallus hortulanus* Complex, Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida, 197 pp.; Henderson et al. 1998. Amphibia-Reptilia 19:203–214). Mr. Maul and his wife have been sailing in the West Indies for more than a decade, with annual visits to St. Vincent and the Grenada Bank. When he learned that we had studied treeboas at the site at which we were standing, Mr. Maul immediately knew what snake we were discussing. He accurately described the appearance of *Corallus* and its defensive behavior. Mr. Maul then proceeded to describe two encounters he had with seagoing treeboas off St. Vincent and Bequia. Both episodes occurred in June–July 2001, during mid- to late-afternoon, and in very flat, calm water. Both treeboas were swimming and neither was associated with a mat of vegetation or other flotsam.

One treeboa was encountered swimming ca. 1.5–2.0 km off Chateaubelair, St. David Parish, St. Vincent. At that distance it would have been beyond Chateaubelair Island, and probably out of Chateaubelair Bay. The Mauls rescued the snake and released it near Chateaubelair. Mr. Maul described the snake as appearing "exhausted" but that it recovered quickly and made attempts to bite. Almost certainly the snake was the St. Vincent endemic *Corallus cookii* (rather than the Grenada Bank endemic *C. grenadensis*). To the north, the nearest major land mass is St. Lucia, ca. 60 km from Chateaubelair. Without supporting flotsam, a successful landfall would appear unlikely.

A second treeboa was found swimming ca. 3.5 km off Bequia, in the Bequia Channel between Bequia and St. Vincent. It was off Port Elizabeth and out of Admiralty Bay. The distance from Admiralty Bay to the southern tip of St. Vincent is ca. 15.0 km, with the current pushing from St. Vincent towards Bequia (Doyle 1994. Sailors Guide to the Windward Islands, Chris Doyle Publ., St. Vincent, W.I. 334 pp.). The snake probably originated from either St. Vincent (*Corallus cookii*) or from Bequia (*C. grenadensis*). Again, the Mauls rescued the snake and deposited it on vegetation on Bequia. If it was a *C. cookii* moving south towards Bequia, a successful landfall might have been possible. If the snake was *C. grenadensis*, without supporting flotsam the liklihood of reaching St. Vincent was probably remote.

That the Mauls encountered two treeboas over a relatively short span of time is intriguing, and one wonders how often treeboas (as well as other snakes) are set adrift for whatever reason. At our Mt. Hartman Bay study site on Grenada, *Corallus grenadensis* was often encountered in coastal mangroves (*Rhizophora mangle*), both on the land and sea sides, and treeboas commonly slept by day and foraged by night on vegetation over water (Henderson et al.1998, *op. cit.*). Similarly, by day *C. grenadensis* was observed resting in a mangrove tree completely surrounded by water at Lower Woburn (St. George Parish; Henderson, *op. cit.*). That treeboas occasionally fall into the water would not be a surprise,