IDENTITY AND CALL OF THE FROG, *LEPTODACTYLUS STENODEMA*.—The acquisition of recent material from Colombia and the examination of specimens from Ecuador indicate that *Leptodactylus stenodema* is a valid species. The purposes of this note are to discuss the allocation of the name *Leptodactylus stenodema*, diagnose the species from its close relatives, describe the call and appearance in life, and comment on the ecology of this form.

*Leptodactylus stenodema* is a member of the *Pentadactylus* species group, characterized by large size and broad head (Fig. 1). Within the *Pentadactylus* group, *L. stenodema* is unique in having the combination of: 1) moderate size, 2) no Olive background, 3) no cross bars outlined dorsolateral folds, 4) no cross bars between the eyes and lateral folds, 5) no cross bars or dark markings on posterior surface of.
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CELLS IN THE TWO SECTIONS

Interpretation

Research Findings

University of Texas at Austin

The interrelationship between the two sections was supported by a recent study from the University of Texas at Austin. This study investigated the role of various factors in the development and function of these cells. The researchers found that the differences observed in the two sections can be attributed to differences in the expression of certain genes and proteins. These findings suggest that the two sections may have different roles in the organism.

The study also revealed that the differences in cell structure and function are not random, but are influenced by environmental factors such as temperature, pH, and nutrient availability. These factors can affect the expression of genes and proteins, thereby altering the characteristics of the cells in the two sections.

In conclusion, the research findings from the University of Texas at Austin support the hypothesis that the differences observed in the two sections are due to the interplay of various factors, including genetic and environmental factors. Further studies are needed to understand the mechanisms underlying these differences and to explore their implications for the organism as a whole.