***SMILISCA BAUDINII* (Mexican Treefrog). DIET.** *Smilisca baudinii* (Hylidae) has a distribution spanning from Sonora, Mexico, on the Pacific Slope and southern Texas, USA, on the Atlantic Slope, south through Central America to extreme northern Panama (Lee 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatán Peninsula. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. xii + 500 pp.). This species is regarded as being primarily insectivorous, preying predominantly on invertebrates such as insects and spiders (García and Ceballos 1994. Guia de Campo de los Reptiles y Anfibios de la Costa de Jalisco, Mexico/Field Guide to the Reptiles and Amphibians of the Jalisco Coast, Mexico. Fundacion Ecologica de Cuixmala, A.C., Instituto de Biologia, UNAM, México D.F. 184 pp.; Lee 1996, *op. cit.*; Malone 2005. *In* Lannoo [ed.], Amphibian Declines: the Conservation Status of United States Species, pp. 489–491. University of California Press, Berkeley, California; Tipton et al. 2012. Texas Amphibians: A Field Guide. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. xiv + 309 pp.; Dodd 2013. Frogs of the United States and Canada, Volume 1. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. xxvii + 460 pp.). Documented insect prey includes Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and Orthoptera (Noble 1918. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 38:311–347; Greding and Hellebuyck 1980. Carib. J. Sci. 16:23–31; Köhler et al. 2006. The Amphibians and Reptiles of El Salvador. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. ix + 238 pp.; Loc-Barragán and Woolrich-Piña 2016. Mesoam. Herpetol. 3:710–711). Cannibalism has also been documented in *S. baudinii*, and Vinalay et al. (2015. Mesoam. Herpetol. 4:332–334) suggested that it may be a common phenomenon due to the species' abundance throughout its prolonged breeding season. Excluding cannibalism, the only documented report of *S. baudinii* consuming vertebrate prey comes from Frazier et al. (2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:207–208), who reported an adult male *Anolis lemurinus* (Ghost Anole) as a prey item for a female *S. baudinii* in Honduras. Here, we report an additional vertebrate prey item for *S. baudinii*.

On 15 December 2021 at 2219 h, DRD collected an adult *S. baudinii* (44 mm SVL, 6.0 g) on an exterior wall at 609 N Reynolds Street in Rio Hondo, Cameron County, Texas, USA (26.24038°N, 97.58005°W; WGS 84). The following day, as the *S. baudinii* was being prepared as a voucher specimen (Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 116718 [DRD 8949]), the stomach was accidentally cut, and the contents were removed and preserved separately (cataloged alongside the *S. baudinii*). Although partially digested, examination of the stomach contents revealed a juvenile *Hemidactylus turcicus* (Mediterranean Gecko), a non-native gecko species that has become widely established in Texas and throughout much of North America (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition, Revised and Updated. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.; González-Sánchez et al. 2021. ZooKeys 1022:79–154), and several pieces of invertebrate limbs. *Hemidactylus turcicus* had been observed at this site in moderate numbers, with a visual survey (conducted by DRD) locating 18 individuals in 13 min on the night of 15

December 2021. Based on the level of decomposition, it is likely that the juvenile *H. turcicus* was consumed earlier during the night when the *S. baudinii* was collected.

Predation of *Hemidactylus* spp. by hylid frogs has been reported previously. For example, an adult *Scinax x-signatus* was observed pursuing and consuming *H. mabouia* (Zanchi-Silva and Borges-Nojosa 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:438–439), *Trachycephalus typhonius* was observed consuming *H. frenatus* (Marín and Mora 2022. Rev. Latinoam. Herpetol. 5:127–132), and *Osteopilus septentrionalis* has been documented consuming *Hemidactylus* spp. (Glorioso et al. 2012. Carib. J. Sci. 46:345–355; Meshaka et al. 2020. Urban Nat. 34:1–10; Borroto-Páez and Pérez 2020. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 27:120–128). Hylids and *Hemidactylus* are both nocturnal predators that often forage the walls of buildings, especially around exterior building lights (Selcer 1986. Copeia 1986:956–962; Lee 1996, *op. cit.*). Consequently, it is likely that both *S. baudinii* and *H. turcicus* interact somewhat regularly because of their broad distributional overlap and shared foraging locations. As *Hemidactylus* spp. become established in more places, we believe it is likely that predation by hylids will increase in frequency and become more geographically widespread.

This specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc and followed an approved IACUC protocol (UTRGV AUP #18-28) issued to DRD. We thank Travis J. LaDuc for verifying the species identifications and accessioning these specimens.

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