

and *A. microscephus* (this study). The histological findings of *Hannemania* spp. infesting anurans in New Mexico (Duszynski and Jones 1973, *op. cit.*; Grover et al. 1975. *J. Parasitol.* 61:382–384) resemble our findings in morphology, encapsulation, and the associated host cellular response (i.e. infiltration of fibroblasts). The geographic location also coincides with Duszynski and Jones (1973, *op. cit.*) in that the anuran samples infested with chiggers were also collected from Sierra Co., New Mexico. Duszynski and Jones (1973, *op. cit.*) also suggested that prevalence of the infestation positively correlates with altitude. They found a high prevalence of mite infestation in *Hyla arenicolor* at 1829–2743 m above sea level, similar to the elevation in our cases (2175–2181 m). We document a new host record as well as the first report of *H. bufonis* from New Mexico.

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COLOSTETHUS FRATERDANIELI (Santa Rita Rocket Frog, *Rana Cohete*). **ANUROPHAGY.** *Colostethus fraterdanieli* is endemic to Colombia, distributed along the western flank of the Cordillera Central and along both the western and eastern flank of the Cordillera Occidental from Antioquia to Nariño, at elevations between 1000 and 2500 m (Silverstone 1971. *Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contrib. Sci.* 215:1–8; Grant and Castro 1998. *J. Herpetol.* 32:378–392; Sánchez et al. 2010. *Phyllomedusa* 9:133–139). *Colostethus fraterdanieli* is a leaf litter dwelling species (Grant and Castro 1998, *op. cit.*) that preys primarily on arthropods, like other members of the genus (Hoyos-Hoyos et al. 2012. *S. Am. J. Herpetol.* 7:25–34; Blanco-Torres et al. 2013. *Herpetol. Rev.* 44:493–494; Blanco-Torres et al. 2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:476). Herein we present the first records of anurophagy in *C. fraterdanieli* adults from both Ecoparque Los Alcazares Arenillo (5.06508°N, 75.5329°W, WGS 84; 1893 m elev.) and Ecoparque Recinto del Pensamiento (5.0393°N, 75.4465°W, WGS 84; 2154 m elev.), Manizales, Caldas, Colombia.

We stomach-flushed 57 individuals *C. fraterdanieli* from 19–27 January 2016, between 1000 and 1400 h, in leaf litter. Of the 57 individuals examined, four (7%) contained anuran prey items besides arthropods. Three individuals from Ecoparque Recinto del Pensamiento, two females (mean SVL = 25.5 mm, range =



FIG. 1. Anuran prey items in the stomachs of adult *Colostethus fraterdanieli*. A) Eggs of *Pristimantis* sp.; B) Female of *C. fraterdanieli* swallowing a juvenile *Pristimantis achatinus*; C) Juvenile *P. achatinus* consumed by *C. fraterdanieli* female.

25–26 mm) and one male (SVL = 26 mm) consumed eggs (N = 28, range = 2–3 mm; Fig. 1A) of an undetermined *Pristimantis* species. One female (SVL = 29 mm) from Ecoparque Los Alcazares Arenillo contained a juvenile of *P. achatinus* (SVL = 11 mm), which was ingested headfirst (Fig. 1B–C).

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog), *H. AVIVOCA* (Bird-voiced Treefrog), and *H. CINEREA* (Green Treefrog). **EGG AND TADPOLE MORTALITY.** Three examples are given that show the consumption or other loss of frog eggs and small tadpoles by either ciliated protozoans or an alga. An egg film of *Hyla chrysoscelis* was collected (14 April 2015; 8 km SW Starkville, Oktibbeha Co. Mississippi, USA) by letting it flow into a container tipped slightly below the water surface. Numerous ciliate protozoans were noticed in the culture container, and the population increased rapidly in the lab for the next 3 days. When a tadpole at Gosner stage 25 died during a photographic session, numerous large protozoans (Ciliophora: *Tetrahymena* sp., identified by Eleni Gentekaki, Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand) consumed the entire tadpole except the skin within about 12 h, and this kind of event was observed several times. The ciliates did not interact with living tadpoles or with tadpoles infected with an oomycete water mold. These ciliates have a cytostome with large cilia at the opening but no biting apparatus, so they apparently consume particles as they are sloughed from the carcass. These large protozoans were also associated with egg films of *Gastrophryne carolinensis* but not with the submerged egg strings of *Anaxyrus fowleri* in the same pool at the same time or with degrading