

DENDROPSOPHUS NORANDINUS (North Andean Treefrog).

DIET. *Dendropsophus norandinus* is an endemic Colombian treefrog occurring in the northeastern part of the Cordillera Central in the municipalities of Amalfi and Anorí (Department of Antioquia), between 1420 and 1950 m elev. (Rivera-Correa and Gutiérrez-Cárdenas 2012. *Zootaxa* 3486:50–62). Published information on the natural history of this species is limited to the description of habitat use and predation by the snake *Leptodeira septentrionalis* (Rivera-Correa and Gutiérrez-Cárdenas 2010, *op. cit.*); no information exists on its food habits. Herein we provide data on the stomach contents of 15 individuals (museum vouchers Museo de Herpetología Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia, MHUA-A 3824–3838) collected by PDAGC on 27–29 September 2003 between 2300 and 0100 h and on 12–13 November 2003 between 1400–1800 h, in the “Bosque La Forzosa” (6.980555°N, 75.135277°W, ca. 1700 m elev.), municipality of Anorí, Department of Antioquia.

Only 53% of the individuals had identifiable stomach contents (three males, two females, and three juveniles; MHUA-A 3824–3826, 3829, 3831, 3833–3835). Males ranged from 25.3–26.4 mm SVL (mean 25.93 ± 1.41), females from 33.1–35.1 mm SVL (mean 34.10 ± 0.57), and juveniles from 11.8–14.3 mm SVL (mean 13.33 ± 1.34). We identified each prey item to order or family as possible, and measured the length and width to nearest 0.1 mm

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TABLE 1. Types of prey in the diet of *Dendropsophus norandinus* from the "Bosque La Forzosa," Anorí, Antioquia, Colombia. Volume in mm³.

Prey	Number (%)	Volume (%)	Frequency of occurrence
Arachnida			
Acari	1 (8.3)	4.19 (3.49)	1
Undet.	1 (8.3)	10.47 (8.73)	1
Insecta			
Coleoptera			
Chrysomelidae	2 (16.7)	12.57 (10.48)	1
Hemiptera			
Cercopidae	2 (16.7)	65.97 (54.99)	1
Cicadellidae	1 (8.3)	1.57 (1.31)	1
Hymenoptera			
Formicidae	3 (25.0)	2.42 (2.02)	2
Lepidoptera			
Noctuidae	1 (8.3)	7.07 (5.89)	1
Orthoptera			
Gryllidae	1 (8.3)	15.71 (13.09)	1
TOTAL	12	119.97	

of each item using a manual caliper. We estimated prey volume using the formula for a prolate spheroid. The diet was comprised only of arthropods (six orders and six families; Table 1), without a marked numeric dominance of a single prey item. Volumetrically, froghoppers (Cercopidae) were the most important prey item, followed by the crickets (Gryllidae) and leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae). The adults ate all prey items, except the leaf beetles and all were represented by a single prey item (except Cercopidae). Chrysomelid beetles, were consumed only by the juveniles. These results may be explained by the tendency of larger individuals to incorporate larger prey into their diets (Hirai and Matsui 2002. J. Herpetol. 36:719–723; Valderrama-Vernaza et al. 2009. J. Herpetol. 43:114–123), and that each frog consumes fewer prey as the SVL increases (González-Duran et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:583–584).

Reports on the diet of other *Dendropsophus* species (*D. ebracatus*, *D. microcephalus*, *D. nanus*, *D. phlebodes*, *D. sanborni*) suggest that these frogs are generalists, eating various arthropods, principally insects (Jiménez and Bolaños 2012. Phyllomedusa 11:51–62; Macale et al. 2008. Herpetol. J. 18:49–58; Menin et al. 2005. Rev. Bras. Zool. 22:61–72; Muñoz-Guerrero et al. 2007. Caldasia 29:413–425; Peltzer and Lajmanovich 2000. Bol. Asoc. Herpetol. Esp. 11:71–73). The three most important prey found in *D. norandinus* were also found in *D. nanus* and *D. phlebodes*, but in these species dipterans, spiders, larval butterflies, cicadellids, and checkered beetles (Cleridae) accounted for the largest volume of prey items (Jiménez and Bolaños 2012, *op. cit.*; Macale et al. 2008, *op. cit.*; Menin et al. 2005, *op. cit.*).

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