

PHYSALAEMUS CUVIERI (Barker Frog). **PREDATION.** Aquatic invertebrates, especially belostomatids, are often cited as tadpole predators (Eterovick and Sazima 2000. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 21:439–461). However data on adult frog predation by belostomatids are scarce (see Bastos et al. 1994. *Herpetol. Rev.* 25:118; Haddad and Bastos 1997. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 18:295–298). *Physalaemus cuvieri* is a small leptodactylid frog that occurs in northeastern, central, and southern Brazil, and in adjacent Argentina and Paraguay (Frost 1985. *Amphibian species of the world*. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas, 732 pp.). It is common in open, wet areas, including preserved and anthropic habitats, and is the most abundant leptodactylid at the Itirapina Ecological Station (IES; 22°13'24"S 47°54'03"W; ca. 750 m elev.), São Paulo State, southeastern Brazil. The reserve includes different, well-preserved Cerrados (savanna-like vegetation).

On 8 Dec 2001 at ca. 2200 h we found an adult male *P. cuvieri* (29.9 mm SVL) being preyed upon by a belostomatid, *Belostoma* aff. *ellongatum* (35.3 mm body length, 13.4 mm body width) on the surface of a temporary pond. The belostomatid was holding the frog by the head with its raptorial forelimbs. We captured and preserved both animals. The frog had a large cut (4.7 mm long) on the right side of the gular region, probably caused by the belostomatid proboscis (Haddad and Bastos 1997. *op. cit.*). *Physalaemus cuvieri* calls and lays its eggs on the water of temporary ponds that usually have high densities of belostomatids and may thus be vulnerable and probably often preyed upon by these aquatic invertebrate predators. Voucher specimens of *P. cuvieri* and the belostomatid are deposited in the Museu de História Natural, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC 12046).

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