

States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, Washington, DC. 668 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first report of *T. sirtalis* preying upon a lizard; the only published report on this topic describes a *T. sirtalis* pursuing (but failing to capture) an Italian Wall Lizard (*Podarcis sicula campestris*) in New York (Mendyk 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:82).

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**THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS TETRATAENIA (San Francisco Gartersnake). UPLAND HABITAT USE.** Since *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* was listed as a federally-endangered species in 1967, unpublished descriptions of its natural history suggest that it prefers relatively open upland habitats in proximity to perennial ponds, but this may be the result of observer bias and lack of field study (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1985. Recovery Plan for the San Francisco Garter Snake *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*. Portland, Oregon; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2006. San Francisco Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) 5-year Review: Summary and Evaluation. Sacramento, California). Recent research detected *T. s. tetrataenia* up to 215 m away from ponds that provide appropriate prey, although no trap-lines were installed at greater distances and the upland consisted primarily of grassland and open scrub to promote managed burning (Halstead et al. 2011. J. Fish Wild. Manage. 2:41–48).

On 19 April 2012 ca. 2.5 km E of La Honda in the Santa Cruz Mountains, San Mateo Co., California, we hand-captured an adult female *T. s. tetrataenia* in mixed hardwood forest with a closed canopy and native understory (37.3159°N, 122.2377°W,

WGS84; 459 m elev.). The nearest known population of *T. s. tetrataenia* was at Mindego Lake, situated 450 m E of the site of capture. This pond, located at the margin of a non-native annual grassland and mixed hardwood forest, supported abundant prey, as well as a breeding population of *T. s. tetrataenia*. Based on the date, sex, and distance from the nearest source of prey, the adult female *T. s. tetrataenia* had likely recently emerged from hibernation and was migrating to a seasonal foraging habitat. It was observed within closed-canopy mixed evergreen forest, which has not been documented as a habitat association. The hibernaculum was presumably no less than 435 m from Mindego Lake, and the nearest secondary pond known to support the subspecies was Knuedler Lake, 1.26 km to the southwest. More research is needed to determine the preferred upland habitat associations and the amount of land necessary to support the life cycle of this cryptic snake. *Thamnophis s. tetrataenia* may travel long distances to reach specific microhabitats that provide hibernacula, and it may also benefit from certain vegetation associations to promote dispersal, migration, and predator avoidance.

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