

rated chlorobutanol (Chloretone®, Ward's Natural Science, Rochester, New York) solution (Etheridge 1958. *Methods for Preserving Amphibians and Reptiles for Scientific Study*. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 18 pp.). The eye was enucleated, preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin, and submitted for routine histopathological processing. A single hematoxylin and eosin stained section was examined by light microscopy and photographed by digital photomicroscopy. Supplemental sections were cut on a rotary microtome at 7 µm and stained with Brown and Brenn's modification of Gram's stain (Leaver et al. 1977. *J. Clin. Pathol.* 30:290–291). The frog voucher is deposited in the Arkansas State University, Herpetological Museum as ASUMZ 25326.

The anterior and posterior chambers of the eye were filled with a highly cellular exudate consisting of predominately mixed mononuclear inflammatory leukocytes comprised of lymphoplasmacytes, large histiocytic macrophages, a few heterophil granulocytes, and tenuous strands of fibrin that often adhered to the lens capsule (Figs. 2A–B). The crystalline lens had lost much of its normal concentric onion-like lamellated architectural pattern; the affected lens substance was lighter staining and possessed a patchy and foamy appearance (Figs. 2A–B). Small mononuclear cells were found adjacent to the lens capsule and numerous large macrophages with engulfed numerous Gram-negative and fewer numbers of Gram-positive bacteria were identified (Figs. 2C–D). In addition, engulfed melanin pigment granules were observed (Fig. 2D).

Ophthalmologic disorders have been recorded for many vertebrate species. Often, the animal involved is a captive and, thus, its ocular disease is more readily observed during daily animal care and maintenance. In this case, the affected frog was wild-caught, having already developed its severe ophthalmologic condition. In addition, 20 additional *H. chrysocelis* from the same site were not found to have this condition or any other noticeable gross pathology. Except for the finding of intra- and extracellular coccobacillary bacteria within the uveitic exudate, the etiology of the severe inflammation and subsequent lens disruption is unknown but, it is noteworthy because of its severity. Certainly, trauma associated with the introduction of pathogenic bacteria is a strong possibility. Had the frog escaped septicemic dissemination of the infection, it is conjectural as to whether the frog could have survived after having lost vision in one eye; however, there have been recorded instances of other wild-caught frogs after having lost the sight of an eye due to trauma, corneal, and lenticular opacities (Frye and Williams, *op. cit.*) Therefore, it can be surmised that in these cases binocular vision was not essential for prey capture and survival under wild conditions.

CTM thanks the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for Scientific Collecting Permit No. 42-02 and S. E. Trauth (ASUMZ) for curatorial assistance.

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**LEPTODACTYLUS MELANONOTUS** (Sabinal Frog). **DIET.** Some species of the Leptodactylidae are known for diverse diets (Savage 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois) and have tadpoles known for their intraspecific cannibalism (Silval et al. 2005. *J. Nat. Hist.* 39[7]:555–566). Herein we document a previously unknown scavenging habit of *Leptodactylus melanonotus*. In November 2005 in a Lowland Tropical Wet Forest in the northeastern coast of Costa Rica near Barra del Colorado, an adult male *L. melanonotus* was found advertising on the periphery of a desiccated ephemeral pool. The pool contained 48 dead, newly hatched *Rana vaillanti* tadpoles. Upon capture the *L. melanonotus* exhibited signs of a recent meal, and while being measured regurgitated 17 newly hatched *R. vaillanti* tadpoles. Among the stomach contents was an assortment of small springtail (Collembola) body parts and an intact aquatic Belostomatidae (Hemiptera). The adult frog weighed 3.5 g after regurgitating the tadpoles, and the regurgitated tadpoles totaled 2.3 g wet weight (the frog consumed 65% of its own body weight in tadpoles). The specimen and its stomach contents were deposited in the University of Costa Rica (UCR) collections within the Caño Palma Biological Station specimens. To our knowledge this is the first record of consumption of tadpoles of another anuran species by adult *L. melanonotus*.

We thank M. Springer (University of Costa Rica) and F. St. Ours (University of Massachusetts, Boston) for help in invertebrate identification, Xavier Guevara of the Ministerio de Recursos Naturales Energia y Minas for permits, and the Canadian Organization for Tropical Education and Rainforest Conservation for permission to study at Caño Palma Biological Station.

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**RANA CASCADAE** (Cascades Frog). **ALBINISM.** On 5 Aug 2002, we observed eight albino *Rana cascadae* larvae at a pond (65 m × 100 m; < 1 m deep) located 1.2 km NNW of Three Creek Lake, Deschutes County, Oregon, USA (44.1119444°N, 121.6313889°W; elev. 1960 m). Five albino larvae were captured and SVL measured (average SVL 25.4 mm, range 24–27 mm) and developmental stage estimated (stage 28–39; Gosner 1960. *Herpetologica* 16:183–190). During the survey, we observed 10 *R. cascadae* larvae with normal pigmentation that were of similar size and stage as the albino larvae. Albino larvae had a slight orangish hue in their eyes and throughout the body, typical of albinos of other species (Dyrkacz 1981. *SSAR Herpetol. Circ.* No. 11, 31 pp.). The brain, spinal column, internal organs, and almost completely developed forelegs were clearly visible through nearly transparent skin. We collected one albino larva (JC Braly Vertebrate Collection, Oregon State University 01550). We returned to the site on 16 Aug 2002 and collected a second albino larva and one non-albino larva. These two larvae transformed in the lab and died after 13 months.