

FIG. 1. A) Normal coloration in *Pleurodema thaul*; B) individual with leucism.

Here we report the first record of leucism in *P. thaul.* On 28 March 2015, during sampling of amphibians in Monterey pine plantations (*Pinus radiata*) in Trehualemu, central Chile (35.96666°S, 72.73333°W; WGS 84), 15 individuals of *P. thaul* were recorded in a pond. One exhibited leucism. Its dorsal and ventral coloration was pink and presented blue pigmented eyes (Fig. 1B; snout–urostyle length = 24.8 mm; 1 g). The individual was photographed and released on site. Individuals with altered coloration (e.g., albinism and leucism) are common in anurans (e.g., López and Ghirardi 2011. Belg. J. Zool. 141:59–61, Lunghi et al. 2017. Nat. Hist. Sci. 4:73–80). Leucism might suggest low genetic variability (Silva-Caballero et al. 2014. Therya 5:839–843).

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POLYPEDATES LECOMYSTAX (Common Tree Frog). DEFEN-SIVE BEHAVIOR. Defensive behaviors in frogs were reviewed by Toledo et al. (2011. Ethol. Ecol. Evol. 23:1–25). Eye-protection



FIG. 1. *Polypedates lecomystax* exhibiting eye-protection defensive behavior.

is among the rare behaviors exhibited by frogs (Toledo et al. 2011, op. cit.) and here we report this behavior in Polypedates lecomystax. At 2215 h on 29 November 2016 in the lowland cultural forest near Tadlo village in Laos (15.53200°N, 106.27300°E, WGS84; 320 m elev.), we captured an adult female P. lecomystax in understory vegetation. This animal immediately took up the defensive posture after direct touch. The individual flattened and slightly arched the body, closed its eyes, and lifted its front limbs to position them alongside the head (Fig. 1). It remained in such a posture for a couple of minutes, and then returned to a normal position. In this case the eyes were open, but some species close them during the defense. No defensive call or odor was emitted. This defensive behavior is known for other members of the Rhacophoridae (Duong and Rowley 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:342; Streicher et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:590; Vinh et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:129; Maát et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:418). Defensive strategies observed in P. leucomystax (death feigning, body flattening, and semi-contraction) were noted by Shahrudin (2016. Herpetol. Notes 9:163-165); however, to our knowledge, this observation is the first documentation of eveprotecting defensive behavior in P. lecomystax.

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RANA COREANA (Korean Brown Frog) and *RANA UENOI* (Ueno's Brown Frog). HIBERNACULUM. Many anurans are currently facing habitat loss and population declines, making knowledge of habitat selection and use critical to conservation efforts (Babbitt et al. 2013. *In* Dodd, Jr. [ed.], Amphibian Ecology and Conservation: A Handbook of Techniques, pp. 299–317. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK). As habitat selection and use may vary temporally, an understanding of how season affects such traits in anurans may lead to more robust management programs (Pilliod et al. 2002. Can. J. Zool. 80:1849–1862; Regosin et al. 2003. J. Herpetol. 37:390–394). Much emphasis has been placed on breeding season requirements, but the overwintering ecology of anurans may reveal equally important aspects of their life histories (Baldwin et al. 2006. J. Herpetol. 40:443–54). Here