Taxonomic Checklist
of CITES listed Amphibians

Species information extracted from

FROST, D. R. (2011)
“Amphibian Species of the World, an online Reference”
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Combined with changes according to
BROWN, J. L., TWOMEY, E., AMÉZQUITA, A., BARBOSA DE SOUZA, M., CALDWELL, L. P.,
LOTTERS, S., VON MAY, R., MELO-SAMPAIO, P. R., MEJÍA-VARGAS, D., PEREZ-PEÑA, P.,
revision of the Neotropical poison frog genus Ranitomeya (Amphibia: Dendrobatidae). –
Zootaxa, 3083: 1-120.

added by the Nomenclature Specialist of the CITES Animals Committee.
These changes have been marked by grey underlaying.

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Anura

AROMOBATIDAE

Genus: Allobates Zimmermann and Zimmermann, 1988

Allobates femoralis (Boulenger, 1884)


Distribution: Lowland forests of eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana, and of the Amazon drainage of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil; dense forests of the Napo and Pastaza drainages of Ecuador, east of the Andes; southern Cordillera Oriental of Peru.

Allobates hodli Simões, Lima, and Farias, 2010

- Allobates hodli Simões, Lima, and Farias, 2010, Zootaxa, 2406: 5. Holotype: NPA–H 16555, by original designation. Type locality: "Cachoeira do Jirau, on the left bank of the upper Madeira River (09.3347° S, 64.7375° W), approximately 125 km upstream from the city of Porto Velho, Estado de Rondônia, Brazil".

Distribution: Southwestern Brazilian Amazonia from Cachoeira do Jirau (Municipality of Porto Velho) to the eastern reaches of the Municipality of Rio Branco in the state of Acre.

Comment: In the Allobates femoralis complex according to the original publication.

Allobates myersi (Pyburn, 1981)

**Distribution:** Rainforests of Amazonian Colombia (departments of Amazonas, Caquetá, and Vaupés), ca. 200 m elevation; likely to be found in adjacent Brazil and northeastern Peru.

**Comment:** See account by Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 311.

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**Allobates rufulus** (Gorzula, 1990)


**Distribution:** Likely endemic to the summit of the Chimantá Massif, Bolívar, Venezuela.

**Comment:** Gorzula and Señaris, 1999 "1998", Scient. Guaianae, 8: 26, placed this species in the *Dendrobates femoralis* group of Silverstone, which is currently distributed among *Amerega* and *Allobates*. See distributional comments by Gorzula and Señaris, 1999 "1998", Scient. Guaianae, 8: 26 (as *Dendrobates rufulus*). See account by Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 312–313. Barrio-Amorós and Santos, 2009, Phyllomedusa, 8: 92, suggested that this species is not a member of *Allobates*, but did not suggest an alternative generic assignment.

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**Allobates zaparo** (Silverstone, 1976)


**Distribution:** Dense forests of the Napo and Pastaza drainages of Ecuador, east of the Andes, extending to adjacent Peru; southern Cordillera Oriental of Peru.

BUFONIDAE

Genus:  

*Altiphrynoides* Dubois, 1987

*Altiphrynoides osgoodi* (Loveridge, 1932)

*Bufo osgoodi* Loveridge, 1932, Occas. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 47. Holotype: FMNH 12529, by original designation. Type locality: "Ethiopia . . . . If it is a mountain form it probably came from the Gedeb Mountains of Bali, just south of the western branch of the Webi Shebili River, . . . . in deep forest and . . . from eight to ten thousand feet".


**Distribution:**  Mountains of south-central Ethiopia (Arussi, Balé, Sidamo, and Gamo Gofa, provinces), 1950–3520 m elevation.


Genus :  

*Amietophrynus* Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain, Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Campbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green, and Wheeler, 2006

*Amietophrynus superciliaris* (Boulenger, 1888)


**Distribution:**  Liberia and Ivory Coast eastward in isolated populations to northern Rep. Congo, and northern Dem. Rep. Congo, Equatorial Guinea, southern Central African Republic, and Gabon; possibly to be found in Liberia, and Benin.


