in *Aubria* similar to what is well documented for *Pyxicephalus adspersus* (Poynton and Broadley 1985. Ann. Natal Mus. 27:115–181). Yet, parental care has not been confirmed for any species of *Aubria*. During a trip to Gabon in 2011, we observed evidence for parental care by *A. subsigillata* on two occasions, each in a different national park. On both occasions, an adult was seen partially submerged in the water near a tight cluster of tadpoles (approx. 35 larvae). The first individual was observed 9 Feb 2011 at 0020 h in a shallow forested pool near the coast in Pongara National Park, northwestern Gabon (00.34293°N, 009.34470°E; 7 m elev.). The tadpoles were small (total length ca. 17 mm). The second individual was observed in a similarly shallow forested pool next to a river in Batéké National Park in southeastern Gabon (01.97626°S, 014.00377°E; 401 m elev.) on 3 March 2011 at 1345 h. The tadpoles at this site were larger (ca. 40 mm) than at Pongara suggesting some degree of extended parental care. Each time we approached the individual guarding a school of tadpoles, it quickly retreated under leaves at the bottom of the pool. In Pongara NP, we returned to the pool 30 min after the initial encounter and found the individual positioned back near the school of tadpoles. In Batéké NP, we returned to the same site on three occasions (35 min, 47 h 30 min, and 48 h 10 min after initial encounter), and each time we found the adult positioned near the cluster of tadpoles. Given the skittish behavior we observed in the adults each time they were approached, along with their readiness to return to their tadpoles, we suspect the adult is defending the tadpoles against predators, such as fish or possibly other *A. subsigillata*, as cannibalism has been reported for this species (Knoepffler 1976. Zool. Africana 11[2]:369–371).

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***BUFO MARINUS* (Cane Toad). PREDATION.** *Bufo marinus* was introduced into the Solomon Islands in the 1930s as a biological control for cane beetles and mosquitoes. Since then the species has become the most widespread invasive frog in the archipelago (Pikacha et al. 2008. Frogs of the Solomon Islands. Instit. Applied Sci., Univ. South Pacific. 68 pp.) and is even found on very small islands, and in submontane forests on the large islands (PP, pers. obs.). Outside of its native range a review of invertebrate predators include meat ants (*Iridomyrmex* sp), freshwater crayfish (*Cherax* spp., as *Euastacus hystricosus*, *E. suttoni*, and *E. valentulus*), crabs, beetles, and snails (Crossland and Alford 1998 Austral. J. Ecol. 23:129–137; Shine 2010. Quart. Rev. Biol. 85[3]:253–291; Ward-Fear et al. 2009. Funct. Ecol. 23[3]:559–568). All records have been from Australian studies, but very little has been reported from Pacific islands like the Solomon Islands.

In this paper we report our observations of predation by the Giant Australasian Centipede (*Ethmostigmus rubripes*) on *B. marinus* during field surveys on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. The initial observation was made on the night of 12 Dec 2010 in lowland forests, along the Tina River (9.59395°S, 160.0310333°E). We first spotted the centipede dragging the *B. marinus* at 2110 h along the forest floor before moving a meter from the original location where it climbed up an *Alpinia pupurata* ginger (Fig. 1). The centipede started eating the soft tissue on the underside of the *B. marinus*, first digging into the stomach contents, abdomen, skin, and side of jaw. By 2155 h it had made its way to the tip of the mouth, and by 2157 h feeding into the eye socket and lip. By 2200 h it was eating the soft underside of the jaw.

The vegetation here was riparian in a typical lowland forest type, dominated by *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Macaranga*

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FIG. 1. An adult Giant Australasian Centipede (*Ethmostigmus rubripes*) preying on a subadult Cane Toad (*Bufo marinus*) on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.

tanarius, *Kleinhovia hospita*, *Alpinia oceanica*, *Leea indica*, and *Dendrocnide salomonense*. Various shrubs and herbaceous plants occupy the forest floor and understory canopy. Tall canopy cover was occupied by *Pometia pinnata*, *Alstonia scholaris*, and *Vitex cofassus* trees. There was evidence of forest disturbance with secondary trees, and camping and hunting remnants within the area.

After we observed the centipede predation on the toad, we further counted more than 10 *B. marinus* within close proximity to our initial observation site on the bank of the Tina River. Here we noted two more Giant Australasian Centipedes, both of which were dead. Upon close inspection, there were no lesions, abrasions, or damage to the centipedes' bodies to suggest attack by larger predators. We suspect that these centipedes had very recently killed and ingested Cane Toads and subsequently succumbed to the toads' toxins.

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***CHIROMANTIS VITTATUS* (Two-striped Pigmy Tree Frog). PARENTAL CARE.** *Chiromantis vittatus* is distributed in southern China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. It has been reported that the congener *C. hansenae* of Thailand exhibits parental care that may enhance survival rates of eggs (Sheridan and Ocock 2008. Copeia 2008:733–736). Here we report the first documented observation of parental care exhibited by *C. vittatus* in the wild.

During a field survey at Bawangling National Nature Reserve, Hainan Island, China on 9 August 2010, at 2030 h we detected two