

Red-eyed tree frogs, as their name **states**, have red eyes with a vertically narrowed nose, and a vibrant green body with yellow and blue, vertically **-striped** sides, and orange or yellow webbed feet and toes. A great deal of regional variation in flank and thigh **colouration** occurs.

The bright colours of ***Agalychnis***, ***Callidryas*** have been suggested to function as **aposematic** signals, but **this** has not been confirmed. More specifically, scientists believe their scarlet **peepers** are meant to shock predators, causing them to hesitate, allowing the frogs to leap to safety. Males usually range from **2.0 to 2.5 in (5.1 to 6.4 cm)**, while females range from 2.5 to 3.0 in (6.4 to 7.6 cm). Young frogs are typically brown in **colour** and turn greener as they mature, although adult frogs can change their colour slightly depending on mood and environment. The skin on their stomach is soft and **fragile**, whereas the skin on their back is thicker and rougher.

Red-eyed tree frogs have three eyelids, and sticky pads on their toes. **Pylomedusid** tree frogs are arboreal animals, meaning they spend a majority of their lives in trees; they are **fabulous** jumpers.

Red-eyed tree frogs are not **poisonous** and they rely on camouflage to protect **themselves**.

During the day, they remain motionless, cover their striped **blue** sides with their back legs, tuck their bright feet under their stomachs, and shut their red eyes. Thus, they appear almost completely green, and **are** well hidden among the foliage.

Commented [ED1]: 'suggests' rather?

Commented [ED2]: US and UK spelling of 'colour' is mixed throughout. House style is UK spelling. I have changed 'color' to 'colour' throughout.

[Regional spelling will vary according to your client. One can assume that spelling preferences match the nationality of the publisher unless specified in a project brief or house style. If in doubt, ask your client.]

Commented [ED3]: Spell out genus in first instance. Biological binomials in italics; genus is capitalised, species lower-case.

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Commented [ED4]: [It is worth spot-checking the spelling of technical terms. Typing a term like this in a search engine often brings up the correct spelling automatically and a quick scan of a few search results will confirm that this is the appropriate term.]

Commented [ED5]: [There are various ways to rephrase this sentence, but this is probably the most conservative one.]

Commented [ED6]: 'eyes' rather?

[This casual tone seems out of keeping with a scientific description, but it may be that the publisher likes the author's quirky tone. Query if it troubles you.]

Commented [ED7]: Shall we quote centimetre lengths first since this will be published in a metric country? Are inch equivalents necessary?

[Leave a query like this to the managing editor. If you make a change on the proof, it will waste time to change it back if they are happy to leave it as is. This style may be consistent ...]

Commented [ED8]: This seems the wrong word. 'Fragile' infers brittleness. 'Delicate' rather?

Commented [ED9]: [The three eyelids are not on the frog's toes.]

Commented [ED10]: I checked this term for spelling but couldn't find it. 'Pelomedusid' relates to turtles. Please double-check term. ...

Commented [ED11]: Change to a more scientific term?

[Again, the editor might like the author's tone, or not.]

Commented [ED12]: Paragraph format changed to match first two paragraphs. ...

Commented [ED13]: Please confirm. Do you mean 'poisonous' when eaten, or 'venomous' when biting? ...

Commented [ED14]: [The author's quirky tone shouldn't extend to anthropomorphising the frog in a technical ...]

Commented [ED15]: You've described their sides as yellow-and-blue striped above, so this may be a better way to describe how the frogs disguise themselves.