

Notes on some *Osteocephalus* treefrogs from Amazonian Ecuador

Forty-nine species of treefrogs (family Hylidae) have been recorded at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station (TBS), Orellana province, Amazonian Ecuador (0°37'5''S, 76°10'19''W, 190-270 m a.s.l.) (CISNEROS-HEREDIA 2001, 2003); including eight species of the genus *Osteocephalus*, namely *O. buckleyi* (BOULENGER, 1882), *O. cabrerai* (COCHRAN & GOIN, 1970), *O. planiceps* COPE, 1874, *O. taurinus* STEINDACHNER, 1862, *O. deridens* JUNGFER, RON, SEIPP & ALMENDÁRIZ, 2000, *O. fuscifacies* JUNGFER, RON, SEIPP & ALMENDÁRIZ, 2000, *O. mutabor* JUNGFER & HÖDL, 2002, and *O. yasuni* RON & PRAMUK, 1999 (CISNEROS-HEREDIA 2003). Several *Osteocephalus* species have been recently described and our knowledge on them is still at a basic level. Herein, I present some notes on the distribution and natural history of two poorly-known *Osteocephalus*.

Two recently described species, *O. yasuni* and *O. mutabor*, were collected at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station, being their easternmost location known from Ecuador. These records extend the ranges of *O. yasuni* ca. 31 km E from the type locality and of *O. mutabor* ca. 54 km SE from the nearest known record (San Pablo de Kantesiaya, JUNGFER & HÖDL 2002). *Osteocephalus mutabor* was also collected at the Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno (76°12'

54''W, 00°05'02''S, 290 m a.s.l., 20 July 2000), in terra firme forest, extending its range ca. 30 km E from the nearest known locality in northern Napo River bank (San Pablo de Kantesiaya, JUNGFER & HÖDL 2002).

Adults of *Osteocephalus yasuni* were reported in the original description as having white bones, brown webbing and yellow venter with the color intensifying towards the groin (RON & PRAMUK 1999); however juveniles were found to have green bones (ontogenic change also reported for *Osteocephalus leprieurii*, JUNGFER & HÖDL 2002) and intense yellow-orange color on webbing and on the entire venter and throat. *Osteocephalus yasuni* was found at primary terra firme (mainly females and non-reproductive males) and flooded forests near stream edges (mainly reproductive males) in TBS.

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