

that calling by male *Pseudacris* sp. may be costly. Our observations suggest another hypothesis for the presence of non-calling or "satellite" males in close proximity to calling conspecific males of *P. triseriata* and other *Pseudacris* sp. (Robel 1985. J. Herpetol. 19:432–436; McCallum et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:53).

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RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). **PREY.** Although there are accounts of the distribution, habitat, and zoogeography of *Rana blairi*, specific studies that refer to their feeding habits are scarce (Collins 1993. Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas. 3rd ed., rev. Univ. Kansas Nat. Hist. Mus. 397 pp.; Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed. Indiana Acad. Sci., Indianapolis. 404 pp.). During the spring of 2001 and 2002, we collected *R. blairi* for studies on parasite ecology (Bolek et al. 2003 J. Parasitol. 89:522–528) and to document examples of predation on the Western Chorus Frog, *Pseudacris triseriata*. During the nights of 30–31 March and 2 April 2001 individual male *R. blairi* were observed among choruses of *P. triseriata* in an overflow temporary pond located on the North East side of Pawnee Lake, Lancaster County Nebraska (40°51.18'N, 96°53.11'W). None of these male *R. blairi* at this or two other locations around Pawnee Lake was heard calling on these dates, although we spent 2–4 h/night at this location. Observations on these male *R. blairi* indicated that they were fully submerged with only the eyes and nostrils exposed above the water and facing calling male chorus frogs. It appeared as if the male *R. blairi* were homing in on the calls of the male *P. triseriata*. Although no predation attempts were observed in the field, all 3 male *R. blairi* collected from this site on 30–31 March and 2 April 2001 and 3 of 10 male *R. blairi* collected from an overflow temporary pond on the western side of Pawnee Lake on 14 April 2002 contained undigested frogs or bones of *P. triseriata* in their stomachs. Additionally, a single female Bullfrog, *R. catesbeiana*, collected at this location on 10 April 2001 contained a *P. triseriata* in its stomach. Recently McCallum et al. (2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:54) observed a similar phonotactic stalking behavior in Wood Frogs, *R. sylvatica*, preying on Spring Peepers, *P. crucifer*, in Arkansas. Our observations suggest that numerous *Rana* species that overlap during their breeding season or location with *Pseudacris* sp. may commonly prey on these frogs, suggesting