COMMENTS ON THE SPECIES STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOMOPTERNA DOBSONII BOULENGER (ANURA: RANIDAE) IN INDIA

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(With 3 Figures)

The generic status of Tomopterna has already been evaluated by Clarke (1981) and there is no reason to regard Tomopterna as a subgenus of Rana as has been done by Dubois (1983) and Pillai (1982). The genus has four nominal species in India. A possible fifth species, Rana (=Tomopterna) dobsonii (described by Boulenger, 1882) was synonymized by Bhati and Shukla (1975) with Tomopterna breviceps. However, Pillai (1982) has continued to recognize Rana (=Tomopterna) dobsonii as a distinct species without mentioning anything about Bhati and Shukla's (1975) paper. Here I provide evidence in favour of Pillai (1982) regarding the species identity of T. dobsonii.

Tomopterna dobsonii Boulenger, 1882

(Figs. 1 and 2)

Rana dobsonii Boulenger, 1882, Cat. Batr. Sal. British Mus. London: 82-33, pl. 3, fig. 1; 1890, Fauna British India, Rept. Batr.: 452; 1920, Rec. Indian Mus. Calcutta 20: 105-106.

Rana (Tomopterna) dobsonii Daniel, 1975, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 72 (2): 522; Pillai, 1982, Rec. Indian Mus. Calcutta 79: 363-365.

Rana (Tomopterna) breviceps Bhati and Shukla, 1975, Ann. Zool. 9 (3): 73-75.

Specimens examined: BM (British Museum, London) 1947. 2. 28. 45 (Holotype, from "Mangalore, west coast of India"); CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco) 104188, from Karnataka: Mysore: South Canara: Kadunjhar Khana, 22 miles NE Udipi; 104324, from Karnataka: Mysore: South Canara: Manipal: Udipi; USNM (United States National Museum, Washington, D. C) 239424, from Andhra Pradesh: Vishakhapatnam: Wangasara; AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York) 40025—31, from Maharashtra;

Satara district: Panchgani; 62989, fzom Maharashtra: Bombay: Western Ghats: Khandala.

Systematic notes: The species Tomopterna breviceps is widely distributed in Pakistan, all over India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and some parts of

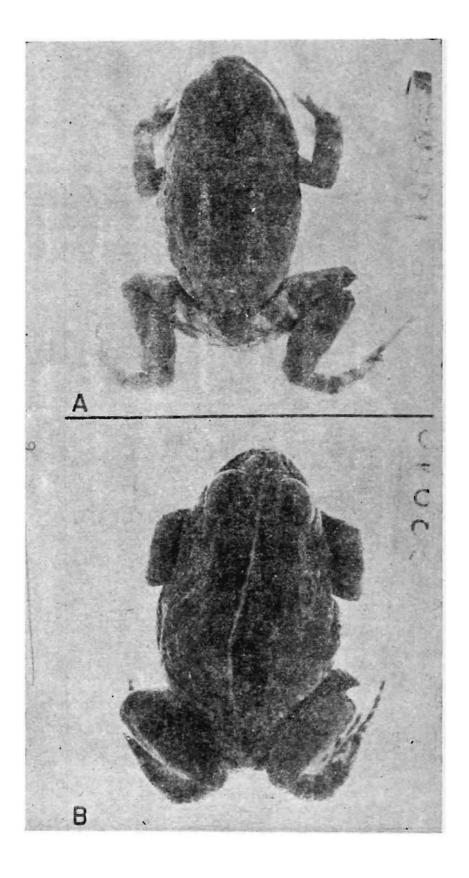


Fig. 1. Dorsal view of Tomopterna dobsonii, (A) without vertebral band (AMNH 40031), (B) with vertebral band (USNM 289424).

Burma and exhibits much morphological variation in color pattern, presence or absence of a mid-dorsal vertebral band from the snout to the vent, toe webbing, dorsal tubercles and the presence or the absence of a white tubercle at the joint of tibia and tarsus. Based on some of these characters, Boulenger (1882) described Rana dobsonii (=Tomopterna dobsonii) from "Mangalore, west coast of India" (=Karnataka). His description of the species is based on two specimens.

