

through the leaf litter along the partially decayed base of a living dipterocarp tree on Gunung Kajang (02°46'40"N, 104°10'48"E). First record for Pulau Tioman (Grismer et al. 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:26–29), and extends Malayan distribution eastward to the Serabuat Archipelago.

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PHYLLOBATES VITTATUS (Golfodulcean Dart Frog). COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE: Tres Piedras, 15 km NW of Platanillo, 26 km SW of San Isidro de General (9°19'30"N, 83°52'00"W), Quebrada Terciopelo. 25 January 2001. Mason Ryan. Verified by Federico Bola Hos and Gerardo Chavez. Museo de Zoología de la Universidad de Costa Rica (MZUCR). MZUCR 15981. This colorful, secretive dendrobatid is endemic to the Golfo Dulce region of southwestern Costa Rica. Herein I report a 75 km extension north of the Golfo Dulce region, and a new provincial record for San Jose. An unsubstantiated observation was made 17 km N of Dominical in Matapalo (9°19'45"N, 83°80'00"W) on 21 February 2001. A male was observed calling along a stream, but I did not have the landowner's permission to collect animals. These extensions are especially interesting because the climate changes from very humid to sub-humid from south to north (Campbell 1999. In W. E. Duellman [ed.], *Patterns of Distribution of Amphibians: A Global Perspective*, pp.111–210, Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, Maryland), and Tres Piedras and Matapalo are roughly in the middle of the moist southern and drier northern life zones, respectively. These new localities suggest that *P. vittatus* is able to occupy a slightly drier life zone than previously thought.

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PHYLLODYTES KAUTSKYI (NCN). BRAZIL: BAHIA: São José do Macuco, Fazenda Unacau (15°09'S, 39°18'W), 15–22 October 1986. M. T. Rodrigues, field number 86.7227, 86.7415. Museo de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP 63672–73). Verified by C. A. G. Cruz. Previously known only from the type locality in the State of Espírito Santo, southeastern Brazil (Peixoto and Cruz 1988. *Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 48:265–272; Frost 2002. *Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference*. V2.21 [15 July 2002] <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>. First state record; extends northern range ca. 600 km airline from the type locality.

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RANA AURORA (Red-legged Frog). CANADA: BRITISH COLUMBIA: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (HAIDA Gwaii): GRAHAM ISLAND: ca. 3.5 km SW of village boundary of Port Clements on the banks of Yakoun River. 53°38'20"N, 132°12'40"W. 3 July 2002 (locality 1). L. Hyatt, K. Ovaska, L. Sopuck, J. Gray. Adult, 56 mm SVL. Royal British Columbia Museum, RBCM 1945.00. Verified by Theodore M. Davis. First

record of the species from the archipelago and the northernmost reported locality (ca. 400 km north from the species' known distributional limits on Vancouver Island and mainland British Columbia). The specimen was found along a grassy riverbank about 3 m from the water's edge in an old growth stand of sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). We also observed the species at nine other localities. Three of these (localities 2–4) were northeast and southeast of Port Clements adjacent to Hwy 16 in roadside ditches and ponds. Locality 2: Mallard Creek. 53°42'2"N, 132°7'58"W. 3 July 2002. 2 adults and 1 juvenile. Personal photograph files of KO. Locality 3: ca. 3.5 km NE of the village boundary. 53°43'15"N, 132°7'40"W. 30 July 2002. 1 juvenile. Locality 4: Kumdis Creek by Eli Tingley Bridge, ca. 4 km SE of the village boundary. 53°39'54"N, 132°7'35"W. 30 July 2002. 1 juvenile.

The remaining six localities (5–10) were south of Port Clements in a mixed stand of old growth and second growth forest, where the species was widespread. Locality 5: 53°34'8"N, 132°6'39"W. 1 and 2 July 2002. 4 observations of juveniles and adults. Locality 6: 53°34'19"N, 132°6'57"W. 30 July 2002. 1 adult and 1 juvenile. Locality 7: 53°33'52"N, 132°5'36"W. 30 June 2002. 1 juvenile. Locality 8: 53°34'25"N, 132°6'7"W. 28 July 2002. 1 adult. Locality 9: 53°34'31"N, 132°6'14"W. 28 July 2002. 1 adult. Locality 10: 53°34'25"N, 132°6'47"W. 29 July 2002. 2 adults. Personal photograph files of KO. The frogs were found in or adjacent to a creek, bog pools, and lakeshores, and ranged in size from juveniles (SVL ca. 30 mm) to large adults (SVL up to 78 mm). The straight-line distance between the two farthest localities (3 and 7) was about 18 km.

Previously, only two species of amphibians were known from the archipelago: *Bufo boreas* (Western Toad) and *Pseudacris* (= *Hyla*) *regilla* (Pacific Treefrog). *Bufo boreas* is native to the islands (Green and Campbell 1984. *Amphibians of British Columbia*, British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook 45), whereas the presence of *P. regilla* appears to be the result of a primary introduction in the early 1960s, multiple secondary introductions thereafter, and dispersal from these points of origin (Reimchen 1991. *Can. Field-Nat.* 105:288–290). *Rana aurora* may also have been introduced, although no record of such an event exists. Four of our records (1–4) are from areas that receive frequent human use. The remaining localities, however, are from a more remote area, accessible only through hiking from a logging road. This suggests that, if introduced, the species has dispersed throughout the forest and hence has been present in the area for many years. The possibility that the species is indigenous cannot be ruled out without further information on its distribution and genetic relationships to populations farther south.

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RANA CATESBEIANA (American Bullfrog). USA: COLORADO: WASHINGTON CO: pond at Messex State Wildlife