

First record of *Hydrolaetare schmidti* (COCHRAN & GOIN, 1959) for Bolivia and new distributional data of Bolivian Anurans

Due to the increasing information provided by naturalists, Bolivia was recently considered as a megadiversity country (BARTHOLOTT & WINIGER 1998). Countries are ranked in function of their biodiversity value, determined by species lists, with megadiversity countries at the top of the ranking. National listings are therefore of high relevance for biodiversity conservation. Among amphibians, although intensive fieldwork and publication of the corresponding results have recently improved the situation in Bolivia (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000), many species hitherto not reported in the country are still expected to occur, and new country records are common outcomes of herpetological surveys. Recent fieldwork and consulting of herpetological collections yielded new departmental records for 13 species and a new country record of the rare species *Hydrolaetare schmidti* (COCHRAN & GOIN, 1959). From our point of view, the report of these records is of relevance at the national level and for a better knowledge of species ranges. The aim of this paper is to report these new records.

Institution abbreviations are: Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia (NKA); Colección Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz, Bolivia (CBF); Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (MNCN); Museum of Comparative Zoology, University of Harvard, Cambridge, USA (MCZ); and National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA (USNM).

Hydrolaetare schmidti (COCHRAN & GOIN, 1959) is a rare Amazonian species with a patchy distribution in the Amazon basin from the Madeira basin in Brazil to Colombia, Peru, and French Guiana (FROST 2004). During a revision of the amphibian species from Bolivia in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University (MCZ), a specimen of this rare species was found, confirming the suspicion of its presence uttered by previous authors. The specimen (MCZ A-133237), a

juvenile, was collected by C. M. FUGLER during the summer of 1978 (collector number MCZ-FS-Z01515) near Caranavi (15°46'S/67° 36'W, 598 m a.s.l.), Depto. La Paz. It was already determined as *H. schmidti* for the Museum by J. E. CADLE in March 1999. This is the first genus and species record for the country and the southernmost record for this species, whose presence in Bolivia was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000). The habitat where the specimen was collected belongs to the Amazonian Forest of the Andean slopes. MCZ A-133237 showed the following characteristics: dorsal skin slightly warty (round, small and low warts); plantar tubercles poorly developed; fingers long, finger fringes present, not serrated or keratinized; toes fully webbed, neither serrated nor keratinized; vomerine odontophores inconspicuous; tympanum concealed; dorsal coloration brownish grey with round brown spots; ventral regions cream; and snout-vent length 20.4 mm.

Recently, *Leptodactylus dantasi* BOKERMANN, 1959 was redescribed from Parque Nacional da Serra do Divisor, State of Acre, Brazil; and transferred to the genus *Hydrolaetare* (DE SOUZA et al. 2003). A new diagnostic character observed for the genus was the presence of finger keels and toe webbing both finely serrate; the serrate edge of the keels and webbing can be keratinized in males, females, and subadults. *Hydrolaetare dantasi* differs from *H. schmidti* mainly by having toes webbed basally (fully webbed in *H. schmidti*). The Bolivian specimen at the MCZ was compared with the holotype of *H. schmidti* (USNM 140245, type locality: near Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia) and with MCZ 89381, from Río Anató-Paraná, Amazonas State, Brazil. The Bolivian specimen shows most of the characteristics of adult *H. schmidti*, including full toe webbing, but vomerine odontophores were still not developed. Moreover, the head of adult *H. schmidti* is proportionately narrower (in lateral view) than the head of the juvenile, and the snout is flattened. CÉLIO F. B. HADDAD (Rio Claro, Brazil; in litt.) has observed another specimen from Bolivia that differs from *H. schmidti* and *H. dantasi* but due to

bad preservation it could not be assigned with certainty to a new species.

The following list includes other important records for Bolivia:

Hyla balzani BOULENGER, 1898. Beni: Provincia Ballivián: Serranía Pilón (15°16'06"S, 67°04'17"W), Area of Integrated Management and Biosphere Reserve Pilón Lajas, NKA 4180. Previously reported only from Cochabamba and La Paz (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000); KÖHLER (2000) treated populations from Cochabamba as *H. cf. callipleura* BOULENGER, 1902.

Hyla leali BOKERMANN, 1964. La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), NKA 6654, 6656. Previously known from Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Hyla minuta PETERS, 1872. La Paz: Provincia Iturrealde: San José de Uchupiamonas (14°13'35"S, 68°03'37.5"W), NKA 6753-54. Previously known from Beni, Chuquisaca, Pando, Santa Cruz and Tarija, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000).

