

sum) entered the puddle and started to call from a distance of ca. 50 cm from the rock where the first male was perched, while facing the latter. After ca. 30 seconds, the two males apparently noticed each other's presence and began signaling with their four limbs. During the signaling, they raised the anterior part of the body and lifted the front limbs first and then the hind limbs, one at a time, apparently without a defined pattern. During those displays, the front limbs were completely raised from the substrate, but the hind limbs were not, with only the feet being lifted. Simultaneously, the male on the rock started to emit a differentiated call (presumably an aggressive encounter call). After ca. 2 min., the resident male jumped off the rock into the puddle below and approached the intruder male up to a distance of ca. 10 cm. The two males stayed face to face for about 1 minute, partially immersed and motionless. Then, the resident male jumped on the intruder and started a "wrestling" combat in which they wrapped their front limbs around each other and started rolling, venter to venter, until the resident male overturned the intruder and pushed him underwater with his forefeet, keeping him completely submerged. This combat sequence lasted for about five seconds, with the resident male seemingly subduing the invader. After the end of the combat, the resident male chased the invader off the puddle. Then, the resident male returned to the top of the rock it was initially sighted on, restarting calling activity. After about one minute, the invader male reappeared and returned to the center of the puddle. After about 30 seconds, the two males repeated the sequence of visual signaling and (in the case of the resident male) aggressive encounter calls. Then, the resident male jumped once again to the water and stayed at a distance of ca. 30 cm from the intruder, with the two males facing each other until another combat ensued. This time, however, it was the invading male who took the initiative to attack the resident. Again, the combat ended with the resident male chasing the invader off the puddle, before returning to his original perch on the rock to resume his calling activity. The invader male stayed outside the puddle for about 2 minutes and then returned, but, unlike the first time, he did not move to the center of the puddle and instead remained near its margin at a distance of about 1 m from the resident male's rock, almost totally submerged and silent. Apparently, neither of the two males suffered any kind of physical damage during the combats.

The observations made in the present study are similar to those described by Weygoldt and Carvalho-e-Silva (*op. cit.*) in captivity. The present observation indicates that males *C. gaudichaudii* may compete actively and directly for calling perches. The rock on which the resident male was perched apparently allowed a panoramic view of the puddle area, making it an important observation point at that particular site.

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CTENOPHRYNE GEAYI (Brow Egg Frog). **BEHAVIOR.** Defensive behavior is common in many species of amphibians and can evolve stereotyped postures (Duellman and Trueb 1994. *Biology of Amphibians*. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press. 670 pp.). On 29 and 30 April 2004, two adult *Ctenophryne geayi* were captured in pitfall traps in the Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke (02°55'S, 59°59'W), Manaus County, central Amazonia, Brazil. While being manipulated for photographs, we observed three different defensive postures in *C. geayi*. During the daylight one individual (female, SVL 52 mm) assumed the following posture: crouched with the chin near the ground, eyes closed, limbs held tightly against the slightly arched body, and immobile. The other female (SVL 47.5 mm), manipulated during the night, exhibited a defensive posture of a fully inflated body with head down, forelimbs extended parallel to the body, and an elevation of the posterior part of the body, displaying a bright black color on the posterior and ventral surface of the thighs. The ventral surface of *C. geayi* is black with irregular white or cream spots. A third defensive posture (legs stretched backwards in a stiff-legged posture), described by Schlüter and Salas (1991. *Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk., Ser. A*, 458:1–17), also was observed in the second individual. The first and third postures assumed by *C. geayi* could be associated with the cryptic coloration of the dorsum, thus protecting against visually oriented predators. The second posture, elevating the rear of the body by extending the hindlegs, causes these frogs to appear even larger which may help deter predators.

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DENDROPSOPHUS COLUMBIANUS (NCN). **DISPERSAL.** In Europe there are sometimes rumors of live animals such as spiders or frogs that arrive as stowaways in shipments of fruit or flowers from South America. A package of flowers imported from Colombia to Vienna, Austria, included such a stowaway. On 15 May 2006, I was notified by the owner of a flower shop in Vienna that a recently received shipment of flowers of the genus *Heliconia* contained a live frog. The flowers were wrapped in newspapers from Colombia, and the shop owner reported that the shipment came from Cali, Colombia. The shop owner gave me the frog, which was in good condition. I maintained the frog for a week in captivity and shared photographs via the internet. The frog was identified as *Dendropsophus columbianus* (formerly *Hyla columbiana*) and donated a week later to a local frog breeder who had others of the same species. The geographic distribution of *D. columbianus* is limited to the upper Río Cauca valley and roughly centered on the city of Cali, Colombia (IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. *Global Amphibian Assessment*. Downloaded 4 May 2006), although the frog has also been reported from northern Ecuador (Frost 2004. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Ver. 3.0 [22 Aug 2004] <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>). According to my contacts, this case is not singular: a local frog breeder has