tadpoles. When captured, the snake regurgitated 8 large *B. marinus* tadpoles that appeared to have been recently swallowed. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Museo de La Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande (EBRG), Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales, Venezuela as EBRG 4460 (*L. melanotus*) and EBRG 4939 (*B. marinus* tadpoles).

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BUFO OCELLATUS (NCN). **DEATH FEIGNING**. Death feigning or thanatosis (Edmunds 1974. Defense in Animals. Longman, New York, 357 pp.), is a common behavior among frogs (Sazima 1974. J. Herpetol. 8:376–377; Duellman and Trueb 1986. Biology of Amphibians. McGraw-Hill, New York; Azevedo-Ramos 1995. Rev. Bras. Biol. 55: 45–47). On 7 Aug 2003, in Unaí Municipality (46°7'W; 16°9'S) when handling an adult male *Bufo ocellatus* (42.8 mm SVL), I observed death feigning behavior in this species. The specimen adopted a motionless posture, keeping his limbs close to the body and eyes closed. After 45 sec. in this position, the frog started moving, attempting to escape. However, when restrained it reinflated the lungs and released bladder liquid. Both behaviors are similar to those described for *B. paracnemis* (Zamprogno et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:96–97) and probably are widespread among other species of this genus. The function of death feigning might be related to increasing the chances of being lost by a predator and/or to minimization injuries when seized by a predator (Sazima, *op. cit.*). A voucher specimen (AAG-UFU 2484) is housed in the Museu of Biodiversidade do Cerrado, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

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BUFO PROBOSCIDEUS (NCN). **PREDATION**. *Bufo proboscideus* occurs in the Amazon River region from Ecuador to Manaus, Brazil (Frost 2002. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference V2.21, April 2003). This species is diurnal, but is often seen at night when it rests off the ground on small seedlings and shrubs (Zimmerman and Bogart 1988. J. Herpetol. 22:97–108). Here, I report predation of *B. proboscideus* by the colubrid snake *Xenoxybelis argenteus*.

On 11 April 2003 (1930 h), at Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke (02°55'S, 59°59'W), Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, I found a juvenile *X. argenteus* (ca. 800 mm TL) ingesting a juvenile *B. proboscideus* (35 mm SUL). At the moment of observation, only the hind limbs of *B. proboscideus* protruded from the snake. The snake was on a shrub 1.0 m above the ground and when disturbed, regurgitated the dead frog and escaped into the vegetation.

Xenoxybelis argenteus is considered to be a strictly diurnal species that sleeps on low vegetation at night (Martins and Oliveira 1998. Herpetol. Nat. Hist. 6[2]:78–150). Their diet consists of small lizards and frogs, which are captured while the snake forages on low vegetation (Martins and Oliveira, *op. cit.*). The present observation shows that *X. argenteus* may forage opportunistically at night when frogs, such as *B. proboscideus*, sleep on vegetation.

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BUFO SPECIOSUS (Texas Toad). **MAXIMUM SIZE**. The record size reported for *Bufo speciosus* is 92 mm SVL (Conant and Collins 1998. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Third Ed., Expanded. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. 523 pp.). Herein, we report on a new maximum size for this species.

On 7 July 2004, a female *Bufo speciosus* was collected as we road cruised in Brewster County, Texas, USA. The toad was collected at ca. 2330 h on St. Hwy 118, 32.6 km N Terlingua. The highway was damp following a brief rain shower, air temperature was 27.8ºC. In the field the specimen measured 98 mm SVL, mass was 127 g. The specimen was deposited in the Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology herpetology collection (ASUMZ 28696). The specimen was re-measured following preservation and was 97 mm SVL. Collection of the specimen was under the authority of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department permit (SPR-0704-398) issued to SET.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). **COLD TOLERANCE.** On 3 March 2004, a healthy adult *Eleutherodactylus planirostris* was found inside a sealed 3 cu. ft bag of cypress mulch at the Detroit Zoo, Oakland County, Michigan. According to a representative of the manufacturer this bag originated at a packing plant in Trenton, Gilchrist County, Florida 1–2 weeks prior to its arrival in Michigan on 11 July 2003. The bag was kept outside until it and several others were relocated to the zoo on 29 Jan 2004. All the bags appeared to be frozen solid at that time. The bags remained outside at the zoo until 29 Feb 2004 when the bag containing the frog was brought inside to thaw. The ability of some ectotherms to endure freezing climates results from freeze avoidance (selecting a microclimate that does not freeze), freeze resistance (supercooling), or freeze tolerance (accumula-