Some predators are able to cope with this problem using specific handling techniques, e.g., "progressive skinning" (Slater 2002. IUCN Otter Spec. Group Bull. 19:25–29), as in Eurasian otters (*Lutra lutra*; Ayres and García 2011. Mammal. Biol. 76:90–92). *A. cinerea* harpoons its prey, and the only handling technique that is used is washing the prey before swallowing it.

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***HYLOSCIRTUS PALMERI* (Palmer's Treefrog). PREDATION.** Anurans are often the most abundant terrestrial vertebrates in tropical regions, and they are widely available as prey for other vertebrates (Vitt and Caldwell 2009. Herpetology: An Introductory Biology of Amphibians and Reptiles. Third Edition. Academic Press, San Diego. 697 pp.) and invertebrates (Toledo 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:395–400). Among invertebrates, spiders are potential predators of anurans (Toledo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177). Few reports have documented arboreal anurans as prey of spiders (e.g., Ortega-Andrade et al. 2011. Pap. Avulsos Zool. 51:1–19; Almeida-Reinoso and Coloma 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:126).

At 2120 h on 19 January 2009, during a field survey in El Palmar Creek, La Sonrisa village, municipality of Samaná, Department of Caldas, Colombia (5.61500°N, 74.95720°W, datum: WGS84, elev. = 714 m), an individual of *Xenesthis immanis* (Araneae: Theraphosidae) was observed carrying an individual of *Hyloscirtus palmeri* (Hylidae) in its chelicerae and moving between rocks along the creek. We did not collect the spider and frog, because the spider escaped with its prey and jumped into the water when we tried to capture them. Both species are widely distributed and well-represented in the region, and we have over five years' experience researching the ecology of frogs and spiders in the area. The spider is a large species with a conspicuous coloration (metallic purple) facilitating its recognition in the field. LER-O confirmed the identity of the spider.

Globally, wandering spiders (Ctenidae) and fisher spiders (Pisauridae) have been recorded as the most common predators of anurans (Da Costa et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:337–338; Melo-Sampaio et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:636–637), whereas predation by tarantulas on anurans is not frequently documented (e.g., Ortega-Andrade et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). To our knowledge, this is the first report of predation on the frog *H. palmeri* by the tarantula *X. immanis*.

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***LEPTODACTYLUS MACROSTERNUM* (Rã-Caçote). DIET.** *Leptodactylus macrosternum* is a medium-sized nocturnal anuran with a diet consisting mainly of arthropods. Species of this genus are considered generalists and can adapt to disturbed areas. Studies on the natural history of leptodactylidae indicate that crustaceans are present in their diet (De-Carvalho et al. 2008. Biota Neotrop. 18:105–115). These include amphipods and isopods, and less frequently, decapod crustaceans. To investigate the diet of *L. macrosternum*, we collected 30 specimens of *L. macrosternum* on 12 September 2011 in one weir (located in the municipality Milagres, Ceará State, northeastern Brazil (7.301872°S, 38.98416°W; WGS 84). The analysis of the stomach contents of the frogs showed the presence of the shrimp *Macrobrachium jelskii* (Crustacea: Decapoda), in one of the specimens of *L. macrosternum* collected. This constitutes the first decapod known in the diet of this species.

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***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog). HABITAT.** *Lithobates catesbeianus* is common throughout its native range in eastern North America. They are highly aquatic frogs and are usually associated with permanent bodies of water where breeding occurs (Casper and Hendricks 2005. *In* Lannoo et al. [eds.], Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species, pp. 540–556. Univ. California Press, Berkeley). However, *L. catesbeianus* is occasionally encountered in terrestrial, upland habitats (Bohnsack 1952. Copeia 1952[2]:114; Bennett et al. 1980. Am. Midl. Nat. 103:412–416; McLeod and Gates 1998. Am. Midl. Nat. 139:164–177), which is likely often the result of juvenile dispersal (Casper and Hendricks, *op. cit.*). These few reports of the use of the terrestrial environment by *L. catesbeianus* indicate that this may be an underappreciated aspect of its ecology that requires further documentation. Here, I report juvenile *L. catesbeianus* occupying refugia in a dried temporary pool. On 22 October 2013, I visited the dry basin of an ephemeral pond located in a forest in State Game Lands #176, Centre Co., Pennsylvania, USA (40.795478°N, 77.952322°W; datum WGS 1984). This small pond (<0.1 ha) is typically dry throughout the summer and autumn but supports the larvae of the vernal pool specialists *L. sylvaticus* (Wood Frog), *Ambystoma maculatum* (Spotted Salamander), and *A. opacum* (Marbled Salamanders). I overturned approx. 20 stones (ranging from approx. 15–45 cm in length), which were partly sunk into the soil, while searching for *A. opacum* nests. Under 4 stones, I instead found individual juvenile *L. catesbeianus* (approx. 4 cm SVL). They were crouching in depressions under the stones and were relatively inactive despite the disturbance. There was no standing water or any excess moisture under these or any stones in the pond basin. The short hydroperiod of this pond makes it almost certain that these frogs underwent their larval period in another, more permanent pond; the nearest such pond known to support *L. catesbeianus* is approx. 750 m away. Given the apparent age of the frogs, I assume they probably metamorphosed several months prior in the summer and were dispersing through upland habitats to locate new breeding ponds (Willis et al. 1956. Copeia 1956:30–41) and may have been hibernating in this location during their post-metamorphic dispersal. *L. catesbeianus* are likely capable of