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FIG. 1. An adult *Guira guira* preying upon a *Physalaemus biligonigerus* in Pantanal, western Brazil.

of grasslands near temporary and permanent lentic water bodies (www.iucnredlist.org, 6 May 2022). Its distribution covers northern and central Argentina, adjacent Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and southern Brazil (Frost 2022. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.1; amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org, 6 May 2022).

*Guira guira* (Guira Cuckoo) is carnivorous, feeding on arthropods and small vertebrates such as amphibians, reptiles, and birds (Bernarde et al. 2016. Bio. Herpetol. Notes 9:279–281; Silva et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:664). *Guira guira* is widely distributed throughout South America, inhabiting Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina (Sick 1997. Ornitologia Brasileira. Editora Nova Fronteira, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. 193 pp.).

Herein, we report the predation of *P. biligonigerus* by *G. guira* in the Pantanal, western Brazil. At 1214 h on 24 October 2021 at the entrance of Pousada Piuval, at the Municipality of Poconé, Mato Grosso, western Brazil (16.3787°S, 56.6223°W; WGS 84; 120 m elev.), we observed an adult *G. guira* perched on a fence post with an adult *P. biligonigerus* in its beak (Fig. 1). The observation lasted about five minutes and was performed with binoculars and a 300 mm camera lens. This allowed us to photograph and identify the species before it was ingested. The identification of the *P. biligonigerus* was confirmed by Fábio Maffei and Luiz Vicente.

We are grateful to Natalia Webler for providing the photographs. This work is part of “Herpeto Capixaba: for the knowledge and conservation of amphibians and reptiles of

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**PLATYMANTIS CORRUGATUS (Philippine Wrinkled Ground Frog).** **ENDOPARASITES.** *Platymantis corrugatus* is a widespread Philippine endemic found from Luzon to Mindanao Islands but absent from Palawan Island (Frost 2022. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.1; amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org, 28 May 2022). It occurs in forests where it is nocturnal and terrestrial, from sea level to 1300 m elev. (Gaulke 2011. The Herpetofauna of Panay Island, Philippines. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 390 pp.). We know of no published records of helminths from *P. corrugatus* and herein establish the initial helminth list for this species.

Fifteen *P. corrugatus* (mean SVL: 33.5 mm  $\pm$  4.2 SD, range: 28–40 mm) collected June 2014 from Samar Island, Western Samar Province (12.05262°N, 125.03429°E; WGS 84), Philippines and deposited at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma (OMNH) were examined for helminths: OMNH 44977, 44984–44986, 44988–44993, 44996, 44999–45002. The frogs were fixed in neutral buffered formalin and stored in 70% ethanol. The body cavity was opened by a longitudinal incision and the digestive tract was removed and opened. The esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestine were examined. Only Nematoda were found. Nematodes were placed on a glass slide in a drop of lactophenol, a coverslip was placed on top and identification was made after study with a compound microscope.

One species of Nematoda, *Cosmocerca japonica*, was identified after study of the type description in Yamaguti (1938. Jap. J. Zool. 7:603–607). Fifty-six *C. japonica* were found (four in the small intestines, 52 in the large intestines) prevalence (number infected frogs/number frogs examined  $\times$  100) = 80%, mean intensity (mean number nematodes per frog  $\pm$  SD) = 4.7  $\pm$  3.8, range = 1–14. *Cosmocerca japonica* is widely distributed in frogs from the orient (Baker 1987. Mem. Univ. Newfoundland, Occas. Pap. Biol. 11:1–325) and is also known from the Philippines (Schmidt and Kuntz 1969. Parasitol. 59:885–889). Voucher helminths were deposited in the Harold W. Manter Laboratory (HWML), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA as *Cosmocerca japonica* (HWML 112298). *Platymantis corrugatus* represents a new host for *C. japonica*.

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**PLEURODEMA NEBULOSUM (Mendoza Four-eyed Frog).** **ENDOPARASITES.** *Pleurodema nebulosum* occurs in several provinces of Argentina in the dry Chaco and Monte ecoregions (Vaira et al. 2012. Cuad. Herpetol. 26:131–159). We examined the body cavity of 38 adult *P. nebulosum* (45 mm mean SVL)

collected over three years (2017–2019) in Presidente Sarmiento Provincial Park in San Juan Province, Argentina and deposited in the herpetology collection of the Universidad Nacional de San Juan as (UNSJ 4076-4096). The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision and the interior was searched for helminths utilizing a dissecting microscope. Ten cestodes were found in the stomachs of two individuals. The cestodes were placed in hot distilled water to relax them and subsequently fixed in 10% formalin. They were then stained with hydrochloric carmine, dehydrated, and mounted on slides containing Canada balsam. They were examined with a light microscope and identified as *Cylindrotaenia* sp., similar to *C. americana* (Cyclophillidae: Nematotaenidae) (Jewell 1916. J. Parasitol. 2:181–192). The specimens were deposited in the parasitological collection of the Department of Biology, National University of San Juan (UNSJPar 282). They exhibited the following characteristics: paruterine capsules not surrounded by membranes and paruterine organs surrounded by growing cells. Infection prevalence was 5.26%; mean intensity was  $5 \pm 1.41$  SD, range: 4–6 and mean abundance was 0.26. In Argentina, there is only one report of *Cylindrotaenia* sp. as a parasite; parasitizing *Rhinella major* in Formosa province, Argentina (Hamann and González 2015. Acta Herpetol. 10:9–101). In this note, the distribution of *Cylindrotaenia* sp. is expanded and *P. nebulosum* is a new host record for *C. cf. americana*.

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**PRISTIMANTIS PLATYDACTYLUS (Flat-fingered Robber Frog).** **PREDATION.** Arthropods such as spiders are excellent predators and may affect the abundance of herpetofauna present in tropical ecosystems (Donnelly and Guyer 1994. Oecologia 98:291–302). Wandering spiders (Ctenidae) are mainly nocturnal and hunt their prey on the ground surface or in the leaf litter (Höfer et al. 1994. Andrias 13:81–98; Jocqué and Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007. Spider Families of the World. Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium. 336 pp.; Gasnier et al. 2009. In Fonseca et al. [eds.] A Fauna de Artropodes da Reserva Florestal Ducke. Estado Atual do Conhecimento Taxonomico e Biologico, pp. 223–229. Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil). The wandering spider, *Ctenus crulsi*, is widely distributed and abundant in the forests of central Amazonia. It is predominant in areas with dense vegetation and leaf litter. Its diet is mainly based on termites (Portela et al. 2013. J. Arachnol. 41:85–87). Records of anurophagy in this species are very scarce.

Seventeen species of *Pristimantis* have been recorded in Bolivia (Frost 2021. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.1; amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org, 4 June 2022). *Pristimantis platydactylus* is distributed in the primary and secondary forests of the Andean slopes of Peru and Bolivia. In Bolivia, it has been recorded in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. It is an arboreal species and can also be found in shrubs or herbaceous vegetation (Reichle and Aguayo 2006. Guía de Anfibios en la ruta “Caminando en las Nubes” Parque Nacional Carrasco. Conservación Internacional. Santa Cruz, Bolivia. 112 pp.).

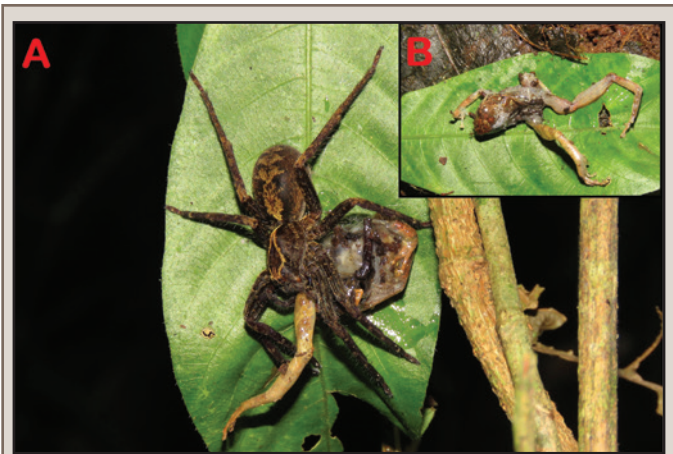


FIG. 1. A) A *Ctenus cf. crulsi* feeding on a *Pristimantis platydactylus* in Bolivia; B) the *P. platydactylus* after it was released by the *C. cf. crulsi*.

During a field trip on 16 March 2022, in a mature secondary forest, a *Ctenus cf. crulsi* (3.9 cm total length) was found at 2143 h in a bush at a height of 70 cm from the ground, feeding on an adult *P. platydactylus* (2.4 cm SVL; Fig. 1A), at Chaquisacha, Carrasco National Park, Cochabamba, Bolivia (17.414°S, 65.25113°W; WGS 84; 1508 m elev.). At the time the *P. platydactylus* was already dead. We estimate the predation began ca. 30 min prior to our observation due to the advanced state of digestion of the *P. platydactylus*. Our presence disturbed the *C. cf. crulsi*, which released the *P. platydactylus* facilitating its identification. We used Reichle and Aguayo (2006, *op. cit.*) to identify the frog. The characters presented confirmed its identity as *P. platydactylus* (Fig. 1B): 1) first finger shorter than second; 2) two small tubercles on the eyelid; 3) dark “W” on the interscapular region; 4) granular and cream-colored skin. Specimens were not collected, and photographs were taken in situ.

There are very few reports of spider predation for the genus *Pristimantis* (e.g., Jablonski 2015. Herpetol. Notes 8:1–3; Escamilla-Quitián et al. 2020. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 14:24–26; Tavares-Pinheiro et al. 2021. Herpetol. Notes 14:935–936). Here, we report the first record of a *C. cf. crulsi* preying upon a *P. platydactylus*.

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**PSEUDACRIS ORNATA (Ornate Chorus Frog).** **ENDOPARASITE.** *Pseudacris ornata* occurs on the Atlantic Coastal Plain from southeastern North Carolina to central Florida, central Mississippi, and southeastern Louisiana (Frost 2022. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.1; amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org, 30 July 2022). We know of no reports of helminths from *P. ornata* and herein establish the initial helminth list.

We examined the body cavity of one *P. ornata* from South Carolina deposited in the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM), Raleigh, North Carolina, USA as NCSM 106963 (31 mm SVL), collected October 1933 in Charleston County. The body cavity was opened by a mid-ventral incision and the interior was searched for helminths. One nematode in two pieces was found in the body cavity. It