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OOPHAGA PUMILIO (Strawberry Dart Frog). HABITAT USE. *Oophaga pumilio* occurs in lowland rainforests from Nicaragua to Panama. In these habitats, they typically will utilize the forest floor for foraging as well as defending territories. After eggs hatch in the leaf litter, the female will transport the larvae to arboreal water sources such as bromeliads (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). Previous research has shown that *O. pumilio* will travel up to 12 m into a tree to deposit tadpoles (Young 1979. Biotropica 11:238–239). Here, I report the distance frogs will travel is far greater and that frogs are likely establishing territories in the canopy as well as on the forest floor.

In June 2010 on Isla Colon, Bocas del Toro, Panama, I ascended into the canopy of a *Ficus* sp. to 30 m and observed an *O. pumilio* on a branch next to the climbing line. This frog examined a small bromeliad before continuing to climb up the branch higher into the canopy. In August 2009, I ascended a different tree to 40 m and heard the advertisement call of a male in the tree next to the one I was climbing which was approximately at my level. Further, on both excursions, males could be heard through the entire ascent although height of males could not be determined. Other individuals have been seen as high as 46 m into the canopy (J. Maher, pers. comm.). As advertisement calls vary significantly from aggressive calls in this species (Bunnell 1973. Copeia 1973:277–284), frogs heard calling in the canopy presumably were calling to establish a territory and attract mates.

Utilization of canopy resources may be more important to *O. pumilio* than previously thought. Virtually all previous research on this species has taken place at ground level; thus future studies on populations and ecology of *O. pumilio* should include a canopy component to better understand habitat use of this species.

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OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog). PREY. *Osteopilus septentrionalis* is native to Cuba, Cayman Islands, and Bahamas (Meshaka et al. 2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 155 pp.), and has been introduced into five states in the USA, but is established only in Florida (Barbour 1931. Copeia 1931:140; Crother 2008. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 37, 84 pp.). In Florida, *O. septentrionalis* is known to prey primarily on roaches (Dictyoptera), but has also been documented consuming lizards (anoles and geckos), frogs (including its own species) (Meshaka et al. 2004, *op. cit.*), native Florida Brown Snake (*Storeria victa*) (Maskell et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:137) and Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) (Krysko and Halvorson 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:339–340) in Florida. Herein, we report *O. septentrionalis* preying upon a native Florida Striped Scorpion (*Centruroides hentzi*) in Florida.

On 2 Oct 2010 at 945 h, an *Osteopilus septentrionalis* (ca. 49.5 mm SVL) was collected at the Natural Area Teaching Laboratory, Univ. Florida campus, Gainesville, Alachua Co. (29.63384°N, 82.36851°W, WGS84; elev. 26 m) inside a vertical PVC pipe set up to sample tree-frogs. This nonindigenous *O. septentrionalis* was deposited in the

Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 160926), dissected and found to contain a native Florida Striped Scorpion (*C. hentzi*) (34.5 mm total length) in its stomach. This is the first known record of this nonindigenous frog preying upon a native scorpion in Florida.

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PSEUDIS PLATENSIS (Paradox Frog). PREDATION. Amphibians are common prey for a great variety of vertebrates, arthropods, and even carnivorous plants (Duellman and Trueb 1986. Biology of Amphibians. McGraw-Hill, New York. 670 pp.; Pough et al. 1998. Herpetology. Prentice-Hall, New Jersey. 577 pp.). *Pseudis platensis* is reported to be preyed upon by *Caiman yacare* (Santos et al. 1996. Herpetol. J. 6:111–117) and the Rufescent Tiger Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) (Prado 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:231–232). Predation of anurans by birds is considered to be occasional and opportunistic (Toledo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177). Predation of anurans by the Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) is rare and limited to three reports; *Physalaemus* cf. *fuscumaculatus* (Kokubum and Zacca 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:232–233), *Leptodactylus ocellatus* (Repenning et al. 2009. Zoologia 26:443–453), and *Rhinella granulosa* (Mesquita 2009. Rev. Bras. Ornith. 17:84–85). Herein we report the predation of adult *Pseudis platensis* by a group of Guira Cuckoos.

On 17 Sept 2010 at 0900 h, on the margin of a pond in the municipality of Bataiporã, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil (22.51645°S, 53.28405°W, SAD 69), four events of *P. platensis* predation by *G. guira* were observed (Fig. 1). This is the first record of an aquatic anuran being preyed upon by the Guira Cuckoo; individuals captured were swallowed whole. The diet of the Guira Cuckoo is made up mostly of arthropods (Schubart et al. 1965. Arq. Zool. 12:95–249), especially Orthoptera (Repenning et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). The abundance of *P. platensis* in the study area is high, so predation by the Guira Cuckoo can be considered opportunistic.



FIG. 1. *Pseudis platensis* being preyed on by *Guira guira* in Bataiporã, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil.

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