

genus *Gloydus*, dicephalism has been reported in *G. blomhoffi*, *G. breviceaudus*, and *G. halys* (Paik et al. 1999. Snakes. Jiseongsa Press, Seoul, Korea. 197 pp.; Wallach 2007, *op. cit.*). Here we present, to the best of our knowledge, the first reported case of dicephalism in *G. saxatilis*. The specimen (Ewha Womans University Natural History Museum Herpetology Collection [EWNHM-ANIMAL] 6454; Fig. 1) was a juvenile snake measuring 226.4 mm total length (194.8 mm SVL, 22 dorsal scale rows, 149 ventrals). The two heads were not completely bifurcated but instead were fused halfway down the inner lateral sides. The label for this specimen was completely missing, and therefore the origin of this specimen is unknown. We thank the staff of the EWNHM for giving us the opportunity and workspace to examine this specimen. Supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (2017R1A2B200357).

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**GLOYDIUS USSURIENSIS (Ussuri Mamushi). DISEASE.** Ulcerative stomatitis is an infectious disease frequently affecting captive snakes, mainly caused by viral, bacterial, and fungal pathogens (Schumacher 2006. J. Exot. Pet. Med. 15:18–24). Severe infections of the gums and jawbones can impair a snake's ability to hunt and feed, eventually leading to death. Although an outbreak of fungal stomatitis has been reported in a free-ranging population of *Sistrurus miliarius barbouri* in Florida, USA (Cheatwood et al. 2003. J. Wildl. Dis. 39:329–337), records of this disease in wild snakes are generally lacking.

At 1410 h on 29 July 2019, we captured an adult *Gloydus ussuriensis* near a forest on Gulbong Mountain, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea (37.8309°N, 127.5572°E; WGS 84; 102 m elev.). This individual had a noticeably swollen left maxillary fang when viewed dorsally (Fig. 1A). Upon closer inspection, the fang sheath was infected and severely inflamed (Fig. 1B) with several small ulcers visible. Both maxillary fangs were intact and the infection and inflammation were localized. Other parts of the mouth seemed to be unaffected by the infection (Fig. 1C). Although the precise cause and pathogen responsible for infection could not be determined, this observation is the first record of ulcerative stomatitis occurring in *Gloydus*

*ussuriensis*. It also adds valuable knowledge on diseases in wild reptiles. Supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (2017R1A2B200357).

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**GONYOSOMA OXYCEPHALUM (Red-tailed Green Rat Snake).**

**DIET and HABITAT USE.** *Gonyosoma oxycephalum* is a widespread, southeast Asian rat snake that is generally distributed throughout the Philippines in a wide variety of habitats (Brown et al. 2013. ZooKeys 266:1–120). On 1 August 2019, three juvenile *G. oxycephalum* were encountered in the twilight zones of Ilihan Cave, Barangay Bonifacio, Uson, Masbate, Bicol Peninsula, Philippines (12.1667°N, 123.7121°E; WGS 84). The first individual *G. oxycephalum* (Fig. 1A) encountered accidentally fell down from the cave ceiling where a large roost of Common Bent-wing Bat



FIG 1. Adult *Gloydus ussuriensis* showing symptoms of ulcerative stomatitis from Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea.

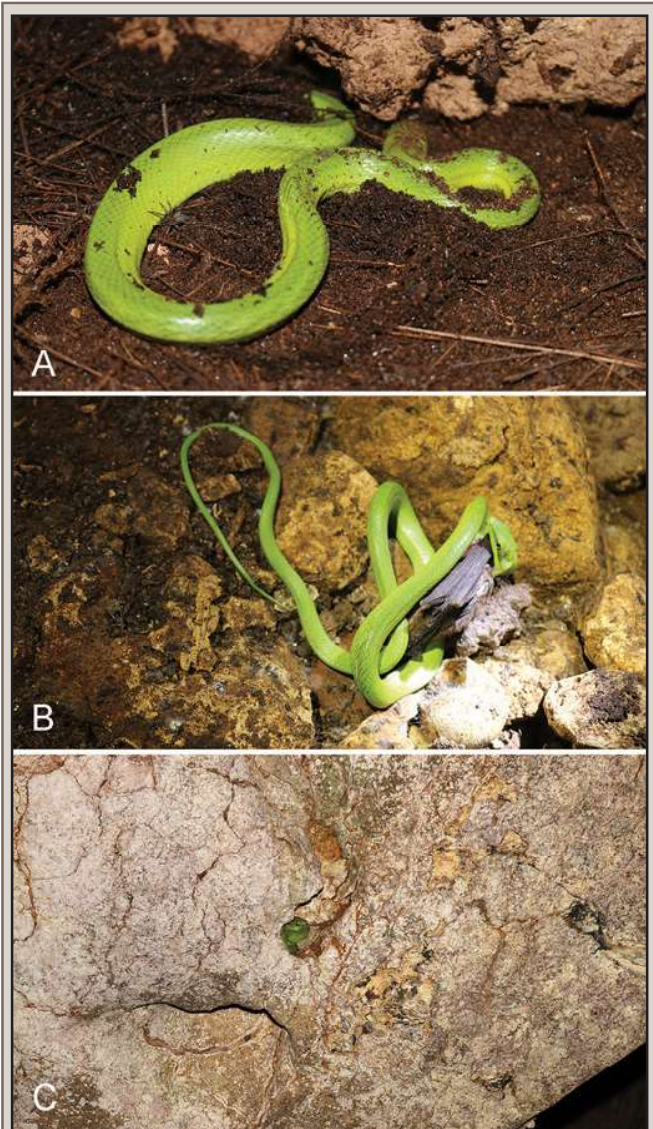


FIG. 1. A) juvenile *Gonyosoma oxycephalum* on the cave floor; B) *G. oxycephalum* in the process of consuming a *Miniopterus schreibersii*; C) *G. oxycephalum* observed coiled and resting on a cave wall.

PHOTOS BY C. J. P. DELA CRUZ