

- lukken und Borneo im Auftrage der Senckenbergischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft, ausgeführt von Dr. Willy KÜKENTHAL. Die Reptilien und Batrachier.- Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. M.; 25: 321-402. BOULENGER, G. A. (1896): Descriptions of new reptiles and batrachians collected in Celebes by Drs. P. and F. SARASIN.- The Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London; 1896: 393-395. BOULENGER, G. A. (1897): A catalogue of the reptiles and amphibians of Celebes, with special reference to the collections made by Drs. P. & F. SARASIN in 1893-1896.- Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, London; 1897: 193-237. BROWN, R. M. & ISKANDAR, D. T. (2000): Nest site selection, larval hatching, and advertisement calls, of *Rana arathooni* from southwestern Sulawesi (Celebes) Island, Indonesia.- Journal of Herpetology, Houston; 34 (3): 404-413. CARVALHO, J. C. M. (1980): Analecta Miridologica, IV: Observations on type specimens in the National Museum of Natural History, Budapest, Hungary (Hemiptera, Miridae).- Revista Brasileira de Biologia, Rio de Janeiro; 40 (4): 649-658. DAVID, P. & VOGEL, G. & PAUWELS, O. S. G. (2005): On the occurrence of *Amphiesma bitaeniatum* (WALL, 1925) in Vietnam, with preliminary remarks on the group of *Amphiesma parallelum* (BOULENGER, 1890).- Salamandra, Rheinbach; 41 (4): 167-178. DE LANG, R. & VOGEL, G. (2005): The snakes of Sulawesi. A field guide to the land snakes of Sulawesi with identification keys; Frankfurt a. M. (Chimaira), pp. 312. DUFFELS, J. P. (1983): Distribution patterns of Oriental Cicaodoidea (Homoptera) east of Wallace's Line and plate tectonics.- GeoJournal, Dordrecht; 7 (6): 491-498. FRUHSTORFER, H. (1904): Neue *Elymnias* aus Celebes und dessen Satellit-Inseln.- Societas entomologica, Stuttgart; 19 (8): 60-61. GILLESPIE, G. & HOWARD, S. & LOCKIE, D. & SCROGGIE, M. & BOEADI (2005): Herpetofaunal richness and community structure of offshore islands of Sulawesi, Indonesia.- Biotropica, Oxford; 37 (2): 279-290. IN DEN BOSCH, H. A. J. (1985): Snakes of Sulawesi: checklist, key and additional biogeographical remarks.- Zoologische Verhandlungen, Leyden; 217: 3-50. INGER, R. F. (2005): The frog fauna of the Indo-Malayan region as it applies to Wallace's Line; pp. 82-90. In: TUEN, A. A. & DAS, I. (eds.): WALLACE in Sarawak - 150 Years later. An international conference on biogeography and biodiversity; Kota Samarahan (Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak). ISKANDAR, D. T. & NIO, T. K. (1996): The amphibians and reptiles of Sulawesi, with notes on the distribution and chromosomal number of frogs; pp. 39-46. In: KITCHENER, D. J. & SUYANTO, A. (eds.): Proceedings of the first international conference on eastern Indonesian-Australian vertebrate fauna, Manado, Indonesia; Perth (Western Australian Museum). KOCH, A. & ARIDA, E. & BÖHME, W. (2007): Zwischenbericht über die Herpetofauna Sulawesi unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gattung *Varanus*: phylogeographische Beziehungen zu angrenzenden Gebieten.- Elaphe, Rheinbach; 15(3): 42-52. KOCH, A. & BÖHME, W. (2005): Die Herpetofauna Sulawesi unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gattung *Varanus*: phylogeographische Beziehungen zu angrenzenden Gebieten - Das Projekt stellt sich vor.- Elaphe, Rheinbach; 13 (4): 43-46. LAMAS, G. (2005): A bibliography of the zoological publications of Hans FRUHSTORFER (1866*-1922†).- Entomofauna. Zeitschrift für Entomologie, Linz; 26 (6): 57-98. MALKMUS, R. & MANTHEY, U. & VOGEL, G. & HOFFMANN, P. & KOSUCH, J. (2002): Amphibians & reptiles of Mount Kinabalu (North Borneo); Ruggell (A. R. G. Gantner), pp. 424. MALNATE, E. V. (1960): Systematic division and evolution of the colubrid snake Genus *Natrix*, with comments on the Subfamily *Natricinae*.- Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; 112 (3): 41-71. MANTHEY, U. & GROSSMANN, W. (1997): Amphibien & Reptilien Südostasiens; Münster (Natur und Tier-Verlag), pp. 512. MARTIN, L. (1922): Hans FRUHSTORFER.- Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift "Iris", Dresden; 36 (3/4): 96-103. NATUS, I. R. (2005): Biodiversity and endemic centres of Indonesian terrestrial vertebrates.- PhD Thesis, University of Trier; x+183 pp. SARASIN, P. & SARASIN, F. (1905): Reisen in Celebes ausgeführt in den Jahren 1893-1896 und 1902-1903; Wiesbaden (C. W. Kreidel's Verlag). SCHWARTZ, M. D. & CHÉROT, F. (2005): Miscellaneous Miridologica (Insecta: Heteroptera).- Zootaxa, Auckland; 814: 1-24. SMITH, M. A. (1927): Contributions to the herpetology of the Indo-Australian region.- Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, London; 1927: 199-225. VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, M. J. (1950): Malaysian plant collectors and collections.- Flora Malesiana, Dordrecht; 1: clii+1-639 pp. ZIEGLER, T. & LE, K. Q. (2006): A new natricine snake of the genus *Amphiesma* (Squamata: Colubridae: Natricinae) from the central Truong Son, Vietnam.- Zootaxa, Auckland; 1225: 39-56.
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Southernmost records for *Homonota fasciata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1836) in northern Patagonia, Argentina

