

Rev. 41:474), and adults, e.g., *Tomopterna cryptotis* (Wojnowski et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:482). Sazima and Di Bernardo (1991. Mem. Inst. Butantan 53:167–173) suggested that albinism should be more frequent in nocturnal and cryptic species, but this hypothesis is difficult to evaluate in anurans (Toledo et al. 2011. Herpetol. Notes 4:145–146). The specimen was deposited in the herpetological collection of Museu de Ciências Naturais da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (MCNAM 15022), Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

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RHINELLA GRANULOSA (Common Lesser Toad), XENODON MERREMII. PREDATION. Anurans are important prey for numerous taxa, and are predated in all life stages from eggs to adults (Duellman and Trueb 1994. Biology of Amphibians. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 670 pp.; Wells 2007. The Ecology and Behavior of Amphibians. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1148 pp.). Toads from the genus *Bufo* (= *Rhinella*) are described as the preferred prey of *Xenodon merremii*, which is immune to their cutaneous toxins (Vanzolini et al. 1980. Pap. Avul. Zool. 34:1–9). This diurnal snake is widely distributed in South America, occurring from the Guianas to Argentina, mainly in open areas (Hoogmoed 1985. Zool. Meded. 8:79–88; Marques et al. 2001. Serpentes da Mata Atlântica - Guia Ilustrado. Editora Holos. Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo. 184 pp.; Vanzolini et al. 1980, *op. cit.*). *Rhinella granulosa* is distributed in

northeastern Brazil, predominantly in the Caatinga domain, in the states of Minas Gerais, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Alagoas, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and Sergipe (Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009. Arq. Zool. 40[1]:1–7). Here we report predation of an adult *R. granulosa* by *X. merremii*.

On 21 Aug 2011 at ca. 1500 h, at Mata do Olho D'água in the municipality of Macaíba in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (93.24142°N, 224.8828°W, WGS84; elev. 40 m), we observed a *X. merremii* on the edge of a trail, under direct sunlight on exposed soil. This snake grabbed a *R. granulosa* by its forelimbs with the ventral region facing upwards (Fig. 1). After the snake totally consumed its prey, both were collected and taken to the laboratory and deposited together in the Herpetological Collection of the Department of Botany, Ecology and Zoology at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (CHBEZ 3779). This is the first report of the predation of *R. granulosa* by *X. merremii* in the Northeastern Atlantic Forest.

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RHINELLA JIMI (Cururu Toad). DIET. *Rhinella jimi* is a euryphagous toad that feeds on centipedes, insects, spiders, frog, small snakes, small rodents, and bats (Gouveia et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:210; Peña et al. 1996. Rev. Biol. Trop. 19[5]:702; Santos et al. 2010. Biotemas 23[2]:215–218). On 10 May 2011 at 1830 h we captured an adult *Rhinella jimi* (143.5 mm SVL; 340.0 g after prey removal) in Área do Horto Florestal Olho D'água da Bica (6.5°S, 36.73°W, WGS84; 667 m elev.), City of Cuité, Paraíba, Brazil. Upon dissection, we found a *Rhinella granulosa* (37.0 mm SVL, 5.1 g) in the *R. jimi* stomach; the prey had been ingested head-first. Small frogs are infrequent in the diet of adult *R. jimi* (Peña et al. 1996, *op. cit.*). This is the first report of *R. granulosa* in the diet of *R. jimi*. The frogs were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Paleoherpétological and Herpetological Laboratory of the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco - UFRPE, Recife, Brazil (CHPUFRPE 979 *R. jimi* and CHPUFRPE 980 *R. granulosa*). This research was authorized by the ICMBio, permit number 23024-1.

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RHINELLA MARINA (Cane Toad). DIET. *Rhinella marina* is an opportunistic predator that “will apparently eat almost every animate object it can catch” (Zug and Zug 1979. Smithsonian. Contr. Zool. 284:1–58). In both its native and introduced range, the diet of non-larval *R. marina* is primarily composed of a wide range of terrestrial invertebrates (Lever 2001. The Cane Toad. The History and Ecology of a Successful Colonist. Westbury Academic and Scientific Publishing, Otley, U.K.), especially beetles, ants, and termites (Murray and Lampo 1996. J. Herpetol. 30:73–76; Strüssmann et al. 1984. J. Herpetol. 18:138–146; Zug and Zug 1979, *op. cit.*). Except for the consumption of smaller conspecifics



FIG. 1. A) Adult *Rhinella granulosa* being predated by an adult *Xenodon merremii*, in a fragment of the Atlantic Forest in the municipality of Macaíba, Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil; B) View of the snake and toad after regurgitation.