

survived in unburned rock piles which provided refuge from combustion and extreme temperatures. Multiple searches of the surrounding area and monitoring of artificial cover objects over the next four months did not result in any further observations of *P. cinereus* on burned soils. This observation indicates that 1) wildfire adversely affects *P. cinereus* populations immediately following the fire; and 2) amphibian recolonization of extensively burned landscapes may occur from unburned refugia within the fire zone.

RONALD W. RUSSELL, Department of Biology, Saint Mary's University, 923 Robie St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3; e-mail: ron.russell@smu.ca.

SIREN LACERTINA (Greater Siren). DIET. On 20 Oct 2010 a dead *Siren lacertina* was found in a minnow trap in Southern Landing, a 1.4-acre constructed wetland on the Florida Southern College campus in Lakeland, Florida, USA. Once collected from the trap, the siren was placed in tap water and kept overnight in the laboratory at 10°C until it was dissected on 21 Oct 2010. Upon dissection, a *Nerodia taxispilota* (Brown Water Snake), in the later stages of digestion, was recovered from the siren's small intestine. The *N. taxispilota* was partially intact (i.e., the bones and scales were poorly digested) and had a TL of ca. 17 cm. In addition to the snake, the siren had consumed large amounts of muddy vegetation that contained snails, fingernail clams, amphipods, and chironomid larvae. The siren was 483 mm SVL, 650 mm TL, and its mouth had a vertical gape of ca. 12 mm with a horizontal opening of ca. 17 mm. The Greater Siren has been known to consume small fish (Hanlin 1978. *Copeia* 1978:358–360) and salamanders (Luhring 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:317), however this is the first account of consumption of a reptile by *S. lacertina*.

GABRIEL J. LANGFORD and **JENNIFER C. BRUNO**, Department of Biology, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida 33801, USA; e-mail: glangford@fsouthern.edu).

ANURA — FROGS

HYLA ARENICOLOR (Canyon Tree Frog). MISSING LIMBS. Severe deformities have been reported in several species of amphibians, in which supernumerary and ectromelia are the most common (Blaustein and Johnson 2003. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 1:87–94). Here, I report an apparently high occurrence of *Hyla arenicolor* with completely missing hindlimbs.

On two field trips (9 and 22 Oct 2004) to the Sierra de Nanchititla, State of Mexico, Mexico (18.8241944°N, 100.42772°W; elev. 1435 m), I sampled a total of 12 adult and 40 tadpole *H. arenicolor*. Individuals were collected next to Nanchititla Falls in two different temporary ponds. Three adults had completely missing hindlimbs (ectromelia). Tadpoles did not show any sign of deformity.

Potential sources of missing limbs include both abiotic and biotic factors (Blaustein and Johnson 2003. *Sci. Amer.* 288(2):60–65). A detailed study, including frequencies of deformities in this and other species, and the sources of such deformities in this relatively isolated and protected area are needed.

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OSWALDO HERNÁNDEZ-GALLEGOS, Centro de Investigación en Recursos Bióticos, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado

de México, Instituto Literario 100, Toluca Centro, Estado de México, México, C.P. 50000; e-mail: ohg@uaemex.mx.

HYLARANA MALABARICA (Fungoid Frog). PREDATION. On 7 August 2009 at 0030 h, we located a breeding congregation of *Hylarana malabarica* in a temporary water pool surrounded by *Ipomoea carnea* in Judia Farm, Keonjhar district, Odisha, India (21.949475°N, 84.3600861°E; 400 m elev.; WGS 84). As we photographed a calling male sitting on a stump, the frog jumped into water and was immediately caught by a giant water bug (*Belostoma indicum*) (Fig. 1). The frog was grasped laterally near the groin with a tight grip of its legs, uttered a distress, and died within 15 minutes of capture. *Belostoma indicum* in its nymphal stage is known to kill subadult *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* by strangulation (Mitra 1975. *J. Bombay. Nat. Hist Soc.* 72[2]:599–600). However, during our observation the frog was killed while the *B. indicum* had a tight grip on its groin region. *Hylarana malabarica* is distributed in Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, and Peninsular India and it lives in tree holes, below leaf litter, under boulders, and in caves (Dutta et al. 2009. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Similipal Biosphere Reserve. Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India.* 174 pp.). During the monsoon season, breeding congregations are found near ponds and temporary water pools syntopic with *B. indicum*.

Although predation of amphibians by arthropods has been reported by many workers (e.g., Barej et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Notes* 2:127–139; Forti et al. 2007. *Braz. J. Biol.* 67:583–584; Figueiredo et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Notes* 3:53–54), this is the first record of predation of *H. malabarica* by *B. indicum* in nature.

NILADRI B. KAR, P. G. Department Zoology, North Orissa University, Takatpur, Baripada, Orissa, India (e-mail: niladri.kar@gmail.com); **PRATYUSH P. MOHAPATRA**, Species and Conservation Program, WWF-India, 172-B, Lodi Estate, New Delhi, India (e-mail: wolfsnakes@gmail.com); **ABHIJIT DAS** (e-mail: protobothrops@gmail.com), and **S. K. DUTTA** (e-mail: sk_dutta@yahoo.com), P. G. Dept. Zoology, North Orissa Univ., Takatpur, Baripada, Orissa, India.



FIG. 1. *Hylarana malabarica* being attacked by a giant water bug (*Belostoma indicum*).

LEPTOBRACHIUM HASSELTII (Hasselt's Litter Toad). ANTI-PREDATOR BEHAVIOR. *Leptobrachium hasseltii* is a megophryid toad occurring in the southern part of Sumatra, Java, Bali, and