

# Amphibia, Anura, Centrolenidae *Teratohyla midas* (Lynch and Duellman, 1973) and *Cochranella resplendens* (Lynch and Duellman, 1973): First and second record respectively for Colombia

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**ABSTRACT:** We present the first record of the glassfrog *Teratohyla midas* (Lynch and Duellman, 1973) for Colombia. This species, previously known in Ecuador, Peru and French Guiana, was collected at the municipalities of Belén de los Andaquíes and Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia. We also present the second record of *Cochranella resplendens* (Lynch and Duellman, 1973) for Colombia. The species was previously known from Santa Maria de Sucumbíos, department of Putumayo, Colombia.

Glassfrogs of the family Centrolenidae are, a monophyletic group with roughly 150 recognized species (AmphibiaWeb, 2013), arranged in 12 monophyletic genera (Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid, 2007; Guayasamin *et al.* 2008, 2009) that are distributed throughout the Neotropical wet forests from southern Mexico to southern Bolivia. Recent taxonomic efforts on this group of anurans during the last years has led to an increase of its alpha-diversity (Kok and Castroviejo-Fisher, 2008; Castroviejo-Fisher *et al.* 2009); however, gaps in our basic knowledge of their geographical distribution, mainly in the Andean region of Colombia, still remain (Rivera-Correa, 2010).

Based on data obtained during recent field trips, we report the first record of *Teratohyla midas* for Colombia and the first record of *Cochranella resplendens* for Caquetá, a poorly known department of Colombia in terms of its herpetofaunal diversity (Malambo-L and Marin, 2006; Malambo-L and Madrid-Ordoñez, 2008). Specimens herein reported are deposited at the collection of Amphibians of Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de la Amazonia, Florencia-Caquetá (UAM). The taxonomic nomenclature follows Guayasamin *et al.* (2009).

## *Cochranella resplendens*

Lynch and Duellman (1973) described this species based on one adult individual and a juvenile collected at Santa Cecilia, Napo Province, Ecuador; and Santa Maria de Sucumbíos, Putumayo department, Colombia. Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid (2005) reported the second and third known localities of the species in Ecuador at the provinces of Pastaza and Orellana. Later, Torres-Gastello *et al.* (2007) reported the species from the Alto Cainarachi Valley, department of San Martín, providing the first record for Peru. Finally Terán-Valdez *et al.* (2009) described the tadpole and reported the new locality

Napinaza river, Morona Santiago province, Ecuador. *Cochranella resplendens* is considered Least Concern in view of its wide distribution and occurrence in an area of extensive, suitable habitat by the IUCN (Cisneros-Heredia, 2008). A specimen of *C. resplendens* (UAM 1466) was collected at the Microcuenca La Resaca, municipality of Belén de los Andaquíes, department Caquetá (1°26'23.5" N, 75°53'24.5" W, 482 m) on August 07 2012 by Junner Gonzalez and Arleth Gonzalez (Figure 1).

This frog was captured during the night, perching on the leaves around 0.5 m above the water of a fast-flowing stream in a secondary forest. The individual is an adult male with 26.38 mm SVL (snout-vent length) exhibiting all the diagnostic characteristics described by Lynch and Duellman (1973), including: prevomerine teeth, green bones in life, white parietal and visceral peritoneum, color in life dark green with white to bluish green flecks, round snout in dorsal view and gradually inclined anteroventrally



**FIGURE 1.** Lateral view of *Cochranella resplendens*, adult male (26.38 mm SVL) from Microcuenca La Resaca, municipality of Belén de los Andaquíes, department Caquetá, Colombia. Photo by J. Gonzalez.

in lateral view, scalloped dermal fold on outer edge of hand, forearm, elbow, heel, tarsus, and foot, and U-shaped anal fold. The locality herein reported is the second record for Colombia and is the northernmost report for the species, extending its range ca. 186 km north airline from its nearest locality in the department of Putumayo (Figure 2).