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**Genus:** *Atelopus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841

*Atelopus zeteki* Dunn, 1933


**Distribution:** Cerro Campana-Valle de Antón region of western Panama in lowland rainforest.


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**Genus:** *Incilius* Cope, 1863

*Incilius periglenes* (Savage, 1967)


**Distribution:** Restricted (formerly; see comment) to the lower montane zone on both slopes along the continental divide between Puntarenas and Alajuela Provinces, Costa Rica, generally north and east of Monteverde, 1500–1620 m elevation.


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**Genus:** *Nectophrynoides* Noble, 1926
**Nectophrynoides asperginis** Poynton, Howell, Clarke, and Lovett, 1999


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality in the Kihansi Gorge in the Udzungwa Mountains, Tanzania.


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**Nectophrynoides cryptus** Perret, 1971


**Distribution:** Uluguru Mountains above 2000 m, Tanzania.


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**Nectophrynoides frontierei** Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Amani-Sigi Forest, Amani Nature Reserve, East Usambara Mountains, northeastern Tanzania, 920 m elevation).

**Comment:** See Channing and Howell, 2006, Amph. E. Afr., : 109, for account.

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**Nectophrynoides laevis** Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Uluguru South Forest Reserve, 2000 m elevation, Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro Region, eastern Tanzania).

**Comment:** Channing and Howell, 2006, Amph. E. Afr., : 110, provided an account.

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Nectophrynoides laticeps Channing, Menegon, Salvidio, and Akker, 2005

- *Nectophrynoides laticeps* Channing, Menegon, Salvidio, and Akker, 2005, Afr. J. Herpetol., 54: 150. Holotype: MTSN 5640, by original designation. Type locality: "Mamiwa-Kisara Forest Reserve, 1850 m, 06° 22' 48" S, 36° 56' 02" E. This is situated in the Ukaguru Mountains, Kilosa District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania".

**Distribution:** Ukaguru Mountains, Tanzania, above 1800 m elevation.

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Nectophrynoides minutus Perret, 1972


**Distribution:** Forest and grassland at high altitudes, above 2000 m, on the Uluguru and Rebeho Mts., Tanzania.


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Nectophrynoides paulae Menegon, Salvidio, Ngalason, and Loader, 2007


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Mamiwa-Kisara North Forest Reserve, 1800 m elevation) in the Ukaguru Mountains, Kilosa District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania.

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Nectophrynoides poyntoni Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004

- *Nectophrynoides poyntoni* Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004, Tropical Zool., 17: 107. Holotype: MTSN 5077, by original designation. Type locality: "Mkalazi Valley, at about 1200 m, Udzungwa Scarp Forest Reserve, Udzungwa Mountains, Iringa Region, south eastern Tanzania (08° 23' 44.4" S, 35° 58' 55.4" E)".

**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Mkalazi Valley, Udzungwa Scarp Forest Reserve, Udzungwa Mountains, Iringa Region, southeastern Tanzania).


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Nectophrynoides pseudotornieri Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004

- *Nectophrynoides pseudotornieri* Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004, Tropical Zool., 17: 104. Holotype: BMNH 2000.229, by original designation. Type locality: "Uluguru North Forest Reserve, at 1080 m, Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro Region, eastern Tanzania (06° 52' 40" S, 37° 55' 00" E)".
Distribution: Submontane forest in the Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro Region, eastern Tanzania.


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**Nectophrynoides tornieri** (Roux, 1906)


Distribution: East Usambaras through to the Udzungwas between about 1500 m and 500 m in forest to forest margins, Tanzania.


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**Nectophrynoides vestergaardi** Menegon, Salvidio, and Loader, 2004


Distribution: Montane forest of the West Usambara Mts., 1230–1750 m elevation, Tanga Region, northeastern Tanzania.


