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A photograph of a lizard, possibly a spiny-tailed lizard, perched on a tall, thin grass stem. The lizard is facing upwards and to the right, with its head tilted back. The background is a clear, bright blue sky. The grass is a mix of green and golden-brown, suggesting a natural, outdoor setting.

**SSAR 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Year**

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**BUFO ATACAMENSIS** (Atacama Toad; Sapo de Rulo). CHILE: III REGION (Atacama): QUEBRADA DE LOS SAPOS: 70 km N of the city of Vallenar and 16 km E of the main Panamericana Highway (28°04'48.4"S, 70°24'35.2"W, 1002 m elev.), 25 October 2006. Herpetological collection of Departamento de Biología Celular y Genética de la Universidad de Chile (16 specimens, DBGUCH 061001–16); QUEBRADA LA HIGUERA: 70 km N of the city of Vallenar and 32 km E of the main Panamericana Highway (28°01'21.3"S, 70°16'29.5"W, 1100 m elev.), 25 October 2006 (5 specimens, DBGUCH 061017–21). IV REGION, COQUIMBO: Chungungo, 56 km N of La Serena, at ca. 1 km W of the main road (29°35'12.5"S, 71°15'10.4"W, 161 m elev.), 28 October 2006 (3 specimens, DBGUCH 061022–24); Canela Alto, 140 km S of Ovalle and 38 km W of the main road in the Colihue stream (31°23'08.2"S, 71°25'11.7"W, 307 m elev.), 18 January 2007 (1 adult and 24 immature specimens, DBGUCH 070101–25); Mauro, at the origin of Pupío stream, 70 km E of Los Vilos (31°56'59.5"S, 71°03'50.7"W, 764 m elev.), November 2006 (1 immature specimen and larva, DBGUCH 061101–02). All collected by the authors, and verified by A. Veloso. This new information includes precise localities for the species in the central part of the range, extending the southern limit of the distribution previously described by Sallaberry and Mendez 2002 (Herpetol. Rev. 33:218–219) by more than 152 km. These new localities have been recorded with the support of grants PG-025-06 University of Chile and Fondecyt 1061256-2006.

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**EPIPEDOBATES MACERO** (Manu Poison Frog): PERU: JUNÍN: Satipo: Río Tambo: Coriteni Tarso Native Community (11°12'27"S 74°02'56.6"W, 583 m elev.). 26 July 2004. M. Medina-Müller and J. Rodrigo. Verified by L. O. Rodríguez. Museo de Historia Natural Universidad San Marcos, Lima, Peru (MHNSM 22102, MHNSM 22109, adult collected on leaf, near forest stream). Endemic from Peru, previously known from Peruvian departments of Cuzco, Ucayali, and Madre de Dios (Dallmeier et al. 1997. SI/MAB Series No. 2. Smithsonian Inst. MAB Biodiv. Progr., Washington, D.C.; Myers et al. 1998. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novitates 3238:1–20; Rodríguez et al. 1993. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novitates 3068:1–15). First departmental record, extends the known distribution 190 km NW from Campamento Kapiromashi at Bajo Urubamba, Cusco, Peru (Dallmeier et al. 1997, *op. cit.*).

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**EUHYAS PLANIROSTRIS** (Greenhouse Frog). USA: LOUISIANA: TERREBONNE PARISH: Houma. June 2005. Ernest A. Liner. Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology (LSUMZ 89720–89729 adults; 89739 eggs). Verified by Jeff Boundy. Extends the range ca. 60 miles SW of the range as given by Dundee and Rossman (1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. LSU Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, XXX pp.) and establishes the species in the ninth of 64 parishes of the state (J. Boundy, pers. comm.).

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**HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS/HYLA VERSICOLOR SIBLING SPECIES COMPLEX** (Cope's Gray Treefrog/Gray Treefrog). USA: ARKANSAS: VAN BUREN CO.: 5.6 km S Bee Branch on US 65 (Sec. 20, T9N, R13W). 21 May 2006. Henry W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Herpetological Museum (ASUMZ 30350). New county record filling a distributional hiatus in the southern Ozark foothills/Arkansas Valley among Conway, Pope, and Stone counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biology, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754, USA (e-mail: [hwrobison@saumag.edu](mailto:hwrobison@saumag.edu)); and **CHRIS T. McALLISTER**, Department of Physical and Life Sciences, Chadron State College, Chadron, Nebraska 69337, USA; e-mail: [cmcallister@csc.edu](mailto:cmcallister@csc.edu).

