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On 27 June 2003, a series of *L. megastomias* was collected from the type locality, a dry evergreen forest at Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Wang Nam Khieo District, Thailand (14.49°N, 101.87°E; Indian-Thailand Datum; 645 m). During collecting, an adult male *L. megastomias* was found to have recently ingested an adult male *L. gyldenstolpei*, the only other anuran known to co-occur with *L. megastomias* at this site. On 15 March 2005, another series of 13 specimens (11 males, 2 females) was collected at the same locality and maintained in captivity until 17 March 2005. Feces from these frogs, containing feathers and other prey items, were preserved as a dietary voucher. Feathers were identified as those of a Leaf Bird, *Chloropsis* sp. Invertebrate remains were identified as belonging to species of Coleoptera (Carabidae; Scarabidae, 2 spp.; 1 undetermined taxon), Hemiptera (2 undetermined taxa), Hymenoptera (Meliponinae; Formicidae), Isoptera (Termitidae), and Lepidoptera (2 undetermined taxa).

Based on personal observations, *L. megastomias* seems to be a sit-and-wait predator, often found partially submerged in water at the edge of a waterway with only eyes and snout exposed. Occasionally, individuals are seen on the stream bank. These frogs, males in particular, have a relatively large gape, and it is conceivable that a bird landing on the bank of the stream might be consumed in the same opportunistic manner that a conspecific *L. gyldenstolpei* would be.

There are infrequent examples in the literature of anurans preying on birds (Duellman and Trueb 1994. *Biology of Amphibians*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 670 pp.). This represents the only account that I am aware of documenting an Asian anuran preying on birds.

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LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog). **PRE-DATION ON CLIFF SWALLOWS.** The American Bullfrog is known to have a broad, omnivorous diet that includes plant material, aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, and vertebrates (Bury and Whelan 1986. *Ecology and Management of the Bullfrog*. USFWS Res. Publ. 155. Washington, DC). During a 25-year study of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) in southwestern Nebraska, we observed *Lithobates catesbeianus* prey on, or attempt to prey on Cliff Swallows. Cliff Swallows feed exclusively on insects caught in flight. They are quick, agile fliers and rarely alight on the ground (Brown and Brown 1996. *Coloniality in the Cliff Swal-*

low: The Effect of Group Size on Social Behavior. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois), thus they are very unlikely prey for *L. catesbeianus*.

As we were mist-netting Cliff Swallows at a 10-nest colony on 7 July 1998, a *L. catesbeianus* attempted to eat a Cliff Swallow that was caught in the net. We were dropping the net over the side of a road culvert (Brown and Brown 1996, *op. cit.*; Lueschen 1962 *Eastern Bird-Banding Association News* 25:109) in which the birds' nests were built, near Roscoe, Keith County, Nebraska, USA (41.11931°N, 101.57523°W; NAD 83). When the net was lowered into place, the top was ca. 45–60 cm above the ground. The birds were caught in the net when they flew out of the culvert. The net was lowered over the culvert entrance for, at most, 10 seconds. A wet, marshy area, with ca. 20–25 cm of standing water, was situated at the mouth of the culvert. On one drop, with 3 adult swallows in the mist-net, a large (36–41 cm SVL) *L. catesbeianus* jumped up into the net from the standing water and caught a swallow by the head. We immediately raised the net. In the 15–20 seconds it took to raise and secure the net, the frog had swallowed the bird as far down as the bird's legs. The bird was still alive although seemingly stunned, and its feathers were matted with saliva when removed from the frog's mouth. The *L. catesbeianus* was released unharmed.

Submitted by **MARY BOMBERGER BROWN**, Tern and Plover Conservation Partnership, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0931, USA (e-mail: mbrown9@unl.edu); and **CHARLES R. BROWN**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104, USA.

OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog). **PREY.** The Cuban Treefrog is a large (to 165 mm SVL; Meshaka 1996. *Herpetol. Rev.* 27:74), predominantly nocturnal frog native to Cuba, the Isla de Pinos, the Cayman Islands, and the Bahamian Archipelago (Duellman and Crombie 1970. *Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.* 92:1–4). It commonly preys on invertebrates but has been observed feeding on small vertebrates including conspecifics (Peters 1974. *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 50:299–322), small snakes, and hatchling birds (Bartlett and Bartlett 1996. *Frogs, Toads, and Treefrogs*. Barrons Publ., Hauppauge, New York). Here I report a diurnal predation attempt on an adult bird.

While working as a guide at Tiamo Resorts, a lodge on South Andros Island in the Bahamas in April 2006, I witnessed an adult Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) ca. 110 mm long alight on a wooden handrail within 50 mm of a sleeping *O. septentrionalis* of comparable size; the frog awoke and attempted to catch the bird, succeeding only in grasping its retrices (tail feathers), which were shed in the ensuing struggle after which the bird escaped. The frog then retreated and closed its eyes with the feathers still protruding from its mouth. After ca. 3 min., still with eyes closed, the frog proceeded to push the feathers into its mouth with its forelimbs and consume them. This is the first recorded predation attempt by a Cuban Treefrog on an adult avian. I thank Bob Powell and Bob Henderson for providing comments on this note.

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PHYLLOMELIS (Cuban Treefrog). **PREY.** The Cuban Treefrog is a large (to 165 mm SVL; Meshaka 1996. *Herpetol. Rev.* 27:74), predominantly nocturnal frog native to Cuba, the Isla de Pinos, the Cayman Islands, and the Bahamian Archipelago (Duellman and Crombie 1970. *Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.* 92:1–4). It commonly preys on invertebrates but has been observed feeding on small vertebrates including conspecifics (Peters 1974. *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* 50:299–322), small snakes, and hatchling birds (Bartlett and Bartlett 1996. *Frogs, Toads, and Treefrogs*. Barrons Publ., Hauppauge, New York). Here I report a diurnal predation attempt on an adult bird.