

ruber and *Rhinella crucifer* (Souza-Júnior et al. 1991. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 51:585–588). The specimens of *G. chabaudi* (males) identified herein possess the diagnostic characters of this species, especially three pairs of genital papillae: one preanal pair, another postanal, laterally projecting and a third ventral pair located in a short, subulated and coiled tail. In this note, the distribution of *G. chabaudi* is expanded and *P. platensis* is a new host record.

We are grateful to Marissa Fabrezi (Instituto de Biología y Geociencias del NOA-Salta) for identifying the tadpoles.

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PSEUDOPHILAUTUS AMBOLI (Amboli Bush Frog). PREDATION BY TERRESTRIAL BEETLE LARVAE. Amphibians are important prey for numerous arthropod taxa, including ground beetles (Toledo 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:395–399; Bernard and Samolg 2014. Entomol. Fennica 25:157–160). Previous studies have shown that *Epomis* larvae feed exclusively on amphibians and display a unique luring behavior in order to attract their prey (Wizen and Gasith 2011. PLoS ONE 6:e25161). Moreover, the larval mandibles are characterized by two curved “hooks,” a modification for grasping onto the amphibian skin (Brandmayr et al. 2010. Zootaxa 2388:49–58). Published observations of *Epomis* beetles attacking amphibians are scarce, and the majority of our knowledge comes from reports originating in Japan (Crossland et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:107–108) or the Middle East (Wizen and Gasith 2011, *op. cit.*). To the best of our knowledge, the only record from India of amphibian predation by *Epomis* reports of a ground-dwelling toad *Duttaphrynus scaber* carrying the beetle larva (Barve and Chaboo 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:83–84).

Pseudophilautus amboli is a small endemic frog distributed in the Western Ghats of India. It is known from a few localities only in Maharashtra and Karnataka (<http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/Amphibia/Anura/Rhacophoridae/Rhacophorinae/Pseudophilautus/Pseudophilautus-amboli>; 20 Feb 2017). This species is classified as Critically Endangered due to its narrow distribution range, and is threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/58910/0>; 2 Jun 2017). Here we report predation of *P. amboli* by *Epomis* larvae in India.

At 2300 h on 22 October 2016, we performed an amphibian survey at Amboli forest, a hilly location on the Northern Western Ghats ridge in Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra, India (15.964681°N, 74.003616°E, WGS 84; 690 m elev.). During our visit we observed several juveniles of *P. amboli*, active on broad leaves in the forest, approximately 20 cm above the ground surface. Upon close inspection, we noticed that five of these specimens (SVL ca. 40 mm) had small beetle larvae attached to their bodies (Fig. 1). GW identified the larvae as *Epomis* sp. based on his work with this genus and its interactions with amphibians. All larvae observed on *P. amboli* were first-instars attached to the throat area, and some had their head embedded deep inside the amphibian's flesh (Fig. 1B). Nevertheless, the frogs were still alive

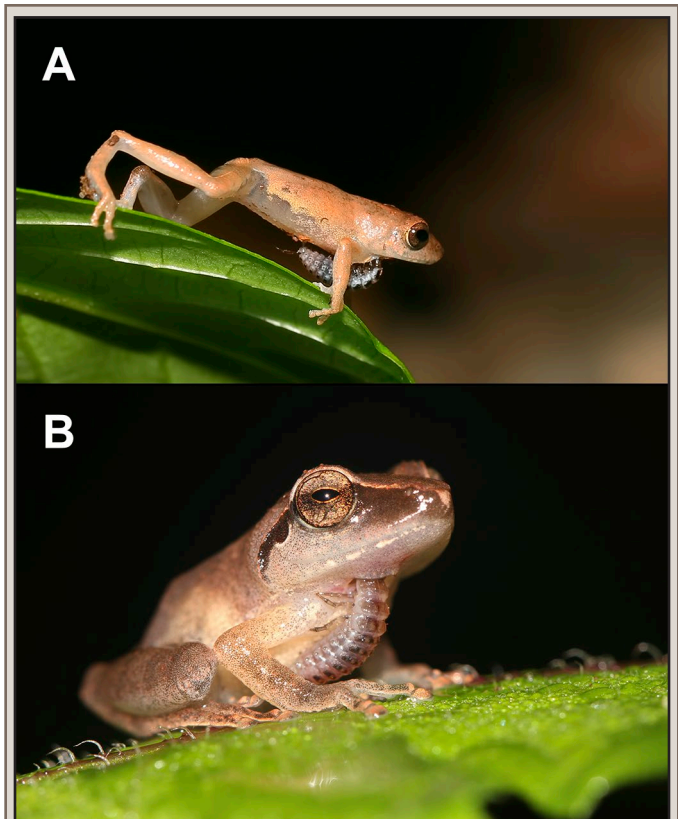


FIG. 1. *Epomis* sp. larvae preying on *Pseudophilautus amboli* in Amboli forest, Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra, India. A) A juvenile *P. amboli* metamorph active on the vegetation with an *Epomis* sp. larva attached to its throat. B) *Epomis* sp. larva with its head embedded in the flesh of *P. amboli*.

and did not show any sign of struggling. They seemed to behave normally and moved about in the vegetation without problems. The amphibians and larvae were not collected.

The infected *P. amboli* may have encountered the *Epomis* larvae on vegetation above the ground surface, similarly to what is reported for *E. nigricans* larvae attacking tree frogs in Japan (Tachikawa 1994. *In* Amazing Life of Insects, Atlas 48th Special Exhibition. Otaru Museum, Otaru. 20 pp.). The location of the larvae on the amphibians' bodies suggests that they enticed the frogs to approach by displaying their characteristic luring behavior (summary in Wizen and Gasith 2011, *op. cit.*). Moreover, because *Epomis* larvae feed exclusively on amphibians in a parasitic manner, the interaction is usually fatal to the amphibian. Our observations serve as evidence for the existence of a stable breeding population of *Epomis* beetles in the area that relies on the frogs as its main food source. This calls for further research to monitor and evaluate the impact of the beetles on the population of the Critically Endangered amphibian.

We thank Nirman Chowdhury and Gargi VR for assistance in the field.

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RANA BOYLII (Foothill Yellow-legged Frog). PREDATION. *Rana boyllii* lives and breeds primarily in perennial stream habitats of