**ISCHNOCNEMA SAXATILIS** (Tarapoto Big-headed Frog): PERU: JUNÍN: Satipo: Río Tambo: Coriteni Tarso Native Community (11°12'27"S 74°02'56.6"W, 583 m elev.). 21–29 July 2004. M. Medina-Müller, J. Rodrigo, and M. FitzPatrick. Verified by C. Aguilar. Museo de Historia Natural Universidad San Marcos, Lima, Peru (MHNSM 22078, MHNSM 22082, MHNSM 22087, MHNSM 22096, MHNSM 22141). Collected on rocks of a forest stream). The Coriteni Tarso native community record represents the southernmost locality for this endemic species of Peru. The new record extends the distribution 605 km SE from the only known locality (Ponga de Shilcayo, 6°31'S, 76°53'W; Duellman 1990. Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 138:1–7).

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**KALOULA BALEATA** (Brown Bull Frog). BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: Balaich District, Melilas (04°13'N, 114°40'E), Labi. 11–12 November 1992. Collected by F. Kraus. Brunei Museum, BM 79.1992; BM 141.1992; UMMZ 201718–20. Vicinity (between 1.6–24.6 km N) Sungei Liang (04°30'N, 114°40'E), Labi Road. 6 December 1992. Collected by F. Kraus. BM 254–256.1992; UMMZ 201721–24. First records for Brunei Darussalam (see Das 2007. A Pocket Guide. Amphibians and Reptiles of Brunei. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd. Kota Kinabalu. viii + 200 pp.). Previous Bornean records were from Sabah, Sarawak, and Kalimantan (Inger and Tan 1996. Raffles Bull. Zool. 44:551–574), and the species is generally widespread in Southeast Asia (Inger 1999. In W. E. Duellman [ed.], Patterns of Distribution of

Amphibians. A Global Perspective, pp. 445–482. The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London).

Submitted by **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@ibec.unimas.my); and **FRED KRAUS**, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817, USA (e-mail: fkraus@hawaii.edu).

**LEPTODACTYLUS PLAUMANNI** (Nova Teutonia White-lipped Frog). BRAZIL: Paraná: Municipality of São João do Triunfo (25°34'18"S, 50°05'56"W) 780 m elev. 22 December 2003. A. M. X. Lima. Scientific collection of Instituto de Pesquisas em Cananéia, Cananéia, São Paulo State (MIPEC 024). Verified by R. A. Machado. Individual was collected from a short grass pasture close to Iguazu River margin while it was calling. Previously known from Argentina in Misiones, and Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina State (Silva et al. 2004. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 25:186–195). First state record, extends the known range of the species 400 km NE from the municipality of Seara, Santa Catarina State.

Submitted by **ANDRÉ MAGNANI XAVIER DE LIMA**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Conservação, UFPR, rua Bento Viana, 932, ap 41, CEP 80210-170, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; e-mail: "mailto:andremxlima@uol.com.br" andremxlima@uol.com.br.

**LEPTODACTYLUS SYPHAX**. BRAZIL: GOIÁS: CALDAS NOVAS MUNICIPALITY: 17°43'56"S, 48°40'0"W. 12 August 2002. K. G. Facure. Verified by A. A. Giaretta. Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (Anura), AAG-UFU 002307. *Leptodactylus siphax* was known from the Brazilian states of Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, and Paraíba, as well as southern Paraguay and eastern Bolivia (Heyer 1979. *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 301:1–43; Frost 2004. *Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference*. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.php>). Adult male, calling in sandy rocks beside water (ca. 35°C). First state record, Caldas Novas is intermediate between previously known localities in Alpinópolis (Minas Gerais State, ca. 500 km SE) and Cuiabá (Mato Grosso State, ca. 800 km NW) (Cardoso and Heyer 1995. *Alytes* 13[2]: 67–76).

