

showers that followed a dry week in a generally severe dry season; only 8 mm of precipitation fell during our 15 day visit to the site. Calls of 4 males were recorded with a Marantz™ tape-recorder with Bionic Ear™ parabolic microphone attachment. Playbacks to frogs elicited calls from more distant frogs; playbacks within 1 - 2 m of suspected frog locations results in the frog's approach to within 0.5 m of the recorder placed on the ground, making capture easy. Figure 2 illustrates the sonogram (top) and oscillogram (bottom) of four *Phyllobates* calls generated with Canary™ software. The song frequency lies between around 4.2 and 5.2 kHz, call duration is around 5 s, and interval between calls in this sequence is around 8 - 10 s. Three males (SMF 80992-93, 80995; snout-vent length 18.7 - 19.5 mm) and one female (SMF 80994; snout-vent length 21.3 mm) of *P. lugubris* were collected and deposited in the collection of the Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg (SMF), Germany. The coloration in life (capitalized names of colours and colour codes [the latter in parentheses] are those of SMITHE 1975 - 1981) of a male (SMF 80992) was recorded as follows: Dorsal ground colour Jet Black (90) with a pair of Orange-Yellow (18) dorsolateral longitudinal stripes; ventral surfaces Jet Black (90) with Pratt's Payne's Gray (88) reticulation; limbs Jet Black (90) with Paris Green (63) to Pratt's Payne's Gray (88) mottling.

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KEY WORDS: Amphibia: Anura: Dendrobatidae; *Phyllobates lugubris*, biology, bioacoustics, colour-pattern, Nicaragua

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On the distribution of *Telescopus fallax*. Discussion of a record locality

The authors point to the incorrect mention of a record locality in the article on *Telescopus fallax* (FLEISCHMANN, 1831) within the handbook "Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Europas" (GRILLITSCH & GRILLITSCH 1999). As is explained on page 769, dot number 42 in map number 131 (eastern Balkans, page 766) represents a place named Tetovo. However, this record locality refers to the following labelling of a specimen at the Natural History Museum in Vienna (NMW 7090): "Teovo, Dalmatien, Coll. VEITH, VIII. 1908, Nr. 228".

Teovo (41°34' N / 21°34' E, 693 m asl) is situated about 75 km south-east of Tetovo (about halfway between Titov Veles and Prilep). In that the record locality Tetovo turns out to be incorrect, Skopje (dot number 43 in map 131) becomes the northernmost record locality of *T. fallax* in Macedonia. Teovo lies within the distribution area of *T. fallax*, yet not in Dalmatia as is said on the label. In the south of Dalmatia (south of Dubrovnik) there is a place named Tivat (formerly Teodo, 42°24' N / 18°44' E, 0 m asl) in the area of the Bay of Kotor (between dot number 26 and 28 in map 130). This place lies in the distribution area of *T. fallax* as well.

It remains unclear whether either of these places (Teovo or Teodo) is meant by the label inscription "Teovo, Dalmatien". However, none of these potential record locations would substantially contribute to our knowledge on the taxon's distribution.

LITERATURE: GRILLITSCH, H. & GRILLITSCH, B. (1999): *Telescopus fallax* (FLEISCHMANN, 1831) - Europäische Katzenatter; pp. 757 - 788. In: BÖHME, W. (Ed.): Handbuch der Reptilien und Amphibien Eu-

ropas; Band 3/IIA: Schlangen II - Serpentes II: Colubridae 2 (Boiginae, Natricinae). Wiesbaden (Aula).

KEY WORDS: Reptilia, Squamata, Colubridae; *Telescopus fallax*, locality record, distribution, the Balkans, Macedonia

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Tadpoles included in the diet of *Coluber rhodorachis* (JAN, 1865)

During December 2000, I witnessed an adult *Coluber rhodorachis* (JAN, 1865) preying on tadpoles of *Bufo arabicus* HEYDEN, 1827 (Arabian Toad) in an ephemeral pool in Wadi Shawayah, in the Hatta border area (United Arab Emirates / Sultanate of Oman). *Coluber rhodorachis* is one of the commonest snakes encountered in the Hajar Mountains, especially in wadis, in the eastern United Arab Emirates and north-eastern Sultanate of Oman. Although *C. rhodorachis* feeds mainly on lizards (LEVITON et al. 1992), fishes (fresh and saltwater), toads, rodents, other reptiles and even bats are also included in the diet (GALLAGHER 1993; JONGBLOED 2000).

During June 2001, an adult *C. rhodorachis* was observed foraging close to a small ephemeral pool in the Wadi Bih area in the Musandam Peninsula (Sultanate of Oman) which was only occupied by adults and tadpoles of *B. dhufarensis* PARKER, 1931 (Dhofar Toad). No predation on last mentioned toad species was however observed, but is likely due to the December 2000 sighting.

This is the first reported case of *B. arabicus* tadpoles contributing to the diet of *C. rhodorachis*.

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REFERENCES: GALLAGHER, M. (1993): Snakes of the Arabian Gulf and Oman (3rd edn.). Muscat (Mazoon Printing Press), pp. 16. JONGBLOED, M. (2000): Wild about Reptiles. London (Barkers Trident Communications), pp. 116. LEVITON, A. E. & ANDERSON, S. C. & ADLER, K. & MINTON, S. A. (1992): Handbook to Middle East amphibians and reptiles. Oxford (Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles), pp. vi + 252.

KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Colubridae; *Coluber rhodorachis*, diet, United Arab Emirates, Oman.

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Addenda / Corrigenda

ALEXANDER PIEH & JARMO PERÄLÄ: Eine ungewöhnliche Landschildkröte des *Testudo graeca* - Komplexes aus Krasnowodsk (Turkmenien).- Herpetozoa 14 (1/2): 65 - 73

Bei Abbildung 4 (Seite 69) wurden die Signaturbezeichnungen in der englischsprachigen Bildunterschrift vertauscht; sie ist durch nachstehende Version zu ersetzen.

English caption of figure 4 (page 69) to be replaced by the version below (signature explanations were permuted).

Fig. 4: Map of the Irano-Caspian region. Code to locality symbols: ★ - Krasnowodsk, Turkmenistan; 1 - Baku, Azerbaijan; 2 - Teheran, Iran; 3 - Yazd, Iran (from where *Testudo graeca zarudnyi* is recorded). Distributions of *T. g. zarudnyi* (fine dotting) and *T. g. iberica* sensu lato (rough dotting) follow those depicted in ANDERSON (1979). Drawing: A. PIEH.

Im Abschnitt "Abgrenzung des Krasnowodsk-Exemplars gegenüber anderen Taxa" (Seite 71) soll es im zweiten Satz des ersten Absatzes richtigerweise heißen: "... gestaucht wirkenden vierten Rippenschilde..." anstelle von "... gestaucht wirkenden dritten Rippenschilde ...".

Second sentence of paragraph "Abgrenzung des Krasnowodsk-Exemplars gegenüber anderen Taxa" (page 71): read "... gestaucht wirkenden vierten Rippenschilde.." instead of "... gestaucht wirkenden dritten Rippenschilde ..".

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