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**LEPTODACTYLUS SAVAGEI (Savage's Thin-toed Frog). PREY.**

*Leptodactylus savagei* is a large species distributed in primary and secondary forests, forest edges, and deforested areas from Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and scattered localities in both the Caribbean and Magdalena Valley regions of Colombia, from sea level to 1385 m (Heyer 2005. Arq. Zool. 37:269–348; Heyer et al. 2010. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Reptiles 867:1–19). This species is known to feed on diverse prey types from arthropods to small vertebrates (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. xx + 934 pp). Among vertebrate prey items, *L. savagei* is known to feed on adults of both *Hypsiboas rosenbergi* and *Engystomops pustulosus* (Kluge 1981. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan 160:1–170; Ryan et al. 1981. Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol. 8:273–278). In Colombia, *L. savagei* and *E. pustulosus* occur sympatrically in the Middle Valley of the Magdalena River. Based on a stomach content analysis, herein we report the predation of *L. savagei* on *E. pustulosus* at an open area in the Reserva Rio Manso (5.666°N, 74.7745°W, WGS84; ca. 220 m elev.), municipality of Norcasia, department of Caldas.

On 12 May 2010 at 1924 h, GGD collected an adult male *L. savagei* (SVL 58.7 cm; MHN-UC 460) on the border of a small pond about 1 m diameter, with a chorus of *E. pustulosus*. The stomach of the *L. savagei* contained two *E. pustulosus*, a mature female (26.8 mm SVL; MHN-UC 461) and other individual (24.7 mm SVL; not sexed due its state of decomposition). To our knowledge, this is the first record in Colombia of *L. savagei* feeding on *E. pustulosus* and the second report through its distribution range. The specimens are housed on Museo de Historia Natural of the Universidad de Caldas (MHN-UC), Manizales, Colombia.

We suggest that predation of *E. pustulosus* by *L. savagei* could be an opportunistic event or by convenience, because anurans that predate other anurans are not predators specialized on anurans, but feed on them with regularity (Toldo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177). Because *L. savagei* often breeds near sites of activity of *E. pustulosus* (Ryan et al. 1981, *op. cit.*), the syntopic occurrence of these two species during reproductive aggregations can promote the predation of the latter species by an opportunistic predator like *L. savagei*.

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