

prey in its mouth. *Leptodactylus vastus* has preyed on other vertebrates such as bats (Gouveia et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:210) and snakes (Ferreira et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:147); however, this is the first report of adult cannibalism in this species. Cannibalism has been observed in tadpoles of *L. labyrinthicus* (Silva et al. 2005. J. Nat. Hist. 39: 555–556); under current taxonomy that observation may now be assigned to *L. vastus*.

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LEPTODACTYLUS VASTUS (Northeastern Pepper Frog). DIET. *Leptodactylus vastus* is a large terrestrial, nocturnal leptodactylid found in northeastern Brazil (Roberto et al. 2012. Biota Neotrop. 13:320–330); it belongs to the *pentadactylus* group and was recently split from *L. labyrinthicus* (Heyer 2005. Arq. Zool. 37:269–348). In the current work, we present occurrence of predation of *Physalaemus albifrons* (Bahia Dwarf Frog) by *L. vastus*. Five specimens of *L. vastus* (all males; mean SVL = 10.8 ± SD 1.3 cm; range = 9.1–12.6 cm) were collected in the municipality Aiuaba at the Ecological Station of Aiuaba, Brazil (6.573476°S, 40.123564°W, datum SAD69; elev. 466 m) on 27 March 2011 and examined. A total of seven specimens of *P. albifrons* (mean SVL = 2.3 ± SD 0.5 cm; range = 2.1–3.4 cm) were recovered: two in the stomach of one *L. vastus* and five in another. Voucher specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of the Universidade Regional do Cariri–URCA-H (LZ 1309 and LZ 1320 for *L. vastus* and *P. albifrons*, respectively). *Physalaemus albifrons* is a small anuran, found in northeastern Brazil (Roberto et al. 2012. Biota Neotrop. 13:320–330). To our knowledge, this is the first time *P. albifrons* has been documented in the diet of *L. vastus*.

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ODONTOPHRYNUS MAISUMA. ATTEMPTED PREDATION. *Odontophrynus maisuma* is a recently described fossorial frog restricted to coastal areas of Uruguay and southern Brazil (Rosset 2008. J. Herpetol. 42:134–144). Some information has been published on its ecology, but data on its predators are lacking. During a herpetological survey of a grassland area associated with coastal sand dunes in the municipality of Rio Grande, Rio



FIG. 1. Adult *Odontophrynus maisuma* and *Lygophis anomalus* following predation attempt.

Grande do Sul, Brazil (32.2175°S, 52.2222°W, datum WGS84; elev. 3 m), we observed a xenodontine snake *Lygophis anomalus* attempting predation on *O. maisuma*. At 1120 h on 17 September 2014, we observed an adult female *L. anomalus* (total length = 55 cm) in grassland with its head burrowed in the ground. The snake was attempting to pull the frog from its burrow, and loops of the snake's body were braced against the grass for leverage. During photography of the event, we disturbed the snake, which immediately released the frog and began to tongue flick rapidly. The frog had inflated its body and was injured on the right portion of its head (Fig. 1). After 10 min. the snake fled, leaving the frog at the burrow entrance. The frog remained inflated for around one minute then retreated to its burrow.

Lygophis anomalus feeds on a variety of vertebrates, primarily anurans (Panzera and Maneyro 2014. South Am. J. Herpetol. 9:75–82). Panzera and Maneyro (2014, *op. cit.*) found representatives of six anuran families as prey; however, this is the first report of *O. maisuma*. Both *L. anomalus* and *O. maisuma* inhabit wet environments and open grasslands and their distribution overlaps in coastal zones of Uruguay and southern Brazil. Thus, we suggest that predation of *O. maisuma* by *L. anomalus* may be a frequent occurrence in these areas.

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OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog). CANNIBALISM. *Osteopilus septentrionalis* is an invasive exotic anuran in southwest Florida. The rate at which *O. septentrionalis* has spread across the South Florida landscape and the possible impacts it is having to native treefrogs has been studied with little hope given to any potential control. It has been suggested that one of the major characteristics allowing their spread is a generalized adult diet and the propensity of their tadpoles to employ cannibalism (Babbitt et al. 2000. Copeia 2000:469–474). At 0900 h on 11 October 2014, we witnessed an adult *O. septentrionalis* cannibalizing a juvenile (Fig. 1) in the vegetation near the parking lot of the CREW Marsh Hiking Trails, Collier Co., Florida, USA (26.492096°N, 81.534240°W; datum WGS84). Post-metamorphic cannibalism in this species is often written about in non-scientific literature and species accounts with no evidence presented to substantiate the claims (Johnson 2013. The Cuban