

First record of *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941) in Bolivia (Anura: Bufonidae)

Erstnachweis von *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941) für Bolivien
(Anura: Bufonidae)

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KURZFASSUNG

Die kleine amazonische Baumkröte *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941) wird erstmal für Bolivien nachgewiesen. Die neue Lokalität liegt rund 700 km südlich der nächsten Fundstelle im brasilianischen Amazonasgebiet und erweitert so das Areal dieser Art. Der südlichste bekannte peruanische Fundort ist 1400 km entfernt.

ABSTRACT

This is the first report on the occurrence of the Amazonian Tiny Tree Toad *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941) in Bolivia. The new locality represents a range extension of 700 km southwards from the nearest record, in the Brazilian Amazon and there is a gap of 1,400 km between the southernmost Peruvian record and the Bolivian locality.

KEY WORDS

Anura: Bufonidae; *Dendrophryniscus minutus*, distribution; new record, Bolivia

The genus *Dendrophryniscus* JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA, 1871 contains seven species, two of them being found in the Amazon Basin and five in south-eastern Brazil (IZECKSOHN 1993). The most widespread species is the Amazonian *D. minutus* (MELIN, 1941), which, according to FROST (1985), occurs in Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and southern Guianas. It also inhabits Colombia (RUIZ-CARRANZA & al. 1996). RODRIGUEZ & al. (1993) stated that in Peru, from north to south, the species occurs in the departments of Loreto, Ucayali, Huánuco and Madre de Dios. However, there are no published records from Madre de Dios, despite that the species very likely occurs there. The southernmost Peruvian record for the species is the lower Lullapichis river, in the department of Huánuco (TOFT & DUELLMAN 1979).

The presence of *D. minutus* in Bolivia was considered plausible by DE LA RIVA (1990). On 26 March, 1990, a specimen [CET A (Centro de Estudios Tropicales, Sevilla, Spain) 1503] was found at Valle de Sajta, Province Carrasco, Department of Cochabamba (17°00'S/64°50'W). This lo-

cality lies in the "Life Zone of Very Humid Tropical Forest" (TOSI & al. 1975). The specimen was found on the leaf litter in primary rainforest, during the day. There is a distance of about 700 km (bee-line) to the nearest area where the species has been reported, in the vicinity of the road BR 364 in Rondônia, Brazil (VANZOLINI 1986). There is a gap of about 1,400 km between the Peruvian southernmost record and the Bolivian one, and 1,600 km between it and Manaus, where the species also occurs (ZIMMERMANN 1983).

As small forest litter dwellers, these frogs go unnoticed very often; thus it is expectable to find the species in the intermediate areas of south-eastern Peru, northern Bolivia and western Brazil, where no records exist hitherto. However, the taxonomic status of these putative populations should be revised when appropriate samples are available. Most probably, Bolivian populations will be more closely related to those presumed but still unreported populations from Madre de Dios than to those from Rondônia and central Amazon.

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