



FIG. 2. Female *Rhacophorus kio* holding leaves that were wrapped around foam nest after eggs were laid.

additional 20 minutes (Fig. 2), before leaving the nest site at 2217 h. Observations concluded after the female moved away from nest site. Similarly at 2154 h on 11 August 2015, a female *R. kio* was observed kicking her hindlimbs over the surface of a newly laid egg mass approximately 3 m above the water surface of the same boar wallow, presumably after the male frog had left. We observed the female using her hindlimbs to pull in leaves around the egg mass, attach them to the foam, and hold them in place with her body forming a structure similar to that documented in 2011.

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**RHINELLA ABEI** and **RHINELLA ICTERICA** (Yellow Cururu Toad). **HETEROSPECIFIC AMPLEXUS**. Reproduction in toads of the family Bufonidae is explosive and when the breeding season overlaps spatially and temporally between multiple species, heterospecific amplexus may occur (Sodré et al. 2014. Herpetol. Notes 7:287–288). Studies have shown that bufonid toads in



FIG. 1. Amplexus of a *Rhinella ictERICA* female by a *Rhinella abei* male.

particular have a limited capacity for recognizing conspecific females (Marco and Lizana 2002. Ethol. Ecol. Evol. 14:1–8) and males prefer larger females, which are potentially more fertile (Liao and Lu 2009. J. Ethol. 27:413–417).

On 3 October 2011, KC observed and photographed a male *R. abei* in amplexus with a larger female *R. ictERICA* (Fig. 1) in a pond in the municipality of Siderópolis, state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil (28.3448°S, 49.2309°W, WGS84; 126 m elev.). The individuals were not captured. To our knowledge, this is the first confirmed report of heterospecific amplexus of *R. ictERICA* by *R. abei*.

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**RHINELLA MAJOR** and **RHINELLA SCHNEIDERI** (Granular and Rococo Toad). **REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR**. *Rhinella major* and *R. schneideri* are two common bufonids that occur sympatrically in the Chaco ecoregion of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. *Rhinella major* is a moderately sized toad (maximum SVL = 81 mm; Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009. Arq. Zool. 40:1–73) while *R. schneideri* is considerably larger (maximum SVL = 210 mm; Ceï 1980. Zool. Ital. Monogr. 2:1–609). *Rhinella major* are generally found calling at the edge of temporary ponds (Schalk and Morales 2012. Herpetol. Notes 5:369–370), whereas *R. schneideri* breed in both temporary and permanent ponds (Peltzer et al. 2006. Biodiv. Cons. 15:3499–3513; Schalk and Ticona 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:299–300).

Interspecific amplexus has been reported multiple times in anurans (e.g., Pearl et al. 2005. Am. Midl. Nat. 154:126–134; Mollov et al. 2010. Biharean Biol. 4:121–125; Medina-Rangel 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:123; Stynoski et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:129–130). Herein I report interspecific amplexus between congeners of strikingly different body size. At 2225 h on 23 March 2011, I encountered a chorus of *R. major* at a temporary pond in the Isoceño community of Yapiroa, Province Cordillera, Department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia (19.6043°S, 62.5756°W, WGS84). I encountered a male *R. major* calling from on top of an adult *R. schneideri* (sex unknown) that was sitting in the water approximately 15 cm from the pond's edge (Fig. 1A). The *R. schneideri* remained motionless for approximately ten

