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PSEUDOEURYCEA LEPROSA (Leprous False Brook Salamander). **REPRODUCTION**. There are ca. 26 species in the genus *Pseudoeurycea* that occur in Mexico, but data on reproduction exist only for eight of those species. *Pseudoeurycea leprosa* is one of the most abundant and broadly distributed species in Mexico, inhabiting the mountains of the central part and east of Eje Neovolcánico, from Pico de Orizaba to Serranía del Ajusco (Vega and Alvarez 1992. Act. Zool. Mex. 15:1–25). The habitat of *P. leprosa* is mainly pine forest, under decomposing logs, piles of dead vegetation, or under rocks. Reproduction in this species is mostly unknown. On 14 March 2005, at Parque Nacional Zoquiapan y Anexas, where the vegetation is dominated *Pinus hartwegii*, ALV observed a mature female *P. leprosa*, (19°27'4"N, 98°41'5"W; 3433 m elev.) under a log. The female (78 mm TL) was wrapped around a ball-shaped clutch of 10 eggs. The eggs were slightly oval, with a maximum diameter of 5 mm and the minimum of 4.9 mm. Nine eggs were attacked by fungus and only one egg hatched a month later (15 April), the hatchling measured 25 mm TL.

We thank the authorities of the Parque Nacional Zoquiapan who allowed us access to their facilities. Xóchitl Aguilar-Miguel verified identification of the salamander.

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ANURA — FROGS

CRAUGASTOR BERKENBUSCHII (Berkenbusch's Robber Frog). **MICROHABITAT USE.** *Craugastor berkenbuschii* has been reported as a common nocturnal species in the Los Tuxtlas rainforest (Vogt et al. 1997. *In* Gonzáles-Soriano et al. [eds.], Historia Natural de Los Tuxtlas, pp. 507–522. UNAM México). Some changes have recently been reported in Los Tuxtlas' concerning the herpetofaunal species abundance (Urbina-Cardona et al. 2005. *In* Halffter et al. [eds.], Sobre Diversidad Biológica: El significado de las Diversidades Alfa, Beta y Gamma, pp. 191–207. Vol. 4. Editorial Monografías Tercer Milenio, Zaragoza, España). To date there is little natural history information for *C. berkenbuschii*.

During six sampling seasons, between June 2003 and April 2005, I surveyed 108, 50 m permanent transects across the tropical rainforest at Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, Mexico (18°32'N, 95°6'W). During 1007 person-hours of effort I recorded only a single adult *C. berkenbuschii* (80 mm SLV) in the tropical rainforest interior (100 m from the forest edge) on 31 July 2003 at 2350 h. This individual was located in the biggest forest fragment (472 ha), at 200 m elevation. Microhabitat characteristics were: in a hole in the soil 38 cm deep, 25°C soil temperature, 88% relative humidity, 62% leaf litter cover, 7 cm leaf litter depth, 40% herbaceous cover, 6.2% understory density, and 44.7% canopy cover. On 23 April 2005 at 2030 h in the second biggest forest fragment in the region (177 ha), and during the last survey night of the last field season I found a small congregation of *C. berkenbuschii* with 3 adults (72 mm average SVL) and 10 juveniles (22 mm average SVL). These individuals were in a 2 m^2 area surrounding an almost dried stream in the forest interior (200 m from the forest edge). Microhabitat characteristics at this site were: 25°C air temperature, 83% relative humidity, 90.5% leaf litter cover, 8.25 cm leaf litter depth, 30% herbaceous cover, 4.4% understory density, and 46.9% canopy cover.

This is the first report on habitat use by this species, which has been listed as Near Threatened (Santos-Barrera and Flores-Villela 2004. *In* 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <www.iucnredlist.org>. 10 August 2007). *Craugastor berkenbuschii* should be placed on the "Los Tuxtlas forest interior species list" reported by Urbina-Cardona et al. (2006. Biol. Cons. 132:61–75). This population has been identified as fragile and may experience regional extinction. Thus, the extinction risk ranking of this species should be reconsidered because of its endemism, small range, and natural rarity. It is of special concern in the Los Tuxtlas region because of the increase in anthropogenic activities and habitat loss that continuously threaten the persistence of amphibians in the forest.

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HYPSIBOAS FABER (Smith Frog). **DIET.** *Hypsiboas faber* is a large hylid frog allocated to the *H. faber* group (Faivovich et al. 2005. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 294:1–240) that occurs from northern Argentina to eastern Brazil, in permanent ponds in the Atlantic Forest Domain (Ab'Saber 1977. Geomorfologica 52:1–21; Martins 1993. Herpetol. J. 3:31–34). Published studies regarding the diet of *H. faber* are restricted to two papers that reported the major prey items are opilionids and arboreal hylid frogs (*Scinax granulatus* in Solé et al. 2005. Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Environ. 40[1]:23–28 and *S. granulatus* and *Aplastodiscus perviridis* in Solé et al. 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:159).

