

et al. 2000. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 7:145–152; Aucone and Card 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:48). The treefrog *Bokermannohyla circumdata* occurs in the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest of Brazil. This terrestrial, nocturnal treefrog is associated with forested areas and is usually found on tree trunks or branches close to water bodies (Eterovick and Sazima 2004. *Amphibians from the Serra do Cipó*. PUC Minas, Belo Horizonte; Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001. *Anfíbios do Município do Rio de Janeiro*. Editora Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). *Xenodon neuwiedii* is a terrestrial and diurnal snake species that feeds strictly on anurans (Jordão 1996. Master's thesis. Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo. 93 pp.; Silva and Rodrigues 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:188). Herein, we report predation of an adult *B. circumdata* in Atlantic High Montane Forest in the Duas Barras Farm, Santa Maria do Salto (10.7693°N, 41.3501°W, SAD 69; 950 m elev.), Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. On 2 May 2005, between 1000 and 1040 h, one of us (AS) observed an adult *Xenodon neuwiedii* (ca. 450 mm TL) on a fallen tree near the permanent stream's edge (Fig. 1) preying on a adult *B. circumdata* (ca. 80 mm SVL). The snake used its jaws to support and ingest the treefrog headfirst, while maintaining its tail curled in a thin branch.



FIG. 1. *Bokermannohyla circumdata* preyed upon by *Xenodon neuwiedii*, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, May 2005.

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DENDROPSOPHUS LEUCOPHYLLATUS (Bereis' Tree Frog). **PREDATION.** Spiders are known to prey on frogs, including species of *Dendropsophus* (Pramuk and Alamillo 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:46). Herein, we provide the first record of a spider of the genus *Ancylometes* (Araneae: Ctenidae) feeding on *D. leucophyllatus*. On 8 Jan 2006 at 2310 h AS observed an adult *D. leucophyllatus* being eaten by an adult spider near a small temporary pond located on the Hacienda San Sebastian, Provincia Ñuflo de Chavez, Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (WGS 84, 16.383°S, 62.010°W, 566 m elev.) (Fig. 1). At the time of observation, the spider was observed motionless in the grass 25 cm from the pond's border. When the frog jumped nearby, the spider caught it and immediately began feeding.

Spider identification was verified by H. Hoefler (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany) by photographs.

