***DENDROPSOPHUS PSEUDOMERIDIANUS* (Small Tree Frog). PREDATION.** There are reports of spiders preying on tadpoles (e.g., Luiz et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:451–452; Santos-Silva 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:193–194), as well as some adults of the hylid genus *Dendropsophus* (e.g., Oliveira et al. 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:299–300; Toledo 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:395–400). The frog *D. pseudomeridianus* occurs in lowlands of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo states, southeastern Brazil. This species reproduces in marshes and deposits eggs on the surface of the water (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2010. Anfíbios do Município do Rio de Janeiro. UFRJ Press, Rio de Janeiro. 198 pp.). The tadpole of *D. pseudomeridianus* is nektonic, inhabits lentic water, and preys upon microorganisms (McDiarmid and Altig 1999. Tadpoles: The Biology of Anuran Larvae. Univ. Chicago Press, Illinois. 444 pp.). Wolf spiders (family Lycosidae) are usually ground-dwelling hunters and many species are diurnal. They use their relatively good vision and strong venom to capture and kill their prey. At 1930 h on 17 February 2014 in the Municipality of Guapimirim, state of Rio de Janeiro (22.35735°S, 42.571943°W; datum SAD69), we noted a young male wolf spider (*Hogna* sp.) capturing a *D. pseudomeridianus* tadpole on the surface of the water of a permanent pond. The spider (length = 6.4 mm) held the tadpole's tail with its chelicerae, but released it when disturbed. The tadpole had a slight tear on its tail and stiffened after being released. The *Hogna* sp. was collected and deposited as a voucher (ZUFRJ 0947). The identification of the spider to species level was not possible, as the copulatory bulb in the pedipalp, an important taxonomic character, was not completely developed, and the species is not a common one in the collecting area. The *D. pseudomeridianus* was also collected (ZUFRJ 14714). To our knowledge, this is the first record of predation upon a *D. pseudomeridianus* tadpole by a spider.

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***HYPSIBOAS ALBOPUNCTATUS* (Yellow-spotted Treefrog). PREDATION.** Herein, we report predation of *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* by the snake *Thamnodynastes hypoconia*. The observation took place at 2230 h on 13 February 2012 (air temperature 27.4°C), in a permanent lentic pond on the edge of a gallery forest in the rural zone of Aparecida do Rio Doce municipality, Goiás state, central Brazil (18.200194°S, 51.069167°W; datum SAD69). We heard alarm calls among shrubs and we observed a *T. hypoconia* capturing a *H. albopunctatus* by the posterior region of the body (Fig. 1). The treefrog stopped the alarm calls before we were able to record them. We continued the observation for 30 min. After predation, the snake continued its foraging activity and did not regurgitate. Specimens were not collected, but photographs were stored in the collections of the Universidade Federal de Goiás. This record reinforces the findings of Bellini et al. (2013. Herpetologica 69:67–79) that anuran amphibians are the main item of *T. hypoconia* diet, especially treefrogs of the family Hylidae. However, to our knowledge this is the first record of *T. hypoconia* feeding upon *H. albopunctatus*.

FIG. 1. Predation on *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* by *Thamnodynastes hypoconia*.

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***LEPTOBRACHIUM PULLUM* (Vietnam Spadefoot Toad). EYE COLORATION.** Eye color is often used to delineate frog species in the field and is generally recognized as a reliable taxonomic character (Glaw and Vences 1997. Herpetologia Bonnensis. SEH Proceedings, Bonn, pp. 125–138). This is particularly true of frogs in the genus *Leptobrachium* of the family Megophryidae, where external morphology is highly conserved across species, but eye color tends to vary interspecifically (Dubois and Ohler 1998. Dumerilia 4:1–32).

*Leptobrachium pullum* was first described as having the upper half of the iris colored scarlet in life (Smith 1921. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1921:423–440), although more recent observations indicate that the scarlet coloration is restricted to a scleral arc under the palpebrum (Stuart et al. 2011. Zootaxa 2804:25–40). During multiple, extensive field surveys of the Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, Kon Tum Province, Vietnam (15.08000°N, 107.92700°E;