

During a rainy evening on 16 July 2003 we observed two *L. fragilis* apparently courting. One frog, almost surely a male, while hopping, intermittently emitted a characteristic advertisement call (Ibañez et al. 1999. The Amphibians of Barro Colorado Nature Monument, Soberania National Park and Adjacent Areas. Editorial Mizrahi & Pujol, Panama). The male called from open, exposed areas and kept moving, covering a distance of ca. 1.5 m during the period of observation. The other individual, presumably a female, followed him ca. 20 cm away. While this occurred, we heard a second type of call. This call was a rapid series of notes or short trill, longer and softer than the advertisement calls. Some of these calls were synchronized with movements of the abdomen of the male. Other calls were not and may have been given by the presumptive female. The second type of call, in contrast to the advertisement call, was barely audible at a distance of 2 m. While the male was broadcasting the second type of call, the other individual approached him until they were side to side, touching each other laterally. The male disappeared under some vegetation, apparently entering a burrow on the ground, and the other frog followed him. They were not seen again.

In *L. fragilis* males call during late afternoon and night during the rainy season (Ibañez et al. 1999, *op. cit.*). They construct burrows next to pools, where females deposit eggs (Heyer 1969. *Evolution* 23:421–428). Early development takes place within a foam nest until the burrow is flooded and the tadpoles reach the water (Ibañez et al. 1999, *op. cit.*; Prado et al. 2002. *Copeia* 2002:1128–1133). This reproductive mode is shared by members of the *L. fuscus* species group (Prado et al. 2002, *op. cit.*). We are aware of descriptions of courtship behavior in *Leptodactylus* only for *L. fuscus* (Freitas et al. 2001. *Comun. Mus. Ciênc. Technol. PUCRS, Sér. Zool.*, Porto Alegre 14:121–132) and *L. mystacinus* (Sazima 1975. *Dissertação de Mestrado, USP Sao Paulo*. 71 pp.). Touching was described to be present in both species. If the calling behavior that we observed in *L. fragilis* is associated with their reproductive mode, it is likely that female reciprocal calling occurs in other species of the *L. fuscus* group as well. The absence of previous reports may be explained by their secretive underground behavior that makes them difficult to locate and observe while breeding.

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LEPTODACTYLUS OCELLATUS (Rã-manteiga). **TADPOLE ALBINISM.** Because they are more conspicuous to predators, albino individuals are expected to be relatively rare in nature (Sazima and Pombal 1986. *Rev. Biol.* 46[6]:377–381; Sazima and Di Bernardo 1991. *Mem. Inst. Butantã*. 53[2]:167–173).

On 4 Oct 2002, in the municipality of Uberlândia (Minas Gerais,

Brazil), we found an albino *Leptodactylus ocellatus* tadpole. The tadpole was in a dense school of black siblings (>150 individuals) which was attended by an adult female, as is typical for the species (Vaz-Ferreira and Gehrau 1975. *Physys* 34, 88:1–14). The albino was in Gosner stage 25 (Gosner 1960. *Herpetologica* 16:183–190) and measured ca. 25 mm TL. Survival of this albino tadpole to a large size may have been facilitated by the schooling behavior and by maternal care.

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MEGAELOSIA BOTICARIANA (NCN). **ADULT SIZE.** *Megaelosia boticariana* is a rare and threatened species from southeastern Brazil (Giaretta and Aguiar 1998. *J. Herpetol.* 32:80–83). This species was diagnosed chiefly by its karyotypical features and the holotype is a female of uncertain degree of maturity; the two paratypes are juveniles. Herein we describe an adult male topotype (Parque Florestal do Itapetinga, Atibaia, São Paulo), housed at Museu de História Natural da Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC), Campinas, São Paulo. This male was found dead, from unknown causes, in a forest rivulet on 9 July 2000. Decomposition of this individual was not far advanced so that reliable measurements could be taken and morphological details analyzed as follows: adult male *M. boticariana* (ZUEC 11843); 100.4 mm SVL; vocal sacs visible externally as a thin whitish skin on each side of the head, slightly distended (inflated); each vocal sac with its correspondent vocal slit; tympanum ovoid, its diameter (parallel to the main body axis) being about 24% of the eye diameter; back smooth, uniformly gray; lower surfaces of thighs entirely smooth. Body proportions, in relation to SVL are: head length 37.8% (from posterior border of tympanum to tip of snout); head width 42.4%; thigh length 48.1%; shank length 47.8%; foot length 49.2%. In addition to the karyotypical features, the smaller size (about 13% in SVL) and lighter dorsal coloration help differentiate *M. boticariana* from *M. massarti*. SVL of this male *M. boticariana* (ZUEC 11843) is about 25% larger than the holotype (ZUEC 9561), which suggests the latter is a juvenile.

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NYCTIXALUS PICTUS (Cinnamon Tree Frog). **DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR.** *Nyctixalus pictus* is a common and widespread species from the Sunda regions of Southeast Asia, from southern Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Palawan (Inger and Stuebing 1997. *A Field Guide to the Frogs of Borneo*. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd., Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. 205 pp.). In our experience with this relatively com-