

## Northern and western distributional extension for *Teratohyla pulverata* (Peters 1873) (Anura: Centrolenidae)

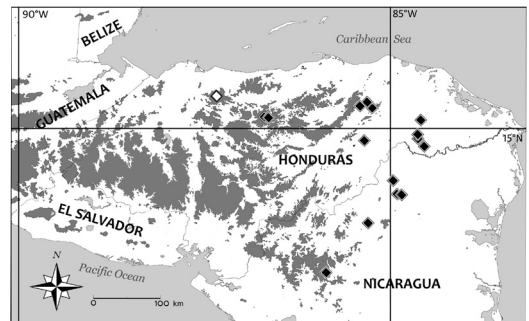
Larry David Wilson<sup>1\*</sup>, Josiah H. Townsend<sup>1,2</sup>, Luis A. Herrera-B.<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin K. Atkinson<sup>4</sup>, César A. Cerrato-M.<sup>5</sup>, and Mayron M. Mejía<sup>3</sup>

Honduras is home to eight species of glass frogs (Centrolenidae), and has the distinction of being the northernmost terminus of the distribution of all but a single species, *Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni* (Boettger 1893), which is distributed northward to central Guerrero and central Veracruz, Mexico (McCranie and Wilson 2002; McCranie 2008; Wilson and Johnson 2010). The remaining species (*Cochranella granulosa*, *Espadarana prosoblepon*, *Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi*, *H. colymbiphylum*, *Sachatamia albomaculata*, and *Teratohyla spinosa*; Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid 2007; McCranie 2009), all reach the northern end of their range in the vicinity of the eastern lowlands of Honduras, La Mosquitia (McCranie *et al.* 2005, McCranie 2006). Prior to the present paper, *T. pulverata* was known to occur no farther northward or westward than at three localities within Parque Nacional La Muralla (Quebrada Las Cantinas, Quebrada de Las Escaleras, and the confluence of Quebrada El Pinol and Las Cantinas) in the northwestern portion of the Honduran department of Olancho (Figure 1; Espinal *et al.* 2001, McCranie and Wilson 2002). This species is also known in Honduras from eastern Olancho, southeastern Colón, and southern Gracias a Dios (McCranie and Castañeda 2007). Herein we report a northwestward range extension for *T. pulverata*.

On 15 June 2010, during an initial survey of the previously herpetofaunally unsampled windward slope of Refugio de Vida Silvestre Texiguat in the western portion of Departamento de Atlántida, we collected an adult male *T. pulverata* (USNM 573991; Figure 2) calling at night on riparian vegetation overhanging the eastern margin of the Río Jilamito at La Liberación, Municipio de Arizona (15.530858° N, 87.297284°W; WGS84) 1015 m elevation. Multiple other individuals were heard calling, but were perched too high in the riparian canopy to collect. On 25 July 2010, JHT, LAH, and field team collected a second male *T. pulverata* (USNM 573992); from nearly the identical location as USNM 573991, in vegetation overhanging the Río Jilamito. Both specimens appear to be a typical males, with SVL of 24.3 mm (USNM 573991; Figure 2) and 25.2 mm (USNM 573992), with a white parietal pericardium, indistinct tympanum, vomerine teeth present, paired vocal slits, extensive webbing between fingers II and III, and an unpigmented type I nuptial pad (*sensu* Cisneros-Heredia and McDiarmid 2007). This locality is bounded by relatively intact Premontane Wet Forest (Holdridge, 1967) on either side of the river,

- 1 Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras; e-mail: bufodoc@aol.com
- 2 School of Natural Resources and Environment, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;
- 3 Escuela de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras;
- 4 Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA;
- 5 Grupo de Investigación para la Biodiversidad de Honduras (GIBH-BALAM), Tegucigalpa, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras.

\*Corresponding author



**Figure 1.** Known geographic distribution of *Teratohyla pulverata* in Honduras and Nicaragua based on our data and that presented in Köhler (2001), McCranie and Wilson (2002), and McCranie (2006). Open diamond represents the new locality reported in this paper; solid diamonds represent previously known localities.



**Figure 2.** Adult male *Teratohyla pulverata* (USNM 573991) collected alongside the Río Jilamito, La Liberación, Municipio de Arizona, Departamento de Atlántida, Honduras. Photograph by JHT.

but is near an isolated pasture devoted to raising cattle and equines and within walking distance of the ranch buildings at La Liberación. It lies within the buffer zone of the wildlife refuge. The present record extends the known distribution of *Teratohyla pulverata* ca. 80 km NW from the nearest localities in Honduras and constitutes the northernmost and westernmost record for the species and the highest elevation recorded for the species in Honduras (Figure 1).

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