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this represents the first report of both attempted predation and active avoidance of a dendrobatid poison frog by an amblypygid.

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**OOPHAGA VICENTEI (Vicente's Poison Frog). HABITAT USE.** This diurnal species is considered to be an exclusive tree-dweller with reproductive behavior that strongly depends on existence of bromeliads (Lötters et al. 2007. *Poison Frogs. Biology, Species & Captive Husbandry*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 668 pp.). This species bears potent skin alkaloids that must be acquired through its diet of leaf-litter arthropods (Saporito et al. 2004. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 101:8045–8050; Saporito et al. 2009. *Heterocycles* 79:277–297). Here, we report the observation of a female *Oophaga vicentei* wandering and foraging on the forest floor. This species, similar to other members of the genus, are rarely seen on the ground (Myers et al. 1984. *Am. Mus. Nov.* 2783:1–20).

At 1019 h on 18 March 2014, at Isleta town (8.5467°N, 81.1282°W, WGS84; 571 m elev.), Santa Fe District, Veraguas province, Republic of Panama, we observed a female *Oophaga vicentei* wandering and foraging on the ground. The area is a primary premontane tropical forest with high slopes (> 30%), where the species is normally heard vocalizing above 15 m high in the trees and rarely seen. Our observation might suggest that this species is not fully tied to an arboreal lifestyle, adding to previous habitat descriptions for the species (see Jungfer et al. 1996. *Herpetofauna* 18:17–26). Interestingly, in some terrestrial poison frogs like *Dendrobates auratus*, the male may climb up high on trees searching for bromeliads to transfer tadpoles from the ground (Summers 1989. *Anim. Behav.* 37:797–805) and in *Oophaga pumilio* a female transferred a tadpole as high as 12 m up a tree (Young 1979. *Biotropica* 11:238–239). Our observed female was not carrying any tadpole when seen; therefore it is uncertain whether this behavior was driven by reproduction. As most of the known behavior of *O. vicentei* is based on captive observations, more research on this species in the wild is needed.



FIG. 1. Female *Oophaga vicentei* that was observed on the ground.

This work was conducted during a field research campaign under a scientific permit (SC/A-5-14) provided by the Panamanian National Authority for the Environment (ANAM).

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**PAPURANA ELBERTI and DUTTAPHRYNUS MELANOSTICTUS (Asian Common Toad). INTERSPECIFIC AMPLEXUS.** The Lesser Sunda Islands of eastern Indonesia are oceanic islands with a small assemblage of anuran fauna that have colonized the region by over-water dispersal. The island of Sumba contains only five native frogs: *Fejervarya cancrivora* (Crab-eating Frog), *Litoria everetti* (Everett's Tree Frog), *Polypedates leucomystax* (Four-lined Tree Frog), *Kaloula baleata* (Flower Pot Toad), and *Papurana elberti*. We conducted field surveys at the northern edge of Laiwangi Wanggameti National Park (Desa Priang Kareha, Kecamatan Tabundung, Kabupaten Sumba Timor) on the southwestern portion of the island and encountered a large stream flowing over limestone cliffs in a densely forested habitat. The only frogs found in this stream were *P. elberti* and a very large number of *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* (Asian Common Toad). This finding represents a new geographic distribution record for *D. melanostictus* (see Reilly et al. 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47, *in press*). *Papurana elberti* is restricted to Sumba, Timor, and Wetar Islands, while *D. melanostictus* is native to southern Asia and the Greater Sunda Islands of Java and Sumatra. While conducting a night survey of the stream on 24 October 2012, we found a male *P. elberti* amplexing a male *D. melanostictus* (10.0210°S, 120.0579°E, WGS 84; 348 m elev.) (Fig. 1). Although the individuals observed in amplexus were not collected, other specimens from this expedition are housed at either the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ), Berkeley, California, USA or at the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (MZB), Cibinong, Indonesia.

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FIG. 1. A male *Papurana elberti* in amplexus with an introduced male *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* on the island of Sumba, Indonesia.

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**PIPA CARVALHOI** (Carvalho's Surinam Toad; Sapo d'água). **HINDLIMB MALFORMATION**. Reports on skeletal abnormalities in amphibians have been recorded for over 200 years and have revealed that the occurrence of malformations has significantly increased on a global scale (Ouellet 2000. *In* Sparling et al. [eds.], *Ecotoxicology of Amphibians and Reptiles*, pp. 617–646. Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC), Pensacola, Florida).