On 24 Jan 2007 at ca. 2100 h a gravid female *H. faber* (SVL 85 mm) was found preying on a juvenile *Eleutherodactylus binotatus* (SVL 29 mm) in a forest fragment at the municipality of Mariana, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (UTM:23K 0656671/7760247; ca. 1190 m elev.). The individual was encountered 2 m above ground and away from any pond or stream with the *E. binotatus* in its mouth. Both specimens were collected and the stomach contents of the female *H. faber* were examined and contained only plant material, likely ingested incidentally. Voucher specimens of the *H. faber* (LZV 855) and *E. binotatus* (LZV 856) were deposited in Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados of Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (LZV/UFOP).

Eleutherodactylus binotatus is a medium-sized frog of the family Brachycephalidae occurring in Atlantic forests from Bahia to southeastern Brazil (Ribeiro et al. 2005. Biota Neotrop. 5[2]:1–15) and is found usually on the leaf litter and in low vegetation (Heyer 1990. Arq. Zool. 31[4]:237–410). This is the first record of a brachycephalid and of a terrestrial anuran being predated by *H. faber*.

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HYPSIBOAS FABER (Smith Frog). **PREDATION**. Predation is a major cause of mortality among tadpoles (Calef 1973. Ecology 54:741–758), and aquatic invertebrates often are cited as tadpole predators (Eterovick and Sazima 2000. Amphibia-Reptilia 21:439–461). Herein, we report predation by the belostomatid *Lethocerus melloleitaoi* on a *Hypsiboas faber* tadpole.

On 18 April 2006 at 2100 h (air temp. 12° C, water temp. 20°C) we found a *H. faber* tadpole (Gosner Stage 25; 34 mm TL) (Gosner 1960. Herpetologica 16:183–190) on the edge of permanent pond in Botucatu, State of São Paulo, Brazil (22°50'S, 48°25'W), being preyed upon by the water bug, *L. melloleitaoi* (68.1 mm body length; 25 mm width). The water bug was holding the tadpole on the anterodorsal region of the body (Fig. 1). The animals were captured and preserved. The tadpole had a cut on the side of its spiracle, caused by the belostomatid proboscis. The water bug is deposited in the entomological collection of the Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, and the tadpole is deposited at the Jorge Jim Collection, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, São Paulo State, Brazil (without numbers).

Fig. 1. *Hypsiboas faber* tadpole predated by *Lethocerus melloleitaoi*.

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ISCHNOCNEMA HOEHNEI (Hoehnei's Robber Frog). **ADVERTISEMENT CALL.** *Ischnocnema hoehnei* was described from Paranapiacaba, in the coastal Atlantic Forest of the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Lutz 1958. Mem. Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, 56:378). It has also been observed at Boracéia, (Heyer et al. 1990. Arq. Zool., São Paulo, 31:231–410) and Teresópolis, ca. 400 km NE of the type locality in the state of Rio de Janeiro (http://www.globalamphibians.org/servlet/GAA).

On 29 Nov 1997 AAG observed the species at its type locality. Two males were heard calling, although only the call of a single individual was recorded. This call was recorded with a UHER 4200 (19 cm/s) tape recorder and a UHER M518A Microphone. The call was digitized and audio spectrogram prepared with the Spectrogram software (Horne 1994. Spectrogram. www.visualizationsoftware.com/gram.html). Sample rate was set at 22050 Hz, with 16-bit resolution. The call was analyzed and oscillogram and spectrogram derived with the SoundRuler software (Griddi-Papp 2007. Sound Ruler. V0.9.6.0. http://soundruler.sourceforge.net), using a Fast Fourier Transformation at 1024 data points, frequency resolution at 21.5 Hz, and low and high band limit at 50 and 7500 Hz. The individual recorded was calling on the ground in an open area, among tuffs of grass-like plants (40 cm tall) about 8 m from the forest border. The other calling individual was about 10 m away in similar habitat. Calls were released sporadically. The recorded call (Fig. 1) presented 50 pulses and lasted 1.3 s; pulses lasted 0.025–0.035 s; pulse rate was 2123/s. Call frequency and intensity modulated, beginning low and quiet, rising in frequency and intensity to about mid-call, then maintaining relatively constant frequency and intensity to the end; 4th to 13th note frequency ranging from 1591 to 1980 Hz; second half of call with frequencies between 720 to 2900 Hz; side bands evident. *Ischnocnema hoehnei* has traditionally been allocated to the *E. binotatus* species group (Lynch and Duellman 1997. Nat. Hist. Mus., Univ. Kansas Spec. Publ. 23:1–236), although Heinicke et al. (2007. PNAS. 104[24]:10092–10097) reported *E. binotatus* only distantly related to the other eleutherodactylines of southeastern Brazil. Acoustic data, such as presented here, might help resolve the species group relationships among the eleutherodactyline frogs of southeastern Brazil.