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**Nectophrynoides viviparus** (Tornier, 1905)


**Distribution**
Mountains of central to southwestern Tanzania.

**Comment**

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**Nectophrynoides wendyae** Clarke, 1988


**Distribution**: Known only from the type locality (Udzungwa Mts., Tanzania).


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**Genus: ** *Nimbaphrynoides* Dubois, 1987

**Nimbaphrynoides occidentalis** (Angel, 1943)


**Distribution**: Mount Nimba region of Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Guinea.

DENDROBATIDAE


Adelphobates castaneoticus (Caldwell and Myers, 1990)

- *Dendrobates castaneoticus* Caldwell and Myers, 1990, Am. Mus. Novit., 2988: 1. Holotype: MZUSP 64775, by original designation. Type locality: “primary lowland forest near Cachoeira Jurú, Rio Zingu, State of Pará, Brazil...approximately 03°22′S, 51°51′W...within a loop of the Rio Xingu, about 220 km S of its junction with the Rio Amazonas”.


Distribution: Known only from the type locality and from Taperinha, near 300 km to the northwest of the type locality (Pará, Brazil).


Adelphobates galactonotus (Steindachner, 1864)


Distribution: Lowland forests of southern tributaries of the Amazon, from the Rio Tapajós east to the mouth of the Amazon, Brazil.


Adelphobates quinquevittatus (Steindachner, 1864)


**Distribution:** Southern Amazonia, in the Rio Madeira drainage of western Brazil; known definitely only from Rondônia and in adjacent Amazonas; also found in neighboring Departamento Pando in Bolivia.

Genus: **Ameerega** Bauer, 1986

**Ameerega altamazonica** Twomey and Brown, 2008

- *Ameerega altamazonica* Twomey and Brown, 2008, Zootaxa, 1757: 52. Holotype: MUSM 26937, by original designation. Type locality: Departamento San Martín, Perú, 3.5 km N of Tarapoto, Río Shilcayo drainage, 401 m elevation, 6° 27′ 44″ S, 76° 21′ 6″ W.

**Distribution:** Throughout the east-Andean versant and surrounding lowlands of central Peru at elevations of 150–865 m

**Comment:** The sister taxon of *Ameerega rubriventris* according to the original publication. See comment under *Ameerega hahneli*.

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**Ameerega andina** (Myers and Burrowes, 1987)

- *Epipedobates andinus* Myers and Burrowes, 1987, Am. Mus. Novit., 2899: 2. Holotype: IND-AN 1556, by original designation. Type locality: "in montane forest at 1780 m elev., in the Reserva Natural La Planada (approx. 1° 10′ N, 78° 00′ W), Municipio de Ricuarte, Departament of Nariño, Colombia." See comment.
- *Paruwrobates andinus* — Bauer, 1994, Ripa, Netherlands, Fall: 3.

**Distribution:** Western slope of the Western Andes, Nariño, Colombia, 1700–2020 m elevation.

**Comment:** Most closely related to *Ameerega erythromos* (as *Epipedobates*) according to the original publication. Although named as *Dendrobates andinus* in the description, in a note added in proof, the name was changed to *Epipedobates andinus*. Inasmuch as page priority does not exist, the first use of the name must be taken as *Epipedobates andinus*. Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 388–389, provided an account.

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**Ameerega bassleri** (Melin, 1941)


**Distribution:** Amazon drainage of Peru in the departments of Huánuco and San Martín, from the eastern foothills of the Andes east to the Río Huallaga, 274–1097 m elevation.

Ameerega bilinguis (Jungfer, 1989)

- *Epipedobates bilinguis* Jungfer, 1989, Salamandra, 25: 86. Holotype: ZFMK 49073, by original designation. Type locality: "Ecuador: Napo: 10 km N Puerto Francisco de Orellana (= Coca)".

Distribution: River systems of the Río Napo and Río Aguarico in northeastern Ecuador (provinces of Napo, Orellana, and Sucumbíos) and adjacent Colombia (departments of Putumayo and Caquetá).

Comment: The species had previously been confused with *Ameerega parvula* (as *Epipedobates*) according to the original publication. See comment under *Ameerega ingeri*. See account by Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 323–325, who placed this in their *Ameerega picta* group.

Ameerega boehmei Lötters, Schmitz, Reichle, Rödder, and Quennet, 2009

- *Ameerega boehmei* Lötters, Schmitz, Reichle, Rödder, and Quennet, 2009, Zootaxa, 2028: 22. Holotype: NKA 8469, by original designation. Type locality: "Serranía de Santiago, roughly 6 km east of Santiago de Chiquitos (1819′S, 5934′W, ca. 800 m above sea level), Chiquitanía region, Provincia San Jos de Chiquitos, Departamento Santa Cruz, Bolivia".

