

Ovipositing behavior in the egg-brooding frog *Stefania ayangannae* (Anura, Hemiphractidae)

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Frogs of the family Hemiphractidae, as recognized by Wiens *et al.* (2007), are unique among anurans in that the eggs develop on the back or in dorsal pouches in the female (Duellman and Maness 1980). Females of species of *Cryptobatrachus*, *Hemiphractus*, and *Stefania* carry their eggs and young on their backs; the eggs are attached to the body by a glutinous material (Jungfer and Boehme 1991). In other hemiphractids, the eggs develop in a closed pouch (*Gastrotheca* and some *Flectonotus*) or in an open pouch (other *Flectonotus*).

All of the growing list of species of *Stefania* (MacCulloch and Lathrop 2002) are known only from the slopes, summits, and surrounding lowlands of tepuis of the Guayana Highlands in Venezuela, Brazil, and Guyana (McDiarmid and Donnelly 2005). Eggs and/or young carried on the back of female *Stefania* have been reported

for at least 6 of the 18 described species (Rivero 1968, Duellman and Hoogmoed 1984, Señaris *et al.* 1997, MacCulloch and Lathrop 2006a,b,c). Oviposition, male behavior during fertilization, and placement of eggs on the female's dorsum have been described in one captive pair of *Stefania* (species not identified but probably *S. riveroi*) from Yuruani tepui in Venezeula (Magdefrau 1991). Herein we describe these behaviors in a wild pair of *S. ayangannae* from the summit of a tepui in Guyana.

At 20:45 h on 16 July 2007 one of us (DBM) discovered and photographed an amplexant pair of *Stefania ayangannae* on the strap leaf of a bromeliad at 1524 m elevation on Mt. Kopinang, the southwest part of the larger Wokomung Massif, 05°00'08" N, 59°52'47" W, Potaro-Siparuni District, Guyana. Amplexus was axillary, but it was not entirely evident where the male's hands rested. Later examination of photographs revealed that at least one finger rested over the upper arm of the

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female. No eggs were visible under the smaller male (35.8 mm SVL; female 48.4 mm SVL); the frogs were left alone for 21 minutes. At 21:09 h the white color of at least one egg was visible under the male. DBM then observed and photographed (35 mm Nikon D200 camera) oviposition behavior until 22:00 h. During that time, six ovipositions were observed about two minutes apart (at 21:11, 21:13, 21:15, 21:17, 21:21, 21:23 h) as well as two false ovipositions (21:25, 21:28 h).

A typical oviposition event began when the female elevated her rump slightly and a large, white ovum was extruded (Figure 1A). The female's cloacal opening was located at the top of her rump so that after the ovum was extruded, it rolled downhill on the female's back toward the male (Figure 1B). The male used both hind feet to arrange the large eggs under his venter and on the female's dorsum by reaching out laterally and posteriorly, pulling the new ovum beneath him, and then sweeping his feet gently under his belly and positioning all the eggs in one plane on the female's dorsum (Figure 1C). The male's sperm is suspected to have been deposited among the eggs but no effluvium was observed coming from the male's cloaca. The male was relatively inactive until the female initiated oviposition movements. He did not seem to stimulate any of the female's behavior. However, the use of his back legs and feet were stimulated by the slight movements of the female during extrusion of an ovum.

At 21:25 h the female raised her rump slightly and opened her cloaca revealing red and white tissue of the cloacal lining, but no ovum was extruded (Figure 1D). This was assumed to be a false oviposition because the movements were identical to earlier events. The male shuffled the eggs a little with the characteristic sweeping motion of his feet. The eggs were observed to move freely under the male while he was shuffling them around with his feet.

At 21:48 h a novel event occurred that was not photographed because the camera lens was

jammed. As the male elevated his rump exposing the eggs, a small, club-shaped protrusion of skin extended from the top of the female's cloaca anteriorly beneath the male; although this was not photographed, it is drawn in Figure 2. Some clear liquid was squirted from the protrusion onto the eggs; this possibly becomes the glutinous material that fastens the eggs onto her back. Histological examination of this structure is beyond the realm of this paper and is the subject of a future study. No further reproductive behavior was observed by 22:00 h, so the amplexant pair was collected and kept overnight in an inflated plastic bag. The next morning, the male had released the female, and nine eggs were firmly glued to her dorsum (Figure 3; $\bar{x}$ of 9 smallest dimensions + 9 longest dimensions = 6.7 ± 0.48 mm diameter, range = 5.5–7.5 mm). Both frogs were euthanized in 10% ethanol and later preserved (CPI-10506–07) in 90% ethanol.

