SIBON LONGIFRENIS (Drab Snail-eater). **REPRODUCTION**. The genus *Sibon* is one of four groups of neotropical snake specialized for foraging on snails, slugs, and also amphibian eggs (Montgomery et al. 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:343). *Sibon longifrenis* is a small nocturnal and arboreal species previously found in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama. In Costa Rica it inhabits undisturbed Atlantic Lowland Wet and Moist Forests, Premontane Wet Forests, and Rainforest. It is a seldom seen snake that inhabits deep shady forest (Leenders 2001. A Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Costa Rica. Zona Tropical, Miami, Florida. 305 pp.; Savage 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica. University Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). On 14 November 2002, while conducting transect-based surveys, I found a female *S. longifrenis* (288 mm SVL, 135 mm tail, 9.7 g) in the forests of Caño Palma Biological Station, Tortuguero, Limón Province. The snake was moving across a palm tree leaf (*Manicaria saccifera*) at a height of ca. 2 m in an area of wet primary swamp forest (25.4°C, 97%RH). I captured the snake and held it overnight in order to verify identification and measure it. During the night the snake laid two elongate, white eggs (10.0 x 26.1 mm, 1.24 g; 10.1 x 24.8 mm, 1.25 g) in a terrarium. After laying her eggs, the snake weighed 7.1 g. The eggs were placed inside a small terrarium in conditions intended to mimic natural circumstances. Unfortunately by 25 December 2002 both eggs had brown fungi on their surfaces and inspection revealed partially developed dead embryos inside. Guyer and Donnelly (2005. Amphibians and Reptiles of La Selva, Costa Rica and the Caribbean Slope. University of California Press, Berkeley. 367 pp.) reported *S. longifrenis* as 'presumably an egg-layer.' To the best of my knowledge, this is the first report of clutch size in *S. longifrenis*. Egg-laying has been reported for only a handful of *Sibon* species, but all previously reported clutch sizes range from 2–9 eggs (Kofron 1987. J. Herpetol. 21:210–225; McCoy 1990. Carib. J. Sci. 26:162–166; Campbell 1998. Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatan, and Belize. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 380 pp.). November and December are wetter periods for the Tortuguero region and Caño Palma Biological Station receives most of its rainfall around this time. I thank the Canadian Organization for Tropical Education and Rainforest Conservation, Ministerio de Recursos Naturales Energia y Minas, and Farnborough College of Science and Technology for permissions and assistance.

Submitted by **TODD R. LEWIS**, 4 Worgret Road, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4PJ, United Kingdom.