2014

Agalychnis dacnicolor—Predation.

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Plethodon have direct development and with few exceptions are not considered to be tied to aquatic habitats.

At 2030 h on 03 August 2014, we found an adult *P. chattahoochee* perched on top of a small rock in the middle of fast-flowing Mulky Creek in Chattahoochee National Forest, Union Co., Georgia, USA (34.783838°N, 84.055721°W; datum WGS84). The stream was ~5 m wide and ~20 cm deep. We encountered the same salamander twice more over the next 2 h as it moved among different rocks in the stream, seemingly following no particular pattern with respect to the banks or direction of flow of the stream. At no point did we observe it submerged, although it swam capably downstream using its tail for lateral undulation when we dislodged it from its perch. It is uncertain whether this salamander's presence in the stream was intentional or accidental, but it apparently was not actively trying to return to the shore. It is unusual for any member of the *P. glutinosus* complex to be found in such an aquatic habitat.

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ANURA — FROGS

***AGALYCHNIS DACNICOLOR* (Mexican Leaf Treefrog). PREDATION.** *Agalychnis dacnicolor* is a medium-sized tree frog endemic to elevations less than 1000 m in the tropical deciduous forest of Mexico (Duellman 2001. The Hylid Frogs of Middle America, Expanded Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Ithaca, New York, 753 pp.). Possible predators of *A. dacnicolor* include snakes of the genera *Leptophis*, *Drymobius* and *Leptodeira*; however these observations are not formally established in the scientific literature. At 2024 h on 16 November 2011, in the remnants of a temporary pool formed during the wet season (18.001963°N, 98.520717°W; datum WGS84), we discovered an adult male Mexican Blue-footed Tarantula (*Bonnetina papalutlensis*) with a newly metamorphosed *A. dacnicolor* in its chelicerae (Fig. 1). In the general area we also observed a large number of young frogs emerging from the same pool. Most frogs showed signs of a tail, suggesting that this was a recently metamorphosed cohort. This is the first record of predation on *A. dacnicolor* by an arthropod.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERIC CENTENERO-ALCALA.

FIG. 1. *Bonnetina papalutlensis* predating a metamorph *Agalychnis dacnicolor.*

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***ANAXYRUS DEBILIS* (Green Toad). PREDATION.** Little is known about the natural history of *Anaxyrus* (=*Bufo*) *debilis* except that it breeds in shallow temporary rain pools, fishless ponds, or intermittent streams coinciding with the onset of summer rains (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.). Here I describe predation of *A. debilis* by the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

On 28 June 2010, a dried carcass of an adult male (approx. SVL = 34 mm, possessing a black throat) *A. debilis* was found while collecting owl pellets under a small nesting cave of a pair of Great Horned Owls at Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area, ca. 13 km S, 26 km W of Clairemont, Kent Co., Texas, USA (33.048429°N, 101.033878°W; datum WGS84). The only visible injury was a wide gouge behind the eyes which incised the left parotoid gland. Based on the previous collection date of owl pellets and the amount of desiccation, the toad was probably preyed upon between 14–24 June 2010. Heavy rains occurred twice during the period, resulting in the filling of many depressions created by cattle and feral hogs, conducive to *A. debilis* breeding (Griffis-Kyle 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:199–200). The male *A. debilis* was probably preyed on while calling after the heavy rain, brought to the nestlings, then discarded, likely because its parotoid gland was punctured.

As an opportunistic predator, the Great Horned Owl feeds on a wide variety of nocturnal prey, primarily mammalian, with only a very small percentage of the diet comprising amphibians (Artuso et al. 2014. The Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/372). For North America, I found no previous records of the Great Horned Owl preying on any species of toad (Artuso et al. 2014, *op. cit.*) and only few records of owls preying on bufonids. The lack of bufonids in owl prey data and the incident reported herein are contrary to the statement of Olsen (1989. Copeia 1989:391–397) that owls are able to avoid dorsal surface toxins by consuming the vulnerable ventral portions.

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***CTENOPHRYNE ATERRIMA* (Costa Rica Nelson Frog). DIET.** *Ctenophryne aterrima* is a secretive, fossorial, and nocturnal frog that spends much time under surface litter on the forest floor. This species is considered insectivorous, more or less exclusively eating termites and ants (Savage 2002. The Amphibians