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Submitted by: LUCAS BRITO *Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Recursos Naturais, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Ceará – UFC, Av. Humberto Monte, 2977, CEP 60455-760, Fortaleza, CE, Brazil.* lucasmb15@yahoo.com, FELIPE AGUIAR and PAULO CASCON *Laboratório de Zoologia Experimental, Universidade Federal do Ceará, Campus do Pici, CEP 60455-760, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.*

RHINELLA JIMI (cururu toad): PREDATION. Several studies show that anurans help maintain energy flow in biological systems by being prey items (Ranvestel et al., 2004; Toledo, 2005; Altig et al., 2007; Toledo et al., 2007). *Rhinella jimi* (Stevaux, 2002) is a Bufonid distributed throughout Atlantic Forest and Caatinga in northeast Brazil (Frost, 2010). It belongs to the *Rhinella marina* group, distributed throughout south America (Maciel et al., 2010). The toads are easily identified because of broad parotoid glands used in defence (Wells, 2007). Ingestion of its bufotoxin may cause tremors, paralysis, convulsion and even death in predators (Fearn, 2003; Sonne et al., 2008; Jared et al., 2009).

Athene cunicularia (Molina, 1782) is a burrowing owl of the Strigidae and is widely distributed throughout the Americas (Korfanta et al., 2005; Salazar, 2007). Its diet includes small vertebrates and invertebrates (Tyler, 1983; Martins & Egler, 1990; Wiley, 1998; York et al., 2002; Motta-Júnior, 2006).

On 23 September 2010, we witnessed a predation attempt on a *R. jimi* by *A. cunicularia*. The observations occurred at Emendadas Village, Poço Redondo, Sergipe State, northeastern Brazil (09º48'34.1''S, 037º41'20.4''W; 198 m asl), Caatinga biome. We witnessed three attacks between 19:00 and 22:00. On two occasions, the bird flew to other perches carrying the anurans in their claws. On one occasion at 20:20 the owl ran away across the ground and left the *R. jimi* (SVL 115.09 mm). The attacks were performed mostly with the claws followed by pecks to the dorsal region and head. The toad was collected and housed in the Universidade Federal da Paraíba (CHUFPB 00105).

Occurences of predation on *Rhinella jimi* are scarce in literature and this rarity of documented predation possibly reflects its noxious toxicity to predators (Jared et al., 2009). Despite this there is a range of animals such as snakes, birds, mammals and invertebrates, including species of the *R. marina* group (Toledo, 2005; Toledo et al., 2007) that do consume toads containing bufotoxin.

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Submitted by: ARIELSON DOS SANTOS PROTÁZIO, SONIA A.M. CARVALHO, DANIEL OLIVEIRA MESQUITA *Universidade Federal da Paraíba. Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia. Cidade Universitária, Cep: 58059-900, João Pessoa, PB, Brazil* and AIRAN DOS SANTOS PROTÁZIO *Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana. Laboratório de Animais Peçonhentos e Herpetologia. Av. Transnordestina, S/N, Novo Horizonte, Cep: 44036-900, Feira de Santana, BA, Brazil.* neu_ptz@hotmail.com.

OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (green vine snake). DIET. *Oxybelis fulgidus* is an arboreal and diurnal snake with a distribution ranging from southern Mexico to northeastern Argentina. On 18 May 2011 at 15:26 one of us (ERV) observed an adult *O. fulgidus* capture and feed on a clay-coloured thrush *Turdus grayi*. The snake was perched at a height of 3 m in a *Ficus colubrinae* tree outside the offices of the pre-montane tropical forest of Tirimbina Biological Reserve, Heredia Province, Costa Rica. Shortly after (ERV) first noticed the snake, an adult *T. grayi* landed on the tree less than a metre away from the snake and within 20 seconds the snake