

Pristimantis divnae Lehr and von May, 2009 (Anura: Craugastoridae): geographic range extension

Lesly Lujan* and Pablo J. Venegas

Pristimantis divnae Lehr and von May, 2009 was discovered as result of a long-term survey at Amazonian tropical lowland forests of Los Amigos Conservation Station (LACS), at Madre de Dios Region, south-eastern Peru (Lehr and von May 2009). According to Lehr and von May (2009), this species is restricted to three sites in LACS, separated only by 5 to 25 km from each other, in *terra firme* and bamboo forests (von May et al. 2010). In a recent biological inventory carried out by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) at the Chocolatillo River located within the Bahuaja Sonene National Park (Amazonian lowland forest of south-eastern Peru), we collected an additional voucher specimen of *P. divnae* (CORBIDI 13230) that represents a range extension for this species. Measurements of the specimen were taken with a digital calliper to the nearest 0.01 mm, following the methodology proposed by Duellman and Lehr (2009).

The specimen of *P. divnae* was found during night-time, perched on a leaf, one meter above the ground, in a floodplain forest (13.194872 S, 70.132431 W, 302 m a.s.l.), during July 2013. This specimen (male, 21.6 mm in snout-vent length) agrees with the diagnostic description for the species due to: 1) having a shagreen dorsum with scattered minute tubercles, in combination with an areolated venter; 2) a barely distinguishable tympanic annulus, lacking a tympanic membrane; 3) presence of a discoidal fold; 4) presence of lateral fringes on fingers and toes; 5) presence of a W-shaped mark on the scapular region; and 6) absence of vocal slits, vocal sac and nuptial pads. Furthermore, our specimen agrees with the diagnostic coloration described for type series in having a brown dorsum, dark grey flanks, both

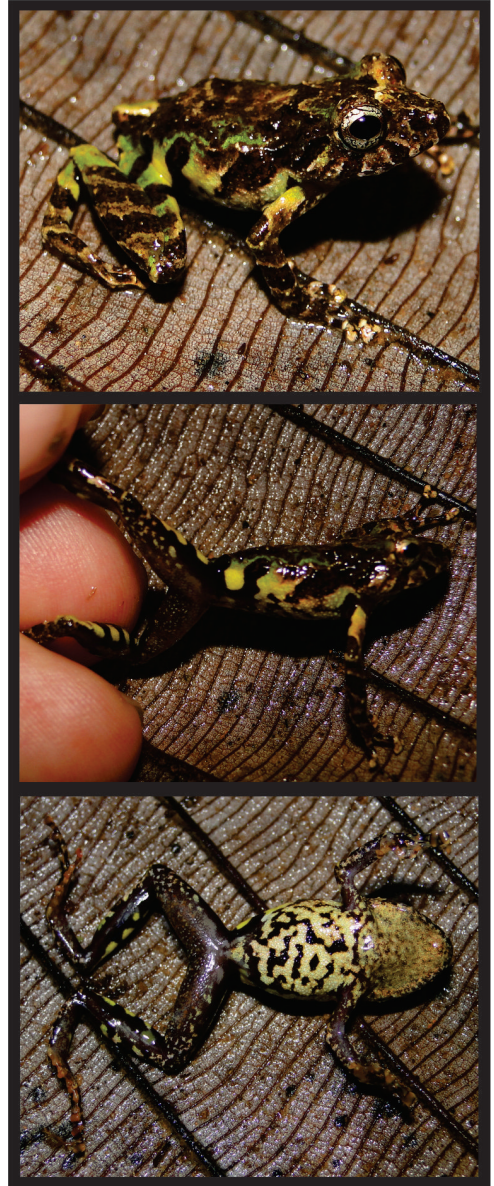


Figure 1. Dorsolateral, lateral and ventral views of *Pristimantis divnae* (CORBIDI 13230). Photographs of P.J. Venegas.

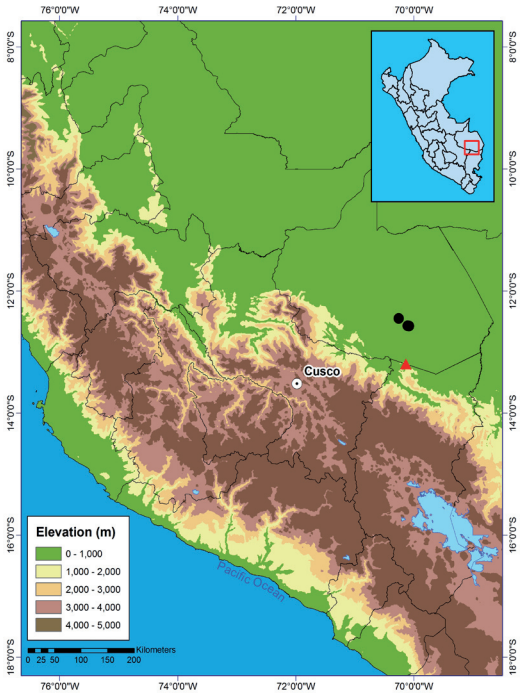


Figure 2. Map of Peru indicating the known localities (black dots) of *Pristimantis divnae* and the new record at Bahuaja Sonene Park in Puno (red triangle).

with green flecks and blotches, and a yellow groin with brown marks whereas the venter was white with bold brown blotches (Fig. 1). This last character allows us to distinguish *P. divnae* easily from the other congeneric species found in the Amazon Basin (Duellman and Lehr 2009; Lehr and von May 2009).

The morphometric measurements for CORBIDI 13230 are: Snout-Vent Length = 21.6 mm, Tibia length = 11.1 mm, Foot length = 10.9, Head length = 7.2, Head width= 7.1, Eye diameter= 3.94 mm, Tympanic diameter = 0.6 mm, Interorbital distance = 2.36 mm, Eye width = 2.26 mm, Internarial distance = 2.9 mm, and Eye-Nostril distance = 2.3 mm.

This record represents a range extension for *P. divnae* of approximately 69.06 km SE, from the nearest locality (CM1 at Los Amigos Conservation station), being the first record for this species in the Puno region and for the Bahuaja Sonene National Park (Fig. 2).

Acknowledgments. We thank WCS for organizing the expedition to the Bahuaja Sonene National Park, L. Echevarría for the map and H.M. Ortega-Andrade, who confirmed the species identification.

References

Lehr, E., von May, R. (2009): New species of *Pristimantis* (Anura: Strabomantidae) from the Amazonian Lowlands of Southern Peru. *Journal of Herpetology* **43** (3): 485-494.

Duellman, W. E., Lehr, E. (2009): Terrestrial-breeding frogs (Strabomantidae) in Peru. Munster, Nature und Tier Verlag.

Von May, R., Jacobs, J.M., Santa Cruz, R., Valdivia, J., Huamán, J.M., Donnelly, M.A. (2010): Amphibian community structure as a function of forest type in Amazonian Peru. *Journal of Tropical Ecology* **26**: 509-519.

Accepted by Zoltán Nagy;
Managing Editor: Wouter Beukema