grasped the head of the female, the second crab grasped one hind leg. The frog had large wounds at the eye region and at its shank, but still showed some motion. Checking the site about 10 min later, both crabs and the body of the frog had disappeared.

We never directly observed a crab catching a clawed frog successfully. But we often observed grasping movements of the crabs when frogs came close. A male (SVL 67 mm) and a female (SVL 88 mm) frog have been observed being grasped by crabs at the hind legs, but escaped. We also found two other Xenopus, a male (SVL 62 mm) and a female (SVL 96 mm), with wounds at the hind legs consistent with attack by crabs.

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GYMNOPHIONA

GYMNOPSIS MULTIPLICATA (Purple Caecilian). PREDATION. The natural predators of Gymnopsis multiplicata are relatively unknown and the diet of Micrurus mpiratus is assumed to be other snakes (Guyer and Donnelly 2005. Pp. 228-229 in Amphibians and Reptiles of La Selva, Costa Rica, and the Caribbean Slope). Here I report on predation by M. mpiratus on G. multiplicata from the La Selva Biological Station, Heredia Province, Costa Rica. On 15 Oct 2005 at 2105 h, I observed an adult M. mpiratus (ca. SVL 80 cm) consuming an adult G. multiplicata (ca. SVL 35 cm; Fig. 1). This interaction was observed on the ground adjacent to the Sendero Sura trail between 200 and 250 m elevation. To the best of my knowledge, this represents the first report of a predator for G. multiplicata and the second report of a prey item for M. mpiratus.

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TESTUDINES


Planes cyaneus and P. marius are the species that occur in the southwestern Atlantic (Juanicó 1976, Dusenia 9:145-150; Spivak and Bas 1999. J Crustacean Biol. 19:72-76; Prado and Melo 2002. Crustaceana 75:579-595), but only the former was reported as a commensal of Loggerhead Sea turtles by Carranza et al. (2003, op. cit.). During 2005 we found Columbus Crabs associated with Hawksbill, Green, and Loggerhead turtles and report these findings here. Crabs were identified according to Chace (1951, op. cit.) and Spivak and Bas (1999, op. cit.) and all belong to P. cyaneus. Records for each turtle species are given in detail below.

A juvenile Hawksbill Seaturtle (Curved Carapace Length, CCL

![Fig. 1. Predation by an adult Micrurus mpiratus on an adult Gymnopsis multiplicata at La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica.](image-url)