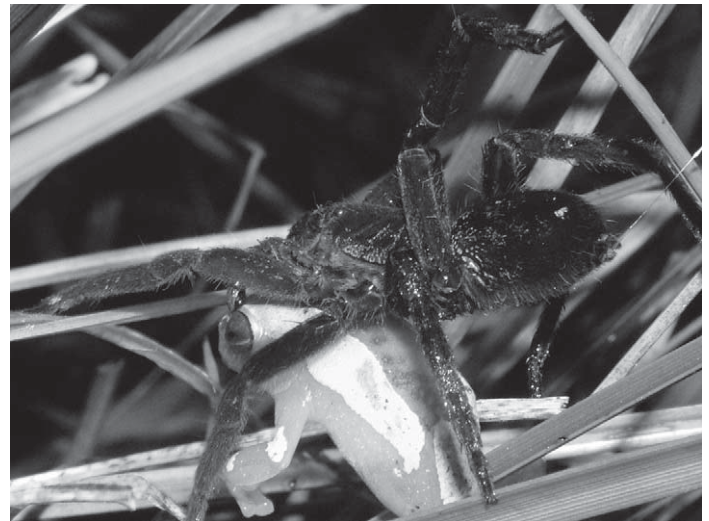


FIG. 1. A spider (*Ancylometes* sp.) feeding on an adult *Dendropsophus leucophyllatus* at the Hacienda San Sebastian, Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Photograph by A. Schulze.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COQUI (Coquí). **PREDATION.** This endemic frog from Puerto Rico is distributed along the island, concentrated mainly in two distinct large populations (Velo-Antón et al. 2007. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 45:716–728). Many natural predators are known for this frog, including scorpions, spiders, frogs, lizards, birds, and mammals (Joglar 2005. *In* Joglar [ed.], *Biodiversidad de Puerto Rico, Vertebrados Terrestres y Ecosistemas*, Serie de Historia Natural, pp. 37–96. Editorial del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña). Sympatric tarantulas and spiders (Sprassidae, genera *Olios* and *Stasina*) have been documented as important predators (Formanowicz et al. 1981. *Herpetologica* 37[3]:125–129; Stewart 1985. *J. Herpetol.* 19[3]:391–401). Ctenidae and Ctenizidae spiders have also been reported as predators (Formanowicz et al., *op. cit.*; Stewart and Woolbright 1996. *In* Reagan and Waide [eds.], *The Food Web of a Tropical*

Rain Forest, pp. 302–309. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois).

On 5 July 2006 we observed a ground spider (Corinnidae) attacking a juvenile *E. coqui* (Fig. 1). This event took place at 2227 h (27°C) in Las Casas de la Selva, Patillas, a rainforest reserve in the southern central highlands of Patillas, Puerto Rico (WGS 84, 18.067°N, 66.033°W). The attack took place on the forest floor over leaf litter. A sequence of 12 photographs taken in ca. 1 minute intervals revealed that the spider struck the frog by sticking its chelicerae in the dorsal pelvic girdle region, presumably injecting venom to the sciatic nerves of the frog. Once the frog was subdued, the spider released it, and walked away. The frog remained immobile with both legs paralyzed, and died about 1 min later; unfortunately, the spider escaped without capture. Because the SVL of the frog was comparable to the spider's cephalothorax + abdomen length, we think it is unlikely that the spider could have engulfed its prey whole. Instead, we suggest that this spider's foraging strategy is to stun its prey with venom, and later return to suck the juices of a partially digested protein-rich meal.

We are grateful to the Tropic Ventures staff at Las Casas de la Selva for allowing us to work in their property, to G. Muriente-Pastrana for the photographs, to N. I. Platnick, D. R. Smith, J.



FIG. 1. Photograph taken in the field of a ground spider (Corinnidae) attacking a juvenile *Eleutherodactylus coqui*.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RICHMONDI (Coquí Caoba). **REPRODUCTION.** *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* is a medium-sized frog (female max SVL 43.5 mm), found in the interior uplands of Puerto Rico; females are usually found on the forest floor and males call from the lower vegetation up to 1.5 m above ground (Joglar 1998. *Los Coquíes de Puerto Rico: Su Historia Natural y Conservación*, Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, San Juan. 232 pp.). Herein, we offer the first report of reproduction in *E. richmondi* since 1962 and include information on nesting site, parental care, clutch and egg size, and SVL of newly hatched juveniles.

Two egg clutches were found on 31 Jan 07 in the Carite Forest Reserve in eastern Puerto Rico. Both clutches were found inside a fallen tree-fern log on the forest floor and were separated from each other by a distance of 25 cm. An adult female *E. richmondi* was found inside the log, suggesting some degree of parental care. There are previous reports suggesting parental care for this species but it was unknown which parent provides such care (Joglar 1998, *op. cit.*). One of the clutches (UPRRP 6394) was in an advanced stage of development and contained 29 eggs (mean = 5.76 mm diameter; range = 5.4–6.3; N = 5). Fully formed embryos were readily observed and exhibited the typical brown and brick color pattern of the adult. This characteristic facilitates clutch identification at advanced stages. Eggs began hatching on 1 Feb 07 and in less than 24 h, 20 of 29 eggs hatched. Mean SVL of newly hatched juveniles was 7.7 mm (7.5–8.0; N = 20). By 4 Feb, only 21 of 29 eggs hatched. The second clutch (UPRRP 6393) was comprised of more recently deposited eggs and contained 29 eggs (mean = 5.26 mm diameter; 5.0–5.5; N = 5).

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). **HIND LIMB MALFORMATION.** Amphibian malformations are one of the major concerns in the loss of global amphibian biodiversity. Some abnormalities are a result of mutation, developmental errors, or trauma; however, these occurrences are thought to be uncommon and most often result in missing digits or parts of a limb (Blaustein and Johnson 2003. *Front. Ecol. En-*