



Second Record of a Marbled Treefrog, *Dendropsophus marmoratus* (Anura: Hylidae), in the Diet of the Banded Cat-eyed Snake, *Leptodeira annulata* (Squamata: Colubridae), in the Bolivian Amazon

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The Banded Cat-eyed Snake, *Leptodeira annulata* (Linnaeus 1758), is widely distributed from Mexico southward through Central and South America to Argentina (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970; Wallach et al. 2014; Nogueira et al. 2019; Uetz et al. 2023). In Bolivia, *L. annulata*

has been recorded from the lowlands of the departments of Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Pando, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, and is associated with various ecosystems, including the Amazon (Fugler et al. 1995; Nogueira et al. 2019; Rivas et al. 2022; Mendoza-Miranda et al. 2023). *Leptodeira*



Figure 1. Adult female Banded Cat-eyed Snake (*Leptodeira annulata*) (CIRAH-1108) (left) and a regurgitated semi-digested Marbled Treefrog (*Dendropsophus marmoratus*) (CIRAH-1108p) (right). Photographs by Luis R. Rivas.

annulata is arboreal and nocturnal (Vitt 1996; Rivas et al. 2022; Mendoza-Miranda et al. 2023). The diet consists primarily of anurans (including their eggs), lizards, and snakes (Beebe 1946; Duellman 1978; Martins and Oliveira 1998; Cantor and Pizzatto 2008; Maschio et al. 2021); anurans in the families Hylidae, Leptodactylidae, and Bufonidae are the most prevalent prey (Cantor and Pizzatto 2008; Maschio et al. 2021).

The Marbled Treefrog, *Dendropsophus marmoratus* (Laurenti 1768), is a relatively large hylid that is widely distributed in the Amazonian regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela (Frost 2024). This species has been reported from the departments of La Paz, Pando, and Santa Cruz in Bolivia (De la Riva et al. 2000), and is closely associated with humid lowland forests (Yungas and Amazonas) (De la Riva and Reichle 2014). *Dendropsophus marmoratus* is arboreal and nocturnally active (Duellman 1990; De la Riva et al. 2000).

During a Rapid Inventory Program at 0014 h on 14 November 2023, we collected by hand an adult female *L. annulata* (CIRAH-1108; SVL 50.5 cm, weight 33.1 g; Fig. 1) perched on a vine approximately 3.2 m above the ground next to a path in the Amazon forest southwest of Ucia, Municipality of Philadelphia, Manuripi Province, Pando Department, Bolivia (-11.7612, -68.9821). Hours later (at 0728 h) the snake regurgitated a semi-digested adult *D. marmoratus* (CIRAH-1108p; weight 8.7 g; Fig. 1). We euthanized and fixed the specimens as in Cacciali (2013).

Duellman (1978) reported the first case of *D. marmoratus* (along with other anurans) in the diet of *L. annulata* from samples in Ecuador. Since then, a large number of anuran species have been reported as prey of this snake in South America (Cantor and Pizzatto 2008; Falkenberg et al. 2013; Borges et al. 2014; Costa and Andrade 2020; Maschio et al. 2021). However, our report is the first from Bolivia and only the second record of *D. marmoratus* documented as prey of *L. annulata*.

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