UMS 602 Taxinomie & Collection – Reptile & Amphibiens, case 30, 25 rue Cuvier, 75005 Paris; and **ANTOINE MANTILLERI**, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Entomologie, C.P. 50, 45 rue Buffon, F – 75231 Paris cedex 05.

POLYPEDATES LEUCOMYSTAX (Common Tree Frog). **SAUROPHAGY**. On 27 June 2006 at 2104 h, in the Philippines (island: Luzon, province: Cagayan, municipality: Gattaran, barangay: Nassiping; 17.97001°N, 121.65598°E, WGS84), I collected an adult female *Polypedates leucomystax* in the process of consuming an adult male *Cosymbotus platyurus* (Sauria: Gekkonidae). The encounter occurred after ca. 2 h of heavy afternoon rain at the Nassiping Reforestation Project (NRP), an area of ca. 200 ha consisting of natural secondary growth, agricultural areas, and artificial forest with introduced species (e.g., *Eucalyptus* sp.). Both the frog and the lizard were collected and deposited at the University of Kansas Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Research Center (*P. leucomystax*: KU 307625; *C. platyurus*: KU 307448).

When I first observed the pair, the frog was on the ground with the gecko's hind legs and tail protruding from its mouth (Fig. 1) a few meters from an open-walled, thatch-roofed gazebo at the main compound of the NRP. Geckos were common on nearby buildings and active after nightfall; *C. platyurus* was predominant, with *Gehyra mutilata*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Gekko monarchus* also present.

The average to slightly larger-than-average size of both individuals (*P. leucomystax*: 72.1 mm SVL, 20.5 g; *C. platyurus*: 60.3 mm SVL, 6.1 g), as well as their commonness and tolerance for disturbed, anthropogenic habitat, suggest that adult *P. leucomystax* may be a frequent predator on *C. platyurus* and other small, common geckos. Large geckos (e.g., *G. monarchus*) are not likely to be preyed upon as adults, but neonates may be vulnerable. For these two individuals, prey/predator ratios of length and weight were 0.84 and 0.30.

Although large anurans (e.g., *Ceratophrys ornata*, *Discodeles guppyi*, *Pyxicephalus adspersus*, and *Rana catesbeiana*) are known to consume large prey items, predation by anurans on vertebrates is considered a general exception (Duellman and Trueb 1994. Biology of Amphibians. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 670 pp.) The diet of *P. leucomystax* in the Philippines has previously been reported to include solely invertebrates (Alcala and Brown 1998. Philippine Amphibians: An Illustrated Field Guide. Bookmark, Inc., Makati City, Philippines. 116 pp.). Saurophagy also has been reported for the large New World treefrog, *Osteopilus septentrionalis* (Campbell 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:440).

FIG. 1. Adult female *Polypedates leucomystax* consuming an adult male *Cosymbotus platyurus* on Luzon Island, Philippines, 27 June 2006. Note the everted hemipenis of the gecko. Photo by KH.

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RANA AURORA (Northern Red-legged Frog). **EGG MASS DISTURBANCE**. The negative effects of exotic organisms on amphibians, usually via predation and/or competition, are well documented, both globally (Kats and Ferrer 2003. Divers. Distrib. 9:99–110) and in the Pacific Northwest (Adams 2000. Ecol. Appl. 10:559–568; Kiesecker and Blaustein 1997. Ecology 78:1752–1760; Kiesecker and Blaustein 1998. Conserv. Biol. 12:776–787). Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), a South American species introduced to Oregon in the 1930s for fur-farming, is known to damage vegetation and physical habitat, which has diverse indirect ecological effects (Sheffels and Sytsma 2007. Report on Nutria Management and Research in the Pacific Northwest. Portland State University Center for Lakes and Reservoirs, Portland, Oregon. 49 pp.). However, its effects on Pacific Northwest amphibians are unaddressed. Hence, here we describe disturbance to and disappearance of *Rana aurora* egg masses attributable to the foraging of Nutria.

In January–March 2005, TRC conducted visual encounter surveys (Crump and Scott 1994. *In* Heyer et al. (eds.), Measuring and Monitoring Biological Diversity: Standard Methods for Amphibians, pp. 84–92. Smithsonian Press, Washington, DC) for amphibian egg masses in a seasonal pond in a palustrine wetland complex on the Willamette River floodplain ca. 16 km N of Portland, Oregon, USA (45.66°N, 122.86°W; WGS 84; elev 4 m). Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and invasive Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) dominate the site, which is managed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). As part of a larger study, each egg mass was assigned a unique mark and monitored weekly. Two *R. aurora* egg masses initially detected on 10 February were missing on 3 March, when TRC found a vegetation platform at their former location constructed of the Common Rush (*Juncus effusus*) to which the egg masses had been attached. The platform, which included the bamboo stakes and flagging used to mark these masses, was littered with Nutria scat. Nutria, Beaver (*Castor canadensis*), Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), and a suite of waterfowl species are all recorded from this site, but the only sign near or on the damaged vegetation was that of Nutria. Thorough search of the area failed