L. insularum is a species associated with ponds, explaining why the majority of their stomach contents were aquatic insects, as reported in other frogs found living near lentic waters, such as *L. bufonis*, *L. fragilis*, *L. latinasus*, and *L. poecilochilus* (Duré and Kehr 2004. Herpetologica 60:295–303; Gonzalez– Duran et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 36:583–584; Savage 2002, *op. cit.*).

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GUSTAVO A. GONZÁLEZ-DURÁN, Laboratorio de Anfibios, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Bogotá, Colombia (e-mail: gustavo.gonzalezdu@gmail.com); **SERGIO ESCOBAR-LASSO**, Fundación R.A.N.A (Restauración de Ambientes Neotropicales Alterados), Colombia, Calle 66 23 b 56, Manizales, Caldas, Colombia (e-mail: biosergiobike@gmail.com).

***PSEUDIS LAEVIS* (Guyana Harlequin Frog). DIET.** *Pseudis laevis* have strong aquatic habits and often occur in permanent and vegetated water bodies of open flooded savannah areas in South America; they are found from southern Guyana and northern Brazil to north-central Bolivia (Reichle 2004. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, ver. 2012.2. Electronic database accessible at http:// www.iucnredlist.org; accessed 16 May 2013). The diet of *P. laevis* is composed mainly of arthropods (Vaz-Silva et al. 2005. Comum. Mus. Ciênc. Tecnol. PUCRS, Ser. Zool. 18:3–12). Here, we report on the ingestion of fish as prey for *P. laevis* in the floodplain at Area de Proteção Ambiental do Curiaú (APA Curiaú), in the municipality of Macapá, Amapá, Brazil (0.150194°N, 51.038472°W; datum WGS84).

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, Collembola 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 *Acestrorhynchus* sp. (Characiformes: Acestrorhynchidae; total length = 8.1 mm, width = 1.9 mm, volume = 39.7 mm^3). The second female (18.6 mm SVL) contained a *Hoplosternum littorale* (Siluriformes: Callichthyidae; Total length = 19.7 mm, width = 1.8 mm, volume = 13.5 mm^3). Voucher specimens will be deposited at the Coleção Didática do Laboratório de Zoologia (ICMBio collecting permit number 34238-1).

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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; **SUELIQUE S. QUEIROZ** (e-mail: suelique_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 Biociências, 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 (Pansonato 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.

FIG. 1. *Pseudopaludicola mysticalis* exhibiting 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 Coruja, 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).

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VITÓRIA FERNANDES (e-mail: vivinunes@msn.com), **FELIPE M. MAGALHÃES** (e-mail: felipemm17@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 da 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