Homonota fasciata (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1836) is a small gekkonid lizard with a large geographic distribution from southern Bolivia and western Paraguay to northern Patagonia, Argentina, mainly in the Monte and Chaco phytogeographic provinces (CEI 1986). Southern limits of distribution are poorly known; CEI (1978) cited two localities north of the Negro river, but without mention of voucher specimens. In his 1986 monograph, CEI stated that its distribution reaches the "Alto Valle del Rio Negro" area (an economically important and productive geographic area confined to the upper Negro River valley, see Figure 1), but only showed

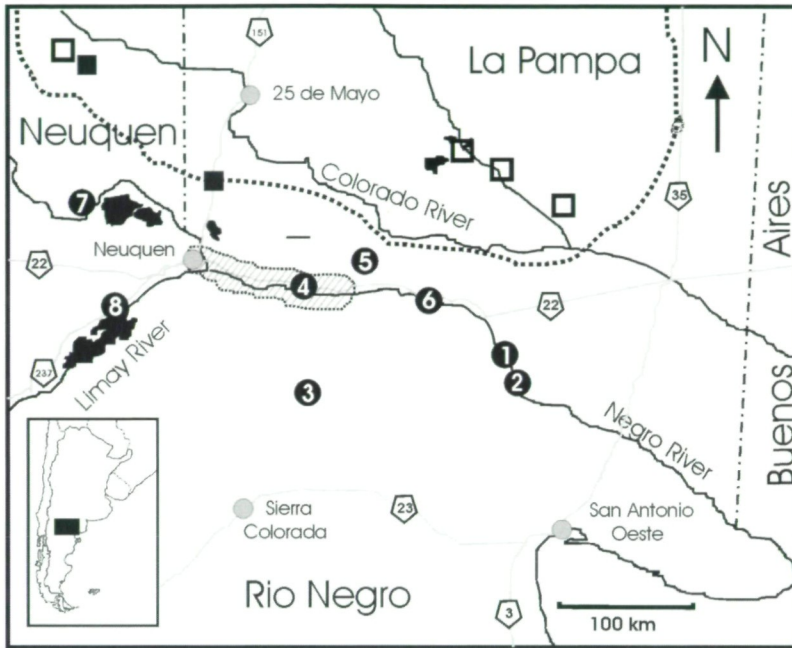


Fig. 1: Map of new localities of *Homonota fasciata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1836) (❶ through ❸). Locality numbers correspond with those cited in the text. - - - - provincial limits; ● – main localities; — main roads; ■ – approximate localities cited by CEI (1978); □ – approximate localities cited by CEI (1986); – approximated southern limits for *H. fasciata* according to CEI (1993); stippled area – “Alto Valle del Río Negro”.

one locality in Neuquén province (near the northeast border with Mendoza province) and three localities north to Colorado river in his Map 21 (page 320); all relatively far away from the area known as “Alto Valle del Río Negro” in Río Negro province. Several field trips carried out during the summers of 1998 and 2006 to areas south of the Colorado river resulted in the collection of a number of samples of *H. fasciata* that represent significant new geographic records for this species. All lizards were collected by hand, euthanased with pericardic injection of Tiopental Sódico (Abbot®), fixed with formalin 20%, and later transferred to 70% ethanol. Latitude, longitude and elevation were determined with a Garmin™ GPS 12 Global Position Device using WGS84 datum. All specimens are deposited in the LJAMM private field collection at the Centro Nacional Patagónico-CONICET, Puerto Madryn (Chubut), Argentina.