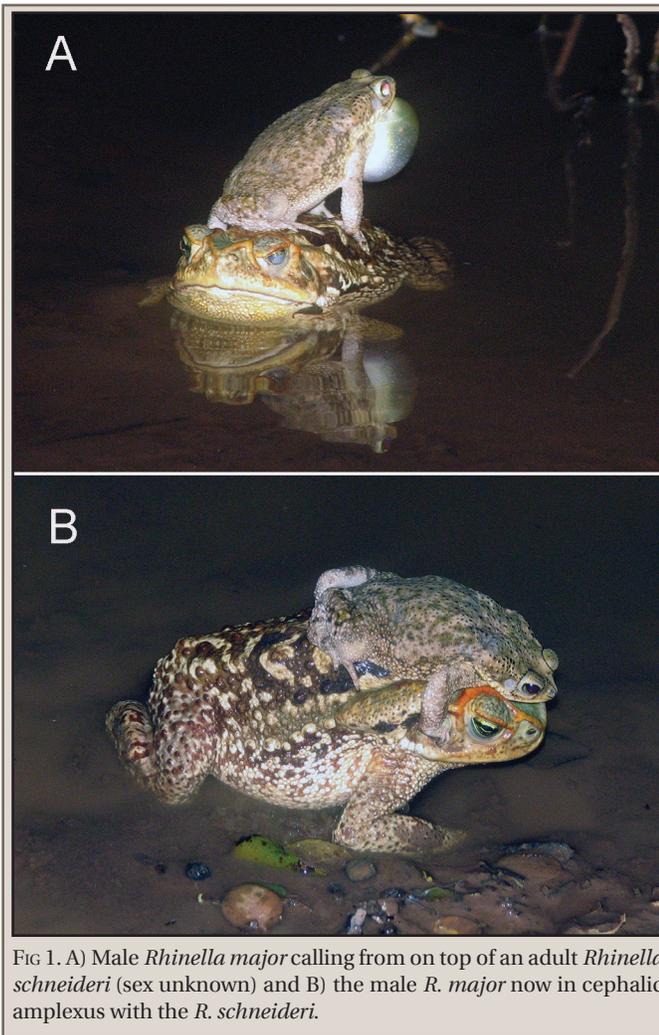


FIG 1. A) Male *Rhinella major* calling from on top of an adult *Rhinella schneideri* (sex unknown) and B) the male *R. major* now in cephalic amplexus with the *R. schneideri*.

minutes as the *R. major* continued to call. After ten minutes, the *R. schneideri* began to move towards the pond's edge after which the *R. major* began to amplex the *R. schneideri* (cephalic amplexus; Fig. 1B). The two toads maintained their position for at least an additional 20 minutes. During this entire time I did not hear the *R. schneideri* emit a release call.

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#### TESTUDINES — TURTLES

**CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). STATE SIZE RECORD.** On 14 August 2014, we captured an adult male *Chelydra serpentina* at Wekiwa Springs State Park, 0.07 km from the Wekiwa Springs boil (28.71289°N, 81.45965°W, WGS84; elev. 6 m), Orange Co., Florida, USA. The turtle was captured by hand during snorkeling surveys as a part of a long-term turtle population study at Wekiwa Springs State Park. This large turtle had a maximum carapace length of 448 mm, straight midline plastron length of 339 mm, mass of 22.2 kg (Fig. 1; Florida Museum of Natural History, FLMNH 173686). This turtle was 24 mm longer than Florida's



FIG. 1. Photo of new Florida state record Eastern Snapping Turtle (UF 173686) captured at Wekiwa Springs State Park.

historic record of carapace length (CL max) of 424 mm (FLMNH 66157; Meylan 2006. Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles. Chelon. Res. Monogr. No. 3. Lunenburg, Chelonian Research Foundation; Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). The previous Florida state record specimen was caught on 16 November 1928, at a locality simply listed as "Apopka, FL." Wekiwa Springs is less than 5 km from downtown Apopka, thus it is interesting that the historic record is from the same general area as the new record. This turtle was the largest of several large Snapping Turtles captured over the years in the Florida freshwater springs under study.

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**CUORA AMBOINENSIS (Southeast Asian Box Turtle). DIET.** *Cuora amboinensis* is a widely distributed and increasingly rare chelonian of Southeast Asia (Perpiñán et al 2008. J. Zoo Wildl. Med. 39:460–463). It is primarily herbivorous, with a diet consisting of aquatic and terrestrial plants, fungi, and fruits as determined by fecal examinations, and may be an important seed disperser in some ecosystems. (Schoppe and Das 2011. Chelon. Res. Monogr. 5:053.1–053.13). Secondary observations suggest *C. amboinensis* acts as a seed disperser for two important tree species (*Ficus* spp. and *Morinda citrifolia*; (fide Peter Widmann, in Schoppe and Das, *op. cit.*), but no instances of actual fruit consumption by *C. amboinensis* has been reported.

On 7 August 2015 at 0313 h, we observed a female *C. amboinensis* (plastron length = 18.2 cm; carapace length = 21.5 cm; carapace width = 21.5 cm) drinking in a rain puddle on a dirt trail in Pulau Ubin, Singapore (1.406577°N, 103.971735°E; WGS 84). The puddle was situated under a fruiting *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni Tree) and one fallen noni fruit was floating in the puddle. At 0315 h, the turtle began attempting to bite the fruit, which would float away from the turtle. Independently, using one of its forelimbs, the turtle pinned the fruit to the bottom of the shallow