

Microfilaria tamborinii. In this paper we present a record of a new nematode parasite in *L. latrans* from Argentina.

Five *L. latrans* (two males: SVL = 92 and 111 mm; two females: SVL = 83 and 98 mm; one juvenile SVL = 71 mm) were collected in April 2014 from La Majadita (30.6867°S, 67.5039°W, WGS84; 952 m elev.), Valle Fértil Department, Province of San Juan, Argentina. They were deposited in the Herpetology Collection Universidad Nacional de San Juan (UNSJ 1754–1758). The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision and the digestive tract was removed. The esophagus, stomach, and intestines were longitudinally slit and the contents were examined for helminths using a dissecting microscope. The only helminths found were 97 nematodes in the large intestines. The prevalence of infection was 100% with a mean intensity of $19.4 \pm SD 4.7$ (range = 15–26) nematodes per frog. They were cleared in a drop of lactophenol, placed on a glass slide, coverslipped, studied under a dissecting microscope and identified as *Falcaustra sanjuanensis*. They were deposited in the Helminthological Collection, Fundación Miguel Lillo as *F. sanjuanensis* (CH-N-FML 07582, 07583).

Falcaustra sanjuanensis was described from the anuran *Odontophrynus* cf. *barrioi* (González et al. 2013. Acta. Parasitol. 58:119–125) and *Lithobates catesbeianus* (González and Hamann 2015, *op. cit.*). The specimens of *F. sanjuanensis* identified herein possess the characteristics diagnosis of the species, especially the unpaired papilla anterior to the anus located on a protuberance. *Falcaustra sanjuanensis* in *L. latrans* is a new host record.

GERALDINE RAMALLO, Instituto de Invertebrados, Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (e-mail: gramallos@yahoo.com.ar); **CHARLES R. BURSEY**, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, Shenango Campus, 147 Shenango Avenue, Sharon, Pennsylvania 16146, USA (e-mail: cxb@13psu.edu); **STEPHEN R. GOLDBERG**, Department of Biology, Whittier College, Whittier, California 98068, USA (e-mail: sgoldberg@whittier.edu); **GABRIEL CASTILLO** (e-mail: nataliocastillo@gmail.com) and **JUAN CARLOS ACOSTA**, Diversidad y Biología de Vertebrados del Árido, Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de San Juan, San Juan, Argentina (e-mail: jcastosasanjuan@gmail.com).

LITORIA INFRAFRENATA (White-lipped Tree Frog). DIET. *Litoria infrafrenata* is one of the largest (SVL to 140 mm) hylid frogs in the world and is native to northeastern Australia, New Guinea, and surrounding islands (Tyler 1998. Australian Frogs. A Natural History. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 192 pp.). At ca. 1900 h on 9 February 2016, DL captured an adult *L. infrafrenata* (SVL = 111.2 mm) in a palm tree in Lafu Village, New Ireland, Papua New Guinea (2.99150°S, 151.30721°E; WGS 84). Upon inspection we noticed a lizard's tail protruding from the frog's mouth (Fig. 1A). At 2200 h the tail was still apparent and the frog appeared to be in distress. At this point we slowly and gently extracted the lizard via the frog's mouth. It became apparent that the lizard had bitten down on the frog's tongue prior to being swallowed (or during the process) and its jaws were still firmly locked on the tongue, despite the fact that the lizard was now dead (Fig. 1B). The frog's tongue was bleeding and a good portion of it had been swallowed into its own stomach with the attached prey item. After removing the lizard from the frog's tongue the damaged tongue lolled from the frog's mouth and hung loosely to one side (Fig. 1C). Several minutes later we released the frog with its tongue still extruded. We do not know whether the frog made a full recovery; presumably the tongue may have suffered significant damage during its time inside the frog's gastrointestinal tract.

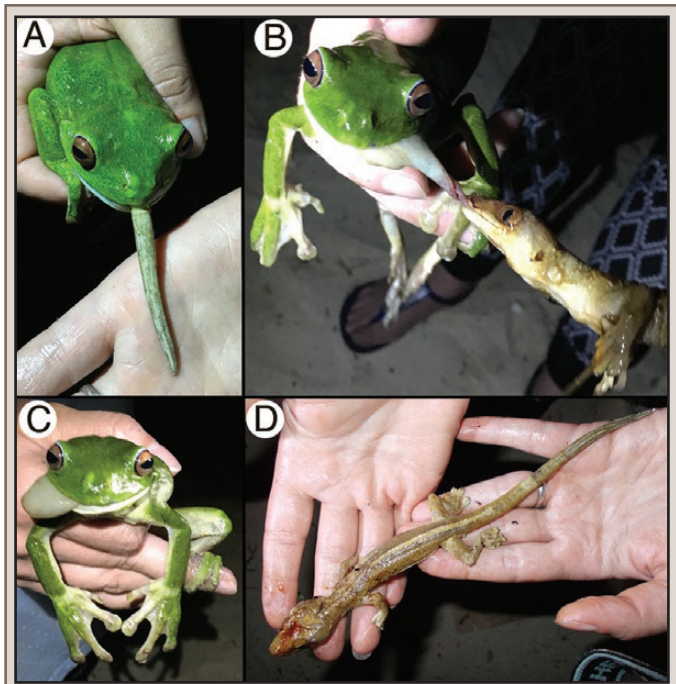


FIG. 1. A) *Litoria infrafrenata* with the tail of the ingested *Gekko vittatus* protruding from its mouth. B) *L. infrafrenata* with the ingested *G. vittatus* attached to its tongue. C) The damaged tongue of *L. infrafrenata* lolled from its mouth. D) The ingested *G. vittatus* in its entirety.

We identified the lizard as a large (SVL = 99.6 mm, total length = 204.7 mm) male *Gekko vittatus* (Melanesian Ghost Gecko; Fig. 1D). *Gekko vittatus* is distributed across northern New Guinea and surrounding islands through to the Torres and Bank Islands of Vanuatu (Zug 2013. Reptiles and Amphibians of the Pacific Islands. A Comprehensive Guide. University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 306 pp.). They are nocturnal, arboreal, and possess a prehensile tail. Very little is known about the ecology of *G. vittatus*; one study revealed that they are the primary prey item of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) in the Torres Islands, Vanuatu (Ineich et al. 2012. New Zeal. J. Zool. 39:179–185). To our knowledge, this is the first account of a *G. vittatus* in the diet of *L. infrafrenata*.

We thank John and Ruth Saulo and the Mangatirian and Mongomuna clans for land access and logistical support in New Ireland. CK was financially supported by a George E. Burch Postdoctoral Fellowship.

CRYSTAL KELEHEAR, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 0843-03092, Balboa, Ancon, Panama, Republic of Panama (e-mail: crystal.kelehear@hotmail.com); **DAVID LEVY**, Lafu Village, New Ireland, Papua New Guinea; **DINA R. SAULO**, 7/5a Sadlier Crescent, Petersham 2049, New South Wales, Australia.

NYCTIBATRACHUS JOG (Jog's Night Frog). PREDATION. Post-metamorphic anurans are an important component in the diet of many vertebrate species, particularly snakes (Toledo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177); despite this few reports exist from India. On 22 June 2015, we were studying breeding behavior of *Nyctibatrachus* species in Kathalekan, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka, India (14.27°N, 74.74°E, WGS 84; 572 m elev.). This site is comprised of a freshwater swamp dominated by *Myristica fatua* with several first and second order streams (Gururaja 2010. Zootaxa 2642:45–52). At 2135 h we encountered an adult male *N. jog* perched on a tree about four feet from the ground. The male was