The Chocoan region comprises the rainforests of the Pacific lowlands from northern Ecuador and eastern Colombia to eastern Panama (Morrone, 2001). This region is characterized by having one of the highest levels of rainfall in the world, ranging between 730-13,670 mm/year (Poveda et al., 2004). This high rainfall has been related with a high productivity (rate of conversion of resources to biomass per unit area per unit time), which in turn is considered one of the possible causes of the high biodiversity found in this region (Waide et al., 1999).

Chocoan region is considered to be one of the most diverse in the world; however, it is poorly explored in Colombia. The current knowledge of the diversity of the Chocoan region in Colombia is based on a limited number of sample localities given the vastness of this area (Lynch, 1999; Lynch and Suárez-Mayorga, 2004). This region is facing environmental degradation caused largely by deforestation and the emergence of activities related to illegal mining (Rangel-Ch, 2004). Considering the lack of studies in Chocoan region in Colombia and its problematic environmental condition, it becomes necessary to increase the sampling effort in this area, to expand the current knowledge of its species diversity. In this context, we present two new records of rare species of craugastorid frogs for the Pacific lowlands of Colombia (department of Valle del Cauca) previously known only from Ecuador.

Collections were made in the Hydroelectric Central Alto Anchicayá, Valle del Cauca, Colombia ( 3.577852 N, -76.880651 W, 600-670 m), March 19-21, 2014. Specimens were euthanized with 20%
Xylocaine solution, fixed in 10% formalin and stored in 70% ethanol. Muscle or liver samples were removed immediately after euthanization and preserved in 95% ethanol. Coordinates were acquired using a GPS (Garmin eTrex 10) and referenced to map datum WGS84. The specimens were compared to the original descriptions, holotypes images and museum material. The revised material is housed in the amphibians collection of the Museo de Historia Natural of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (ICN) and the Zoological collection of the Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia (UV-CD).

Two females of *Pristimantis esmeraldas* (Fig. 1A-C, CD-4003-04) were found in the woods around the Hydroelectric Central of Anchicayá (Dagua Municipality, 3.577852 N, -76.880651 W, 600-670 m). These specimens are characterized by a yellow striking spot on the groin (turned cream in preservative), expanded and lanceolate discs cover fingers III and IV and toes III–V (Fig. 1B-C). Previous to this report, this species is distributed along northeastern of Provincia of Esmeraldas and Manabí, Ecuador (Guayasamin, 2004; Ron et al., 2014). Thus, the Colombian record extends the distributional range of *P. esmeraldas* 330 km N from previously known localities in Ecuador. *Pristimantis esmeraldas* is catalogued in the IUCN Red List as Data Deficient (Coloma, 2004) by the very little information existent on its extent of occurrence, status, threats and ecological requirements. In Anchicayá (Colombia) this species could be classified as rare since only two specimens were recorded during a period of three nights. These specimens were found in the forest, one on a leaf and the other on a stem, both at a height of approximately of 1.7 m. We observed that this species has a characteristic yellow striking spot on the groin (turned cream in preservative). Other species of *Pristimantis* found in sympatry were *P. labiosus*, *P. achatinus* and *P. latidiscus*.

Figure 1. (A-C) *Pristimantis esmeraldas* (CD-4003), and (D) *Strabomantis necerus*. 
In addition, we revised a series of specimens of *Strabomantis* from Campamento Chancos, Vereda Campo Alegre, Calima Municipality, Department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia (3.966667 N, -76.733333 W, 350 m) previously identified as *S. bufoniformis*. We found that five of these specimens correspond at *Strabomantis necerus* (ICN13226–30; Fig. 1D, 2A). *S. necerus* can be easily differentiated from *S. bufoniformis* by having a wider head, and reduced or absence webbing between toes (not encloses all basal subarticular tubercles) (Fig. 2). This record extends the distributional range of *S. necerus* 365 km N from previous known localities in Ecuador (Fig. 3).

*Strabomantis necerus* is currently catalogued as a Vulnerable species because its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its forest habitat on the Pacific slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes (Coloma et al., 2004). In Ecuador this species has not been recorded since 1995, suggesting that may be extinct (Arteaga et al., 2013). The Colombian new records coming from an area inaccessible due to problems of public order, therefore

**Figure 2.** (A) Dorsal view and ventral view of left foot of *Strabomantis necerus* (ICN 13228), and (B) *Strabomantis bufoniformis* (ICN 17050).
the status of this population is uncertain. Finally, these new records make evident the potential of the western flank of the Colombian Cordillera Occidental to find new species, and reinforces the need to explore more areas in the Chocoan region.

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