That same night, another female (48.5 mm SVL) was collected within ~50 m of the first pair with seven apparently freshly laid eggs ($\bar{x}$ of 7 smallest dimensions + 7 longest dimensions = 7.4 ± 0.64 mm diameter, range = 6.3–8.7 mm) glued to her dorsum. July is normally the third month in a four-month-long rainy season, but the weather had been relatively dry until earlier in the day when approximately 2–3 cm of rain fell. That two pairs of *Stefania ayangannae* were found to have oviposited early in the evening of 16 July 2007 suggests that the rain triggered the events. Means (personal observation) discovered a female carrying seven eggs on her back with young, gilled embryos on 27 April 2003 on the highest point of the Wokomung Massif (05°04'54.7" N, 59°50'25.5" W, ~1524 m elevation). One female with four advanced eggs and another with four juveniles was reported for this species between 25 October–1 November on Mt. Ayanganna (MacCulloch and Lathrop 2002) and 5–8 juveniles were observed on the backs of seven adult females on the Wokomung Massif in October and November (MacCulloch,

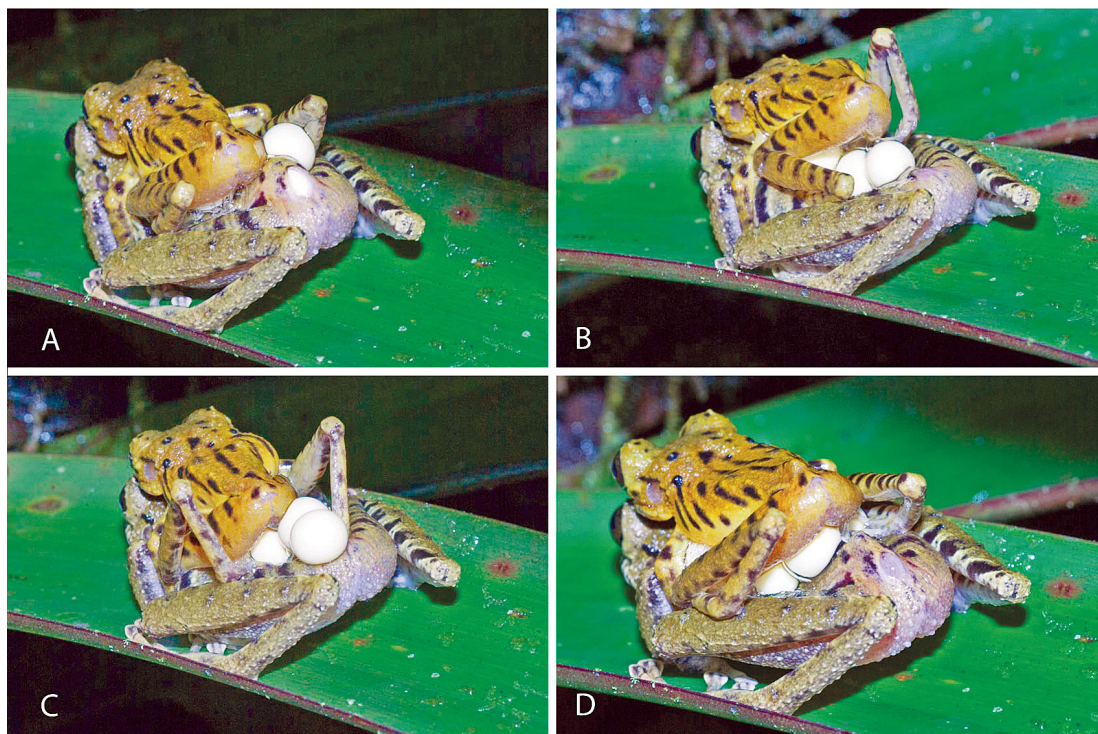


Figure 1 - (A) *Stefania ayangannae* initiating oviposition with cloaca directed upward and an ovum partially extruded; (B) ovum has rolled forward down female's (CPI 10507) back, and male (CPI 10508) is beginning to sweep ovum under his abdomen with his right foot; (C) male shuffling eggs under his abdomen with both feet simultaneously; (D) female engaged in "false oviposition."

et al. 2006). All specimens were euthanized in 10% ethanol and fixed in 90% ethanol to preserve DNA. These data indicate that oviposition in *Stefania ayangannae* occurs from April to July and advanced embryos and young are found in October and November. Upon dissection, the female was not found to have any additional enlarged ova in her ovaries or oviducts.

