

Prickly food: snakes preying upon porcupines

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Large snakes, like *Python molurus*, *P. sebae* and *P. reticulatus*, are able to prey on horned mammals with potential to cause serious injuries when swallowed. Those preys include small to medium-sized bovids such as *Kobus kob* (Hay and Martin 1966), *Aepyceros melampus* (Gasc 1994), *Axis porcinus*, *Gazella thomsoni*, *Muntiacus muntjac* (Greene 1997), and antelopes (Spawls and Branch 1995). Porcupines are other type of potentially harmful prey due to their pointed quills, which may cause serious injuries when swallowed by snakes. Domestic and wild animals may be fatally injured or become unable to feed due to quill punctures after an encounter with a porcupine (Nowak 1991).

This paper deals with porcupines as snake prey and is based both on published and original data. Original data was obtained upon snake specimens arrival at the Laboratório de Herpetologia, Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, southeastern Brazil, by sporadic suppliers, as well as on specimens collected during fieldwork. Because quills are keratinous and sharp, they remain undigested and are easily detectable in

the gut (sometimes they pierce the snake's body). Additional evidence of porcupine-eating snakes (e.g., quills in feces) comes from occasional observations of captive snakes.

Predation on porcupines has been recorded for species in Boidae, Pythonidae, Colubridae, Elapidae, and Viperidae. Data presented herein include preying attempts and actual predation, as well as potential defensive strikes on porcupines (Table 1).

Boidae and Viperidae were the two families with most records for this encounter type, and *Boa constrictor* was the species most frequently recorded (Table 1). In one instance, the porcupine quills pierced the stomach and body walls of the *Boa constrictor amarali* (Cherubini *et al.* 2003). Snakes recorded meeting porcupines are diurnal, crepuscular/nocturnal, or both, but only in *Spilotes pullatus mexicanus* (Köhler and Seipp 1999) the time of behavioral context was recorded.

Snake species in the Boidae, Pythonidae, Colubridae, Viperidae, and Elapidae occasionally meet and even prey on porcupines in Africa, America, and Asia. Boids and viperids are the two families with most records for these encounters. Although a defensive strike should be considered in two cases (*Bothrops jararaca* and *Crotalus durissus*, Figure 1), attempts or

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Table 1 - Summary of snake encounters with porcupines under several circumstances. A, adult snake; TL, total length.

SNAKE SPECIES	TOTAL LENGTH (mm)	PREY SPECIES	INJURIES ON SNAKES	CIRCUMSTANCES	REFERENCES
<i>Boa constrictor amarali</i> (A)	ca. 1200	<i>Coendou</i> sp.	No injuries detected	Hair and quills defecated	This paper
<i>Boa constrictor amarali</i> (A)	ca. 1600*	"Porcupine"	Quills in stomach and body cavity	Death due to quill injuries	Cherubini <i>et al.</i> 2003/ *pers. com.
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i> (A)	ca. 1800	<i>C. rothschildi</i>	Quills piercing oral cavity	Hair, claws and quills defecated	Tschambers 1949
<i>Corallus hortulanus</i> (?)	?	<i>Coendou</i> sp.	Quills piercing the body	Dying on the ground	Argôlo 1992
<i>Python reticulatus</i> (A)	?	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	?	Stomach content*	Shine <i>et al.</i> 1998/ *pers. com.
<i>Spilotes pullatus</i> (A)	2175	<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i>	Quills piercing oral cavity, tail, body.	Trying to swallow prey (11:00 h)	Köhler and Seipp 1999
<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> (?)	?	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	?	?	Krishna 2002
<i>Bitis gabonica</i> (A)	?	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	?	?	Greene 1997
<i>Bothrops jararaca</i> (A)	ca. 900	<i>Coendou</i> sp.	Quills piercing oral cavity	Predatory or defensive strike	This paper
<i>Crotalus durissus</i> (A)	ca. 800	<i>Coendou</i> sp.	Quills piercing oral cavity	Predatory or defensive strike	This paper

successful predation on porcupines is recorded for one African viperid (*Bitis gabonica*). However, it should be noted that this latter viper is much more robust and has a much more wide gap than the two neotropical species.

There is no apparent relation between porcupines' activity period or preferred habitat (Nowak 1991) and the encounters with, or predation by the snakes. Avoidance of specific prey types is common among predators and drives the evolution of mimicry systems and aposematic signals in the prey (Brodie III and Brodie Jr. 1999). Even if the presence of spines and other mechanical defenses may serve as a warning display to visual predators (Endler

1986), this may not work for some snakes, which are mostly thermal or chemosensory guided predators (Ford and Burghardt 1993). The consequences for a snake swallowing a prey armed with quills may be hazardous or even mortal. However, chemical, visual, and tactile stimuli apparently do not preclude predation on porcupines by *Boa constrictor* (Tschambers 1949, Cherubini *et al.* 2003, this paper), *Python reticulatus* (Shine *et al.* 1998) and *Spilotes pullatus mexicanus* (Köhler and Seipp 1999). Notwithstanding the snakes' sensorial tactics and some degree of diet versatility (Greene 1997), I suggest that porcupines are not rejected by these predators as a potentially hazardous


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Figure 1 - Quills of the porcupine *Coendou* sp. piercing mouth of the viperid snakes *Bothrops jararaca* (A) and *Crotalus durissus* (B).

prey, and may even be recognized as an “ordinary”, large rodent. Porcupines are possibly ambushed by the snakes and thus are unable to display or enhance their warning signals to avoid predation.

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