cal data, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute for assistance and logistic support.

Submitted by **HEATHER M. GRAY** and **DAVID M. GREEN**, Redpath Museum, McGill University, 859 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6, Canada.

HYLA BOANS (Rusty Tree Frog). **DIET**. *Hyla boans* is a large tree frog widely distributed across northern South America. On 18 February 1999 at 0900 h we observed a *Hyla boans* (120 mm SVL) eating a bat (Order Chiroptera) in Parque Nacional Cinaruco-Capanaparo, Rio Cinaruco, Estado Apure, Venezuela (6°33'09"N, 67°24'29"W). The bat was only partially ingested, with the wrists (distal ends of both radiae) protruding out of the mouth of the frog. We did not identify the consumed bat. We are unsure if the frog captured the bat while the bat was flying or roosting, nor are we certain the bat was alive when the frog consumed it. This represents, to our knowledge, the first observation of predation on bats by a tree frog of the genus *Hyla*.

Lee Fitzgerald verified the *Hyla* identification.

Submitted by **D. ALBREY ARRINGTON** and **JENNIFER L. ARRINGTON**, Department of Wildlife & Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, 210 Nagle Hall, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, USA.

LIMNONECTES ANDAMANENSIS (Andaman Paddyfield Frog) x ***L. LIMNOCHARIS*** (Cricket Frog). **WILD HYBRIDS**. *Limnonectes andamanensis* and *L. limnocharis* are distinguished on the basis of a rich reddish-brown patch on the dorsum, presence of dorsolateral dermal folds, and a shagreened (vs. elongated warts) dorsum in *L. andamanensis*, which are lacking in *L. limnocharis* (fide Boulenger 1920. Rec. Indian Mus. 20:1–226; Sarkar 1990. Rec. Zool. Surv. India 86:103–117). Three *Limnonectes* sp. collected from Wandoor (11°36'N and 92°40'E), South Andaman Island, Bay of Bengal, India, show the following characteristics: reddish-orange (in life) or orangish-brown (in ethanol) patch in the sagittal region and two paired blotches of the same color on each side of midbody, no dorsolateral folds; dorsum shagreened (two examples) or warty (one example). An adult male (SVL 36.3 mm; field number MCBT 140087) with paired internal vocal sacs and darkened throat, and two adult females (SVL 43.4 and 38.6 mm, field numbers ID/AN 02 01 and 02 02; all specimens now in the Zoological Survey of India [ZSI, registration numbers pending]) are considered wild hybrids between *L. andamanensis* and *L. limnocharis*. They were collected on 16 August 1997 at the edge of a marsh at the ecotone of a rainforest and mangroves, where much of the natural vegetation had been lost to paddy cultivation and settlement. Active, breeding adults of *L. andamanensis* and *L. limnocharis* were also collected from the site. Hybrids between these two species were previously unreported.

I thank the Andaman and Nicobar Forest Department for permission to conduct studies on these islands, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Environmental Team, and Fauna and Flora International for support through a grant from the Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species. I also thank Harry Andrews, Manish Chandy, and John Saw for logistic support.

Submitted by **INDRANEIL DAS**, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Environmental Team, Centre for Herpetology, Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu 603 104, India. Present address: Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, University Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia; e-mail: idas@mailhost.unimas.my.

RANA MUSCOSA (Mountain Yellow-legged Frog). **EGG PREDATION**. Tadpoles of *Rana muscosa* were seen feeding on conspecific egg masses in Kings Canyon National Park, Fresno County, California, USA (36°49'30"N 118°25'45"W; 3360 m elev.). Between 24–30 June 1999, a small pond (20 m x 20 m; 1.5 m deep) and outlet stream were checked daily for egg masses. During that period, 136 egg masses were laid, marked with small PVC tubes, and examined daily until hatching. One hundred and one egg masses were laid in the pond and 35 were laid in the outlet stream. *Rana muscosa* tadpoles can take 2–4 years to metamorphose (Zweifel 1955. Univ. California Publ. Zool. 54:207–292), and this pond contained 400–800 second-year tadpoles (28–32 mm body length). Soon after egg laying was completed (1 July 1999), the adult frogs left the immediate breeding area. Over the next four days, tadpoles were concentrated among the egg masses laid in the pond and were seen feeding on eggs (Fig. 1). The tadpoles completely consumed 100 of 101 egg masses laid in the pond. In the outlet stream, 33 egg masses survived to hatching and two became exposed and desiccated. In 1998, tadpoles consumed 63 of 110 egg masses laid in the same pond. In 1999, the single surviving egg mass was 4.5 m east of the outlet and 3.45 m (shoreline length) from the nearest egg mass. We searched the pond thoroughly for newly hatched tadpoles (5–9 July 1999) and never counted more than 25 individuals of this size class (2–4 mm body length). Second-year tadpoles were photographed swallowing eggs with viable embryos. Five second-year tadpoles were collected on 5 July 1999 and preserved in formalin. All five

FIG. 1. Second-year *Rana muscosa* tadpole feeding on conspecific egg