
Twenty-one stomachs were analyzed during February (rainy season; N = 18) and November (dry season; N = 3) 2012. We recognized 17 prey categories in the diet of female P. laevis. The most important items in terms of number, frequency of occurrence, and index of relative prey importance were Diptera, Coleoptera, and Hemiptera. Two fish were found in the stomach contents two adult females; to our knowledge this is the first report of piscivory in this species. The first female (20.7 mm SVL) contained an unidentified Acestrobrynchus sp. (Characiformes: Acestrobrynchidae: total length = 8.1 mm, width = 1.9 mm, volume = 13.5 mm³). Voucher specimens will be deposited at the Coleção Didática do Laboratório de Zoologia (ICMBio collecting permit number 34238-1).

We thank the Ullisses Caramaschi, Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, for confirming the identity of the P. laevis, and Huann Vasconcelos for the identification of fish species.

MAYARA F.M. FURTADO (e-mail: mayarafabiana@gmail.com), CARLOS E. COSTA-CAMPOS (e-mail: eduardocampos@unifap.br), Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Universidade Federal do Amapá, Campus Marco Zero, 68903-280, Macapá, AP, Brazil; SUELQUE S. QUEIROZ (e-mail: suelque.queiroz@hotmail.com) Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Tropical/UNIFAP, 68903-280, Macapá, AP, Brazil; RAIMUNDO N.P. SOUTO (email: rnpsouto@unifap.br), Laboratório de Artrópodes, Departamento Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Centro de Bicências, Universidade Federal do Amapá, Campus Marco Zero, 68903-280, Macapá, AP, Brazil.

PSEUDOPALUDICOLA MYSTACALIS. COLORATION. Pseudopaludicola species (Leptodactylidae) are mostly cryptically colored, with light brown/gray pigmentation, and may exhibit three coloration patterns: 1) individuals without vertebral lines or dorsolateral stripes; 2) individuals with two dorsolateral stripes and 3) individuals with vertebral lines with variable colors (Pansanto et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3620:147–162). Herein we report for the first time in the genus a distinct aberrant colored specimen with a partially xanthic pattern.

At approximately 1900 h on 04 July 2013, we photographed and collected a partially xanthic female of P. mystacalis (14.53 mm SVL) at Lagoa da Cojuá, Floresta Nacional de Nísia Floresta, Nísia Floresta municipality, Rio Grande do Norte State, Brazil (6.07360°S, 35.17750°W; datum: WGS 84; elev. 11 m). The individual exhibited normal pigmentation on the posterior region of the body, limbs, and ventral surface, whereas the anterior half of body dorsal surface was yellowish with absence of typical pigmentation; iris pigmentation was present (Fig. 1). We observed several hundred individuals in the area, but only one with such pattern was collected. The specimen is housed at Coleção de Anfíbios e Répteis da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (AAGARDA 9188).

We are grateful to Adriano Antonio Garda for suggestions. Collecting occurred under the authority of SISBIO # 31248-1.

VITÓRIA FERNANDES (e-mail: vivinunes@msn.com), FELIPE M. MAGALHÃES (e-mail: felpem17@gmail.com), THIAGO C. S. O. PEREIRA, Laboratório de Anfíbios e Répteis, Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, 59078–900, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; DIEGO J. SANTANA, Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Centro de Ciências Exatas e da Natureza, Universidade Federal do Paraíba, 58051–900, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

PSEUDOPALUDICOLA MYSTACALIS (Cope’s Swamp Frog). PREDATION. Herein, we report an observation of the predation of an adult Pseudopaludicola mystacalis (Leptodactylidae) by a spider (Ctenidae: Ancylometes sp.). The event was observed in a pond of spring water near a permanent lake in pasture area around Goiânia municipality, Goiás state, Brazil (16.58314°S, 49.26983°W; datum: SAD 69). At approximately 2130 h on 13 January 2010, we observed an individual of P. mystacalis captured and immobilized by the spider. The spider inserted its chelicerae into the pelvic region of the frog, which tried unsuccessfully to escape using its hind limbs to push and attempt saltatory movements. The frog struggled for 10 min. before stopping all movements, by which time we assumed the frog’s death. The complete ingestion of the frog lasted about 15 min. After this period we