1A) PHOTO BY NABANITA RAY; 1B) PHOTO BY PRAJJWAL RAY

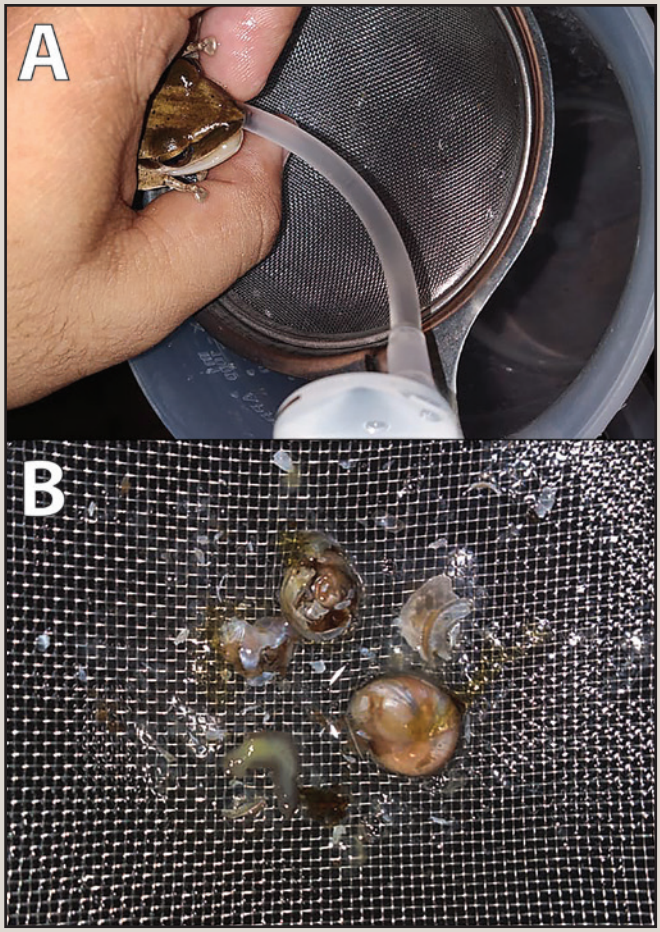



FIG. 1. A) *Polypedates teraiensis* (ZRC[IMG] 1.235a) from Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India being stomach-flushed; B) freshly flushed stomach contents (ZRC[IMG] 1.23ba) collected on a metal sieve.

https://amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org; 11 Sept 2021). *Polypedates teraiensis* has been documented feeding on plankton (Lalramdinfeli 2017. M.Phil. Thesis, Mizoram University, Mizoram, India. 95 pp.) and fruit as tadpoles (Gautam and Bhattarai 2020. J. Anim. Div. 2:42–45), various insects (Chanda 1993. Rec. Zool. Surv. India 93:15–29), and other frogs and lizards as adults (Dutta et al. 2009, *op. cit.*; Mohapatra et al. 2013, *op. cit.*; Deuti 2021, *op. cit.*). Here, I report the first case of malacophagy in *P. teraiensis* based on stomach content examination of live specimens from Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, India.

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.

**PRAJJWAL RAY**, Department of Environmental Biology & Wildlife Sciences, Cotton University, Guwahati 781001, Assam, India; e-mail: prajjwalray066@gmail.com.

***PRISTIMANTIS THECTOPTERNUS* (Northern Cordilleras Robber Frog). PREDATION.** *Pristimantis thectopternus* 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 thectopternus* 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. thectopternus* 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. thectopternus* by *L. fraterdanieli*.

From 8–10 November 2016, between 1000 and 1500 h, 27 *L. fraterdanieli* individuals from the Recinto del Pensamiento Park (5.0393°N, 75.4465°W; 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)


FIG. 1. Ventral (left) and dorsal (right) views of *Pristimantis thectopternus* consumed by a *Leucostethus fraterdanieli* at Recinto del Pensamiento Park, Manizales, Caldas Department, Columbia.

we found a juvenile *P. thectopternus* (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. thectopternus* by a dendrobatid.