During a nocturnal survey on 9 May 2015 in the municipality of São Roque do Canaã in the northwest region of Espírito Santo in southeastern Brazil (19.6736°S, 40.7317°W; 150 m elev.), ATM collected an adult *P. carvalhoi* (SVL = 58 mm) with a malformation of the left hind limb (Fig. 1A). This specimen (MBML 7920) is deposited in the Zoological Collection of Museu de Biologia Mello Leitão, Santa Teresa municipality, Espírito Santo state, Brazil. The individual presented a malformation characterized by ectromelia of the tibia and fibula, which likely severely affected its range of motion and ability to swim. The radiography of the left hind limb confirmed that the bones were fused and not well developed (Fig. 1B). This malformation is a possible outcome of environmental contamination with pesticides or fertilizers (Sparlin et al. 2015. *Ecotoxicology* 24:262–278); this is plausible because the application of pesticides to crops is a regular practice in Espírito Santo. It is recommended that additional studies be performed at the site to verify whether the habitat may have been affected by pesticide use.

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**PRISTIMANTISALTAE** (Coral-spotted Robber Frog). **VOCALIZATIONS**. *Pristimantis altae* is a small frog in the family Craugastoridae (Hedges et al. 2008. *Zootaxa* 1737:1–182). They occur in humid lowland and premontane forests on the Atlantic slopes of Costa Rica and western Panama (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas*. University of Chicago Press, Illinois. 934 pp.). Although described in 1942 (Dunn 1942. *Not. Nat. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 104:1–2), little is known about this species' ecology and behavior beyond that they can be found at night on low vegetation. For example, despite the description of an obvious

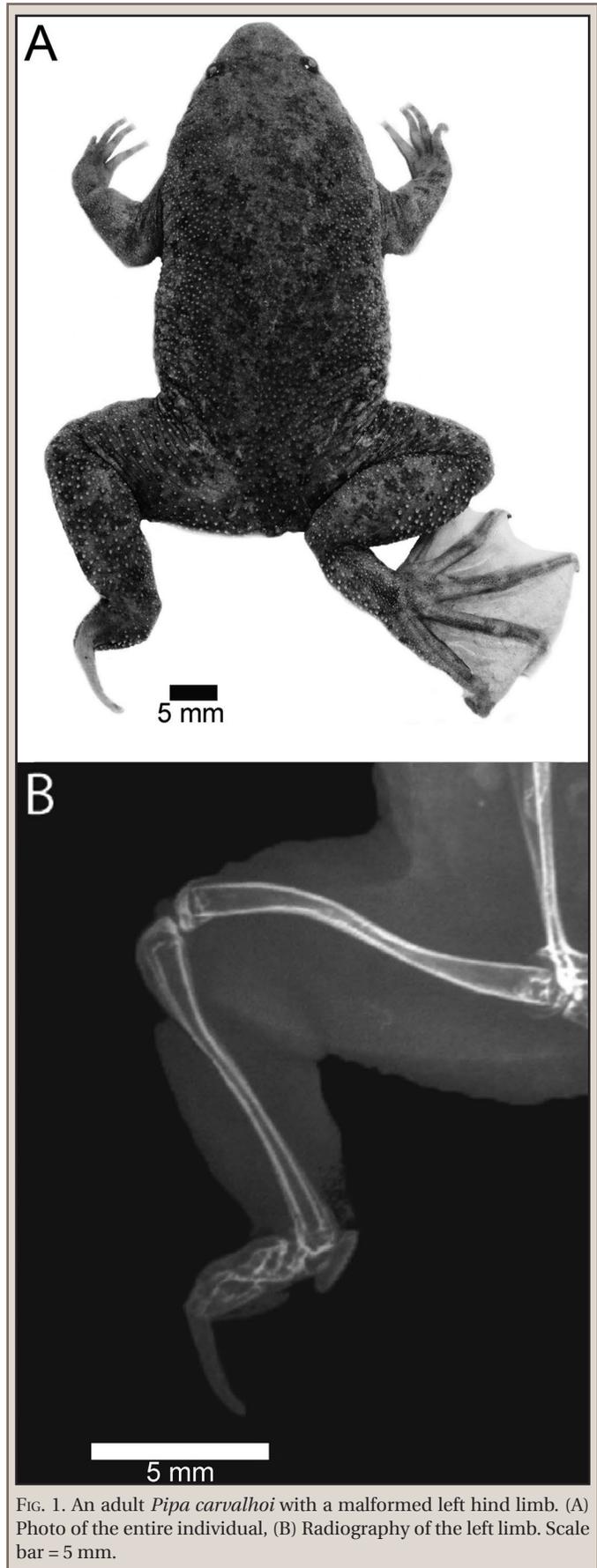


FIG. 1. An adult *Pipa carvalhoi* with a malformed left hind limb. (A) Photo of the entire individual, (B) Radiography of the left limb. Scale bar = 5 mm.