



FIG. 1. Adult female *Leptodactylus podicipinus* wounded, showing exposed intestines and eggs in a stream at the Parque Ecológico do Bagaçu, Araçatuba municipality, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

in the family Characidae. *Astyanax* is the most common genus in the state of São Paulo (Nomura 1975. Rev. Brasil. Biol., Rio de Janeiro, 35[4]:775–798). Many characids are nocturnal, have good visual acuity (Orsi 2001. Dissertação mestrado. Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu), and forage in an opportunistic fashion (Bennemann et al. 2000. Peixes do Rio Tibagi: Uma Abordagem Ecológica. Londrina, Ed. Universidade Estadual de Maringá. 62 pp.). Here we report the predation of an adult female *Leptodactylus podicipinus* by a shoal of “lambaris” (*Astyanax altiparanae*).

On 3 Oct 2007 at 1600 h, in a stream at the Parque Ecológico do Bagaçu, Araçatuba municipality, state of São Paulo, Brazil, an adult female *Leptodactylus podicipinus* was observed wounded, showing exposed intestines and eggs (Fig. 1). When the frog was disturbed by our presence, it jumped into the water. At the same instant, a shoal of *A. altiparanae* attacked and consumed the wounded frog.

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LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog) **PREY.** *Lithobates catesbeianus* is one of the most harmful invasive species in the world, being introduced in the Caribbean Basin, South America, Europe, and Asia (Lowe et al. 2000. 100 of the World’s Worst Invasive Alien Species. The Invasive Species Specialist Group, 12 pp.; IUCN, CI, and NatureServe 2006.



FIG. 1. Dissected stomach of Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) containing a juvenile *Bothrops jararaca*.

Global Amphibian Assessment. <www.globalamphibians.org>, accessed on 09 April 2008). This species was introduced in Brazil in the 1930s for commercial breeding, where, due to poor management practices and high survival of individuals in wild habitats, feral populations became established in many regions, especially in the Atlantic Rainforest (Giovannelli et al. 2007. Biol. Invasions 9:1–6).

There are few records of predation on snakes by *L. catesbeianus* and these mostly involve species that occur within the frog’s native range (but see: Silva et al. 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:443). On 12 Jan. 2008, during fieldwork in Ponte Nova municipality, Minas Gerais state, southeastern Brazil (20.3710667°S, 42.9250028°W; datum WGS 84; 412 m elev.), CBCF collected a *L. catesbeianus* (female, SVL 15.93 mm, 429.9 g), which contained in its stomach a juvenile *Bothrops jararaca* (305 mm SVL, 5.9 g), and a partially digested treefrog (Fig. 1), probably an adult *Hypsiboas crepitans*.

The juvenile *B. jararaca* (MZUFV 1514) was deposited in the herpetological collection of Museu de Zoologia “João Moojen,” Universidade Federal de Viçosa, in Viçosa, Minas Gerais. We thank Universidade Federal de Viçosa for transport logistics, Jorge Dergam for English translation assistance, and Robert Hansen for suggestions on the manuscript.

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OSTEOCEPHALUS OOPHAGUS (NCN). **TERRESTRIAL BEHAVIOR.** *Osteocephalus oophagus* is one of seven *Osteocephalus* species known to occur in the Brazilian Amazon, and one of three found at the Biological Dynamics of Forest Fragments Project (BDFFP) in the state of Amazonas (Zimmerman and Simberloff 1996. J. Biogeog. 23:27–46). *Osteocephalus oophagus* is a phytotelm breeder with oophagous tadpoles; adults spend most of their time in the canopy. The breeding season for