Distribution: Serranías de Santiago and Chochis, isolated Precambrian sandstone massifs in the Chiquitanía region of Departamento Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 720–800 m elevation.

Comment: Most closely related to *Ameerega flavopicta* according to the original publication.

Ameerega boliviana (Boulenger, 1902)


Distribution: Yungas region in the Departamento La Paz, Bolivia, 800–1200 m elevation.
Ameerega braccata (Steindachner, 1864)


Distribution: Known only from the type locality (Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso), from two nearby localities (Barra do Bugres and Cáceres, Mato Grosso), from Aquidauana, Mato Gross do Sul, and from Santa Rita do Araguaia, Goias, Brazil, possibly into adjacent Paraguay and Bolivia (see comment).


Ameerega cainarachi (Schulte, 1989)


Distribution: Lowlands adjacent to the northern end of the Eastern Andes in Amazonian Peru.

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 331–332, provided an account, and placed this in their *Ameerega picta* group. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Epipedobates cainarachi*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 231.
**Ameerega erythromos** (Vigle and Miyata, 1980)

- *Dendrobates erythromos* Vigle and Miyata, 1980, Breviora, 459: 2. Holotype: MCZ 96384, by original designation. Type locality: "Centro Científico, Río Palenque, 47 km S of Santo Domingo de los Colorado, Provincia Pichincha, Ecuador, 170 m".

**Distribution:** Known from three localities in Pichincha Province, Ecuador (Centro Científico, Río Palenque, 47 km south of Santo Domingo de los Colorados; Bilsa; and 2 km east of El Esfuerzo).


**Ameerega flavopicta** (Lutz, 1925)


**Distribution:** Southeastern (Minas Gerais, Goiás, and Tocantins), northern (Pará), and northeastern (Maranhão), Brazil.

**Comment:** See account (as *Epipedobates flavopictus*) by Haddad and Martins, 1994, Herpetologica, 50: 282–295, and (as *Ameerega flavopicta*) by Löters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 333–335, who placed this in their *Ameerega picta* group, and who noted a population of this species, or a closely related one, in Bolivia (now *Ameerega boehmei*). Eterovick and Sazima, 2004, Anf. Serra do Cipó, : 37–38, provided a photograph and brief account (as *Epipedobates flavopictus*). Löters, Schmitz, Reichle, Rödder, and Quennet, 2009, Zootaxa, 2028: 22, provided a distribution map.

**Ameerega hahneli** (Boulenger, 1884)


**Distribution:** Amazonian lowlands of Amazonian Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Brazil, the extreme south of Venezuela, French Guiana, and likely adjacent Surinam, and southern Guyana.


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**Ameerega ignipedis** Brown and Twomey, 2009

- *Ameerega ignipedis* Brown and Twomey, 2009, Zootaxa, 2049: 5. Holotype: MUSM 24948, by original designation. Type locality: "Departamento Loreto, Peru, 17.5 km NE Contamana at the western foot of the Serranía de Contamana, 240 m elevation, 7° 11′ 55.46″ S, 74° 57′ 35.28″ W. Type locality near “El Unión”, a campsite located at the confluence of a hot-water and cold-water stream."

**Distribution:** Known only from two localities in the Serranía de Contamana, but probably occurs more widely throughout the foothills of the Serranía de Contamana as well as other parts of the Sierra del Divisor, Departamento Loreto, Peru.

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**Ameerega ingeri** (Cochran and Goin, 1970)


**Distribution** Tropical forest on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, in southwestern Caquetá and northern Putumayo, southeastern Colombia, at elevations of 100–400 m.

**Comment:** Amézquita, Rueda-Almonacid, and Rueda-Martínez, 2004, in Rueda-Almonacid et al. (eds.), Libro Rojo Anf. Colombia, : 346–349, provided an account and map (as *Epipedobates pictus*), and who considered *Ameerega bilinguis* (as *Epipedobates*) to be a synonym, without discussion. Lötters, Jungfer,
Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 343, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ameerega picta* group. See map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Epipedobates ingeri*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 231.

