
Between 1924 h to 2040 h on 30 July 2021, seven P. teraiensis were captured by hand from the Sen Para region, Jalpaiguri (between 26.53167°N, 88.72953°E and 26.53128°N, 88.72981°E; WGS 84) and stomach-flushed (Sole et al. 2005. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna E. 40:23–28; Fig. 1A). Stomach contents were collected on a sieve and later preserved in 70% ethanol (separately for each P. teraiensis). All relevant photographs were deposited to the image component of the Zoological Reference Collection of the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG]). All frogs were later released, unharmed, at the location of their capture.

Six of the seven individuals provided at least some stomach contents (ca. 4–12 mm) including partially digested remains of snails along with some unidentified debris (Fig. 1B). Although species identification was not possible without proper equipment, the size and shape of the snail remains were consistent with Macrochlamys sp., pulmonate snails in the family Ariophantidae (verified by N. A. Aravind Madhyastha) which seemed very abundant in and around the collection site. As this observation might be influenced by the abundance of snails as prey, I recommend more dietary studies to be carried out in different regions to see if P. teraiensis only preys on snails opportunistically or if snails are indeed preferred by these frogs.

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**PRISTIMANTIS THEC'TOPTERNUS** (Northern Cordilleras Robber Frog). **PREDATION.** Pristimantis thec'topterus is an Andean endemic species of Colombia, distributed both along the western flank of the Central Cordillera and western and eastern flanks of the Occidental Cordillera, from the departments of Cordoba to Cauca, at elevations between 750–2540 m (Ruiz-Carranza et al. 1996. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 20:365–415; Acosta 2000. Biota Colomb. 1:289–319; Romero-Martínez et al. 2008. Caldasia 30:209–229.). Pristimantis thec'topterus is a leaf litter species, that occasionally can be found in shrubs between 0.3–1.7 m high, and along the edges of roads and rivers (Lynch 1975. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contrib. Sci. 272:1–19; Páez et al. 2002. Guía de Campo de Algunas Especies de Anfibios y Reptiles de Antioquia. Multimpresos Ltda. Medellín, Colombia. 136 pp.). In Manizales, Caldas Department, Colombia, P. thec'topterus is sympatric with other leaf litter craugastorids, including Pristimantis achatinus, and Pristimantis w-nigrum, and with the dendrobatid, Leucostethus fraterdanieli. Herein, we present the first record of predation of P. thec'topterus by L. fraterdanieli.

From 8–10 November 2016, between 1000 and 1500 h, 27 L. fraterdanieli individuals from the Recinto del Pensamiento Park (5.0393ºN, 75.4465ºW; WGS 84; 2154 m elev.) in Manizales, were sampled in leaf litter and their stomach contents were examined by stomach-flushing. In one of the frogs (a female, 24 mm SVL)
we found a juvenile *P. thectopterus* (9 mm SVL; Fig. 1) ingested headfirst, along with some arthropods. This is the second report of anurophagy for *L. fraterdanieli* (Cárdenas-Ortega and Herrera-Lopera 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:438) and the first record of predation of *P. thectopterus* by a dendrobatid.

We thank Juan Mateo Rivera for taking the photographs and Laura Maria Barajas Rebolledo for editing the image.

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On 29 September 2021 at 1400 h, I observed an adult erythristic *P. crucifer* (Fig. 1) of unknown sex at a private residence adjacent to a wetland complex in Mifflinville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, USA (41.0307°N, 76.3041°W; WGS 84). The frog was initially observed sheltering within a patch of grass and subsequently captured, identified, observed, and released. The frog displayed coloration similar to erythristic *P. crucifer* pictured within McAlpine and Gilhen (2018, *op. cit.*) and the “x-shaped” marking was faint but visible (Fig. 1). Although *P. crucifer* are known to change shades from darker to lighter to match background substratum (Kats and Van Dragt 1986. Copeia 1986:109–115), it appears unlikely that the individual’s coloration was majorly influenced by the surrounding environment as the frog was initially observed sheltering among green plant material and did not appear to change in coloration during ca. 15 min of observation.

I thank Brittany Hartzell for assistance with this observation. The findings and conclusions in this note are those of the author and may not necessarily reflect those of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

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**RANA CASCADAE** (Cascades Frog). **LEUCISTIC LARVAE.** Color polymorphism, including albinism and leucism, has been observed in larval and metamorphosed amphibians for several...