apnoea record for the species (Aubret 2004, *op. cit.*), but to our knowledge it is the first known *in situ* record of apnoea, as well as the first record of a wild *N. s. occidentalis* selecting to hide beneath submerged debris for an extended period of time as opposed to swimming away and resurfacing, as an antipredator behavior.

JARI CORNELIS (e-mail: jari.cornelis@postgrad.curtin.edu.au) and **DAMIAN LETTOOF**, Behavioural Ecology Lab., School of Molecular and Life Sciences, Curtin University, Brand Drive, Bentley, WA, Australia 6102 (e-mail: damian.lettoof@postgrad.curtin.edu.au).

***OPHIOPHAGUS HANNAH* (King Cobra). NESTING and BEHAVIOR.** *Ophiophagus hannah* is the only snake in the world known to construct an aboveground nest. The nest usually consists of a mound of leaf litter (ca. 1–3 feet high), built by the female, within which she lays her eggs (Leakey 1969. J. National Research Council, Thailand 5:1–80). Female *O. hannah* are known to guard their nest (for several weeks to two months), presumably to deter potential egg-predators (Whitaker 1978. Common Indian Snakes: A Field Guide. MacMillan, Madras, India. 154 pp.). On 26 June 2019, we located two nests (29.3222°N, 79.6562°E; WGS 84; 1241 m elev.) in the Nainital Forest Division of Uttarakhand, northern India, based on information provided by a local villager. The distance between these "twin" nests was found to be only 6.6 m, and two adult *O. hannah* were also observed, one lying coiled on top of each nest. Both nests were primarily composed of pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) needles, one of two common nesting materials (the other being an Oak sp. [*Quercus leucotrichophora*]) used by *O. hannah* in this part of its range (Dolia 2018. Herpetol. Notes. 11:217–222). Nest dimensions were as follows: Nest 1 (N1): diameter (east-west direction 168 cm; north-south direction 157 cm), circumference 380 cm; height 43 cm; Nest 2 (N2): diameter (east-west direction 175 cm; north-south direction 190 cm); circumference 375 cm; height ca. 45 cm. N1 contained 18 eggs, 17 of which hatched during the first week of September, while N2 contained 19 eggs, 17 of which hatched about a week later. We are only aware of one similar observation of two adjacent *O. hannah* nests. The two nests, each with an attending female, were found to be only ca. 38 cm apart within the same clump of bamboo, in southern Thailand (Nakhon Si Thammarat Province; Leakey 1969. J. Nat. Res. Council Thailand. 5:1–20). Such unusual observations call for future investigations into the approximate territory sizes of female *O. hannah*, especially during nesting.

In an effort to remotely monitor one of these twin nests, we deployed a camera trap (Moultrie[å] M-50i trail camera; Birmingham, Alabama, USA; model # MCG-13270) overnight to monitor activity at N1. The camera was programmed to operate in time-lapse mode, taking one image every 30 s. On 4 July 2019, ca. 20 min after we left the nest site, another *O. hannah* visited N1 at 1903 h, while the first female (F1) was on top of her nest (Fig. 1; Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore [ZRC(IMG)] 2.458). Although we are unsure of the sex of this visiting *O. hannah*, it seems to have a larger body size and head-width than that of F1. Due to logistical constraints, we were unable to set up an identical camera trap at N2, thus making it hard to determine whether the visiting *O. hannah* was in fact the nearby nesting female (F2) or a third, possibly male individual. However, there seems to have been a definite interaction, lasting about 4 min in total, between the two snakes. From the series of 14 successive 30-s snapshots of this brief event, we interpret their interaction as follows: at 1902 h, F1 raises her head (about 30 cm from the nest) and seems to be sensing another animal's presence. At 1903 h, for the first time, the visiting cobra's head and forebody, which is held upright for ca. 1 min, is clearly seen at the lower left side of the nest. At 1904 h, the visiting cobra joins F1 on top of her nest. In Fig. 1, we can see that both *O. hannah* are on top of N1, their heads off the ground, seemingly in alert positions. The visiting *O. hannah*'s hood seems to be slightly flattened in this image, clearly showing its first V-shaped neck band. The series of images between 1904 h and 1906 h are rather indistinct, and one can only make out an overlap of serpent coils. Finally, at 1907 h, the visiting *O. hannah* seems to leave N1 and F1, ending this interesting and possibly rare interaction. This is probably the first photographic evidence of two adult *O. hannah* seen together on one nest.

The primary author (JD) would like to thank the Uttarakhand State Forest Department for granting him permission to carry out fieldwork and to The Rufford Foundation, UK, for providing funding during 2018, with which the camera trap was purchased.

JIGNASU DOLIA (e-mail: jdolia@gmail.com) and **ABHIJIT DAS**, Endangered Species Management Department, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, India.

PHOTO BY JIGNASU DOLIA

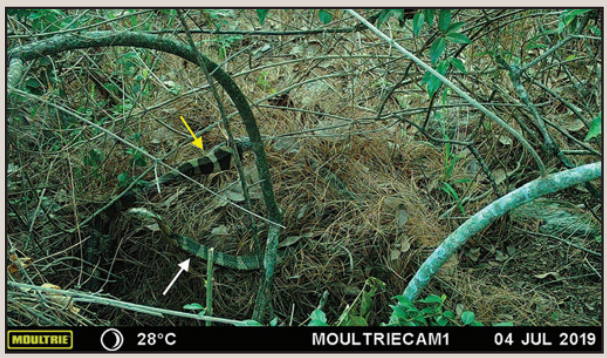

FIG. 1. Camera trap image of two *Ophiophagus hannah* seen together on a nest. The white arrow points to F1 (the female *O. hannah* who built the nest of pine needles), while the yellow arrow points to the visiting *O. hannah* (unknown sex) that briefly interacted with F1 on 4 July 2019 in Nainital, Uttarakhand, India.

***OVOPHIS OKINAVENSIS* (Hime Habu). *LEUCISM*.** *Ovophis okinavensis* is a medium-sized terrestrial pit viper found in the Okinawa and Amami Islands in the Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan (Takara 1962. Sci. Bull. Division Agr. Home Econ. Engineering, Univ.

FIG. 1. Leucistic *Ovophis okinavensis* observed on Amami Island, Japan.