

Parish as mapped by Dundee and Rossman (1989, *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*, Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge, 300 pp.).

Submitted by **AVERY A. WILLIAMS**, Division of Sciences, Louisiana State University at Eunice, Eunice, Louisiana 70535, USA.

ANURA

AMOLOPS SPINAPECTORALIS (Spinyback Torrent Frog). VIETNAM: QUANG NAM PROVINCE: Ngoc Linh Mountain Range, Tra My District, 980–1020 m elev. (15°11'41"N, 108°02'25"E). Nguyen Quang Truong. Verified by Nikolai Orlov. American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) A-163707. First provincial record for Quang Nam (Inger et al. 1999. *Fieldiana Zool.* 92, pp.12–13, Fig. 4).

Submitted by **RAOUL BAIN**, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, USA, and **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG**, Department of Zoology, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hoang Quoc Viet St., Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam.

ANODONTHYLA BOULENGERI. CORRECTION OF LOCALITY RECORD: MADAGASCAR: MAROJEJY. Verified by Annemarie Ohler. Marojejy (current spelling: Marojejy) in northeastern Madagascar was the northernmost record of this species (Blommers-Schlösser and Blanc 1991. *Amphibiens (première partie)*. Faune de Madagascar 75[1]:1–379) but has not been verified in recent surveys (pers. obs., and Raselimanana et al. 2000. *Fieldiana Zoology* 97:157–174). The locality records of Blommers-Schlösser and Blanc (*op. cit.*) were almost exclusively based on the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN) and the Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, which we have recently revised. Two vouchers originating from Marojejy and catalogued as *Anodonthyla boulengeri* were found, namely MNHN 1972.688 ("Marojejy 1300 m," collected on 2 December 1972) and MNHN 1975.2309 ("Marojejy 1700 m," collected on 1 December 1972). Both are juveniles of 10.4 and 12.0 mm snout–vent length which cannot be reliably determined at species level. However, they have a fifth toe which is only slightly shorter (MNHN 1972.688) or even longer (MNHN 1975.2309) than the third toe, while in *A. boulengeri* the fifth toe is always much shorter than the third toe. Therefore, these specimens clearly are not *A. boulengeri*. All species of *Anodonthyla* are characterized by a reduced first finger without an evident terminal disc, a state already recognizable in juveniles (e.g., *A. rouxae*, MNHN 1973.634, SVL 10.5 mm). The two Marojejy vouchers do have a normal-sized first toe, and we therefore refer them to the genus *Platypelis*.

The next northernmost record (and the only other record in the northeastern biogeographic region) of the genus *Anodonthyla* is Anjanaharibe-Sud (Raxworthy et al. 1998. *Fieldiana Zoology*, n.s. 90:79–92). However, our re-examination of vouchers from this locality in the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, showed that they belong to undescribed cophyline species which are likely to be assigned to the genus *Platypelis*. Similarly, the only voucher from Anjanaharibe in the Museum of Zoology of

the University of Michigan (UMMZ 214153) has been re-determined by S.-H. Wu as undescribed species of *Platypelis* (G. Schneider, pers. comm., September 2001). Further surveys at several sites in northeastern Madagascar (e.g., Ambolokopatrika, Besariaka, Tsararano) carried out by one of us (FA) did not yield specimens of *Anodonthyla*. This also includes sites in the Masoala reserve (e.g., Ambatoledama, Beanjada, Ilampy, Menamalona), although *A. boulengeri* was observed at Nosy Mangabe Island, close to Masoala and to the northern limit of the eastern region. We therefore propose to consider the Marojejy record for *A. boulengeri* as erroneous and the Anjanaharibe record as in need of confirmation. As a conclusion, the species and the whole genus is currently not known from the northern biogeographic regions, confirming that its centers of diversity and endemism are in the southern part of Madagascar.

Submitted by **MIGUEL VENCES**, Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier, F-75005 Paris, France (e-mail: m.vences@t-online.de), **FRANK GLAW**, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany (e-mail: Frank.Glaw@zsm.mwn.de), and **FRANCO ANDREONE**, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Via Giolitti 36, I-10123 Torino, Italy (e-mail: frand@tin.it).

HYLA CALCARATA (Rana de Espolones). VENEZUELA: ESTADO DELTA AMACURO: Caño Guaramo, tributary of Caño Ibaruma, lower Delta del Orinoco. 23–28 February 1995. J. C. Señaris. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (MHNSL 13056, 13106). Verified by César Molina. In Venezuela this species has been reported to the upper Orinoco River in the Colombian-Venezuelan border (Duellman 1973. *Copeia* 1973:515–533) and to middle Caura River Basin in Bolívar State (Molina 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:114). Donnelly and Myers (1991. *Am. Mus. Novitates* 3017:1–54) reported this species from Cerro Guaiquinima, and Barrio (1998, *Acta Biol. Venez.* 18[2]:1–93) observed the species in Río Aguas Negras, south Cerro Santa Rosa, in Bolívar State. The specimens reported here represent the first state record and extend the known range for this species ca. 300 km to the NE from the nearest locality, Río Aguas Negras, Bolívar state (Barrio, *op. cit.*). This finding corroborates the occurrence of Upper Amazonian herpetofauna in the delta of the Orinoco River, and supports the hypothesis that this region acts as an Amazonian corridor to NE Venezuela and Trinidad.

Submitted by **JOSEFA CELSA SEÑARIS**, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (e-mail: celsas@mixmail.com), and **CÉSAR LUIS BARRIO**, Fundación Andígena, Apartado Postal 210, Mérida 5101-A, Venezuela (e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com).

HYLORINA SYLVATICA. ARGENTINA: NEUQUÉN: DEPARTAMENTO LÁCAR: Lanín National Park, Yuco, N side of Lácár Lake, 40°10'06"S, 71°31'37"W, ca. 700 m elev., 9 January 2000. Marcelo L. Ochoa. Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 10373, color slide). Adult. Verified by N. G. Basso. Lanín National Park, Escondido Lake, 40°14'S, 71°33'W, 940 m elev., 31 March 1977, M. Gentili, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia," Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN 35795). Verified by G. Carrizo. The specimen from Yuco was found at night crossing a dirt road, in a temperate and shady