



FIG. 1. Anterior (top) and dorsal (bottom) views of traumatic eye displacement in an adult male *Lithobates capito* from Alabama, USA.

(Fig. 1). The overall body condition of the *L. capito* appeared to be normal. The *L. capito* was collected and frozen prior to standard specimen preparation in formalin. The specimen was then brought to the Mississippi State University College of Veterinary Medicine for a histopathological assessment.

Histopathology results found abundant hemorrhage, inflammation, and necrosis along the tract where the eye was originally located, as well as destruction of the right orbit and severe trauma to the proximal spinal cord. This indicated that the eye displacement was due to a traumatic injury rather than a congenital defect. The right orbit was covered with light tan and red skin, suggesting some degree of superficial healing following the trauma. The displaced right eye was of normal size and structure and comparable to the left eye. Insect fragments were present in the periocular tissue of the displaced eye within the oral cavity, indicating that the frog was able to feed following the injury. The actual displacement of the eye may have occurred after the traumatic event and during this feeding, as frogs often engage the eyes to swallow food (Witzmann et al. 2019. Integr. Org. Biol. 1:obz011). The injured eye may have then been unable to retract to its original position.

Anurans are known for remarkable regenerative capabilities and traumatic resiliency, including regeneration of bone following traumatic skull injury (Muñoz et al. 2018. Mech. Dev. 154:153–161). However, spinal cord regeneration abilities are lost following metamorphosis (Lee-Liu et al. 2013. Genesis 00:1–16). In the case of this *L. capito*, while survival and feeding seem to have been possible for some time after the traumatic event, the injury was ultimately incompatible with life.

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LITORIA RUBELLA (Little Red Tree Frog). DIET. Some species of frogs are known to produce trophic eggs to feed their larvae (e.g., Brust 1993. J. Herpetol. 27:96–98; Gibson and Buley 2004. Copeia 2004:128–135) but reports of adult anurans feeding on their own eggs seem extremely rare or non-existent in the literature. Here, I report a case of an adult *Litoria rubella* feeding on ovaries and fat bodies from very likely a conspecific. On 27 December 2021, at 2120 h on Yuleba-Surat Rd, south of Yuleba, Queensland, Australia (26.734°S, 149.326°E; WGS 84), I photographed an adult female *L. rubella* at the edge of a small pond, with other conspecific females and calling males in the vicinity. Upon close inspection of the photograph later, this specimen had a whole ovary and a fatty body in its mouth (Fig. 1). As these are internal organs, this very strange observation can only have a limited number of explanations. The most likely is that another gravid female was killed by a predator and that this *L. rubella* was eating part of its remains. I could not find reports of either carrion feeding or oophagy in adult *L. rubella*, which makes this report quite novel.

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FIG. 1. *Litoria rubella* feeding on an ovary and fatty body from another frog, likely conspecific, from Queensland, Australia.

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RANA AREOLATA (Crawfish Frog) and RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog). INTERSPECIFIC AMPLEXUS. Interspecific amplexus has important fitness consequences (Bowcock et al. 2009. Copeia 2009:29–36; Serrano et al. 2022. Ecology 103:e3737), and in rare cases, can lead to interspecific mating, potentially resulting in hybrid offspring (Haddad et al. 1994. J. Herpetol. 28:425–430; Vallinoto et al. 2017. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 180:647–660). *Rana areolata* are secretive anurans that are perhaps most famous for their obligate use of crayfish burrows