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**Ameerega labialis** (Cope, 1874)


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Nauta, Loreto, Peru).

**Comment:** Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche, : 219–220, provided an account (as *Epipedobates labialis*). Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 391, provided a brief account and suggested this to be a *nomen dubium*, possibly assignable to either *Allobates* or *Ameerega*.

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**Ameerega macero** (Rodriguez and Myers, 1993)


**Distribution:** Known from the departments of Junín, Cuzco, Ucayali, and Madre de Dios, southern Peru, 300–450 m elevation.


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**Ameerega maculata** (Peters, 1873)

Distribution: Known only from the holotype (Panama).


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*Ameerega parvula* (Boulenger, 1882)


Distribution: Upper Amazon Basin in southern Ecuador and northern Peru; southern part of the Eastern Andes on the lower eastern slopes in Amazonia, Colombia, 150–1000 m elevation.


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*Ameerega pepperi* Brown and Twomey, 2009

- *Ameerega pepperi* Brown and Twomey, 2009, Zootaxa, 2049: 16. Holotype: MUSM 26940, by original designation. Type locality: "Provincia Tocache, Departamento San Martín, Peru, 2 km NE of San Francisco, 980 m elevation, 8° 18′ 30.3″ S, 76° 40′ 37.6″ W. Found on the ground near a small waterfall."

Distribution: Throughout the upper Huallaga Valley, south of Río Huayabamba (near Huicungo) to the southern border of San Martín at elevations from 380 m to approximately 1000 m elevation, Peru.
Ameerega peruviridis Bauer, 1986

- Ameerega peruviridis Bauer, 1986, Ripa, Netherlands, November: 7. Holotype: Not stated or known to exist. Type locality: "in the Ucayali drainage of East Andean Peru".

Distribution: Ucayali drainage of eastern Peru.

Comment: The name was coined for one of the color variants in "Epipedobates trivittatus" (which is likely a composite of several species) which is of uncertain taxonomic status. See Walls, 1994, Jewels of the Rainforest, : 283, for a photograph.

Ameerega petersi (Silverstone, 1976)


Distribution: Rio Jurua basin of Acre, Brazil, and Rio Ucayali and Rio Huallaga basins of eastern Peru, west to the eastern foothills of the Andes, 274–800 m.

Comment: See comment under Ameerega simulans. See account by Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 349–352, who placed this species in their Ameerega picta group, and who noted that the taxonomic status of the Huallaga Basin population is uncertain and may be a distinct species. Gascon, 1994, Herpetol. Rev., 25: 160, provided the record for Acre, Brazil.

Ameerega picta (Bibron, 1838)

- Dendrobates pictus — Duménil and Bibron, 1841, Erp. Gen., 8: 656.

**Distribution:** Widely distributed in the lowlands of the Departamentos Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Beni, and La Paz, in eastern Bolivia, and Corumbá and Xavantina, Mato Grosso do Sul, in southwestern Brazil; possibly into adjacent Paraguay (see comment); Departamento Ucayali, Peru, also eastern slope of the Cordillera Oriental (south of Macarena), Amazonia, Colombia, 200–2500 m elevation. Apparently isolated population in Bolivar, Venezuela.


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**Ameerega planipaleae** (Morales and Velazco, 1998)

- **Epipedobates planipaleae** Morales and Velazco, 1998, Amphibia-Reptilia, 19: 370. Holotype: MUSM 16542, by original designation. Type locality: "quebrada Llamaquizú; a 6 km del pueblo de Oxpampa; 10° 39′ S, 75° 27′ W aprox.; 2,010 m de altitud; ladera occidental del Parque Nacional Yanachaga-Chemillen; provincia de Oxpampa; Pasco, Perú".


**Distribution:** Region of the town of Oxpampa, Pasco, Peru, ca. 2010 m elevation.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 359, provided an account and placed this species in their Ameerega picta group. See map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as Epipedobates planipaleae) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 231. Medina-Muller and Chávez, 2008 "2007", Herpetotropicos, Mérida, 4: 64, reported on geographic variation at the type locality.

