listed as endangered in the IUCN Red List due to its limited distributional range (Diesmos et al. 2014. *In* Heatwole and Das [eds.], Conservation Biology of Amphibians in Asia, pp. 310–336. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn. Bhd., Sabah, Malaysia). A few frog species including *Pelophryne misera* (Malkmus and Dehling 2008. Herpetozoa 20:165–172), *Kalophrynus pleurostigma* (Lim and Ng 1991. Raffles Bull. Zool. 39:209–214), *K. yongi* (Matsui 2009. Zoo. Sci. 26:579–585), *Microhyla borneensis* (Matsui 2011. Zootaxa 2814:33–49), and *M. nepenthicola* (Das and Haas 2010. Zootaxa 2571:37–52) have been documented utilizing carnivorous pitcher plants (*Nepenthes* spp.) as refugia and breeding sites. Herein we report on mortality of *P. albotaeniata* in a pitcher of *N. leonardoi* (Leonardo's Pitcher Plant).

At 1100 h on 23 September 2014, while examining pitcher contents of *N. leonardoi* at Shumkat Peak in Barangay Dumagueña, Narra Municipality, Palawan Province, Palawan Island, Philippines (9.472397°N, 118.383850°E, WGS84; 1365 m elev.), a deceased *P. albotaeniata* (SVL = 20 mm) was observed by EKT on its back inside a globose lower pitcher (Fig. 1A). The frog was fully intact (Fig. 1B) which suggests that it recently drowned in the viscous liquid inside the pitcher. To our knowledge, this is the first reported association of a Philippine frog with pitcher plants. Photographic vouchers were deposited at the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.74 a–c).

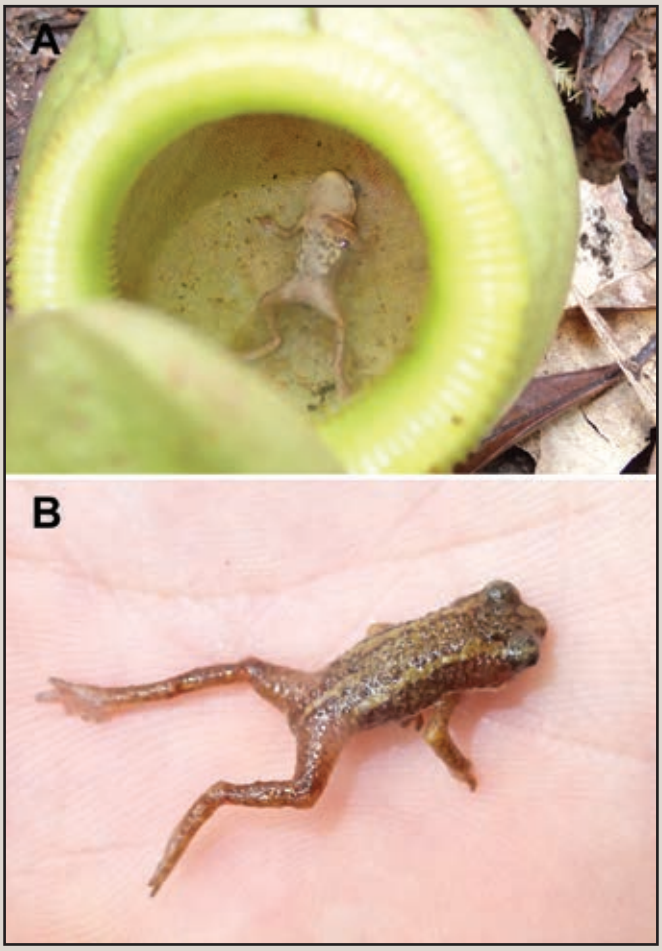

FIG. 1. A deceased *Pelophryne albotaeniata*. A) Inside a pitcher of *Nepenthes leonardoi*. B). Dorsal view of the deceased toadlet.

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***RHINELLA CRUCIFER* (Striped Toad). OPPORTUNISTIC SCAVENGING.** Tadpoles are usually considered filter feeding herbivores, but there are some carnivorous species (Duellman and Trueb 1986. Biology of Amphibians. McGraw Hill, New York, New York. 577 pp.). Some tadpoles of the genus *Rhinella* are known to be benthic, inhabit lentic water, and feed on microorganisms (Wells 2007. The Ecology and Behavior of Amphibians. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 1400 pp.; Eterovick 2000. Copeia 2000:210–215). Nevertheless, the description of the tadpole of *Rhinella crucifer* is recent, and little is known about its biology (Ruas et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3299:66–68).

Here, we report an aggregation of *R. crucifer* tadpoles feeding from a carcass of an adult *Hypsiboas faber* (Smith Frog), in a permanent stream (Fig. 1). The event occurred on 30 November 2012 in a fragment of Atlantic Forest, located in Vale da Revolta on Parque Estadual dos Três Picos, municipality of Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil (22.26000°S, 42.56000°W; "Córrego Alegre"). The frog carcass (ZUFRJ 12866) and one tadpole of the aggregation (ZUFRJ 12865) were captured as vouchers and deposited in the amphibian collection of the Zoology Department of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (ZUFRJ).

The tadpole (total length = 20.8 mm; Gosner Stage 30) was identified as *R. crucifer* based on dental formula. The carcass was diaphanized following Taylor and Van Dyke 1985 (Cybium 9: 107–119), and identified as *Hypsiboas faber* based on comparison with a diaphanized specimen (UNIRIO 64) belonging to the herpetological collection of Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO). To our knowledge, this is the first report of opportunistic scavenging by a tadpole upon an adult anuran. The event also improves the knowledge of the tadpole of *R. crucifer*.

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FIG. 1. Aggregation of *Rhinella crucifer* tadpoles feeding from a *Hypsiboas faber* carcass.