
At 2145 h on 23 February 2016, we observed one leech belonging to the genus *Haementeria* attached to the dorsal surface of an adult *R. schneideri* (SVL = 12 cm; 85 g), in a temporary pool in Parque Estadual de Vassununga (21.71805°S, 48.63363°W, 342 m elev.).
The leech was about 2 cm long and was inserted into the nostril of the toad (Fig. 1). The leech was not turgid and there was no sign of associated wounds, scars, or hemorrhages on the toad, though this would be difficult to visualize inside the nostril. Only one individual of *R. schneideri* was observed in the pond, however, we observed eight other amphibian species: *Dendropsophus jimé (N = 1)*, *D. minutus (N = 5)*, *Hypsiboas faber (N = 10)*, *Scinax fuscovarius (N = 8)*, *Physalaemus cuvieri (N = 2)*, *Leptodactylus podicipinus (N = 6)*, and *Elachistocleis cesarii (N = 2)* vocalizing in the same pond, but none of them had any leeches.


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**SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII** (Eastern Spadefoot). **ATTEMPTED PREDATION BY TERRAPENE CAROLINA.** At ca. 1615 h on 18 May 2016, in Okaloosa County, Florida, USA (30.44682°N, 86.64202°W; WGS 84) the sound of rustling leaves could be heard for over three minutes before an adult female Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) became visible. The turtle was observed walking away from the original location, and as we approached to observe more closely, we noticed a dark object in the turtle’s mouth. Upon closer inspection, we realized the object was an adult *Scaphiopus holbrookii*, which the turtle dropped after it stopped walking. The turtle did not attempt to pick up the frog again, and the frog did not appear much to be injured. It had been carried for over 6 m from where we first observed the turtle walking before being dropped, and had been held by the side of the head. The frog maintained a defensive, unmoving body posture with legs held tightly against the body and head tucked down for a few minutes after being dropped. After seeing the frog hop away under cover, we then observed that the turtle was repeatedly opening and closing its mouth and had white foam in its mouth, some of which was visible on both sides of its mouth when the mouth was closed (Fig. 1). The frog dug itself into the ground shortly after taking cover.

Spadefoots had been seen in the same area above ground at night several times in May prior to this observation, with one being seen as recently as the night before. Although *Terrapene ornata* has been observed foraging for and consuming large numbers of spadefoot larvae, a newly metamorphosed spadefoot was rejected by a box turtle (*Terrapene sp.*), though it is unclear whether this was an item offered by a human or one naturally encountered (Dodd 2001. North American Box Turtles: A Natural History. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 231 pp.) To our knowledge, this is the first observation of attempted predation of an adult *S. holbrookii* by *T. carolina.*