Submitted by **WAGNER R. SILVA** (e-mail: wagnerdrigues@yahoo.com.br) and **KÁTIA G. FACURE**, Laboratório de Taxonomia, Sistemática e Ecologia Comportamental de Anuros Neotropicais, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, CEP 38 400-902, Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brazil; e-mail: thoropa@inbio.ufu.br,

**OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS** (Cuban Treefrog). NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: SABA: Windward side. 27 July 2006. John Magor. MPM P736. Verified by Robert W. Henderson. First record for Saba (Powell et al. 2005. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of the Dutch Caribbean: St. Eustatius, Saba, and St. Maarten*. St. Eustatius National Parks Foundation, Gallows Bay, St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles. 192 pp.). The species is well established on St. Maarten, the presumed origin of this individual.

Submitted by **ROBERT POWELL**, Department of Biology,

Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri 64145, USA; e-mail: robert.powell@avila.edu.

**PHYLLOMEDUSA OREADES** (NCN). BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Cabeceira Grande, District of Palmital (16°14'S, 47°18'W, 877 m elev.). 18 October 2006. R. R. Carvalho-Jr. and E. G. Pereira. Laboratório de Herpetologia, Museu de Ciências Naturais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil (MCNAM 8294–95). Verified by L. B. Nascimento. *Phyllomedusa oreades* was found only in states of Goiás (Serra da Mesa, Chapada dos Veadeiros, and Serra dos Pirineus) and Distrito Federal (ARIE Capetinga-Taquara and Reserva Ecológica do IBGE, Brasília), Brazil, above 900 m elev. (Brandão 2002. *Herpetologica*. 36:571–578; Caramaschi 2006. *Arq. Mus. Nac.* 6[2]:159–179). First state record extends known distribution ca. 295 km airline SE from the type locality, Minaçu/Serra da Mesa, state of Goiás, and ca. 110 km airline from Brasília (Brandão, *op. cit.*).

Submitted by **RONALD REZENDE DE CARVALHO JÚNIOR**, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Museu de Ciências Naturais, Av. Dom José Gaspar 290, Coração Eucarístico, 30536-610, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil (e-mail: rcjunior.bh@terra.com.br); and **MARCO ANTÔNIO SCHETTINO CANELAS** (e-mail: cotonhocanelas@yahoo.com).

**PLETHODONTOHYLA MIHANIKA** (Malagasy Climbing Rain Frog). MADAGASCAR: (1) Masoala Peninsula, Andranobe Field Station, Maroantsetra Fivondronana, Toamasina Faritany (15°39.50'S, 49°57.50'E; 15 m elev.), Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, MRSN A2645. 29 October 1998. J. E. Randrianirina; (2) Masoala Peninsula, Antsarahana'Ambararato, Antalaha Fivondronana, Antsiranana Faritany (15°23.52'S, 50°02.82'E; 500–530 m elev.), MRSN A4594. 9 December 1999. F. Andreone and J. E. Randrianirina; (3) Masoala Peninsula, Mahalevona Maroantsetra Fivondronana, Toamasina Faritany (15°25.12'S, 49°56.77'E, 778 m elev.), MRSN A2705. 09 February 2002. J. E. Randrianirina. Verified by M. Vences. Recently described from eastern Madagascar by Vences et al. (2003. *J. Herpetol.* 37:629–636). Data on distribution is scanty and known from localities on the east coast of Madagascar, including Ambatovaky, Zahamena, Andasibe, Ankeniheny, Fierenana, Ranomafana, and Sandranantitra. The three new records from Masoala mark the northernmost sites, at ca. 150 km N of Ambatovaky. The specimen from Andranobe was listed as a voucher in a recent mt-DNA analysis on Malagasy cophyline frogs (Andreone et al. 2005. *Mol. Phylogen. Evol.* 34:315–322). Antsarahana'Ambararato and Mahalevona lie outside boundary of Parc National de Masoala, and fall within relatively undisturbed rainforests. The three specimens measure, respectively, 37.1 mm (MRSN A2645), 34.5 mm (MRSN A2705), and 36.6 mm (MRSN A4594), and are larger than those previously reported (26.4–31.1 mm). They were further assigned to *P. mihanika* because of the longer hind limbs relative to those of *P. notosticta*, the dorsal pattern, and semiarboreal habits. Specimens were captured using a pitfall device associated with a plastic drift-fence, as described by Andreone et al. (2000. *Biodiv. Conserv.* 9:1587–1622), thus showing the value of this method to detect secretive amphibian species.