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.l2-13,Fig. 4).
Submitted by RAOUL BAIN, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79lh

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. Marojezy (current spelling: Marojejy) in northeastern Madagascar was the northernmost record of this species (Blommers-Schlosser and Blanc 1991. Amphibiens (premiere 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-Schlosser and Blanc (op. cit.) were almost exclusively based on the collections of the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN) and the Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam, which we have recently revised. Two vouchers originating from Marojejy and catalogued as Anodonthyla boulengeri were found, namely MNHN 1972.688 ("Marojezy 1300 m," collected on 2 December 1972) and MNHN 1975.2309 ("Marojezy 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 several sites in northeastern Madagascar (e.g., Ambolokopatrik Besariaka, Tsararano) carried out by one of us (FA) did not yiel specimens of Anodonthyla. This also includes sites in the Masoa reserve (e.g., Ambatoledama, Beanjada, Ilampy, Menamalona although A. boulengeri was observed at Nosy Mangabe Islan close to Masoala and to the northern limit of the eastern regio We therefore propose to consider the Marojejy record for A boulengeri as erroneous and the Anjanaharibe record as in need confirmation. As a conclusion, the species and the whole genus currently not known from the northern biogeographic regions confirming that its centers of diversity and endemism are in th southern part of Madagascar.
Submitted by MIGUEL VENCES, Laboratoire des Reptiles et Amphibiens, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 25 rue Cuvier F-75005 Paris, France (e-mail: m.vences@t-online.de), FRANK GLAW, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Miinchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 Miinchen, Germany (e-mail: Frank.Glaw@zsm.mwn.de) and FRANCO ANDREONE, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Via Giolitti 36, 1-10123 Torino, Italy (e-mail: frand@tin.it).

HYLA CALCARATA (Rana de Espolones). VENEZUELA: ESTADO DELTA AM ACURO: Carlo Guaramo, tributary of Carlo Ibaruma, lower Delta del Orinoco. 23-28 February 1995. J. C Senaris. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (MHNLS 13056. 13106). Verified by Cesar Molina. In Venezuela this specie

has been reported to the upper Orinoco River in the ColombianVenezuelan border (Duellman 1973. Copeia 1973:515-533) an
to middle Caura River Basin in Bolivar 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. l8[2]:l-93) observed the species in Rio Aguas Negras, south Cerro Santa Ro in Bolivar State. The specimens reported here represent the fir state record and extend the known range for this species ca. 3 km to the NE from the nearest locality, Rio Aguas Negras, Boliva state (Barrio, op. cit.). This finding corroborates the occurrence o Upper Amazonian herpetofauna in the delta of the Orinoco Rive and supports the hypothesis that this region acts as an Amazon corridor to NE Venezuela and Trinidad.

Submitted by JOSEFA CELSA SENARIS, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (e-mail: celsas@mixmail.com), an CESAR LUIS BARRIO, Fundacion AndfgenA, Apartado Postal 210, Merida 5101-A, Venezuela (e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com)

HYLORINA SYLVATICA. ARGENTINA: NEUQUEN: DEPARTAMENTO LACAR: Lanin National Park, Yuco, N side of LacarLake, 40°10'06"S, 71° 31'37"W, ca. 700 m elev., 9 Januar 2000. Marcelo L. Ochoa. Fundacion Miguel Lillo, Tucuman. Argentina (FML 10373, color slide). Adult. Verified by N. G. Basso.
Lanin 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 shad

Herpetological Review 33(1), 2002 61