

(Antioquia) there is an impoverishment of the habitat caused mainly by timber logging, dam constructions (i.e., La Miel hydroelectric project in Samaná) and extensive cattle grazing.

With this note, we want to demonstrate that the discovery of new localities for this and other species considered threatened by knowing only their type localities, is essential to differentiate a declining population from a species that is ecologically rare.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thank to John LYNCH (Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá) and Juan Manuel GUAYASAMIN (Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS) for the revision of the specimens. Maritza CUARTAS (Unidad Municipal de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria – UMATA of Municipio Maceo) provided permits and lodging facilities at study site. We also thank to students of herpetology class 2005-1 from Universidad de Antioquia for field assistance. Juan M. DAZA (Department of Biology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL) gave useful suggestions on an earlier draft of the manuscript. Universidad de Antioquia at Medellín provided funding for fieldwork.

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KEY WORDS: Amphibia: Anura: Centroleniidae, *Cochranella punctulata*, geographic distribution, conservation, new record from Magdalena river valley, Colombia

SUBMITTED: September 08, 2006

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Leposoma southi RUTHVEN & GAIGE, 1924, a new record to the fauna of Antioquia (Colombia)

Leposoma southi RUTHVEN & GAIGE, 1924, the Northern Spectacled Lizard (Fig. 1), is a species distributed from Costa Rica to Colombia (ORTLEB & HEATWOLE, 1965; SAVAGE 2002; CASTAÑO-M. et al. 2004). In Colombia, it is fairly widespread in the western Pacific lowlands, having been registered in several municipalities such as Bahía Solano, Istmina and Nuquí (Department of Chocó); Pueblo Rico (Department of Risaralda); Buenaventura (Department of Valle del Cauca); and Guapi (exactly in Isla Gorgona, Department of Cauca) (SÁNCHEZ-C. et al. 1995; CASTAÑO-M. et al. 2004; Fig. 2).

In a study from Quibdó and Lloró municipalities in the Department of Chocó, RENGIFO et al. (2003) reported *Leposoma rugiceps* (COPE, 1869), but we consider that this report rather refers to *L. southi*, since the former species occurs in the Caribbean lowlands, the Magdalena River valley and the Guiana shield (AYALA & CASTRO unpublished document; PETERS & DONOSO-BARROS 1970; SÁNCHEZ-C. et al. 1995; ÁVILA-PIRES 2005) and not in western Colombia (CASTAÑO-M. et al. 2004). However, since RENGIFO et al. (2003) did not report a voucher specimen to corroborate the actual identity of the lizard and its origin, we did not take into account the localities reported by them in this note. CASTAÑO-M. et al. (2004) mentioned also "Department of Antioquia" for the species, but they did neither specify an exact locality nor a museum specimen from this site. Therefore, we consider that *L. southi* has never been previously recorded from both the Department of Antioquia and the Magdalena River valley in Colombia.

On 26-27 October 2005, J. C. ARREDONDO and V. PÁEZ captured two individuals of the lizard *L. southi* at the Hacienda Santa Bárbara (ca. 06°32'N / 74°38'W, between 515-575 m above sea level), vereda Las Brisas, Maceo municipality, Department of Antioquia. Both specimens were collected on litterfall in the morning, inside secondary forest, then deposited at the Museo de Herpetología Universidad de Antioquia



Fig. 1. *Leposoma southi* RUTHVEN & GAIGE, 1924 (MHUA 11399) from Vereda Las Brisas, municipio Maceo, department of Antioquia, Colombia. Photo: M. RIVERA-CORREA.

(MHUA), Medellín, Colombia (MHUA 11389, 11391). These lizards represent the first documented records of *L. southi* from the Department of Antioquia and the Cordillera Central of Colombia and extend the known geographic distribution from Bahía Solano municipality, Department of

Chocó (Fig. 2) ca. 270 km toward the north-east of the country.

The distribution extension from western Colombia to the Magdalena River valley is evidence that the Chocoan biogeographic region and the Magdalena River valley comprise a complete and extensive biogeo-

