Although most anuran tadpoles are herbivores or detritivores, those of some species are carnivores (Alford 1999) and some are cannibalistic (Duellman and Trueb 1994). Along with many other species, Savage’s Thin-toed Frogs (*Leptodactylus savagei*) reproduce in temporary or permanent ponds and swamps during the wet season. Amplexing pairs produce foam nests (Fig. 1) in which the tadpoles (Fig. 2), which ultimately become very large (to 83 mm at stage 40), begin development (Hero and Galatti 1990; Savage 2002). The developing larvae feed initially on the foam produced by the male, but later will either eat algae (Vinton 1951) or become carnivorous, often preying on tadpoles of other and their own species (Heyer et al. 1975; Muedeking and Heyer 1976), including the toxic eggs and tadpoles of the Mesoamerican Cane Toad (*Rhinella horribilis*) (Leenders 2016).

At 2347 h on 16 May 2021, RN encountered seven *L. savagei* tadpoles devouring Gliding Leaf Frog (*Agalychnis spurrelli*) eggs (Fig. 3) that had fallen from an overhanging American Oil Palm (*Elaeis oleifera*) frond (Fig. 4). We counted 43 eggs but more had almost certainly been eaten. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of *L. savagei* larvae feeding on *A. spurrelli* eggs.
Fig. 4. Gliding Leaf Frog (*Agalychnis spurrelli*) egg masses on a frond of an American Oil Palm (*Elais oleifera*) (right). Eggs usually adhere to the overhanging fronds until the larvae drop into the water below, but the large number of eggs on the same frond apparently caused some of them to fall. Photograph by Raby Nuñez Escalante.

**Literature Cited**