All new collection sites are depicted in Figure 1, where we show the previously known geographic distribution of the species and localities, with vouchers deposited in our field collection. New localities represent an extension 100 km W, 70 km S, and 160 km SE from the area known as Alto Valle del Río Negro and bibliographic records. The numbers in parentheses, before the localities, correspond to locality numbers in Figure 1:

Río Negro Province: Avellaneda Department – (1) Negro river shore, 19.2 km W Colonia Josefa, 42.8 km E Choel Choel (39°29’S, 65° 30’W, 119 m a.s.l.). 14 March 2004. CHF PEREZ: LJAMM 4814. (2) North shore Negro river at Colonia Josefa (36°36’S, 65° 26’W, 113 m a.s.l.). 15 March 2004. CHF PEREZ: LJAMM 4815. (3) Provincial Road 66, two km E Mesa Hill, 68 km S Villa Regina (39°45’S, 67°14’W, 250 m a.s.l.). 16 December 2006. L. AVILA, CHF PEREZ, N. FRUTOS, M. KOZYKARISKI, A.

COSACOV: LJAMM 6963. General Roca Department – (4) Villa Regina (39°46'S, 67°16'W, 300 m a.s.l.). 09 September 2006. CHF PEREZ, L. ROSALES: LJAMM 6526-33. (5) 35 km NE Chichinales, rural area, (38°49'S, 66°47'W, 260 m a.s.l.). 28 April 1998. L. AVILA, M. MORANDO, D. PEREZ: LJAMM 94. (6) Chimpay (39°03'S, 66°18'W, 171 m a.s.l.). 16 January 1998. D. PEREZ: LJAMM 27, 28.

Neuquén Province: Confluencia Department – (7) Provincial Road, Portezuelo Grande dam, west shore of Los Barreales Lake, Cerros Colorados Dam Complex (38°29'S, 68°56'W, 468 m a.s.l.). 6 March 1999. L. AVILA, M. MORANDO: LJAMM: 1777. (8) Villa El Chocon, paleontological excavation site, (39°15' S, 68°46'W, 469 m a.s.l.). 18 December 2006. L. AVILA, CHF PEREZ, N. FRUTOS, M. KOZYKARISKI, A. COSACOV: LJAMM 6967-9.

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First record of a natural male hybrid of *Bufo (Pseudepidalea) viridis* LAURENTI, 1768 and *Bufo (Bufo) bufo* LINNEUS, 1758 from Austria

Natural hybridisation of *Bufo (Pseudepidalea) viridis* LAURENTI, 1768 and *Bufo (Bufo) bufo* LINNEUS, 1758 was reported occasionally from Germany, the Czech Republic and Italy (HEMMER & BÖHME 1974; GLAW & VENCES 1989; ZAVADIL et al. 2003; BRESSI et al. 2000; VLČEK 1997; ZAVADIL et al. 2003). Additionally, hybrids of both species were bred in the laboratory by MONTALENTI (1932, 1933), HERTWIG et al. (1959), ZAVADIL & ROTH (1997) and BRESSI et al. 2000. According to MONTALENTI (1932, 1933), HERTWIG et al. (1959), VLČEK (1997), ZAVADIL & ROTH (1997), BRESSI et al. (2000) and ZAVADIL et al. (2003), hybrid spawn, tadpoles and toadlets from these two species are subject to high mortality. The obvious rareness of viable hybrids among *Bufo (Pseudepidalea) viridis* and *Bufo bufo* accords with the recent view of the parental species representing different genera (FROST et al. 2006). Nevertheless, there are documented records of adult hybrids in nature (HEMMER & BÖHME 1974; GLAW & VENCES 1989; BRESSI et al. 2000).

On April 2nd, 2007, the author observed a young, calling male toad of intermediate external appearance when compared to both possible parental species (*viridis* and *bufo*) (Figs. 1-3). The toad was found in an artificial pool in the village of Perchtoldsdorf (District of Mödling, Lower Austria, Austria), 223 m a.s.l. The basic color of the dorsum was grey-brown; the pattern of the blackened, greenish dorsal spots did not show the characteristic "camouflaging" arrangement of *viridis*. Also the near brass color of the iris was intermediate between the red iris of *bufo* and the yellow-green of *viridis*. The pattern on the upper lip and the single tubercles underneath the toes were characteristics of *viridis*, while the crème-white basic color of the ventral side combined with fine black spots looked rather as in *bufo*. The parotids had the typical shape of a "horse-shoe", like those of the hybrid described in HEMMER & BÖHME 1974. Also remarkable were the pointed, horny warts

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