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LIFE HISTORY NOTES

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CAUDATA

PLEURODELES WALTL (Iberian Newt). **ALBINISM**. An adult male *Pleurodeles waltl* was captured 10 April 1988 in a natural pond (Bassa de Montredons, Rasquera, Tarragona Province, Spain, UTM 31TBF9936) at 280 m elevation. The normal color pattern of this species is brown or olive green. The belly is white or pink with grey spots (García-París 1985. Los anfibios de España. Min. Agri. Pes. y Alim. Madrid, 287 pp.). The general color of this specimen was yellowish with grey patches. Limbs and tail were reddish because of the blood vessels seen through the transparent skin. The upper head, the dorsal trunk, and both sides of the tail were dark grey owing to a local accumulation of pigment (Fig. 1). The eyes were black for the same reason. The belly was homogeneous yellowish without spots.

This is an apparent example of a partial albino with xanthophores (Drykacz 1981. SSAR Herp. Circ. 11, 31 pp.). We assume the animal is amelanic because the eyes have red pupils. The pigmented patches of skin may be due to local concentrations of xanthophores (Bagnara et al. 1978. Amer. Zool. 18:301-318).

The animal is being maintained alive in captivity and pigmentation has not changed since time of capture. This is the first report of albinism in this genus.

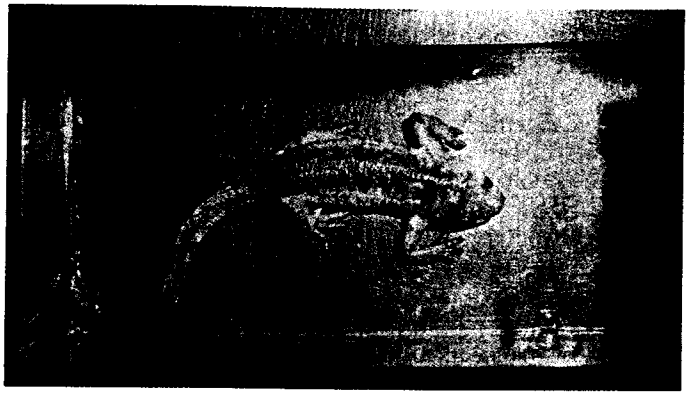

FIG. 1. Partial albino *Pleurodeles waltl*, dorsal view.

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ANURA

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS COQUI (Puerto Rican Coqui). **PREY**. Most frogs are insectivorous and too small to prey on vertebrates, but there are reports of large frogs feeding on smaller vertebrate prey (Greene 1988. Antipredator mechanisms in reptiles. *In* C. Gans and R. B. Huey (eds.), Biology of the Reptilia, Volume 16, Ecology B. A. R. Liss, New York, pp. 1-152; Branch. 1976. J. Herpetol. 10(3):266-268). Here we report on an *Eleutherodactylus coqui* feeding on a lizard, *Anolis evermanni*. *E. coqui* is a small leptodactylid frog with a maximum SVL of 52 mm; it has been characterized as an extreme sit-and-wait nocturnal predator (Woolbright and Stewart 1987. Copeia 1987(1):69-75) that preys mostly on arthropods (Woolbright 1991. Biotropica 23(4a):462-467).

The frog, an adult female *E. coqui* (SVL = 43 mm), was found inactive during the day on 14 April 1991 at the Bisley area of the Luquillo Experimental Forest (LEF) of Puerto Rico, under the loose bark of a dead branch of a motillo (*Sloanea berteriana*) at ca. 30 m above the ground. The frog had a large mass in the stomach region that could be seen through the ventral body wall. We forced the frog to regurgitate its stomach contents and found a partially digested juvenile *A. evermanni* (SVL ca. 43 mm) and a scarabid beetle, *Diaprepes abbreviata*. The fact that the frog was able to feed on an anole that was equal to its own SVL is remarkable, not only for the size of the anole but also for the strong defenses that anoles can present when they are attacked by a predator.

Specimens were deposited in the Museum of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras (UPRRP 5746 *E. coqui*; UPRRP 5747