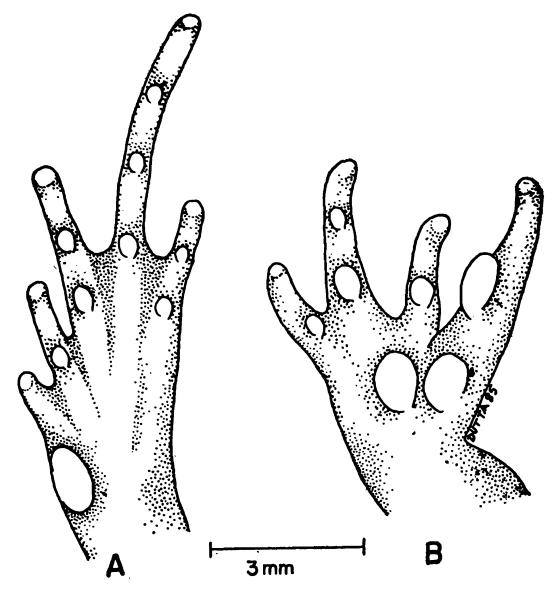


Fig. 2. (A) foot and (B) hand of T. dobsonii.

Until 1975, Tomopterna dobsonii was considered as a distinct species, but no subsequent collection was made since the type description. Bhati and Shukla (1975) collected specimens of Tomopterna from Dayalbagh, Agra, which were later identified by Alice G. C. Grandison of the British Museum of London as Rana breviceps (=Tomopterna breviceps). Without examining the details of characters used by Boulenger (1882) to distinguish T. dobsonii from T. breviceps, Bhati and Shukla (1975) considered T. dobsonii as a junior synonym of T. breviceps. Further, without examining the types of T. dobsonii, they commented

that the two specimens of T. dobsonii in the British Museum are "presumably aberrant" (which is not true). Though, T. dobsonii is closely related to T. breviceps, they can be easily distinguished from T. breviceps by their smooth dorsum, rudimentary webbings on the toes, distinct canthus rostralis, small tympanum and a black streak laterally from the tip of the snout through the nostril and the eye and covering a portion of the tympanum.

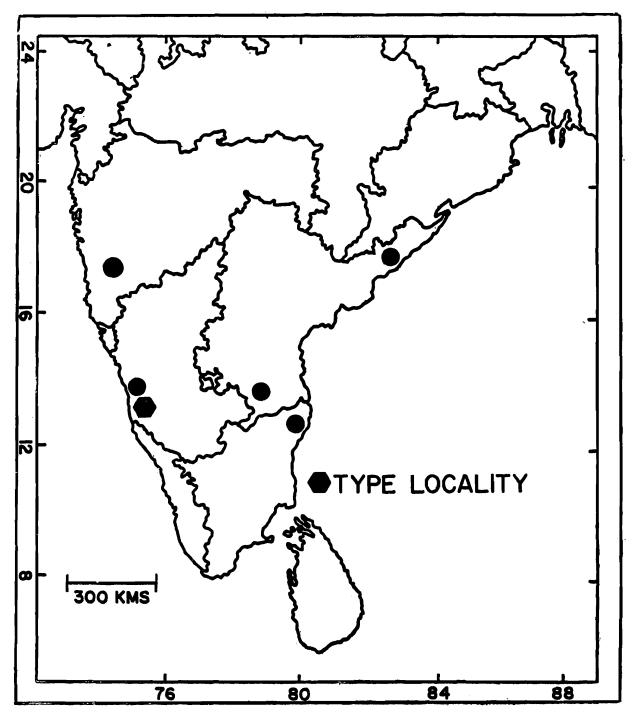


Fig. 3. Distribution map of T. dobsonii.

Boulenger (1882) did not mention about the dorsal pigmentation of the species. However, the illustration given by him clearly indicates that the specimens were without any pigmented patches on the dorsum. But, the specimens of T, breviceps possess pigmented patches whole

over the dorsum. Pillai (1982) provided a key for the identification of the species of Tomopterna in India. He mentioned that there is variable toe webbing (1/4 to 1/2) in $Rana\ breviceps\ (=Tomopterna\ breviceps)$ and the webbing on the toes of $Rana\ dobsonii\ (=T.\ dobsonii)$ is rudimentary. Based on my studies with the populations of Tomopterna in India (unpublished data), I suspect that there is another undescribed species involved within the $T.\ breviceps$ complex. Perhaps, this undescribed species has been confused by Bhati and Shukla (1975) to be $T.\ breviceps$. The diagnostic characters for $T.\ dobsonii\ described$ by Pillai (1982) indicate that his description of $T.\ dobsonii\ from\ Chingleput\ district\ of\ Tamil\ Nadu\ and\ Chittor\ district\ of\ Andhra\ Pradesh\ are\ probably\ combination of\ specimens\ of\ <math>T.\ breviceps$, $T.\ dobsonii\ and\ the\ undescribed\ Tomopterna\ sp.\ which is found in sympatry with <math>T.\ breviceps$.

The specimens of T. dobsonii examined in the present study (excluding the type) come from close vicinity of the type locality, from the northern range of Western Ghats and only one specimen from Andhra Pradesh. If, we consider Pillai's (1982) specimens to be T. dobsonii, the species extends its range from the western to the southeastern India (Fig 3).

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