

tion trends of *B. californicus* in this region.

We thank B. D. Hollingsworth and K. R. Beaman for comments and criticisms on the manuscript and providing museum locality records. We extend our gratitude to C. Brown for his efforts in photographing various aspects of the coastal Río Guadalupe drainage. Voucher slides were deposited at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM-PC 1365a–e).

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BUFO FOWLERI (Fowler's Toad). **PREDATION.** *Bufo fowleri* reaches its northern limit in Ontario, Canada on the Lake Erie shoreline (Green 1989. Can. Field Nat. 103:486–496). In Canada it is listed as a threatened species (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) largely because of disjunct populations and fluctuating abundance (Green 1997. Herpetol. Conserv. 1:45–56). Although threatened, there is little information regarding *B. fowleri* predators in Canada. Herein we report observations made of predation on a male *B. fowleri* by a male bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*).

On 11 May 2001, a male *R. catesbeiana* was spotted at a known *Bufo fowleri* breeding pond. Upon hand capture, the bullfrog 'screamed' and it was possible to see *B. fowleri* hind limbs inside the bullfrog's throat. The toad was immobile and covered in mucus after removal from the bullfrog (Fig. 1). The toad was kept in a plastic bag, until movement returned (two hours), and then released at the same location the next day. These observations were made in a dune pond near Long Point Ontario, Canada (N42.575686, W080.472468). The area is locally dominated by *Typha* sp., *Populus* sp., and in the spring of 2001 was ca. 60 m from the Lake Erie shoreline.



FIG. 1. Male *Bufo fowleri* being extracted from a male *Rana catesbeiana*. Photo by Dan Brouillette.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS FITZINGERI (Common Rain Frog). **CLUTCH SIZE and PARENTAL CARE.** On 29 March 2001 we found a brooding adult female (SVL 51 mm) *Eleutherodactylus fitzingeri*. The specimen was under a pile of sticks and coffee leaf litter, 4.38 km SE San Vito, Los Angeles (08°47'22.4"N, 82°56'40.1"W, 1006 m elev.), Coto Brus District, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica. The original vegetation (pre-montane rain forest; Holdridge et al. 1971. Forest Environments in Tropical Life Zones: A Pilot Study. Pergamon Press) had been transformed into coffee plantations and pasture lands. The nest was in a small cavity on the ground and contained a clutch of 85 eggs (each ca. 2 mm diameter) The clutch of round and yellowish eggs was bunch-shaped and without jelly or foam to join or to protect the eggs. When we removed the sticks and leaves the female remained over the nest in a protective attitude. However, when the female was picked up she voided urine, perhaps as a defensive behavior. When the female was returned to the nest site, she again covered the nest with her body. Color slides of the specimen were taken and deposited at the Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM slide collection.

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EPIPEDOBATES FEMORALIS (NCN). **DIET.** The dendrobatid frog *Epipedobates femoralis* occurs in the lowland forests of Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana, and in the Amazon drainage of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil (Frost 2000. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference V2.20 [September 2000]). On 18 February 2001 we captured a female *E. femoralis* (33 mm TL) at Reserva Florestal Adolfo Ducke, Amazonas, Brazil (03°08'S, 60°04'W). Upon capture the frog immediately regurgitated a live juvenile *Anolis fuscoauratus* (40 mm SVL). The lizard remained immobile for 20 minutes, and then walked off. Due to the lack of collecting permits, the lizard and frog were released.

Ants and termites are the main diet of *E. femoralis* (Toft 1980. Oecologia [Berlin] 45:131–141; Caldwell 1996. J. Zool. London 240:75–101). To our knowledge, this is the first report of predation on lizards by frogs in the family Dendrobatidae.

Financial support was provided to A.P. Lima by CNPq (Auxílio a Pesquisa N° 460233/00-9).

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HYLA PUNCTATA (NCN). **DIET.** *Hyla punctata* is widely distributed in the Neotropical region, from Colombia to French Guiana and south through Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Within Argentina, it occurs in the provinces of Formosa and Chaco (Ceï 1980. Amphibians of Argentina. Monit. Zool. Ital. [NS] Monog. 2:609).