

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.

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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-*