

larval and adult anurans. Furthermore, many anurans are likely to only encounter giant water bugs at breeding sites where they may both reach high densities. The combined effects of predation on breeding adult anurans and their offspring by giant water bugs may have a significant impact on anuran populations.

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**HYLA ANDINA** (NCN). **DIET.** Diet records for *H. andina* include insects (principally Diptera) and other small arthropods (Basso 1990. Monog. Assoc. Herpetol. Argentina 1:1–71). On 14 March 1998, we collected seven small adult *Hyla andina* under rocks along the Río Toro, 0.1 km E of the Ing. Maury Gendarmaria check point, Ruta Nacional 51, Departamento Rosario de Lerma, Provincia Salta, Argentina (24°41'15.0"S; 65°46'01.7"W; 2469 m elev.). The frogs were kept overnight in a ventilated, plastic 2-L container with 2 cm of water and maintained at 15–20°C. The following afternoon we found, at the bottom of the container, feces containing the remains (partial carapace, one chela, and one leg) of the small decapod, *Aegla* (probably *A. jujuyana*; Lopretto and Tell [eds.] 1995. Ecosistemas de Aguas Continentales, Tomo III, Ediciones Sur, La Plata, Argentina; Morrone 1996. Biogeographica 72:113–119). We thank M. Halloy for assistance in the field and M. Archangelsky for access to literature and for help in identification of the crabs.

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**HYLA BIOBEBA** (NCN). **PREDATION.** Various species of mammals are predators of anurans (Duellman and Trueb 1986. Biology of Amphibians. Mc Graw-Hill, New York. 670 pp.). The consumption of frogs appears to be relatively widespread in marmosets (Digby and Barreto 1998. Neotropical Primates 6[4]:124–126; Passamani and Rylands 2000. Primates 41[1]:27–38). Herein, we report the first case of predation by the marmoset *Callithrix penicillata* on a neotropical treefrog, *Hyla biobeba*.

In July 2001 a subadult male *C. penicillata* was observed preying on an individual *H. biobeba* in a formation of cerrado, at Instituto do Trópico Subúmido – Campus II of the Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiânia, state of Goiás, Brazil. The marmoset was observed at a height of ca. 2 m. While holding the treefrog by its trunk, the marmoset pulled off its head with strong bites. After eating the head, the marmoset subsequently ate the forelimbs and the abdomen, with nothing remaining of the treefrog.

While the marmoset was feeding, another juvenile *C. penicillata* approached, crying for food sharing, but the attempt failed. On two other occasions, *C. penicillata* was seen preying upon treefrogs at the same locality, although these frogs were not identified.

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**HYLA CINEREA** (Green Tree Frog). **REPRODUCTION.** In south Louisiana, *Hyla cinerea* breeds from May to September and is considered a prolonged breeder (Wells 1977. Anim. Behav. 27:666–693). Although males may physically compete for calling sites (Fellers 1975. Chesapeake Sci. 16:218–219), to our knowledge, attempts by males to dislodge other males in amplexus have not been reported.

On 6 June 2002 we observed a number of males (at least 3) calling loudly in a small area (ca. 660 cm circumference). We then noticed a pair in amplexus near the calling males. One of the calling males jumped and landed within a few centimeters of the pair and attempted to dislodge the male from the female with its forelegs. The female then jumped to a location more central to the calling males while remaining in amplexus. Shortly thereafter the three males began calling vigorously, converged in the same area near the pair, and began grappling with each other. As a result, the interfering male was pushed into the water. The interfering male then crawled out of the water calling loudly and moved directly towards the pair in amplexus. When the interfering male was within a few centimeters of the pair, it jumped at the pair. The female then jumped, while still in amplexus with the original male, to a location on the opposite side of a tree that was above the calling males. Within a few minutes the remaining males ceased calling and their activity decreased.

These observations occurred in a swamp where the predominant vegetation is willow (*Salix* sp.) near the Lafayette Regional Airport, Lafayette Parish, Lafayette, Louisiana, USA (30°11'88"N, 91°59'09"W). Weather conditions at the Lafayette Regional Airport at 2253 h were 26°C, 78% humidity, 1012.0 hPa pressure, 16.1 k visibility, 7.4 km/h wind speed, clear sky, and 0 precipitation.

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**HYLA MIOTYMPANUM** (Small-eared Treefrog). **PREDATION.** *Hyla miotympanum* occurs in highland cloud forests from Nuevo León to Oaxaca and central Chiapas in eastern México (Frost 2002. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference V2.21). Although widely distributed and relatively abundant, there is little published information about the natural history of *H. miotympanum*. Herein is the first report of an adult *H. miotympanum* being preyed upon by a water bug (*Abedus* sp.: