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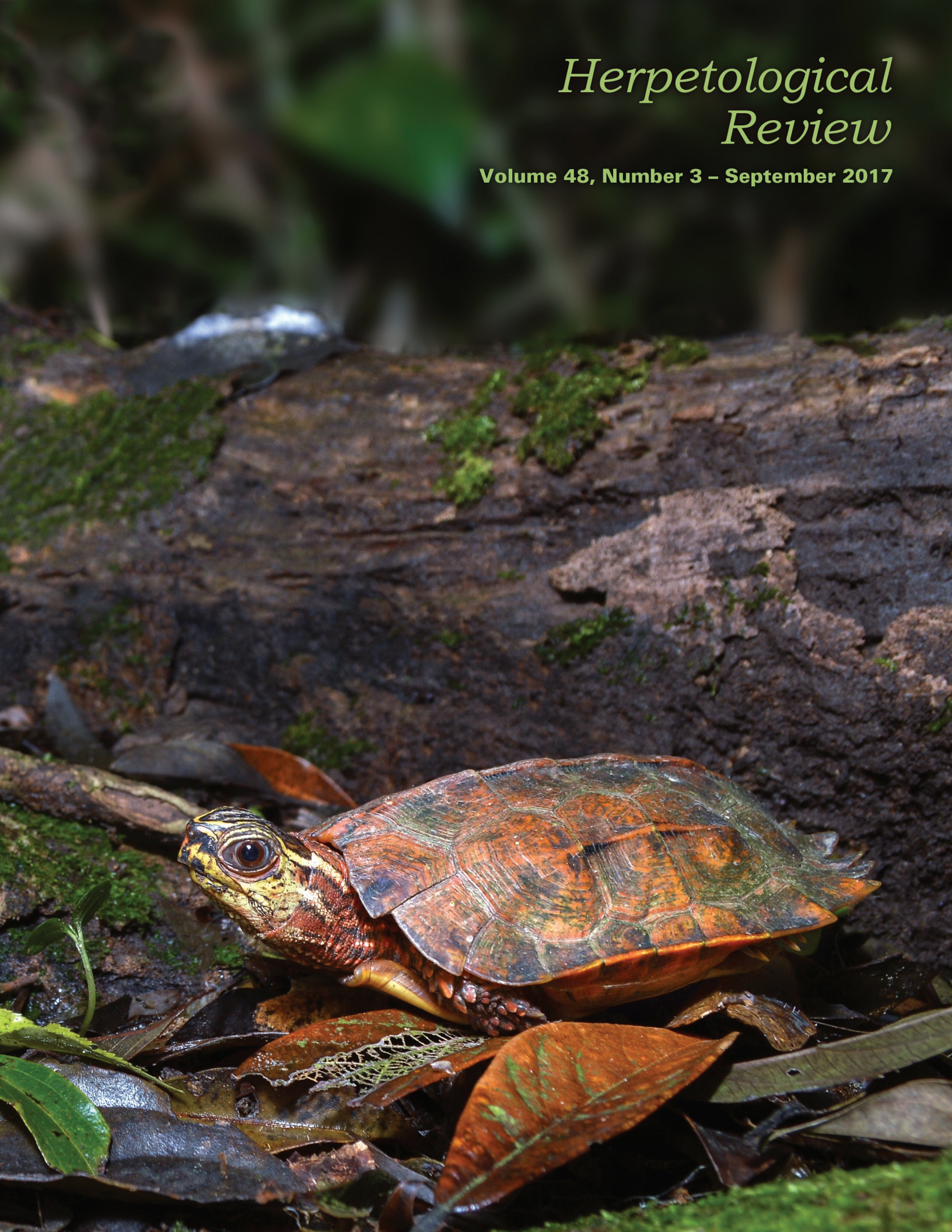

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***SPEA MULTIPLICATA* (Mexican Spadefoot). PREDATION.** Amphibians are an important part of the diet of many predators. Forty-five percent of predation events on amphibians, particularly anurans, are by snakes (Toledo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177). Here we document a new predator-prey interaction between a neonate Mexican Dusky Rattlesnake (*Crotalus triseriatus*) and a *Spea multiplicata*.

At 1530 h on 24 May 2016 in San Gaspar Tlahuelilpan, Metepec, Estado de México, México (19.244665°N, 99.559191°W, WGS 84, 2583 m elev.), a local gave us a living newborn rattlesnake (*C. triseriatus*; total length = 205.5 mm; 9.2 g) in a plastic bottle. A few minutes later the snake regurgitated a mostly undigested *S. multiplicata* (total length = 70.7 mm; 4.8 g). The toad represented 34.4% and 52.1% of the snake's total length and body weight, respectively (Fig. 1). This record is consistent with reports of prey consumption that represent 50%, or more, of snake body mass in vipers (Mociño-Deloya et al. 2014. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 85:1289–1291; Rebón-Gallardo et al. 2015. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 86:550–552).

After the toad was regurgitated, the snake had a slight abdominal distension, as has been reported in neonates of similar size (Mociño-Deloya et al. 2014, *op. cit.*; Rebón-Gallardo et al. 2015, *op. cit.*). *Crotalus triseriatus* is endemic to Central México and considered a sit-wait generalist predator, eating some invertebrates, such as arthropods, but mainly vertebrates such as salamanders (*Pseudoeurycea* spp.), frogs, lizards (*Sceloporus bicantalis, S. grammicus, S. scalaris, S. torquatus*), rodents (*Microtus mexicanus, Neotomodon alstoni, Peromyscus* spp.), rabbits (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and individuals of its own species (Mociño-Deloya et al. 2014, *op. cit.*).

FIG. 1. Partially digested Mexican Spadefoot (*Spea multiplicata*), top, and the neonate Mexican Dusky Rattlesnake (*Crotalus triseriatus*) that regurgitated it, bottom.

Tadpoles of *S. multiplicata* are preyed on by aquatic larvae of scavenging beetles (*Hydrophilus* sp.), larvae of salamanders (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), turtles (*Kinosternon flavescens*), grackles (*Quiscalus* sp.), and skunks (*Spilogale putorius*; Wright and Wright 1949. Handbook of Frogs and Toads of the United States and Canada. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York. 640 pp.). However, until this observation, known predators of adults included only *Thamnophis marcianus* (Woodward and Mitchell 1990. Southwest. Nat. 35:449–450).

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***SPEA MULTIPLICATA* (New Mexico Spadefoot). PREDATION.** On 12 November 2016, 11.5 km SE of Valentine, Jeff Davis County, Texas, USA (30.52166°N, 104.40198°W; WGS 84), we found two *Spea multiplicata* impaled on a barbed wire fence at a known Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) larder. Gartersnakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) are currently the only reported predator of *S. multiplicata* (Woodward and Mitchell 1990. Southwest. Nat. 35:449–450; Dodd 2013. Frogs of the United States and Canada. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 982 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first record of predation by *L. ludovicianus* upon *S. multiplicata* (Clark 2011. Sonoran Herpetol. 24:20–22; Dodd 2013, *op. cit.*). The specimens of *S. multiplicata* were preserved in the Sul Ross State University James F. Scudday vertebrate collections as SRSU 6929–6930.

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***TRACHYCEPHALUS TYPHONIUS* (Canauaru Frog). PREDATION.** When threatened, species of the genus *Trachycephalus* release a sticky secretion presumably as a strategy to deter predators (Delfino et al. 2002. J. Morphol. 253:176–186). Despite

FIG. 1. *Trachycephalus typhonius* being consumed by *Leptophis ahaetulla*.