**REFERENCES:**

based on specimens examined at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito (DFCH-USFQ) and at the Fund. Herpetológica Orcés (FHGO), Ecuador.

Four adult males (DFCH-USFQ 232-235) were collected from an aggregation, calling 0-20 cm above water from leaves of submerged trees (Genipa americana, Rubiaceae) in an oxbow lake at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station (TBS, 00°38’S, 76°09’W, ca. 210 m a.s.l.), province of Orellana, on 23 April 2000 (ca. 35 km ESE from the type locality). One adult male (DFCH-USFQ 391) was collected 5 cm above water at a forest swamp in the Reserva de Producción Faunística Cuyabeno, 3.7 km N from the Finca Cieltlo Lindo, Lago Agrio - Puerto El Carmen road (76°12’W, 00°05’S, 290 m a.s.l.), Sucumbios Province, on 20 July 2000 (ca. 38 km N from the type locality). Five adult males (FHGO 3313-17) were collected at the Imuya wetlands, between Aguarico and Lagartococha rivers (00°40’S, 75°20’W, 210 m a.s.l.), Sucumbios province, on 10-18 May 2001 (ca. 100 km E from the type locality).

_Hyla miyatai_ seems to be restricted in Ecuador to the Amazonian lowlands up to at least 300 m a.s.l., with published records in the provinces of Sucumbíos and Orellana. Its habitat preferences include the following plant formations (sensu Palacios et al. 1999): Lowland Evergreen forests flooded by white water and black water rivers, Lowland Flooded Palm forest, and Lowland Lacustrine grasslands. It is likely that _H. miyatai_ will be found to be fairly common along the Napo river basin in Ecuador, in areas where adequate habitat occurs. _Hyla miyatai_ was sympatric at the oxbow lake of TBS with _Hyla fasciata_ Günther, 1858, _Hyla geographica_ Steindachner, 1873, _Hyla leucocephala_ Beireis, 1889, and _Sphaenorhynchus_ sp; and at Cuyabeno with _Hyla_ sp. nov. and _Osteocephalus taurus_ Steindachner, 1862.

_Hyla miyatai_ was described as having bright red and yellow markings on the dorsum and a pale pink venter, and color changes have not been reported (Vigle & Goberdhan-Vigle 1990; Rodríguez & Duellman 1994); however, the species is not always colored like that. Specimens collected at Tiputini and Cuyabeno exhibited drastic color changes during the day, the red markings changed to bright metallic golden, the yellow areas turned into pale pink, cream or lime green and the pink surfaces changed to pale yellow or remained pale pink. These chromatic changes were observed in all specimens during the day, turning into the bright red/yellow coloration during the night.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: David and Consuelo Romero made possible the collection of _Hyla miyatai_ in TBS and continuously supported my work at TBS. Margarita Brandt, Andrés León, Susana Cardenas and Carmen Ponce made the fieldwork at Tiputini and Cuyabeno successful. Ma. Olga Borja and Daniel Proano provided assistance during lab work. Greg Vigle provided a reprint of his paper. Kelly Swing, Stella de la Torre and Maria Elena Heredia critically read the manuscript. Maria Elena and Laura Heredia, and the Tiputini Biodiversity Station, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, provided financial, logistics, and moral support. The Ministerio del Ambiente of Ecuador provided the research permits to work on Tiputini and Cuyabeno. I thank these people and institutions for their support.


KEY WORDS: Amphibia; Anura: Hylidae: _Hyla miyatai_; natural history; chromatic change; geographical distribution, habitat, new country records, Orellana province, Sucumbios province, Ecuador

SUBMITTED: July 21, 2004

AUTHOR: Diego F. Cisneros-Heredia, College of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ave. Interoceánica y calle Diego de Robles, Campus Cumbaya, Edif. Maxwell. Casilla Postal 17-12-841 Quito, Ecuador <diegofrancisco_cisneros@yahoo.com>