

Second record of
Dendrophryniscus minutus
(MELIN, 1941), in Bolivia

Dendrophryniscus minutus (MELIN, 1941) is a tiny toad with its distribution covering the entire Amazon basin (LYNCH 2006). The only locality known for this species to occur in Bolivia is Valle de Sacta, department of Cochabamba (DE LA RIVA 1999). This locality belongs to the Amazon rain forest in Cochabamba (DE LA RIVA et al.

2000). However, up to now, there are no Bolivian individuals deposited in any collection other than the Centro de Estudios Tropicales, Sevilla, Spain (CET 1503).

Here we report the second record of this species for Bolivia after 11 years of first discovery from the same locality of Valle de Sacta, department of Cochabamba, Bolivia. Also, this report represents the southernmost record for *Dendrophryniscus minutus* in South America. This record is based on three individuals (one adult female and two sub-adults) (Fig. 1) collected in April 2010 in the locality of Valle de Sacta (WGS84 - 17°06'48.6"S, 64°45'52.0"W, 223 m a.s.l.), Province Chapare, Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia. Individuals were found on the ground and between leaves at night (22:15 h) in a mature secondary forest near the campus of the Estación Piscícola Pirahiba del Valle de Sacta. The specimens collected were deposited at the Museo de Historia Natural Alcide d'Orbigny (MHN CA-1202, 1203, 1204), Cochabamba, Bolivia.

This species is considered locally rare (COLOMA et al. 2004), but widely distributed across the Amazon basin in Colombia,



Fig. 1: *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941) (MHN CA-1202, when alive), from Valle de Sacta, Cochabamba, Bolivia (Photo: Oliver Quinteros-Muñoz).

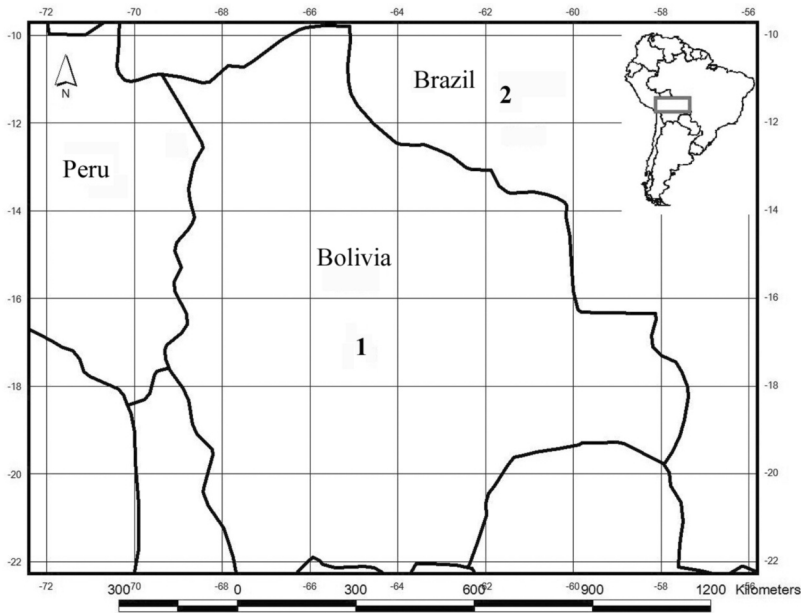


Fig. 2: Points of record of *Dendrophryniscus minutus* (MELIN, 1941):
 1 - Bolivia, Valle de Sacta (DE LA RIVA 1999) and the new record from Valle de Sacta (this paper),
 2 - Brazil, Rondônia (VANZOLINI 1986).

Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, French Guyana and Surinam (LIMA et al. 2005). However, despite extensive surveys in the Bolivian Amazon region, including the Departments of Pando and Beni, north of La Paz, and the north of the Department of Cochabamba (MORAVEC & APARICIO 2000; AGUAYO & QUINTEROS-MUÑOZ, pers. comm.), this frog species was not yet found there. For unknown reasons, the records of this species come only from the center of the country, far from the nearest records of neighboring Brazil (Rondônia) (Fig. 2) (VANZOLINI 1986).

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