

a water bug nymph was observed preying upon an adult *L. macrosternum*. When observed the water bug was grasping the dead frog on its ventral region. When disturbed by our presence the water bug left the prey and dove into the water.

We suggest that such predator/prey interactions could be common when these species are found at the same environment, such as streams and permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary ponds.

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LEPTODACTYLUS TROGLODYTES (Caçote). LARVAL CANNIBALISM. Bragg (1964. *Herpetologica* 20:17–24) reported that cannibalism occurs in the larvae of some frogs; Heyer (1975. *Biotropica* 7(2):100–111) described cannibalism in *Leptodactylus* larvae. During the night of 17 April 2009 in a permanent pond (ca. 30 × 18 m) in an urban area of the municipality of Natal (S5.838889, W35.205000) state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, we observed the first record of cannibalism in tadpoles of *Leptodactylus troglodytes*. Tadpoles (ca. 12 mm SVL, Gosner Stage 25; Gosner 1960 *Hepetologica* 16:183–190) being consumed by larger congeners (20 mm SVL Gosner Stage 30) were near the vegetation on the edge of the pond when first observed. They were caught by the larger tadpoles and taken to the bottom of the pond, where parts of the head and abdomen were eaten. Identification of tadpoles was verified by M.N.C. Kokubum.

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LITHOBATES JOHNI (Moore's Frog). HABITAT AND MICROHABITAT USE. Very little is known about the life history of *Lithobates johni* (Blair 1947. *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 1353:1–18; Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. *Lista Anotada de los Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México*. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO. 104 pp.). Herein we report habitat and microhabitat use by *L. johni* from the tropical rain forest of Río Blanco (20.24646°N, 98.05434°W; WGS 84; elev. 601 m), Municipality of Huehuetla, Hidalgo, México. *Lithobates johni* are thought to be fully aquatic, however no studies have reported the habitat and microhabitat use of this species. On 15 March 2011, during 2000–2300 h, we found seven (CIB 4114–4120) *L. johni* in tropical rain forest (Fig. 1). These individuals were perched in a cave under a waterfall. Environmental and microhabitat temperatures were 18°C and 16°C. It appears the species prefers non-polluted waters as we did not find individuals in places where the river is polluted.

This study was supported by the projects CONACYT-S 52552-Q and FOMIX-HGO-2008-95828 “Diversidad Biológica del Estado de Hidalgo.”

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FIG. 1. A) Female *Lithobates johni* (photo by L.V. Saldaña); B) habitat of *L. johni*; C) habitat and microhabitat inhabited by *L. johni*, and D) microhabitat of *L. johni*, arrows indicate the microhabitats used by frogs.

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LITORIA COOLOOLENSIS (Cooloola Sedge Frog). AMPLEXUS. In many anurans, males vocalize to attract females but may grasp any female that comes within reach and retain their hold unless displaced by a rival male (Bruning et al. 2010. *Biol. Lett.* 6:322–324). The male's clasping response may, at times, not discriminate between species, and at the height of breeding, sometimes involves inanimate objects (Brown 1977. *J. Herpetol.*; Storm 1960. *Herpetologica* 16:251–259), non-reproductive and reproductive females (Marco and Lizana 2002. *Ethol. Ecol. Evol.* 14:1–8; Cheong et al. 2008. *Anim. Cells Syst.* 12:93–96), and even dead frogs (Marco and Lizana 2002. *op. cit.*).

In the Australian subtropical frog *Litoria cooloolensis*, breeding occurs in coastal wetlands in spring, summer, and autumn, where males call from reeds and emergent vegetation over or near water (Meyer et al. 2006. *National Recovery Plan for the wallum sedge frog and other wallum-dependent frog species*. Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Brisbane, report to Department of the Environment and Water Resources, Canberra; pers. obs.). Amplexus is axillary and eggs are laid in clumps in the water amidst vegetation (Meyer et al. 2006, *op. cit.*).

On 3 October 2010 at ca. 1915 h KL observed a male *L. cooloolensis* amplexing a *L. olongburensis* (presumably female) in Great Sandy National Park (Cooloola section), Queensland (Fig. 1). The *L. olongburensis* made no attempt to go to the water to commence egg deposition, nor did it attempt to dislodge or escape from the male. Both species were heard vocalizing during the survey, along with *L. fallax* and *Crinia tinnula*. Environmental air and water temperatures were 19.3°C and 20.1°C. Cloud cover was ca. 50% with no moon, thus a low level of illumination. Humidity was 91.9%, barometric pressure was 1014 hPa. The average pH of the wetland was 3.65 and salinity was 32.76 ppm.