



FIG. 1. *Phyllodytes luteolus* being predated for spider. Photo by Thais Silva.

report of spider predation on *Phyllodytes* sp. in Brazil (Menin et al. 2005, *op. cit.* and Toledo 2005, *op. cit.*).

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#### **PHYSALAE MUS BILIGONIGERUS (NCN) PREDATION.**

As amphibians undergo ontogeny, their relative vulnerability to predators can shift with their life stage (Wells 2007. *Ecology and Behavior of Amphibians*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1148 pp.). Herein I document two predation events of *Physalaemus biligonigerus* at two different life stages; the first by a giant water bug (Belostomatidae) on an adult frog, and the second by a domestic pig (*Sus scofra domestica*) on a nest.

Giant water bugs are known to be major invertebrate predators of post-metamorphic anurans (Toledo 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:395–400). On 21 March 2009 at 2045 h, I observed a large belostomatid (body length ca. 75 mm) consuming a *P. biligonigerus* in a temporary pond in the Isoceño community of Yapiroa, Provincia Cordillera, Departamento Santa Cruz, Bolivia (WGS 84, 19.6000°S, 62.5667°W). The giant water bug and the *P. biligonigerus* were ca. 200 mm from the shore of the pond. When I approached the pair, the belostomatid released the frog and swam into deeper water and I was unable to identify it to

species. I retrieved the dead frog from the surface of the water (adult male; SVL 39 mm) and observed a puncture wound on its venter. Male *P. biligonigerus* call from the shallows close to the edge of a pond or from the middle of temporary pools (up to 20 cm deep; Schalk, unpubl. data). As with other *Physalaemus* species, male *P. biligonigerus* call from the surface of the water and generate waves that may attract aquatic predators (Toledo 2003. *Phyllomedusa* 2:105–108; pers. obs.).

*Physalaemus biligonigerus* construct foam nests to protect eggs from desiccation and predators (Prado et al. 2005. *Amphibia-Reptilia*. 26:211–221). These nests float on the water's surface and are generally deposited near emergent vegetation close to the pond's shore (pers. obs.). On 24 March 2009 at 1430 h, I observed an adult domestic pig eat a foam nest of a *P. biligonigerus* in the same temporary pond described above. The pig took the entire nest in its mouth and proceeded to chew it with smaller pieces of foam falling out of its mouth. After swallowing the large piece, it proceeded to eat the smaller pieces of foam floating in the water. There were no other *P. biligonigerus* nests in the pond. After consuming the nest, the pig walked into the surrounding forest. It is uncertain whether foam nests are regularly consumed by pigs in this region. My observations of 55 nests from February to March 2009 indicate that many, if not most, foam nests are not consumed or disrupted by pigs.

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**PSEUDACRIS REGILLA** (Northern Pacific Treefrog). **CAVITY USE.** Frogs of the family Hylidae use a variety of natural refuges, such as interstices among rocks (*Hyla macrocephala*, McIntyre 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:51) and cavities in standing trees (*H. japonica*, Kojima and Osawa 2003. *Bull. Herpetol. Soc. Japan* 2003:1–2; *H. cinerea* and *H. versicolor/chrysoceles*; McComb and Noble 1981. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 9:261–267). In the Pacific Northwest *Pseudacris regilla* have been found in arboreal nests of tree voles (*Arborimus* spp.; Forsman and Swingle 2007. *Herpetol. Cons. Biol.* 2:113–118). Besides anecdotal reports of use of cover objects (Jameson 1957. *Copeia* 1957:221–228; Weitzel and Panik 1993. *Great Basin Nat.* 53:379–384) and “log crevices” (Nussbaum et al. 1983. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific Northwest*. Univ. Idaho Press, Moscow. 332 pp.), we found little information on use of natural cavities by *P. regilla*. Here, we report extensive use by *P. regilla* of pre-existing cavities in logs around a breeding pond in northeastern Oregon, USA.

We made our observations at a shallow pond 20.5 km SSW of Baker City, Oregon (44.6165°N, 117.9583°W; elev. 1597 m). This pond hosts large breeding populations of *P. regilla* and *Ambystoma macrodactylum*. The pond is within an opening in a forest comprised mainly of Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The understory is sparse grasses with an abundance of downed branches and logs. The pond fills with water in spring to reach ca. 1 m deep and 40 m × 40 m in surface area. By late summer, the