The smith frog *Hypsiboas faber* (Wied-Neuwied, 1821) is a large sized treefrog belonging to the *H. faber* group (Faivovich et al., 2005). This species inhabits water bodies in forested and open habitats in Atlantic Forest areas from northeastern Argentina to eastern Brazil (Martins, 1993). *Scinax* aff. *perereca* is a small hylid frog belonging to the *S. ruber* clade (sensu Faivovich et al., 2005), very common at the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park, municipality of Araponga, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, and frequently observed inhabiting bromeliads and vegetation around permanent ponds (Lacerda et al., 2009).

During an anuran survey on 6 December 2009 at around 21:00h, MRM witnessed a predation of an adult male of *Scinax* aff. *perereca* (SVL 35.1 mm) by an adult male of *Hypsiboas faber* (SVL 90.8 mm). The observation took place in a permanent pond inside a forested area in the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park (20°43′19″S e 42°28′43″W), datum SAD1969, 1320 m elevation). The *H. faber* was encountered 1 meter above the ground, gapped on a tree trunk near the edge of a pond with the *S. aff. perereca* in its mouth (Fig. 1). Both specimens were collected and put inside a plastic bag with humid vegetation, and after about 10 minutes the *H. faber* completed the prey ingestion (collection permits IBAMA #571/2009 and IEF #071/09, given by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis and Instituto Estadual de Florestas, respectively). The subsequent examination of the stomach contents of the *H. faber* revealed a Lepidoptera larva. Voucher specimens were deposited at the herpetological collection of Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, municipality of Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (*H. faber*, MZUFV 10195; *S. aff. perereca*, MZUFV 10196).

According to Toledo et al. (2007), anurans that predate other anurans usually can be categorized as convenience predators, because they are not predators specialized on anurans, but feed on them with regularity. However, the presence of hylid frogs as predators of other anurans is less common. In a review of anurans as prey of vertebrates, Toledo et al. (2007) found 243 reports, from which 33 (13.6%) on anurans preying other anurans, but just one with a hylid frog acting as the predator (Solé et al., 2004).

Solé et al. (2004) reported the presence of an adult male of *Scinax granulatus* (Peters, 1871) in the stomach of an adult male of *H. faber*, in an *Araucaria* area, in municipality of Itati, state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil (29°30′S, 50°10′W), and also found an adult of *Aplastodiscus perviridis* Lutz and Lutz, 1950 partly digested in the stomach of another male of *H. faber*, not mentioned by Toledo et al. (2007). Leite et al. (2008) observed a terrestrial anuran (juvenile of *Haddadus binotatus* [Spix, 1824]) being predated by a gravid female of *H. faber* in a forest fragment in the municipality of Mariana, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (43°30′S, 20°14′W). The predator was encountered 2 m above the ground, indicating that *H. faber* may come down to the ground to feed, even if outside breeding sites. Solé and Pelz (2007) examined the stomach content of fifty calling males of *H. faber* in southern Brazil and found anurans prey items only in two specimens. These authors suggested that in this species the males do not search for prey at all in their breeding territory, but concentrate on advertisement calls because of local competition with conspecifics. Apparently, the predation of arboreal hylid frogs by adults of *H. faber* during reproductive aggregations is common in the diet of this species, possibly due to the similar habitats occupied by *H. faber* and other hylid frogs, which facilitate their (predator-prey) encounters (Toledo et al., 2007).
Figure 1. Adult male of *Hypsiboas faber* (SVL 90.8 mm) predating an adult male of *Scinax* aff. *perereca* (SVL 35.1 mm) on a tree trunk near the edge of a permanent pond at the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park, municipality of Araponga, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo: M.R. Moura.

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