Observations on mating and oviposition have been reported for only seven of the more than 80 species of hemiphractid frogs. Detailed photographs of oviposition behavior are available only for *Flectonotus goeldii* (Weygoldt and Carvalho e Silva, 1991) and *Stefania ayangannae*. In the latter a protrusible structure from the female's cloaca is visible

(Figure 3). The details of this structure are unknown; it may exist in other hemiphractid frogs but has not been detected in the few observations of oviposition behavior. Magdefrau's (1991) observations of a captive pair of *Stefania* cf. *riveroi* from Yuruani Tepui in Venezuela are similar to our observations of wild *S. ayangannae* in several ways - amplexus is axillary, at least one finger of the male is placed over the upper arm of the female, back-and-forth wiping motion of the male's feet to arrange the ova beneath him is similar, and the time from initiation to completion of oviposition was about 2 h in both species. The secretion of seminal fluids was not observed in either pairing, but the fluids may have been clear, of

small volume, and simply gone undetected in both instances. We were not present prior to oviposition in *S. ayangannae* to observe whether the male wiped his feet across the female's cloaca to create a foamy mass on her back as was observed in *S. cf. riveroi* by Magdefrau (1991).

Data on the mating behavior of captive individuals of *Flectonotus goeldii* by Weygoldt and Carvalho e Silva (1991), *F. pygmaeus* by Duellman and Maness (1980) and Duellman and Gray (1983), and *F. fitzgeraldi* (series of photographs in Herrmann 2001) reveal basically the same kinds of behavior, which includes the female arching her back and directing the cloaca upward, the male placing his cloaca and feet above the female's cloaca and grasping extruded eggs with his feet and pushing them under his body and onto the back of the female in *F. goeldii* or into the posterior opening of the pouch in *F. pygmaeus*. In *F. goeldii*, dermal ridges elevate to surround the eggs but not enclose them. During the course of oviposition in *F. goeldii* a mucus secretion (probably from the oviducts) appears on her back; the male uses his feet to stir this secretion into a foamy forth, which subsequently surrounds all of the eggs and finally hardens into an ephemeral structure to which the eggs are adhered.

Observations on the mating behavior in captive individuals of *Gastrotheca riobambae* (as *G. marsupiata*) by Harrison Matthews (1957), Deckert (1963), and Hoogmoed (1967) reveals that the female elevates the cloacal region to a level equal to, or above, the opening of the dorsal brood pouch. The male produces fluid that presumably contains sperm from the cloaca; he wipes this fluid over the female from her cloaca to the opening of the pouch with his feet. As eggs are extruded by the female, the male directs the eggs into the pouch with his feet. Mertens's (1957) observations of breeding in captive individuals of *Gastrotheca ovifera* from Rancho Grande, Venezuela, are somewhat different. He noted that during amplexus the female raised the posterior part of her body by



Figure 2 - Female *Stefania ayangannae* with club-shaped protrusion (shaded brown) on the top of her cloaca directed anteriorly and squirting fluid onto the eggs.

extending the hind limbs; in this position with the amplexant pair tilted head-down, eggs were extruded from the cloaca. The eggs moved by gravity into the pouch unassisted by the male's feet. Presumably the eggs were fertilized as they entered the pouch, because the cloaca of the male was positioned just posterior to the opening of the pouch.

Oviposition behavior is unknown for *Cryptobatrachus* and *Hemiphractus*, both of which are like *Stefania* in brooding eggs openly



Figure 3 - Female *Stefania ayangannae* (CPI 10530) with nine eggs on dorsum.

on the back of the female. Presumably their oviposition behavior is like that of *Stefania*. Although there are some minor differences in behavior, in all hemiphractid frogs in which oviposition has been observed, males in axillary amplexus play an active role in the placement of eggs either on the back of, or in a pouch in, the female. Thus, male and female reproductive behavior apparently is another unique feature of Hemiphractidae, along with egg brooding and enlarged, bell-shaped, external embryonic gills.

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