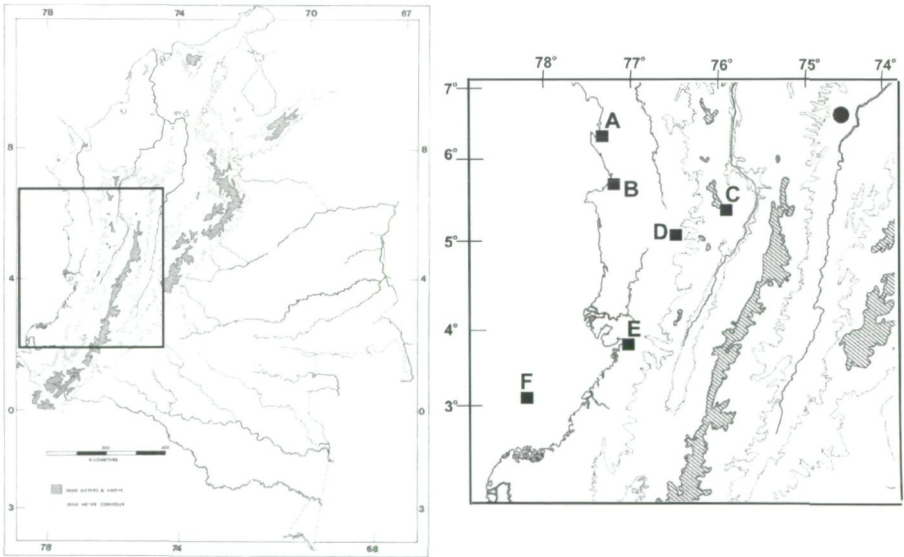


Fig. 2. Previously reported (squares) and new (circle) localities for *L. southi* RUTHVEN & GAIGE, 1924. Localities, from north to south, are: A, Bahía Solano (Chocó); B, Nuquí (Chocó); C, Pueblo Rico (Risaralda); D, Itsmina (Chocó); E, Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca); F, Isla Gorgona (Cauca).

graphic region as suggested by HERNÁNDEZ-CAMACHO et al. (1992). In the locality reported here, *L. southi* is syntopic with the congeneric species *L. rugiceps*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thank to the students of the herpetology class 2005-1 from Universidad de Antioquia for field assistance. We also thank to Maritza CUARTAS (Unidad Municipal de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria – UMATA of Municipio Maceo) who provided permits and lodging facilities at study site. Universidad de Antioquia at Medellín provided funding for fieldwork.

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KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae: *Leposoma southi*, biogeographic regions, distribution, inter-Andean valley, Colombia, new record

SUBMITTED: September 08, 2006

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Presence of *Echinantera undulata* (WIED-NEUWIED, 1824) in Ecuador

Until recently, members of the genus *Echinantera* COPE, 1824, were assigned to the genera *Liophis*, *Taeniophallus*, and *Rhadinaea* (PETERS & OREJAS-MIRANDA 1986). Today, the genus *Echinantera* is considered a monophyletic and well defined group that includes six species: *Echinantera amoena* (JAN, 1863), *E. cephalomaculata* DI-BERNARDO, 1994, *E. cephalostriata* DI-BERNARDO, 1996, *E. cyanopleura* (COPE, 1885), *E. melanostigma* (WAGLER, 1824) and *E. undulata* (WIED-NEUWIED, 1824) (DI-BERNARDO 1992; SCHARGEL et al. 2005).

The presence of *Echinantera undulata* in Ecuador, as the only representative of this genus, was uncertain, even though PETERS & OREJAS-MIRANDA (1986) included Ecuador in the group of countries where this species should occur. *Echinantera undulata* was excluded from the lists of reptiles of Ecuador, later to the above publication, due to the lack of evidence from reference specimens in museums (ALMENDARIZ 1991; PEREZ-SANTOS & MORENO 1991; COLOMA et al. 2006). Nevertheless, monitoring in the central-east of this region, confirmed the presence of this species in the Amazon region of Ecuador (VALENCIA et al. 2005) (Fig. 1).

Echinantera undulata was found in the lowlands wet forest of the Pastaza province, Amazon region of Ecuador, in two localities: Moretecocha (FHGO 584) (01° 35' S, 77° 24' W, ca. 427 m a.s.l.) and Shell (FHGO 759) (01° 30' S, 78° 03' W, ca. 1042 m a.s.l.), in tropical rain forest, with the distance between the localities being about 75 km (Fig. 2). This nocturnal snake inhabits leaf litter in primary and secondary forest. Time when specimens were collected was between 19:00 to 21:00 hrs.

Body color pattern is similar in both individuals: Dorsum grayish, including lateral ends of ventrals; a conspicuous longitudinal black postocular stripe to the angle of the mouth, an inverted V constituting a black nuchal band, dark dorsal blotches, approximately 19 in number in both sides along the third and fourth longitudinal scale rows of the anterior midbody (not present in

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Artikel/Article: [Leposoma southi Ruthven & Gaige, 1924, a new record to the fauna of Antioquia \(Colombia\) 77-79](#)