

**RANA DRAYTONII** (California Red-legged Frog). **PREY.** Few dietary data exist for *Rana draytonii*, a taxon only recently recognized as a full species (Shaffer et al. 2004. *Mol. Ecol.* 13:2667–2677). Available data are those of Hayes and Tennant (1985. *Southwest. Nat.* 30:601–605), who reported on the gastrointestinal tract contents of 35 post-metamorphic frogs collected in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Santa Barbara counties, California, USA. Moreover, its federal status as a threatened species since 1996 (US Fish and Wildlife Service 1996. *Fed. Regist.* 61:25813–25833) has limited the ease of gathering additional dietary data. Hayes and Tennant (*op. cit.*) reported a single adult *Peromyscus californicus* in two female *R. draytonii* (117 and 128 mm SVL; MPH, unpubl. data). To these data, we add two additional observations.

Henry Carsten Kellers collected a 126 mm SVL adult female *R. draytonii* (United States National Museum of Natural History [USNM] 52899) at Calistoga (38°34'N, 122°34'W WGS 84; elev. 110 m), Napa Co., California. The collection date is unknown, but the accession date is 27 Sept 1915. The location is imprecise, but springs and marshes were extensive in the vicinity of Calistoga at the time of collection (Archuleta 1977. *The Brannan Saga, Early Day Calistoga.* Smith-McKay Printing, San Jose, California. 116 pp.). The stomach of this frog contained a *Microtus californicus*, which was nearly adult-sized based on the 20.1 mm length of its left hind foot (Jameson and Peeters 2004. *California Mammals.* Revised ed. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 440 pp.).

On 2 May 1996, GBR collected a dead and desiccated adult female *R. draytonii* (USNM 539491) in altered coastal scrub habitat in a fenced compound with several sewage percolation ponds (see Rathbun et al. 1997. *Herpetol. Rev.* 28:85 for details) operated by the Cambria Community Services District, ca. 6 km NW of Cambria (35°35'48"N, 121°07'08"W, WGS 84; elev. 5 m), San Luis Obispo Co., California. This frog, whose size and mass were recorded as 119 mm SVL and 167 g on 18 March 1996 (Rathbun et al., *op. cit.*), had an adult *Reithrodontomys megalotis* (USNM 568171) in its stomach.

Two aspects of these observations merit comment. *Rana draytonii* makes significant seasonal forays into terrestrial habitat (Rathbun et al., *op. cit.*; Bulger et al. 2003. *Biol. Conserv.* 110:85–95), so opportunities for largely nocturnally foraging adults to encounter small mammal prey may be frequent. Both of these small mammal species often occur at high densities in mesic terrestrial habitats near aquatic habitats in coastal California (Blaustein 1980. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.* 6:247–255). Second, as with the previously published observations of small mammal prey (Hayes and Tennant, *op. cit.*), these observations involve adult female frogs. Females average ca. 20 mm SVL larger than males (Hayes and Miyamoto 1984. *Copeia* 1984:1018–1022), so females may consistently take larger prey than males.

Steve Gotte, Roy McDiarmid, and Robert Fisher (USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center), and Jeremy Jacobs (Smithsonian Institution) assisted in the examination the *R. draytonii* specimens, identification of the mammal prey, and provision of measurements. GBR's 1996 work was conducted under federal subpermit NBSPBS-1.

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**RANA SYLVATICA** (Wood Frog). **TERRESTRIAL AMPLEXING PAIRS.** On the evening of the 17 April 2005, at ca. 2100 h, three amplexing pairs of *Rana sylvatica* were found on Crowe's Line Road near Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada (44°33'N, 78°33'W). The pairs were likely heading toward a large chorus of 200–300 male *R. sylvatica* (as well as two other chorusing species) in the wetland on the other side of the road (the direction in which the female of each pair was oriented). Upon further investigation of the wetland, ca. 25–30 freshly deposited *R. sylvatica* egg masses were found. The air temperature was 10–12°C, and the water temperature in the wetland was 12°C. The sky was clear and three quarters of the moon was visible; the humidity was low; the road was not moist nor were the ditches particularly wet.

The discovery of terrestrial amplexing pairs suggests that male *R. sylvatica* might have an alternate mating strategy to attending and participating in a chorus, that is, intercepting and amplexing a female on land and then being piggy-backed by the female to a suitable oviposition site.

These specimens are currently reposed at Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario and are part of an ongoing study of emerging wildlife diseases in Ontario. We thank Michael Berrill and Jean Duffus for comments on earlier versions of this note.

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**RANA SYLVATICA** (Wood Frog). **TADPOLE MAXIMUM SIZE.** On 24 July 2004, eight *Rana sylvatica* tadpoles were collected at Pointe-des-Monts, Québec, Canada (49°19'8"N, 67°24'30"W), on the north shore of the St.-Lawrence River. These tadpoles, up to 66 mm TL, are the largest reported for the species. Maximum TL reported in the literature is 48 mm (Conant and Collins 1998. *A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America.* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 616 pp.), 49 mm (Wright and Wright 1949. *Handbook of Frogs and Toads of the United States and Canada.* Comstock Publ. Assoc., Ithaca, New York. 640 pp.), and 50 mm (Orton 1952. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 47:382–395). Our tadpoles are up to 16 mm longer TL. About 15 tadpoles were seen in this pool; eight were collected and deposited at the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNAR 35819). Total lengths are 66.3, 65.8, 65.7, 65.0, 63.7, 62.3, 61.4, and 56.22 mm, the last having a broken caudal fin. Body lengths (tip of snout to base of hind limbs) range from 20.8 to 22.3 mm. All have hind limbs and are at Gosner Stages