The Talamancan Central America region has been a major staging ground ɔr salamander evolution. The bulk of the salamander fauna can be traced ultiıately to more northern zones, but at least one major clade, *Oedipina,* may ave originated and undergone its most dramatic radiation here. Importantly, ıis region supplied the lineages that successfully occupied South America hen that continent became physically accessible.

ıcknowledgments

have summarized the results of forty years of investigations, by me and my ose associates, in Costa Rica. Jay Savage and Arden Brame encouraged me to udy tropical salamanders, and Pedro León, Rodrigo Gámez, the late Douglas obinson, Luis Diego Gómez, Dan Janzen, and Federico Bolaños have been ırticularly helpful in the course of my work in Costa Rica. Among many assoates who have worked with me on Costa Rican salamanders I particularly ıank Arden H. Brame, the late James F. Lynch, James Hanken, David Good, 'avid Cannatella, Kiisa Nishikawa, Gerhard Roth, Andes Collazo, Thomas A. Vake, Marvalee H. Wake, Nancy Staub, Stanley Sessions, Elizabeth Jockusch, Iario García-París, Karen Lips, and Sharyn Marks. Three reviewers made ɔmments that improved the chapter. My work was long sponsored by the Naonal Science Foundation and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Pages 81-101 *in* Maureen A. Donnelly, Brian I. Crother, Craig Guyer, Marvalee H. Wake, & Mary E. White (editors), Ecology & Evolution in the Tropics. A Herpetological Perspective. The University of Chicago Press: Chicago & London. xv + 675 pages.

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On the Enigmatic Distribution of the Honduran Endemic *Leptodactylus silvanimbus* (Amphibia: Anura: Leptodactylidae)

W. Ronald Heyer, Rafael O. de Sá, and Sarah Muller

Most species of the frog genus *Leptodactylus* occur in South America, and all authors who have treated the zoogeography of the genus have concluded that it originated somewhere in South America (e.g., Savage 1982). Savage (1982, 518) summarized the historical herpetofaunal units of the Neotropics as follows: "All evidence points to an ancient contiguity and essential similarity of a generalized tropical herpetofauna that ranged over tropical North, Middle, and most of South America in Cretaceous-Paleocene times. Descendents of this fauna are represented today by the South and Middle American tracks (Elements). To the north of this fauna ranged a subtropical-temperate Laurasian derived unit, today represented by the Old Northern Element (track). By Eocene, northern and southern fragments of the generalized tropical units had become isolated in Middle and South America, respectively. Differentiation in situ until Pliocene produced the distinctive herpetofaunas that became intermixed with the establishment of the Isthmian Link."

The paleogeographical data available to Savage were consistent with the preceding statement. New geological information over the past 20 years has clarified some aspects of the historical relationships between landmasses now comprising Middle and South America, but there is still not a single paleogeographical set of reconstructions accepted by all workers. Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999) presented cogent arguments that a detailed paleogeographic