

***Ecnomiohyla miliaria*. Distribution in Pacific Costa Rica.** The genus *Ecnomiohyla* was erected by Faivovich et al. (2005) to accommodate the former *Hyla tuberculosa* group (*sensu* Savage, 2002). Ron et al. (2016) placed *Ecnomiohyla tuberculosa* in the genus *Tepuihyla*, and noted that the type species of *Ecnomiohyla* is *Hypsiboas miliaris* Cope, 1886. Of the 12 species of *Ecnomiohyla* currently recognized, only four are known to occur in Costa Rica: *Ecnomiohyla bailarina* Batista, Hertz, Mebert, Köhler, Lotzkat, Ponce, and Vesely, 2014; *E. fimbriembra* (Taylor, 1948); *E. miliaria* (Cope, 1886); and *E. sukia* Savage and Kubicki, 2010. In Costa Rica, members of *Ecnomiohyla* primarily occur along the Atlantic versant. *Ecnomiohyla miliaria* is the most widely distributed of these species, and along the Atlantic versant of the country it occurs at elevations from sea level to 900 m (Leenders, 2016); on the Pacific slope, it is known from two localities in the southwestern portion of the Cordillera de Talamanca, both from near San Vito de Coto Brus, Provincia de Puntarenas, at elevations of 1,200 and 1,400 m (Savage and Kubicki, 2010). The distribution of this species also has been reported from few Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, and Colombian localities (Köhler, 2011; Leenders, 2016; Díaz Gómez et al., *This Issue*). The biogeography of *E. miliaria* remains poorly understood, and in Costa Rica the two known localities on Pacific versant are disjunct from those along the Caribbean. Accordingly, the specimens from this region perhaps should be reexamined, as they might represent a distinct (but similar) species.

Herein we report a new locality for *E. miliaria* from along the Pacific versant of Costa Rica. Although based on photographs it is difficult to differentiate between *E. miliaria* and *E. sukia*, the presence of enlarged tubercles on the eyelids can be used as a distinguishing characteristic (Savage and Kubicki, 2010). On 21 June 2016, one of us (HT) encountered and photographed an *E. miliaria* at Esquipulas, near Quepos, Provincia de Puntarenas, Costa Rica (9°33'0.5472"N, 84°3'35.0748"W; WGS 84; elev. 555 m; Fig. 1). The animal was found sleeping on a tree trunk in primary forest on an overcast day, at a height of 1.6 m. This note constitutes the first report for *E. miliaria* from the Pacific central region of Costa Rica. We believe this species is more widely distributed along the premontane forests along the Pacific versant than records indicate, because as a high-canopy dweller *E. miliaria* rarely is encountered.



**Fig. 1.** An *Ecnomiohyla miliaria* from Esquipulas, near Quepos, Provincia de Puntarenas, Costa Rica. © Horacio Torres

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***Megastomatohyla mixomaculata* (Taylor, 1950).** MEXICO: VERACRUZ: Municipio de Los Reyes, Ocotepéc, Finca Santa Martha (18°40'32.44"N, 97°1'30.39"W; WGS 84); elev. 1,650 m; 5 June 2017; Jesse Hofmann. A photo voucher is deposited at The University of Texas at Arlington Collection of Vertebrates Digital Collection (UTADC-8939; Fig. 1). The frog was found in a private ranch located in cloud forest, where the vegetation consists mostly of *Liquidambar*, *Quercus*, and *Cupressus* trees.

MEXICO: VERACRUZ: Municipio de Zongolica, La Compañía (18°38'59"N, 97°00'30."W; WGS 84); elev. 1,316 m, 12 July 2015; Erasmo Cázares-Hernández. Two specimens are deposited in the Colección Científica del Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Zongolica, Veracruz (ITSZ-A-036, 110; collecting permit SEMARNAT-08-049). This species is abundant in cloud forest in the Sierra de Zongolica, Veracruz, along permanent streams with abundant vegetation at elevations from 1,200 to 1,600 m.

In this note we provide new municipality records for this species. The localities are close to one another, with the nearest reported for both at Coscomatepec de Bravo (Taylor, 1950), which lies ca. 45 km to the south.



**Fig. 1.** A *Megastomatohyla mixomaculata* (UTADC-8939) from Finca Santa Martha, Ocotepéc, Municipio de Los Reyes, Veracruz, Mexico.

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