

**RANA TEMPORALIS** (Golden Frog). **ECOLOGY.** Five adult (SVL 35.0—73.5 mm; mean =  $53.80 \pm \text{SE } 7.36$  mm) *Rana temporalis* (Günther 1864) were collected 28 August 1990, from a stream in the vicinity of Tirunelveli ( $8^{\circ} 25' - 35' \text{ N}$ ,  $77^{\circ} 25' - 35' \text{ E}$ ), Tamil Nadu State, India. The frogs were found on boulders along an intermittent stream bed. Two were males with enlarged testes (SVL 41.6 and 51.4 mm) and three were females with developed ~ (SVL 67.5, 35.0 and 715 mm). Two at the females were gravid, one with SVL 67.5 mm contained 838 eggs (1.81% of body weight; mean = 0.07 mm, N = 3), another SVL 73.5 mm contained 1225 eggs (7.38% of body weight; mean = 0.14, N = 3). Little data are available on the diet of this species. Abdulali (1962. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 59:228—237) found three frogs, including a *Rana limnocharis*, in the stomachs of two *R. temporalis*. These *R. temporalis* contained food in their stomachs, constituting 0.20—1.46%, respectively, of the total body weight. A total of ten prey items were recovered from the live frogs reported here. Prey length ranged between 1.60—7.90 (mean =  $4.66 \pm \text{SE } 1.01$ ) mm, and included two (dipterans (including a stalk-eyed fly), two spiders, two cockroaches, two termites, and two unidentified insects (one with eggs). The average number of prey items was 2 (SE 0.45, range 1-3 items).

Submitted by **INDRANEIL DAS**, Centre for Herpetology, Madras Crocodile Bank Trust, P.O. Bag 4, Mamallapuram. Tamil Nadu 603 104, India.