

The distribution of *Hyla arborea* and *H. savignyi* on the south coast of Turkey (Amphibia: Anura)

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Abstract. The advertisement calls of Tree Frogs were recorded at eleven localities in the southern part of Turkey and analyzed in order to specify the boundary between the ranges of the two species *Hyla arborea* and *H. savignyi*. Ten localities were located on the south coast between Manavgat and Anamur, the other ca. 85 km inland in the valley of the Göksu River. The call structure indicates that the Central European subspecies *H. a. arborea* extends along the Mediterranean coast as far as Tenzile, while the range of the Middle Eastern *H. savignyi* begins 10 km further east, at the edge of the coastal plain of Anamur.

Kurzfassung. Im Süden der Türkei wurden an elf Lokalitäten die Paarungsrufe von Laubfröschen registriert und analysiert, um die Grenze zwischen den Verbreitungsgebieten der beiden Arten *Hyla arborea* und *H. savignyi* festzustellen. Zehn Lokalitäten lagen an der Südküste zwischen Manavgat und Anamur, eine weitere ca. 85 km landeinwärts im Tal des Göksu. Gemäß der Struktur der Paarungsrufe erstreckt sich das Verbreitungsgebiet des Mitteleuropäischen Laubfrosches *H. a. arborea* an der Mittelmeerküste bis Tenzile, 10 km weiter östlich, am Rand der Küstenebene von Anamur, beginnt das Verbreitungsgebiet des Mittelöstlichen Laubfrosches *H. savignyi*.

Key words. Call analysis, advertisement calls, *Hyla arborea*, *H. savignyi*, Middle East.

Introduction

It is a long-established fact that the two Tree-frog species *Hyla arborea* and *H. savignyi* are native to Turkey (BODENHEIMER 1944, MERTENS 1952). Regarding their ranges, *H. arborea* has been thought to be concentrated in the west and north and *H. savignyi* in the southeastern part of the country (BAŞOĞLU & ÖZETİ 1973, BARAN & ATATÜR 1998). Very recently new evidence has suggested a more differentiated distribution of the two species (YILMAZ 1984, KASPAREK 1985, TOK 1999, KAYA & SIMMONS 1999, SCHNEIDER 2000). The map published by SCHNEIDER (2000) summarized the latest information available about the ranges of *H. arborea* and *H. savignyi* in Turkey.

KAYA & SIMMONS (1999) found *H. arborea* at Izmir and Lake Beyşehir, and *H. savignyi* at Adana and Anamur. Although *H. savignyi* had previously been encountered at Adana and further west, at Tarsus and Mersin (BODENHEIMER 1944), the new finding at Anamur is significant inasmuch as it is now the westernmost site known to be inhabited by *H. savignyi*. SCHNEIDER (2000) documented *H. arborea* at four sites that together form a transect running from Konaklı, at the south coast, to Lake İznik near the Marmara Sea.

In most of these studies, external morphological characters were used to identify the two