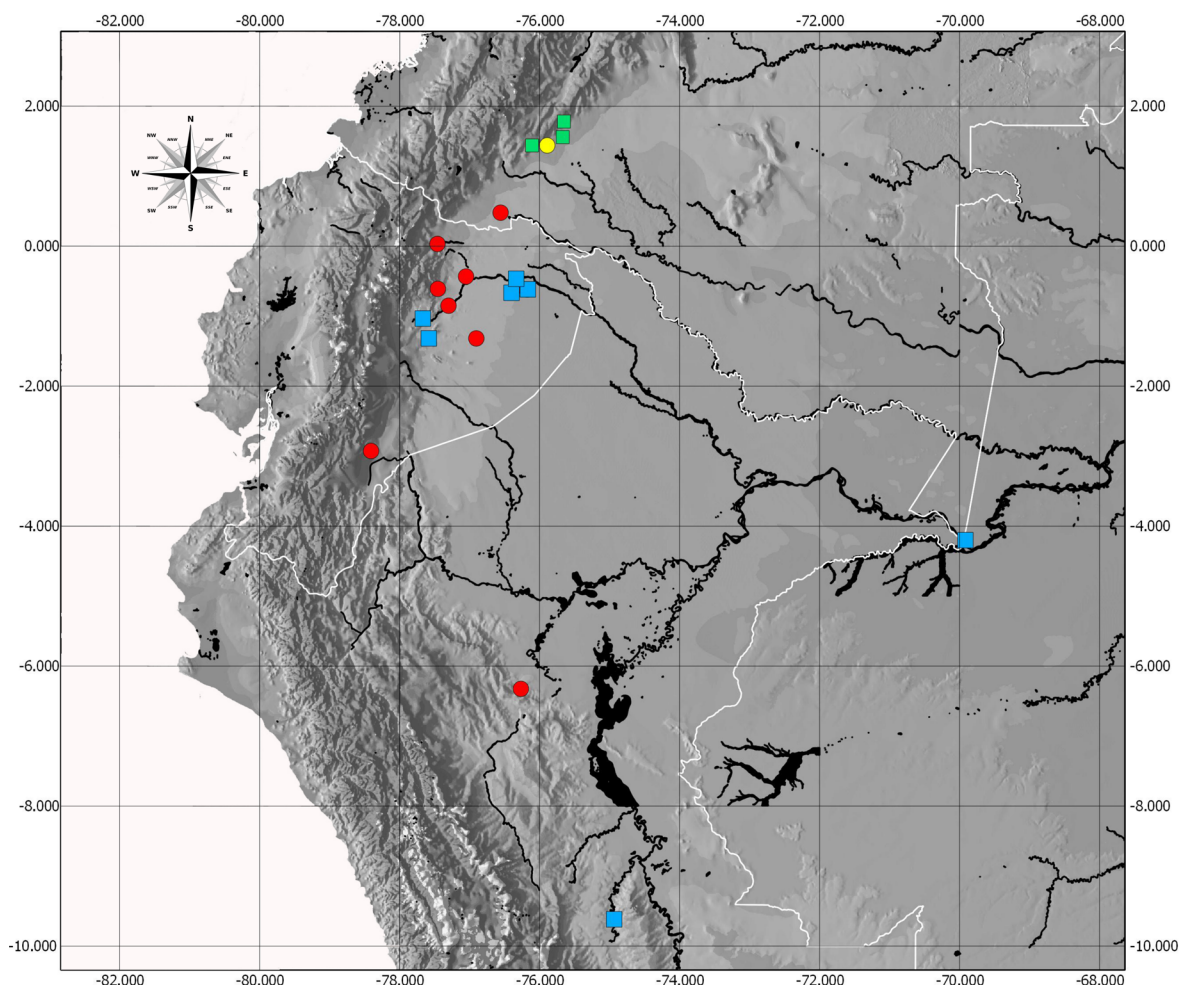
### *Teratohyla midas*

Lynch and Duellman (1973) described this species for three localities along the Rio Aguarico in the upper Amazon Basin in Ecuador at elevations between 330-570 m. Rodriguez *et al.*, (2004) reported this species from Panguana, Huánuco department, and Pakitza, Madre de Dios department, in Peru. Lynch (2005) recorded this species as *Cochranella* sp. for Leticia, Colombia, and Castroviejo-Fisher (pers. conv.) collected to the same locality in 2009. Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid (2005, 2006) reported the species from the Provinces of Orellana, Napo and Pastaza in Ecuador. Kok and Castroviejo-Fisher (2008) first reported *Teratohyla midas* from French Guiana. Recently it has been registered for the states of Amazonas (França and Venancio 2010) and Rondônia in Brazil (Melo-Sampaio and de Oliveira 2013). Various specimens have been collected in municipalities of Belén de Los Andaquíes and Florencia, Caquetá: Three individuals were collected, in the vereda Sucre, municipality of Florencia (01°46'52" N, 75°39'5.1" W, 950 m) by C. Malambo and W. Trujillo on July 05 2012 (UAM 1467-69); two individuals

were collected at the corregimiento Santo Domingo, farm El Ceilán, municipality of Florencia (1°33'31.64" N, 75°40'7.21" W, 295 m) by C. Malambo and J. Gonzalez on August 12 2012 (UAM 1470-71); three specimens were collected at the Microcuenca La Resaca, municipality of Belén de Los Andaquíes (1°26'23.5" N, 75°53'24.5" W, 482 m) on August 07 2012 (UAM 1472-74) by J. Gonzalez and A. Gonzalez (Figure 3).

The adults males of *Teratohyla midas* ranged from 18.5-20.6 mm SVL and the adult females ranged from 20.8-21.3 mm SVL exhibiting all the diagnostic characteristics described by Lynch and Duellman (1973), including: prevomerine teeth, bones green in life, parietal peritoneum white, visceral peritoneum clear, dorsum of head body and limbs dark green with a few small yellow flecks dorsolaterally on body, snout truncate in dorsal and lateral profiles, arms and legs lacking dermal folds, humeral spine absent in males and lower two-thirds of tympanum visible, directed dorsolaterally with strong posterior inclination.

The individuals were captured at the night, perching on leaves between 0.7-2.5m above the streams. *Teratohyla midas* and *Cochranella resplendens* were collected together in the same stream of La Resaca, municipality of Belén de Los Andaquíes. The locality herein reported is the first record for Colombia and is the northernmost report for the species, extending its range ca. 386 km north airline from its nearest locality in Ecuador



**FIGURE 2.** Geographical distribution of *Cochranella resplendens* (yellow circle = new record; red circle = literature record) and *Teratohyla midas* (green square = new record; blue square = literature record) in western Amazonia.



**FIGURE 2.** Dorsolateral view of *Teratohyla midas*, adult male (18.3 mm SVL) from farm El Ceilan, municipality of Florencia, department Caquetá, Colombia. Photo by J. Gonzalez.

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