

***RANA PIPIENS* (Northern Leopard Frog). PREDATION.** *Rana pipiens* is a widely distributed anuran that occurs across most of the northern portions of eastern and central North America and throughout the Rocky Mountains (Dodd 2013. Frogs of the United States and Canada. Volume 2. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 982 pp.). Across this large geographic range, numerous predators of aquatic larvae and post-metamorphic

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FIG. 1. An adult *Plegadis falcinellus* capturing an adult *Rana pipiens* near Collins Slough, Hand County, South Dakota, USA.

R. pipiens have been reported, including invertebrates, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals (Merrell 1977. Occ. Pap. Bell Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1–23; Dodd 2013, *op. cit.*). Though levels of predation on *R. pipiens* are likely highest as tadpoles, it remains important to understand the predators of post-metamorphic individuals and adults. In Minnesota, gartersnakes (*Thamnophis* spp.; Merrell 1977, *op. cit.*) and Common Mergansers (*Mergus merganser*; Breckenridge 1944. Reptiles and Amphibians of Minnesota. The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota. xiii + 202 pp.) have been reported as significant predators of adult *R. pipiens* in the summer and winter, respectively. Numerous additional species of avian predators have been reported as well, including grebes, herons, hawks, and owls (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966. The Amphibians and Reptiles of North Dakota. The University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota. vii + 104 pp.; Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second Edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.; Dodd 2013, *op. cit.*). Here, we report an additional avian predator of *R. pipiens*, the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*).

At 0800 h, on 14 October 2011, an adult *Plegadis falcinellus* was observed capturing and consuming an adult *R. pipiens* (Fig. 1) in a shallow wetland along Collins Slough, Hand County, South Dakota, USA (44.37070°N, 99.10840°W; WGS 84). Cool air and water temperatures likely resulted in the frog being sluggish, facilitating its capture. To our knowledge, this represents the first report of *R. pipiens* predation by a Glossy Ibis.

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