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dotti is not a frequent but rather an occasional prey of *M.* cf. *trinitatis*. Blind snakes, *Leptotyphlops macrolepis* PETERS, 1857 and *Liotyphlops* sp., have been observed to abandon their burrows in urban areas after heavy rains, when the soil is saturated with water, thus being an easy prey to their predators (Jesús MANZANILLA, unpublished data for Aragua State, Venezuela). Perhaps this could also apply to the case described in the present paper.

A few minutes after the ophiophagy observations, and only a few meters upstream, we came upon another particular case of feeding behavior. During the capture and identification of a female *M.* cf. *trinitatis* (ULABG 5007) found on the leaf litter nearby the stream (about 3.5 meters from the water course), she regurgitated two unidentifiable gelatinous eggs, maybe of her own species. The environmental conditions were the same as previously mentioned. Eggs ingestion by the female *M.* cf. *trinitatis* could be interpreted as a non-alimentary behavior, some kind of reproductive competition (see WELLS 1978) rather than predation. However, more information is needed to understand this behavior.

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KEY WORDS: Amphibia: Anura: Dendrobatidae, *Mannophryne* cf. *trinitatis*, feeding habits, ophiophagy; Reptilia: Squamata: Leptotyphlopidae, *Leptotyphlops goudotti* as potential prey of *Mannophryne*, Venezuela.

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On the distribution and natural history of *Hyla miyatai* VIGLE & GOBERDHAN-VIGLE, 1990 in Amazonian Ecuador

Several species of tree-frogs inhabit the western Amazonian lowlands (eg. 45 hylids sympatric at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station, Ecuador; CISNEROS-HEREDIA 2003); but our knowledge on this diverse hylid fauna is still limited. *Hyla miyatai* VIGLE & GOBERDHAN-VIGLE, 1990 was described from the Garzacocha area in Amazonian Ecuador and has been subsequently reported from few additional localities, all widely-separated: Iquitos, Perú (RODRIGUEZ & DUELLMAN 1994); Amazonas, Colombia (RUIZ-CARRANZA et al. 1996); and Rio Juruá, Brasil (GASCON 1996). No additional records have been reported from Ecuador and our knowledge on the biology of this species is very poor. Here I report some observations on the natural history of *H. miyatai* and three additional localities for the species in Ecuador

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based on specimens examined at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito (DFCH-USFQ) and at the Fund. Herpetológica Orcés (FHGO), Ecuador.

Four adult males (DFCH-USFQ 232-235) were collected from an aggregation, calling 0-20 cm above water from leaves of submerged trees (*Genipa americana*, Rubiaceae) in an oxbow lake at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station (TBS, 00°38'S, 76°09'W, ca. 210 m a.s.l.), province of Orellana, on 23 April 2000 (ca. 35 km ESE from the type locality). One adult male (DFCH-USFQ 391) was collected 5 cm above water at a forest swamp in the Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno, 3.7 km N from the Finca Cielito Lindo, Lago Agrio - Puerto El Carmen road (76°12'W, 00°05'S, 290 m a.s.l.), Sucumbios Province, on 20 July 2000 (ca. 38 km N from the type locality). Five adult males (FHGO 3313-17) were collected at the Imuya wetlands, between Aguarico and Lagartococha rivers (00°40'S, 75°20'W, 210 m a.s.l.), Sucumbios province, on 10-18 May 2001 (ca. 100 km E from the type locality).

Hyla miyatai seems to be restricted in Ecuador to the Amazonian lowlands up to at least 300 m a.s.l., with published records in the provinces of Sucumbíos and Orellana. Its habitat preferences include the following plant formations (sensu PALACIOS et al. 1999): Lowland Evergreen forests flooded by white water and black water rivers, Lowland Flooded Palm forest, and Lowland Lacustrine grasslands. It is likely that *H. miyatai* will be found to be fairly common along the Napo river basin in Ecuador, in areas where adequate habitat occurs. *Hyla miyatai* was sympatric at the oxbow lake of TBS with *Hyla fasciata* GÜNTHER, 1858, *Hyla geographica* SPIX, 1824, *Hyla leucophyllata* (BEIREIS, 1783), *Hyla triangulum* GÜNTHER, 1869, and *Sphaenorhynchus* sp; and at Cuyabeno with *Hyla* sp. nov. and *Osteocephalus taurinus* STEINDACHNER, 1862.

Hyla miyatai was described as having bright red and yellow markings on the dorsum and a pale pink venter, and color changes have not been reported (VIGLE & GOBERDHAN-VIGLE 1990; RODRIGUEZ & DUELLMAN 1994); however, the species is not always colored like that. Specimens collected at Tiputini and Cuyabeno exhibited drastic color changes during the day, the red markings changed to bright metallic golden, the yellow areas turned into pale pink, cream or lime green and the pink surfaces changed to pale yellow or remained pale pink. These chromatic changes were observed in all specimens during the day, turning into the bright red/yellow coloration during the night.

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KEY WORDS: Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae: *Hyla miyatai*; natural history; chromatic change; geographical distribution, habitat, new country records, Orellana province, Sucumbios province, Ecuador

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