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

**MARÍA SILVANA CÁRDENAS-ORTEGA**, Grupo de Ecología y Diversidad de Anfibios y Reptiles, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Caldas, Calle 65 # 26-10, A.A. 275, Manizales, Colombia (e-mail: silvana9420@gmail.com); **JORGE MARIO HERRERA-LOPERA**, Semillero de Investigación en Biodiversidad y Conservación de paisajes Urbanos (OIKOS), Red de Biología y Conservación de Vertebrados and Red de Diversidad Biológica del Occidente Mexicano, Instituto de Ecología, A. C. Centro Regional del Bajío, Av. Lázaro Cárdenas No. 253, Col. Centro, 61600 Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, México (e-mail: mario.herreralopera@gmail.com).

***PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER* (Spring Peeper). COLORATION.** Occasionally, observations of color phenotypes such as albinism, leucism, or other atypical colorations are reported in amphibians (e.g., Dyrkacz 1981. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 11:1–31; Larson and Muller 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:406; Hall et al. 2018. Herpetol. Notes 11:601–602; Hartzell 2020. Herpetol. Rev. 51:558–559). Erythrism, defined as the predominance of abnormal redness, is considered to be rare in amphibians (McAlpine and Gilhen 2018. Can. Field-Nat. 132:43–45). However, reports of this condition are common in some populations of *Plethodon cinereus* (Moore and Ouellet 2014. Can. Field-Nat. 128:250–259) and this condition has been noted sporadically in some frog species (McAlpine and Gilhen 2018, *op. cit.*; West and Allain 2020. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 27:331–332). *Pseudacris crucifer* are small frogs native to eastern North America which are typified by light to dark brown dorsal coloration with a dark "x-shaped" marking and lighter ventral coloration (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.). Recently, McAlphine and Gilhen (2018, *op. cit.*) documented the first known instances of erythrism in *P. crucifer* in North America, consisting of three observations from populations in Maritime Canada. Herein, I report an additional observation of an erythristic *P. crucifer* from Pennsylvania, USA.

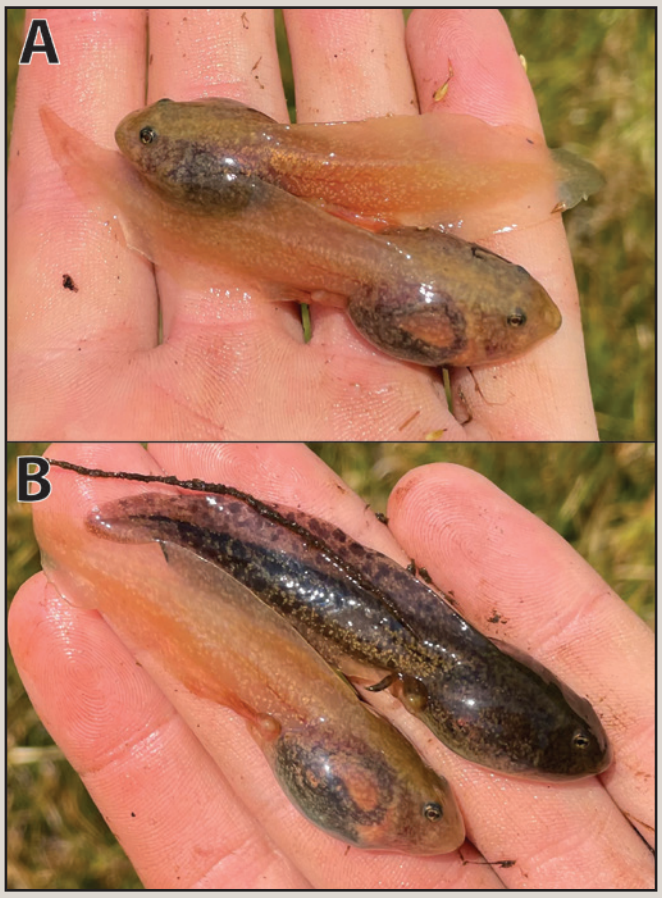
FIG. 1. Erythristic *Pseudacris crucifer* from Pennsylvania, USA.

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 Brittney 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.

**SEAN M. HARTZELL**, Division of Environmental Services, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 595 East Rolling Ridge Drive, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania 16823, USA; e-mail: seanhartzell77@gmail.com.

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




PHOTOS BY RYAN J. ABERG

FIG. 1. A) Two leucistic *Rana cascadae* larvae from the Russian Wilderness, Siskiyou County, California, USA. Note pigmentation in the eyes and internal organs; B) comparison between leucistic and standard *R, cascadae* larvae found at the same location.