

### *Pseudis paradoxa* (LINNAEUS, 1758): Northward extension of the known distribution range in Colombia

In spite of increasing knowledge about the diversity of anuran amphibians in Colombia (BERNAL & LYNCH 2008; GALVIS-PEÑUELA et al. 2011; ACOSTA-GALVIS 2012), there are still many gaps with regard to the known distribution of the species. Detection of the presence of anuran species in places from which they were previously unrecorded establishes a baseline for the study of species richness, optimizing conservation plans, and research in the fields of taxonomy, systematics and natural history. This is the first report on the occurrence of the hyloid frog *Pseudis paradoxa* (LINNAEUS, 1758) in the north Colombian department of Guajira (Fig. 1A).

*Pseudis paradoxa*, the Paradoxical Frog (Fig. 1B) is characterized by its medi-

um body size (SVL 45-75 mm), relatively small head and protruding eyes in dorsolateral position with a yellow iris crossed by a brown bar (LESCURE & MARTY 2000). Its common name makes reference to the extraordinary size of the tadpole relative to that of adult individuals (EMERSON 1988). The distribution of this species covers Colombia, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela and the islands of Trinidad and Tobago (FROST 2014). In Colombia, it is present in the the lower Rio Magdalena area (Departments of Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolivar, Cesar, Cordoba, Magdalena, Santander, Sucre) as well as the departments of Arauca and Meta in the eastern region of Colombia (Fig. 1A) (RENGIFO & LUNDBERG 1999; ACOSTA-GALVIS 2000; CUENTAS-MONTALVO 2002; ACOSTA-GALVIS 2014).

The authors recorded several individuals of *P. paradoxa* in lakes and temporary ponds in the area of the Sixta Rosa farm near the small town of Mingueo, township

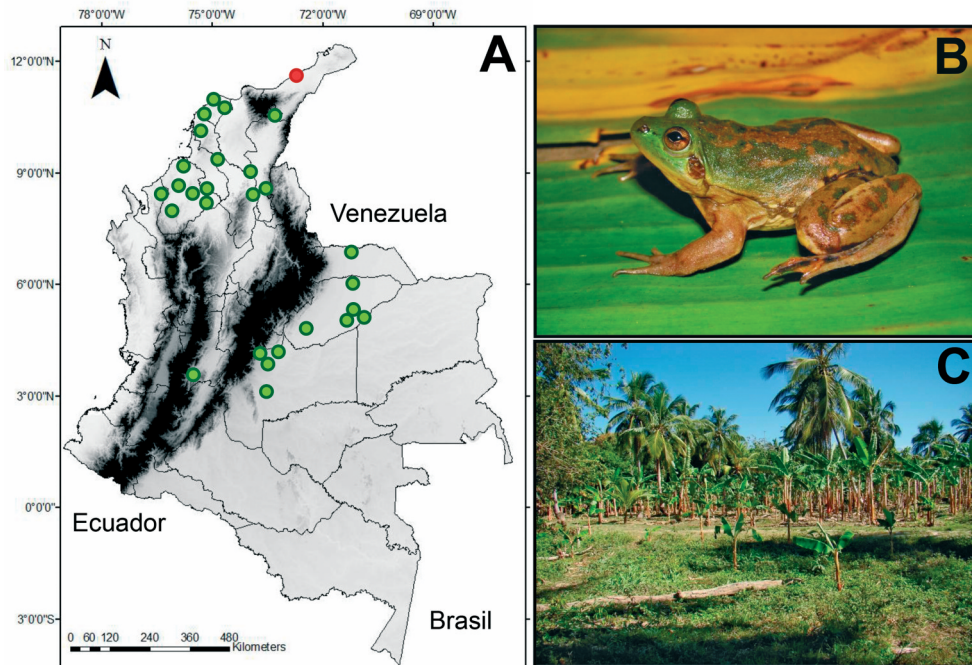


Fig 1: *Pseudis paradoxa* (LINNAEUS, 1758), its distribution in Colombia (A), an adult male (B) and the habitat of observation (C) in the department of La Guajira, Colombia. Green dots in the map represent previous species records; the red dot shows the location of the new record reported in this study. Previous records are based on information in ACOSTA-GALVIS (2014) and references therein. Photos: L. A. Rueda-Solano.

Dibulla, department of La Guajira, northern Colombia (11°15'25.3"N / 73°24'30.4"W). A voucher was deposited at the Herpetological Collection of the Universidad del Magdalena, Santa Marta, Colombia (CBU-MAG-A 309). This is the first record of this species for the department of La Guajira, and the northernmost record for Colombia and the species within its entire distribution range. The nearest localities where *P. paradoxa* was proved to occur lie in the departments of Atlántico (CUENTAS et al. 2002; ROMERO & LYNCH 2012) and Cesar (ACOSTA 2000). The present records extend the known distribution of *P. paradoxa* more than 150 km to the north.

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