recorded with a GPS device and the specimen was photographed. The SVL of Mount Manengouba *T. montium* specimens were measured. All specimens were then released where they had originally been located.

On the western slope of Mount Kupe, nine *T. montium*, one *T. pfefferi* and three *T. q. quadricornis* were located over a period of two days and two nights. All *T. montium* specimens were located between 900 and 1100 m a.s.l. at heights of 1.5 to 3.5 m above the ground (Fig. 1A). The single *T. pfefferi* specimen was found at 1425 m at a height of approximately 7 m above the ground (Fig. 1B). Finally, the three *T. q. quadricornis* were located between 2.5 to 5 m above the ground at an elevation of 1450-1600 m (Fig. 1C) and included a juvenile with a healed injury that had resulted in the complete loss of its left front limb.

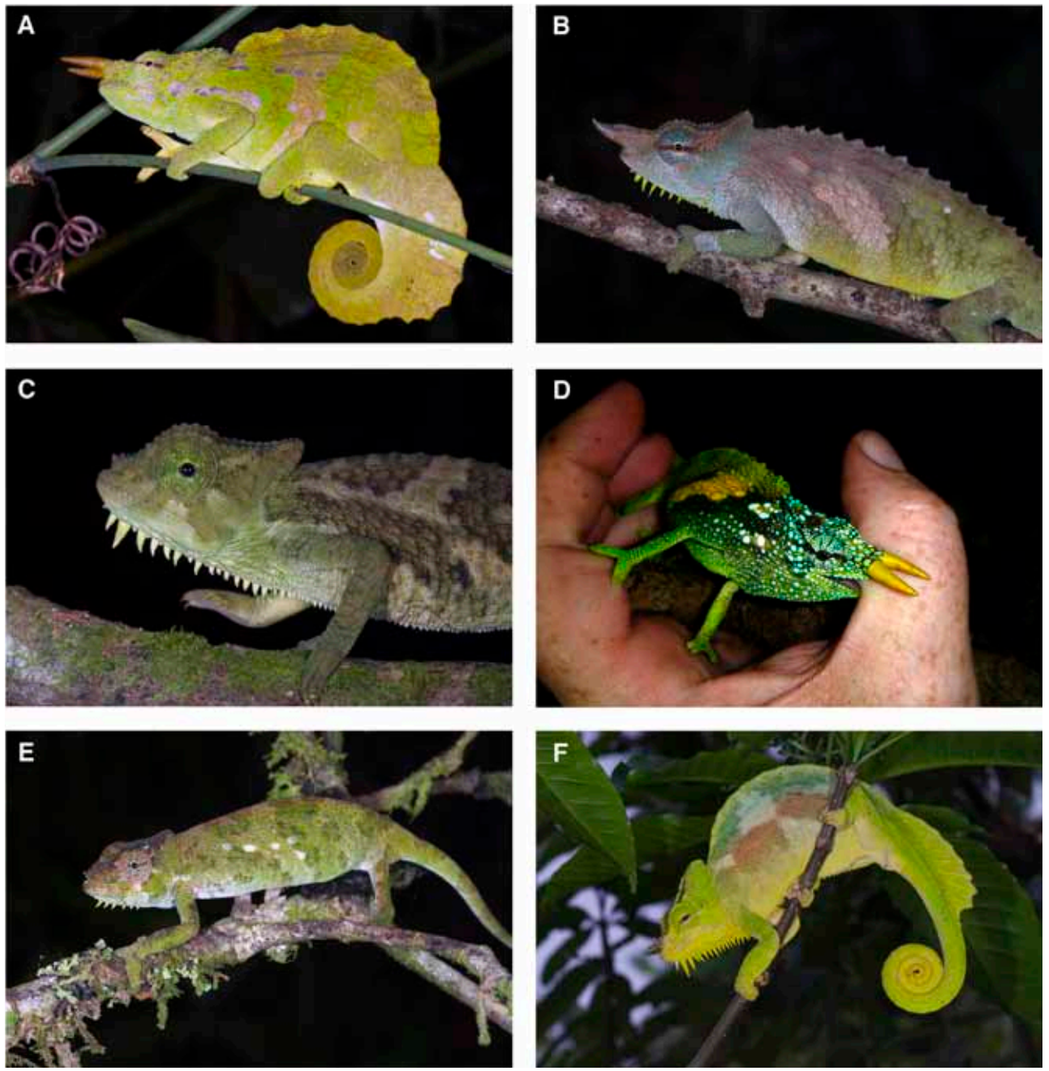

Figure 1. Examples of *Trioceros* species encountered during surveys on Mounts Kupe and Manengouba. (A) Male *Trioceros montium* (900 m, western slope of Mt. Kupe); (B) Male *Trioceros pfefferi* (1425 m, western slope of Mt. Kupe); (C) Juvenile male *Trioceros q. quadricornis* (1500 m, western slope of Mt. Kupe); (D) Male *Trioceros montium* (1500 m, southwestern slope of Mt. Manengouba); (E) Female *Trioceros pfefferi* (1500 m, southwestern slope of Mt. Manengouba); (F) Male *Trioceros q. quadricornis* (1500 m, southwestern slope of Mt. Manengouba). Photos A-C, E, F: C. Anderson; Photo D: E. Van Heygen.

During a single afternoon and night near the village of Nkack on the southwestern slope of Mount Manengouba, twelve *T. montium*, three *T. pfefferi* and one *T. q. quadricornis* were found. These individuals were located within a stretch of 50 m in a flat section of forest at 1500 m a.s.l., with specimens of all three species being found within 20 m of each other. The *T. montium* specimens were found at heights of 1.5 to 3 m above the ground (Fig. 1D), the *T. pfefferi* between 3.5 and 5 m (Fig. 1E), and the single *T. q. quadricornis* was found at 2 m above the ground (Fig. 1F). The *T. montium* specimens found at this location comprised one