Osteocephalus buckleyi (BOULENGER, 1882). La Paz: Provincia Sud Yungas: El Chaval, Arroyo Mikay (15°12'11"S, 67°11'14"W), Area of Integrated Management and Biosphere Reserve Pilón Lajas, NKA 3755. Previously known from Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Phyllomedusa palliata PETERS, 1873. La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), MNCN 41914. Previously known from Beni and Pando, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Scinax castroviejoi DE LA RIVA, 1993. Tarija: Provincia O'Connor: Entre Ríos (21°31'33.6"S, 64°10'21.4"W, 1228 m elev.), NKA 6758. Previously known from Chuquisaca, La Paz and Santa Cruz, its presence in Tarija was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000). This is the southernmost record for Bolivia.

Scinax garbei (MIRANDA-RIBEIRO, 1926). La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo:

Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), MNCN 41926. Previously known from Beni, Cochabamba, Pando and Santa Cruz, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Scinax nasicus (COPE, 1862). Tarija: Provincia Gran Chaco: Villa Montes (21°16'0.7"S, 63°28'05.9"W), NKA 6756. Previously known only from Santa Cruz, its presence in Tarija was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Sphaenorhynchus lacteus (DAUDIN, 1800). La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), CBF 5542-5544. Previously known from Beni, Pando and Santa Cruz, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Leptodactylus didymus HEYER, GARCÍA-LOPEZ & CARDOSO, 1996. La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), CBF 5539-5541. Previously known only from Pando, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000). This is the southernmost record for this species.

Leptodactylus knudseni HEYER, 1972. La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), MNCN 41902, NKA 6759. Previously known from Beni, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000).

Chiasmocleis ventrimaculata (ANDERSON, 1945). La Paz: Provincia Franz Tamayo: Chalalán (14°25'29.3"S, 67°55'13.6"W), CBF 5545. Previously known from Beni and Cochabamba, its presence in La Paz was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000; KÖHLER 2000). This species has been rarely collected in Bolivia and this is the northernmost record for the country.

Pipa pipa (LINNAEUS, 1758). Pando: Provincia Nicolás Suárez: Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre Amazónica Tahuamanu, NKA 4450; Province Manuripi: Gran Progreso, Reserva Nacional de Vida Silvestre Amazónica Manuripi, NKA 5072-73. Previously known from Beni and Santa Cruz, its presence in Pando was expected (DE LA RIVA et al. 2000) but not cited by CADLE et al. (2003). This is the northernmost record for the country.

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AUTHORS: José M. PADIAL & Ignacio DE LA RIVA; Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales-CSIC, C/ José Gutiérrez Abascal 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain <iriva@mncn.csic.es>.

Notes on a juvenile *Celestus montanus* SCHMIDT, 1933, a rare lizard from Parque Nacional El Cusuco, Honduras

Celestus montanus SCHMIDT, 1933 was described based on a single adult female "from the mountains west of San Pedro, Honduras (the Sierra de Merendon)" at around 1,400 m elevation, a locality that is likely along Quebrada del Infierno on the eastern slope of Cerro de La Virtud, Depto. Cortés (SCHMIDT 1942; MCCRANIE & WILSON 2002). The second and third specimens, both females, were reported by WILSON et al. (1986) from a locality in southern Depto. Cortés near the eastern shore of Lago de Yojoa at 915 m elevation. This species is also known from the Guatemalan portion of the Merendón Mountains (J. CAMPBELL, pers. comm.).

On 13 July 2004, a juvenile *C. montanus* (UF 142324, deposited in the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida) was collected while it was active on the ground near a rocky stream that runs through Guanales camp (15°48'55"N / 88°23'26"W; 1,225 m elevation), Parque Nacional El Cusuco, Depto. Cortés, Honduras. Guanales camp lies in a steep-sided stream valley in primary evergreen broadleaf forest in the Premontane Wet Forest formation as defined by HOLDRIDGE (1967). This locality is less than 20 km west of the type locality, which is outside of the current boundary of P.N. El Cusuco. The type locality, while afforded some semblance of legal protection as part of the Zona Productora de Agua Cordillera de Merendón, was long ago denuded of the vegetation present when the type was collected (MCCRANIE & WILSON 2002: 412). Thus UF 142324 is the first example of *C. montanus* to demonstrate the occurrence of that species within an established protected area with intact habitat, important to note as WILSON & MCCRANIE (2004) listed *C. montanus* as a "high vulnerability species" in terms of conservation status. The fact that UF 142324 was collected on the ground is also noteworthy, as species of the genus *Celestus* tend to be regarded as either terres-