

**BOANA PUGNAX (Chirique-Flusse Treefrog). DIET.** *Boana pugnax* is a hylid that inhabits open forests, wet grasslands and semi-urban areas in Colombia, Panama and Venezuela (Escalona et al. 2019. *Zootaxa* 4609:519–547). *Boana pugnax* feeds mainly on arthropods such as isopods, coleopterans, hymenopterans (Muñoz-Guerrero et al. 2007. *Caldasia* 29:413–425) and scorpions (Flórez and Blanco-Torres 2010. *Rev. Iber. Aracnol.* 18:105–106). There are no reports of vertebrates in their diet, however, vertebrates have been documented recently for some of their congeners (de Oliveira Guimarães and Woitovicz-Cardoso 2021. *Herpetol. Notes* 14:95–97; Sant’Anna et al. 2022. *North-West. J. Zool.* 18:170–183). Here, we report the first case of saurophagy by *B. pugnax* on an *Anolis tropidogaster* (Tropical Anole).

During a survey at 1910 h on 6 May 2022 in Necocli, Antioquia, Colombia (8.444°N, 76.7619°W; WGS 84; 8 m elev.), a female *A. tropidogaster* was observed sleeping on a branch 1 m above the ground, near an active *B. pugnax*. During this observation, the frog pounced on the *A. tropidogaster* holding it by the front of the body and attempted to swallow it headfirst. The *A. tropidogaster* strongly resisted and the pair almost fell from the branch (Fig.



FIG. 1. A) Close-up of a *Boana pugnax* with a half-ingested *Anolis tropidogaster*. B) *Anolis tropidogaster* body ingested completely by the *B. pugnax*.

1A). After ca. 15 min, the *B. pugnax* managed to ingest the *A. tropidogaster* completely (Fig. 1B), except for part of the tail. We did not observe the *B. pugnax* attempt to regurgitate the *A. tropidogaster*. To our knowledge this is the first report of a *B. pugnax* preying upon an *A. tropidogaster* and the first report for the genus *Boana* preying upon a lizard.

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**BOANA ROSENBERGI (Rosenberg’s Gladiator Frog) and COCHRANELLA GRANULOSA (Granular Glassfrog). INTERSPECIFIC AMPLEXUS.** Misdirected amplexus can yield disadvantages, including higher risk of predation and potential reproductive interference (Höbel 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:439–440), especially if prolonged mate-guarding is common (Pearl et al. 2005. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 154:126–134). Published intergeneric amplexus is rare amongst tropical hylids (Streicher 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:208) and rarer still are interfamilial amplexus events. Observations of *Boana* intergeneric (Pedro 2020. *Herpetol. Notes* 13:791–793; García-Ayachi 2022. *Herpetol. Rev.* 53:283) and interfamilial (Avelar 2018. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:299–300) amplexus have been documented, but not in the genus *Cochranella*.

On 4 December 2022, at 2200 h in the Osa Peninsula near Puerto Jimenez, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica (precise location withheld at request of landowner), we observed an adult *Cochranella granulosa* (Centrolenidae) in amplexus with a juvenile *Boana rosenbergi* (Hylidae; Fig. 1). The frogs were on a broad leaf ca. 2.5 m above a small stream. Weather conditions were 23.9°C, with a rain shower earlier in the day. This time period coincides with the end of the wet season, potentially contributing to a lack of suitable conspecifics which may have encouraged this event, similar to relative abundance increasing the probability of reproductive interference observed in other anurans (Hettley 2003. *Behav. Ecol.* 14:294–300).

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FIG. 1. Interfamilial amplexus of *Cochranella granulosa* (on top) and *Boana rosenbergi* (on bottom) near Puerto Jimenez, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica.

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