juvenile, six sexually mature males, and five mature females. The eleven sexually mature individuals appeared noticeably smaller and of different colouration than those located on either Mount Kupe or Mount Cameroon, and their lengths were measured as a result. These specimens exhibited more yellow than specimens from either Mount Kupe (Fig. 1A) or Mount Cameroon (Fig. 2), with yellow scales surrounding blue tubercles on the flanks and head in the display colouration of both sexes, and the males had bright yellow horns and yellow to orange bands on the flanks (Fig. 1D). Males measured 83–108 mm in SVL [92.67 ± 9.07 mm SVL (mean ± standard deviation), n = 6], whereas females measured 75–83 mm SVL (79.60 ± 2.97 mm SVL, n = 5). Based on our sample, 95% confidence limits around the mean fail to reject the null hypothesis of male *T. montium* from Mount Manengouba being equal in size to the male *T. montium* measured by Hofer et al. (2003) from Mount Kupe (99 ± 8.7 mm SVL, n = 10). Among females, however, 95% confidence limits around the mean revealed that female *T. montium* from Mount Manengouba are smaller on average than those measured by Hofer et al. (2003) from Mount Kupe (89 ± 9.3 mm SVL, n = 10).

Our observations of *T. montium, T. pfefferi* and *T. q. quadricornis* distributions on the western slope of Mount Kupe are consistent with previously described patterns (Hofer et al. 1999, Euskirchen et al. 2000, Hofer et al. 2000, Hofer et al. 2003). Observations from the adjacent southwestern slope of Mount Manengouba, however, revealed that all three of these species occur syntopically, at least at 1500 m a.s.l., in this area. This location could represent an overlap of the upslope boundary of *T. montium* and the downslope boundary of *T. q. quadricornis*, which may not yet have been located on Mount Kupe since previous transects were performed at elevational intervals of 100 m (Hofer et al. 1999, Hofer et al. 2000, Hofer et al. 2003). Alternatively, while male *T. montium* from Mount Manengouba were not statistically smaller than males

Figure 2. Male *Trioceros montium* (1000 m, Mount Cameroon). Photo: C. Anderson.