

## *Cochranella nola* Harvey, 1996 (Amphibia, Anura, Centrolenidae): First country record from Peru

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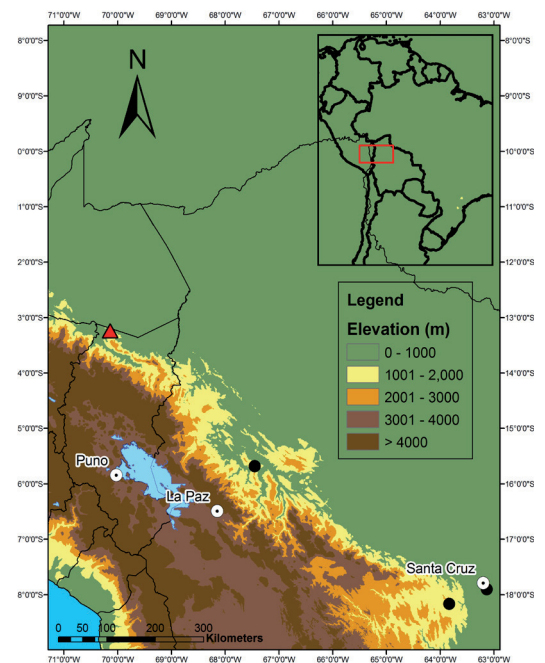
Frogs of the family Centrolenidae, commonly known as glass frogs, are arboreal and stream-dwelling frogs having transparent venters. Currently, this family includes ca. 150 described species, with the major diversity (~70%) occurring in the Andes, (Guayasamin et al. 2009; Hutter et al. 2013; Frost, 2014). Until now, records of *Cochranella nola* have been reported exclusively from Bolivia (Köhler, 2000), been known to inhabit the Yungas montane rainforests and Tucumanián-Bolivian forests at altitudes between 500 and 1,750 m (De la Riva et al 2000; Harvey, 1996; Lötters and Köhler, 2000). This species is classified as Near Threatened by IUCN (Cortéz et al 2004), because its habitat is apparently declining in quality as well as quantity.

*Cochranella nola* was described from a semi-deciduous forest near Samaipata, at Santa Cruz Department in Bolivia (Harvey et al 1996). Additional records were provided by Lötters and Köhler (2000) from Mataracú, Amboro National Park, at 500 m, and by Köhler (2000) from La Hoya, at 1600 m, both localities in the Bolivian department of Santa Cruz; and by Köhler et al (2006) from the Yungas of department of La Paz at 1300 m. This last record suggests the presence of *C. nola* in the departments of Cochabamba and

Chuquisaca, between La Paz and Santa Cruz (De la Riva et al. 2000; Köhler, 2000; Köhler et al 2006).

We collected two male specimens of *Cochranella nola* (CORBIDI 13142 and 13151) that were found perched on a leaf, two meters above the ground, at night in a humid premontane forest in the Chocolatillo River

(13.23994877 S, 70.14094455 W, 1,055 m, WGS 84), on the Amazonian foothills of Puno Region, Bahuaia Sonene National Park in southeastern Peru, on July 2013. These specimens are the first records of *C. nola* from Peru and a range extension of approximately 390 km NW from the nearest locality (Yungas de La Paz; Fig. 1). They are deposited in the herpetological collection of Centro de Ornitología y Biodiversidad (CORBIDI), Lima, Peru. Both specimens (23.5 and 21.78 mm of snout-vent length, respectively) agree with



**Fig. 1.** Map of Peru and Bolivia indicating the known localities (black dots) of *Cochranella nola* in Bolivia and the new record at Bahuaia Sonene Park in Puno, Peru (red triangle).



**Fig. 2.** Dorsolateral and ventral views of *Cochranella nola* (CORBIDI 13142) from Bahuaja Sonene National Park, Peru. Photographs by P.J. Venegas.

the diagnostic characters of the species, having a uniform green dorsum finely spiculate with uniform spicules; no melanophores on fingers; visceral peritoneum clear; bones dark green in life; white parietal peritoneum; and pale gray iris with black reticulation (Fig. 2).

**Acknowledgments.** We thank to WCS by organized the expedition to the Bahuaja Sonene National Park, L. Echevarría for the map and to Diego Cisneros Heredia, who confirmed the specie identification

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*Accepted by Diogo Provete*