

First record of *Hyla triangulum* GÜNTHER, 1869 from Bolivia

The known range of *Hyla triangulum* GÜNTHER, 1869 covers the Upper Amazon Basin in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and western Brazil (FROST 1985; FROST & DARREL 2002). DE LA RIVA (1990) considered its presence plausible also in Bolivia. Nevertheless, despite the fact that this species was reported from Puerto Maldonado (southeastern Peru) lying about 50 km west of the Bolivian border (HENLE 1992) until now it has not been reported from the Bolivian territory (for recent lists of Bolivian frogs see KÖHLER & LÖTTERS 1999, DE LA RIVA et al. 2000).

During the authors' herpetological investigations in the Bolivian Amazonia performed in 2003, three specimens of *H. triangulum* were collected at the locality Nacebe (11°00'15"S, 67°25'26"W; left bank of the Rio Orthon, Provincia Abuna, Departamento Pando; September 27 and October 8, 2003). The specimens collected were adult males (SVL = 28.5 – 30 mm) calling from low bushes and graminoids (up to 110 cm above the water) at a small pond lying in an open area covered by low secondary vegetation. The whole assemblage of the calling males consisted of ca. 10 individuals. Their calling activity was positively correlated with the intensity of the rain. Another chorus of *H. triangulum* was observed along the road Nacebe – Dos Calles in an area of open marches surrounded by secondary forest at ca. 5 km north of the above locality (10°58'14"S, 67°25'52"W).

All of the collected individuals and two more specimens observed had the typical coloration of *H. triangulum* (dorsal surface cream to yellow; webbing and hidden parts of legs and sides deep red). Individual color variation was observed only in the presence and shape of the dark interorbital/scapular spot in that the spot was: (i) completely absent; (ii) small, oval in interorbital position; (iii) elongate, triangular extending from the interorbital to the inter-scapular or middorsal area (this color morph corresponded fairly well to the pattern of the holotype of *H. triangulum* figured by GÜNTHER 1869). CHEK (1999) pointed out, that confusion over the systematic status of

H. triangulum may be the result of a high level of color-pattern polymorphism found in this taxon. In our case, the observed coloration of *H. triangulum* was clearly different from the color pattern of *Hyla leuco-phyllata* (BEIREIS, 1783) (as well as *Hyla bifurca* ANDERSSON, 1945) collected in the area of Riberalta about 150 km west of Nacebe. At both localities no color forms were found which were intermediate between the mentioned species.

The voucher specimens of *H. triangulum* are deposited in the Coleccion Boliviana de Fauna – Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Paz (CBF 5537, 5538) and National Museum Prague (NMP6V 72050). The record extends the known range of *H. triangulum* ca. 270 km northeast from the southernmost Peruvian locality (Puerto Maldonado) and suggests a wider distribution of the species in Bolivian Amazonia.

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