SCINAX IMBEGUE. PREDATION. Anurans are preyed upon by various predators, including vertebrates and invertebrates (Toledo et al. 2007. J. Zool. 271:170–177). Arachnids are the most common anuran invertebrate predators (Toledo 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:395–400). Here we report a predation event of a Scinax imbegue male by a Phoneutria keyserlingi (Wandering Spider). At 2056 h on 7 April 2017, in a swamp at the Reserva Betary, municipality of Iporanga, São Paulo, Brazil (24.58920°S, 48.628442°W; WGS 84), we observed an adult male S. imbegue being preyed upon by the ctenid spider P. keyserlingi (Fig. 1). Similar reports were published for the sister species, Scinax alter, which was preyed upon by spiders from the family Psauridae (Marra et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:55; Prado and Borgo 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:238–239; Pinto-Silva 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:100–101). Predation of other Scinax species by ctenid spiders is well documented (e.g., Cicchi 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:207; Melo-Sampaio et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:636–637; Bovo 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:300; Fonte 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:300), indicating that arachnids may be common predators of this group of frogs.

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