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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

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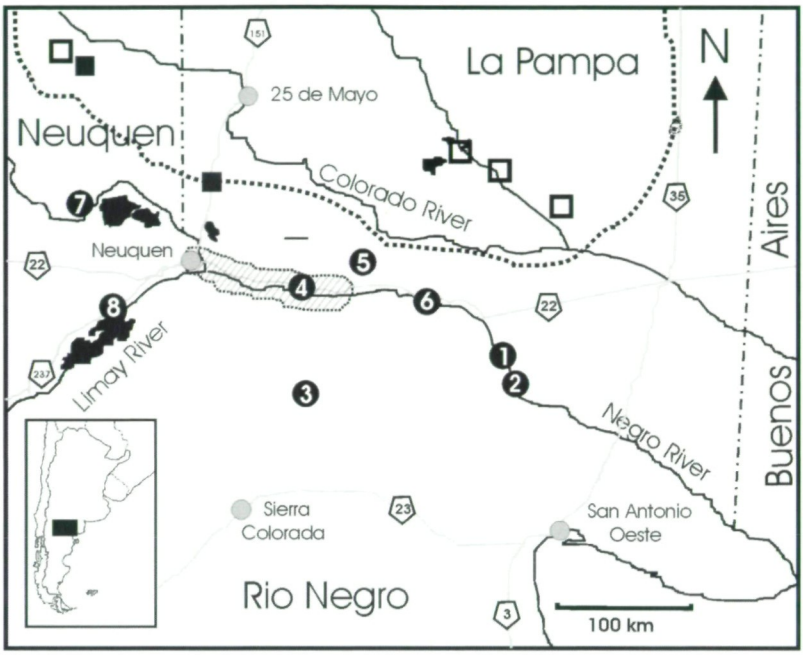


Fig. 1: Map of new localities of *Homonota fasciata* (DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1836) (❶ through ❽). Locality numbers correspond with those cited in the text. - - - - - – provincial limits; ● – main localities; ——— – main roads; ■ – approximate localities cited by CEI (1978); □ – approximate localities cited by CEI (1986); ····· – approximated southern limits for *H. fasciata* according to CEI (1993); stippled area – "Alto Valle del Rio 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 Rio Negro" in Rio 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 Rio Negro and bibliographic records. The numbers in parentheses, before the localities, correspond to locality numbers in Figure 1:

Rio Negro Province: Avellaneda Department – (1) Negro river shore, 19.2 km W Colonia Josefa, 42.8 km E Choele Choel (39º29'S, 65º 30'W, 119 m a.s.l.). 14 March 2004. CHF PEREZ: LJAMM 4814. (2) North shore Negro river at Colonia Josefa (36º36'S, 65º 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 (39º45'S, 67º14'W, 250 m a.s.l.). 16 December 2006. L. AVILA, CHF PEREZ, N. FRUTOS, M. KOZYKARISKI, A.

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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; ZAVADÍL et al. 2003; BRESSI et al. 2000; VLČEK 1997; ZAVADÍL et al. 2003). Additionaly, hybrids of both species were bred in the laboratory by MONTALENTI (1932, 1933), HERTWIG et al. (1959), ZAVADÍL & ROTH (1997) and BRESSI et al. 2000. According to to MONTALENTI (1932, 1933), HERTWIG et al. (1959), VLČEK (1997), ZAVADÍL & ROTH (1997), BRESSI et al. (2000) and ZAVADÍL 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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