

to ovipositions of different summers, as reported for *A. gargola*, for which there are up to three simultaneous cohorts of tadpoles, each cohort having hatched during a different summer (Logares and Úbeda 2004, *op. cit.*).

Cei (1965, *op. cit.*) suggested that tadpoles probably do not complete metamorphosis in a single period, but their larval life extends over two annual cycles. Our field observations support a long larval period in *A. pehuenche* and tadpole overwintering for at least two winters. It has now been shown that *A. gargola* tadpoles overwinter in high Patagonian Andean aquatic environments subject to a long winter season with snow cover (Logares and Úbeda 2004, 2006, *op. cit.*). An extended larval stage, tadpoles that overwinter, and a similar pattern of sizes and stages have also been found for *A. montanus* and *A. tumultuosus* (Díaz and Valencia 1985, *op. cit.*).

Our finding of *A. pehuenche* tadpoles nearing transformation in the middle of the favorable season matches the date recorded for *A. gargola* (Logares and Úbeda 2004, *op. cit.*), *A. tumultuosus*, and *A. montanus*, which had large metamorphosing larvae at the beginning of the favorable season, and recently transformed froglets during summer (December–March) (Díaz and Valencia 1985, *op. cit.*).

The habitat of *A. pehuenche* may soon be altered when the road through the Andes between Argentina and Chile is paved. Traffic is expected to increase over the following years, along with the consequent impact on the only known populations of the species. The streams occupied by *A. pehuenche* cross the road, and tadpoles have been found just a few meters upstream and downstream from the road. Although this contribution provides new information on basic aspects of larval natural history and microhabitat, further studies are needed. Because of this species' restricted range and the lack of information on its biology, we believe that further studies are urgently needed to develop conservation plans.

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ASCAPHUS TRUEI (Coastal Tailed Frog). **ATYPICAL AM-
PLEXUS**. Cross-species amplexic behavior has been reported with some frequency among anurans, but reports are limited to lentic-breeding amphibians (Brodie 1968. *Herpetologica* 24:86; Brown 1977. *J. Herpetol.* 11:92–94; Storm 1952. *Herpetologica* 8:108). Herein, we report the first observed case of inter-species amplexus involving the stream-breeding *Ascaphus truei*.

This observation was made on a small (< 1 m wide), 1st-order (Strahler 1952. *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* 63:1117–1142), seasonally intermittent, non-fish-bearing stream, a tributary of the South Fork Willapa River, Pacific County, Washington, USA (WGS 84, 46.585°N, 123.731°W, elev. 248 m). This site, located in a 50-year old second-growth forest managed for timber by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), is dominated by Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) with Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*) and Oregon Oxalis (*Oxalis oregona*) in the understory.

On 15 May 2007, KMP and TRC found an adult (38 mm SVL) male *A. truei* in amplexus with a dead juvenile (45 mm SVL) *Rana aurora* in a small (0.8 m long, 11 cm deep) gravel-dominated pool. Both frogs were encountered ventral side up with the *A. truei* clasping the waist of the *R. aurora*. The *R. aurora*, dead, was slightly bloated, had its digestive track partly everted through its mouth, its left hand missing, and only one digit on its right hand. The male tailed frog's "tail" appendage was erect, directed anteriorly, and visibly engorged. Notably, the *A. truei* made no obvious response when picked up with the *R. aurora* from the pool, becoming active only after it was carefully removed for measurement from its firm grip on the dead *R. aurora*. The *A. truei* was released at the point of capture and the *R. aurora* was discarded.

Whether the *R. aurora* died before or after being clasped is unclear. The typical amplexic posture by the male *A. truei* (Slater 1931. *Copeia* 1931:62–63; Wenz 1969. *J. Herpetol.* 3:167–169) involves hand clasping from an inguinal position. This appeared to direct pressure on the mid-abdomen, and may have resulted in the partial eversion of the digestive track we observed. Moreover, if the *R. aurora* was alive when clasped, as a juvenile, it would not have responded. Noble and Aronson (1942. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 80:127–142) showed experimentally that frog girth represents a primary amplexic inducement for male frogs, so the *A. truei* may have perceived the juvenile *R. aurora* as a key stimulus; the juvenile *R. aurora* was about the size and shape of a gravid female *A. truei*.

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BOKERMANNOHYLA CIRCUMDATA (Espirito Santo Tree-frog). **PREDATION**. Amphibians are commonly preyed upon by spiders and snakes (Neill 1948. *Herpetologica* 4:158; Rowe