

Striking and constriction represent two important behaviors to many snakes. Both of these behaviors are produced by similar musculature within the body. If one muscle is used for multiple behaviors, it likely cannot perform its best at all behaviors. For example, a fast-muscle does not typically produce high forces and high force-producing muscles does not contract quickly. Although this trade-off suggests that one performance variable will be hindered as another is maximized, there may be no correlation between the performance variables. Here, we measured the striking and constriction performance of Borneo pythons (*Python breitensteini*) to test for potential trade-offs in two measures of whole-body predation performance. We measured the striking and constriction performance of Borneo pythons using pressure sensors and high-speed video recordings. We show that all Borneo pythons displayed a distinct and stereotyped pre-strike behavior; they all appeared to briefly recoil just prior to their rapid acceleration. All snakes struck their prey quickly and exerted high constriction pressures ( $180 \pm 79.6$  mm Hg; mean  $\pm$  SD). Snakes struck from short distances ( $1 \pm 0.4$  cm), reaching their target quickly ( $32 \pm 12$  ms). Their strikes produced high velocities ( $1.68 \pm 0.48$  m/s) and accelerations ( $130.9 \pm 61$  m/s<sup>2</sup>). Preliminary data suggests that the Borneo pythons do not exhibit any trade-offs between all measures of strike performance and our measures of constriction performance. It is possible that high force-producing muscles can generate high strike accelerations but this would not follow traditional muscle mechanics.