

in the Eastern Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*) that occurred during metamorphosis. Smith & Powell (1983) reported an adult *Acris crepitans* with a missing eye from Missouri. Two Northern Green Frogs (*Rana clamitans melanota*), one each from the City of Arlington and Fairfax County in Virginia, both of which were missing an eye, are listed in the North American Reporting Center for Amphibian Malformations website (<http://frogweb.nbii.gov/narcam/>). This database includes several observations of anophthalmia and other eye deformities in frogs and salamanders (e.g., *Ambystoma maculatum*, *Bufo americanus*, *Rana catesbeiana*, *R. clamitans*), but details allowing assessment of whether they were congenital or derived from injuries are unavailable.

On 3 March 2002, we found an adult male *P. feriarum* (27 mm SVL) missing its left eye and orbit in a mixed hardwood (*Acer rubrum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Ilex opaca*) swamp in the riparian zone of Beaverdam Creek, Colonial National Historical Park, 3.5 km S Yorktown, York County, Virginia (Fig. 1). This was the only malformed frog found among 17 *P. feriarum*, two *Pseudacris crucifer*, two *Rana sphenoccephala*, and one *Rana palustris* captured at this location. Normally pigmented and patterned skin entirely covered the orbit, and the frog did not appear injured, scarred, or unusual except for the missing eye. Thus, the abnormality appears to be congenital. This is the first report of anophthalmia for *Pseudacris feriarum*.

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Banisteria, Number 25, 2005

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ANOPHTHALMIA IN AN UPLAND CHORUS FROG (*PSEUDACRIS FERIARUM FERIARUM*) FROM SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA—Abnormalities and malformations of eyes and limbs are well documented in North American frogs in the genus *Rana* (e.g., Ouellet et al., 1997; Meteyer, 2000; Meteyer et al., 2000) but they are less well known for other families. Banta (1968) described a case of anophthalmia



Fig. 1. Adult male *Pseudacris feriarum* with left-side anophthalmia from York County, Virginia.

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