

PITHECOPUS HYPOCHONDRIALIS (Orange-legged Leaf Frog). **DIET.** *Pithecopus hypochondrialis* is an arboreal frog found in the foothills of the eastern Andean cordillera and savannas of the Orinoquia region in Colombia, through western and eastern Venezuela and parts of the Guianas, and in Brazilian Amazonia between 169–1125 m elev. (Frost 2021. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference, Version 6.1, <https://>

TABLE 1. Composition of prey in the diet of *Pithecopus hypochondrialis* in Oil Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) plantations in the Eastern Andean Cordillera of Colombia. Numbers in parenthesis represent percentages. Volume in mm³; N/I = not identified; IRI = index of relative importance.

Prey	Number of morphotypes	Number	Volume	Freq. of occurrence	IRI%
Acari	1	3 (4.41)	0 (0)	5.56	0.28
Hermannidae	1	3 (4.41)	0 (0)	5.56	0.28
Araneae	12	15 (22.06)	145.55 (9.46)	55.56	19.69
Araneidae	1	2 (2.94)	14.80 (0.96)	11.11	0.49
Clubionidae	1	1 (1.47)	39.32 (2.56)	5.56	0.25
Lycosidae	1	2 (2.94)	48.89 (3.18)	5.56	0.38
Mimetidae	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
N/I	2	3 (4.41)	0 (0)	16.67	0.83
Pisauridae	3	3 (4.41)	22.81 (1.48)	16.67	1.10
Salticidae	3	3 (4.41)	19.74 (1.28)	16.67	1.07
Blattodea	3	4 (5.88)	2.93 (0.19)	11.11	0.76
Blattellidae	2	2 (2.94)	2.93 (0.19)	5.56	0.20
Termitidae	1	2 (2.94)	0 (0)	5.56	0.18
Coleoptera	13	25 (36.76)	51.74	66.67	66.35
Chrysomelidae	6	9 (13.24)	353.50 (22.97)	38.89	15.83
Cryptophagidae	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
Curculionidae	1	1 (1.47)	4.15 (0.27)	5.56	0.11
Elateridae	1	6 (8.82)	485.70 (31.56)	11.11	5.05
N/I	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
Scarabaeidae	2	8 (11.76)	85.19 (5.54)	5.56	1.08
Throscidae	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
Collembola	1	1 (1.47)	0.03 (0)	5.56	0.09
Entomobryidae	1	1 (1.47)	0.03 (0)	5.56	0.09
Diptera	2	2 (2.94)	154.14 (10.02)	11.11	1.62
Agromyzidae	1	1 (1.47)	154.14 (10.02)	5.56	0.72
Culicidae	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
Hemiptera	4	4 (5.88)	12.50 (0.81)	22.22	1.67
Alydidae	1	1 (1.47)	6.40 (0.42)	5.56	0.12
Aphididae	1	1 (1.47)	0.68 (0.04)	5.56	0.09
Blissidae	1	1 (1.47)	5.41 (0.35)	5.56	0.11
N/I	1	1 (1.47)	0 (0)	5.56	0.09
Hymenoptera	3	4 (5.88)	2.25 (0.15)	22.22	1.51
Formicidae	3	4 (5.88)	2.25 (0.15)	22.22	1.51
Lepidoptera	3	3 (4.41)	127.56 (8.29)	16.67	2.38
N/I	2	2 (2.94)	0 (0)	11.11	0.37
Pieridae	1	1 (1.47)	127.56 (8.29)	5.56	0.61
Orthoptera	5	5 (7.35)	165.32 (10.74)	27.78	5.65
Acrididae	1	1 (1.47)	106.35 (6.91)	5.56	0.52
Dericorythidae	1	1 (1.47)	3.43 (0.22)	5.56	0.11
Mogoplistidae	1	1 (1.47)	53.37 (3.47)	5.56	0.31
Tettigoniidae	1	1 (1.47)	1.50 (0.10)	5.56	0.10
Trigonidiidae	1	1 (1.47)	0.67 (0.04)	5.56	0.09

amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org, 10 Feb 2022; Acosta Galvis 2022. Lista de los Anfibios de Colombia: Referencia en Línea V.12.2022, <http://www.batrachia.com>, 10 Feb 2022). This species is listed as least concern (LC) by The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species but may be impacted by deforestation, agricultural activities, and the international pet trade (Azevedo-Ramos et al. 2016. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016:e.T55853A107297758). Despite being common, many aspects of its life history, including its feeding behavior, are poorly known. Specifically, the feeding ecology for populations of *P. hypochondrialis* in the Colombian Orinoquia.

Herein, we describe the diet of *P. hypochondrialis* in eight Oil Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) plantations between 190 and 200 m elev. in the eastern Andean cordillera of Colombia (Paratebuena, Meta, Colombia: 4.2485°N, 73.1566°W; WGS 84; 190 m elev.; Cubaral Municipality, Meta, Colombia: 4.342°N, 73.1753°W; WGS 84; 200 m elev.). We examined 18 stomachs of *P. hypochondrialis* collected between 0800–1200 h and 1600–2200 h during November and December 2016. Snout–vent length (SVL) and maximum mouth width (MW) were recorded for each individual. We identified prey to the lowest taxonomic level possible (family and morphotype), and their length and width were measured (complete prey only) using a digital caliper (scale of 0.1 mm). The number and type of prey per stomach were recorded. The individual volume (mm³) of each prey item was estimated using the formula of a prolate spheroid (Dunham 1983. *In* Huey et al. [eds.], *Realized Niche Overlap, Resource Abundance, and Intensity of Interspecific Competition*, pp. 261–280. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts). The amplitude of the trophic niche was calculated using standardized Levin's index (Colwell and Futuyma 1971. *Ecology* 52:567–576). To calculate the relative importance of each order and family of prey consumed, we calculated the relative importance index IRI (Pinkas et al. 1971. *Fish Bull.* 152:1–350).

Of the captured frogs, the mean (± 1 SD) SVL was 32.98 \pm 5.15 mm and the mean (± 1 SD) MW was 11.3 \pm 1.02 mm. The diet consisted of 47 types of prey with an amplitude of the trophic niche of 0.56. Coleopterans dominated numerically, volumetrically and by occurrence frequency, and were followed in relative importance (IRI) by the Araneae (Table 1). Our results differ from those obtained in a previous trophic study for *P. hypochondrialis* in natural environments in the Villavicencio Municipality, Meta, Colombia, where the most important prey items were formicids followed by coleopterans (Astwood-Romero et al. 2016 *Caldasia* 38:165–181).

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SARA PACHÓN-FORERO, Fundación Ecotrópico, Bogotá, Colombia. Biology Department, Universidad de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia (e-mail: sarapaf@gmail.com); **ARGELINA BLANCO-TORRES**, Fundación Ecotrópico, Bogotá, Colombia. Universidad de la Costa, Departamento de Ciencias Naturales y Exactas, Barranquilla, Colombia (e-mail: argelinab@gmail.com); **MARTA DURÉ**, Centro de Ecología Aplicada del Litoral – Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Corrientes, Argentina (e-mail: duremarta@gmail.com).

RHINELLA ARENARUM (Argentine Toad). **DIET.** In northern Argentine Patagonia, in the southernmost range of *Rhinella*