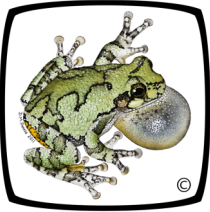


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To our knowledge, these are the first observations of wallow-breeding by Central American amphibians. We returned to our four tadpole-containing wallows in September 2012 and noted that each wallow still contained water, new egg masses, and tadpoles, whereas two large ponds at La Selva were dry. We suggest that peccary wallows may also be important breeding habitat for many amphibian species throughout Middle America.

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ALLOBATES BRUNNEUS (Chapada Rocket Frog). PREDATION.

Some species of spiders are specialized for feeding on frogs (Lima et al. 2006. *Guia de Sapos da Reserva Ducke – Amazônia Central / Guide to the Frogs of Reserva Adolpho Ducke – Central Amazonia*. Áttema Design Editorial, Manaus, Brazil. 168 pp.). Herein we report predation of an adult *Allobates brunneus* by a spider in the family Ctenidae. *Allobates brunneus* is a medium-sized anuran (males 15.9–16.5 mm, females 15.4–20.0 mm) (Morales 2000. *Publ. Asoc. Amigos Doñana* 13:1–59), that occurs in the Amazon of Brazil from its mouth to southern Amazonas and Mato Grosso, and into extreme northern Bolivia (Frost 2011. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Ver. 5.5 [accessed 17 October 2012]. <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/>. *Amer. Mus. Nat. History*, New York). It inhabits the margins of lakes and pools of stagnant water in tropical rainforest; in Bolivia it is found in seasonally flooded forests. Its breeding habits are unknown, but the larvae likely develop in water (Silvano et al. 2004. *In IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Ver. 2012.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Accessed 17 Oct 2012).

On 11 Aug 2012 at 1600 h, we found an adult *A. brunneus* being preyed upon by an adult ctenid spider in leaf litter along a stream near Cave Planaltina, Brasil Novo – Pará, Brazil (3.3761°S, 52.5761°W). At the moment of observation, the *A. brunneus* was being held by the dorsolateral region by the spider. Anurans that live in the leaf litter of the forest floor have a great chance of being consumed by spiders, especially the family Ctenidae (Santana et al. 2009. *Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão [N.S.]* 26:59–65).

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AMEEREGA FLAVOPICTA (Yellow-painted Poison-arrow Frog).

DEATH FEIGNING. Anurans are known to feign death as a way to avoid or minimize the risk of predation (Toledo et al. 2010. *J. Nat. Hist.* 44[31–32]:1979–1988). This behavior is mostly displayed by non-toxic species (Toledo et al. 2010, *op. cit.*). However, this behavior has not been previously documented in *Ameerega flavopicta*, a dart-poison frog. Herein we report death-feigning behavior in *A. flavopicta*.

On 2 Feb 2006, during an anuran survey in a montane meadow (*campo rupestre*, 14.2056°S, 48.3811°W, WGS 84; elev. 353 m) near a palm swamp at Serra da Mesa, municipality of



FIG. 1. Adult male *Ameerega flavopicta* exhibiting death-feigning behavior.

Niquelândia, Goiás state, central Brazil, we captured an adult male *A. flavopicta*. When handled to take photographs, it turned its belly up, with the arms upward and the legs close to the body, exhibiting aposematic colors on the ventral region (Fig. 1). It remained in this position for about 3 minutes, afterwards slowly returning to normal position.

Deimatic behavior associated with parental care is known for this species (Toledo et al. 2004. *Phyllomedusa* 3[2]:145–147). However, this is the first reported case of death feigning in *A. flavopicta*. A voucher specimen is deposited at the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Goiás (ZUFG 3031).

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BOMBINA VARIEGATA PACHYPUS (Apennine Yellow-bellied Toad). CANNIBALISTIC OOPHAGY.

Bombina variegata pachypus occurs throughout peninsular Italy (IUCN Red List 2010: Endangered). It is considered by some as a distinct species (*B. pachypus*; Canestrelli et al. 2006. *Mol. Ecol.* 15:3741–3754), although recent evidence suggests it is nested in the *B. variegata* clade (Hofman et al. 2007. *Mol. Ecol.* 16:2301–2316). As *B. pachypus*, it is listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org, assessed 2009). It has an extended breeding season (May–September), during which discrete spawning events alternate with non-breeding phases (Guarino et al. 1998. *Ital. J. Zool.* 65:335–342). Tadpoles are macrophagous and known to be at least partly carnivorous, although they feed mainly on algal