



FIG. 1. A, B) Hanging bird nest, positioned 110 cm above the ground, encountered in Soberanía National Park, Panama; C) adult *Leptodactylus fragilis* (as found) occupying the interior of the hanging nest.

other leptodactylids, *L. fragilis* is a highly terrestrial species found almost exclusively on the ground and/or in the leaf litter (Cisneros-Heredia 2006. Zool. Res. 27:225–234). Despite this, we hypothesize that the individual we encountered might have been using the nest to rest during the day as a strategy to avoid predation. Such a phenomenon has been recorded in some species of terrestrial toads which, like *L. fragilis*, have short limbs with no claws or toe pads, making them poorly suited for climbing (Petrovan et al. 2022. PLoS ONE 17:e0265156).

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LEPTODACTYLUS SAVAGEI (Savage's Thin-toed Frog). DIET. Anurans are traditionally described as generalist predators, exhibiting opportunistic foraging behavior. The compositions of their diets are primarily influenced by prey availability and prey size; limiting the range of prey they can capture and subdue (Macnabara 1977. Herpetologica 33:127–132; Pough et al. 1998. Herpetology. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. 736 pp.). While anuran diets primarily consist of invertebrates such as insects, mollusks, arachnids, and crustaceans (Toft 1980. Oecologia 45:131–141; Toft 1981. J. Herpetol. 15:139–144; Duellman and Trueb 1986. The Biology of Amphibians. McGraw-Hill, New York, New York. 670 pp.), they are also known to consume small vertebrates such as fish, rodents, birds, and other frogs (Duellman and Trueb 1986, *op. cit.*). Frog predation on bats has been observed in several cases (reviewed in Mikula 2015. Eur. J. Ecol. 1:71–80) and generally falls into one of two foraging strategies: frogs waiting as bats exit roosts such as caves and attacking individuals that come close to the ground (a systematic, repeated foraging strategy); and frogs that prey on incidentally immobilized bats, such as individuals caught in mist nets (an opportunistic foraging strategy).

Leptodactylus savagei is a large frog, with adult males measuring 106–156 mm SVL and adult females measuring 110–164 mm SVL (Heyer et al. 2010. Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept. 867:867.1–867.19) and range from Honduras to the Colombian Caribbean, at elevations from sea level to 1385 m (Guyer and Donnelly 2005. Amphibians and Reptiles of La Selva, Costa Rica and the Caribbean Slope: A Comprehensive Guide. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 367 pp.; Heyer et al. 2010, *op. cit.*). While mist-netting bats in Parque Nacional Soberanía at El Charco (9.0837°N, 79.6636°W; WGS 84; 85 m elev.) in Panamá on 28 April 2015, we observed an *L. savagei* attack an *Artibeus jamaicensis* (Jamaican Fruit Bat). *Artibeus jamaicensis* has a body mass of 36–45 g and forearm length of 52–67 mm; it is a generalist frugivore with large teeth and a strong bite (Ortega and Arellano 2001. Mamm. Species 662:1–9).

The mist net had been placed along a small stream and was checked every 15 min. The *A. jamaicensis* had become entangled in the lower shelf. Before we could intervene, we witnessed the *L. savagei* capture and begin to ingest the *A. jamaicensis*. Though *Artibeus jamaicensis* are frugivorous, predatory bats are common in this area, including bats that locate and feed on frogs by eavesdropping on their mating calls. The *A. jamaicensis* attacked here (ca. 45 g) well outweighs the frog-eating bats in this area (ca. 30 g), still, the *L. savagei* was able to quickly subdue it. Here, we show that while bats commonly prey on frogs (Jones et al. 2020. Behav. Ecol. 31:1420–1428), under the right circumstances, even large bats can become prey for opportunistic frogs.

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