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**Ameerega pongoensis** (Schulte, 1999)

- **Epipedobates pongoensis** Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche: 202. Holotype: R. Schulte Collection BE 24 H, to be deposited in the MUSM, according to the original publication. Type locality: "Pongo de Aguirre, Rio Huallaga-Canyon zwischen Chazuta und Leticia, Region San Martin, Nord-Ost-Peru. Ca. 220 m N.N.".


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Pongo de Aguirre, between Chazuta and Leticia, Amazonas, Peru, 220 m elevation.)
Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 360–361, provided an account and placed this species in their Ameerega picta group.

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**Ameerega pulchripecta** (Silverstone, 1976)


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality in the Guiana region of northern Brazil, near the Rio Amapari (tributary of the Rio Araguari), 100–310 m elevation.


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**Ameerega rubriventris** (Lötters, Debold, Henle, Glaw, and Kneller, 1997)


**Distribution:** Eastern versant of the Cordillera Azul, Departamento Ucayali, Peru.

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 374–365, provided an account and placed this species in their Ameerega picta group.

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**Ameerega silverstonei** (Myers and Daly, 1979)

- *Dendrobates silverstonei* Myers and Daly, 1979, Am. Mus. Novit., 2674: 2. Holotype: AMNH 91844, by original designation. Type locality: "montane forest of Cordillera Azul, 1330 meters elevation, approximately 30 km airline northeast of Tingo María, Department of Huánuco, Peru. This locality lies alongside the gravel road from Tingo María to Pucallpa, about 5 km by road southwest of the road's crest at 1640 m elevation."
- *Ameerega silverstonei* — Frost, Grant, Faivovich, Bain, Haas, Haddad, de Sá, Channing, Wilkinson, Donnellan, Raxworthy, Campbell, Blotto, Moler, Drewes, Nussbaum, Lynch, Green, and Wheeler,
CoP16 Doc. 43.1 (Rev. 1), Annex 1 – p. 23


**Distribution:** Cordillera Azul, Huánuco, Peru.

**Comment:** Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche, : 186–193, provided an account. Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 377–379, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ameerega trivittata* group.

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**Ameerega simulans (Myers, Rodríguez, and Icochea, 1998)**


**Distribution:** Lower montane Andean forest in the upper Río Madre de Dios watershed, Departamento Puno, Peru.


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Ameerega smaragdina (Silverstone, 1976)


Distribution: Region of the type locality (Department of Pasco, Peru).

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 368–369, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ameerega picta* group.

Ameerega trivittata (Spix, 1824)


Distribution: Guianas and the Amazon drainage of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia (Pando), Colombia (Putumayo and Amazonia), and Venezuela; presumably in Amazonian Ecuador.


Ameerega yoshina Brown and Twomey, 2009

- Ameerega yoshina Brown and Twomey, 2009, Zootaxa, 2049: 10. Holotype: MUSM 24945, by original designation. Type locality: "Departamento Loreto, Peru, 17.5 km NE Contamana at the western foot of the Serranía de Contamana, 310 m elevation, 7° 11′ 7.43″ S, 74° 57′ 13.12″ W. Found near El Unión, on the ground near a small creek flowing into the coldwater stream."

Distribution: Currently known only from a locality in the Serranía de Contamana and the other 130 km away in the Huallaga Canyon in the northern Cordillera Azul, Departamento Loreto, Peru.

Ameerega yungicola (Lötters, Schmitz, and Reichle, 2005)

- Epipedobates yungicola Lötters, Schmitz, and Reichle, 2005, Herpetozoa, 18: : 117. Holotype: CBF 3900, by original designation. Type locality: "km 10 on road from Caranavi to Yolosa (15° 53′ 17″ S, 67° 33′ 09″ W, ca. 600 m above sea level), Yungas de La Paz, Provincia Caranavi, Departamento La Paz, Bolivia".

Distribution: Known only from the type locality (km 10 on road from Caranavi to Yolosa, 15° 53′ 17″ S, 67° 33′ 09″ W, ca. 600 m above sea level, Yungas de La Paz, Provincia Caranavi, Departamento La Paz, Bolivia).

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 370, provided an account and placed this species in their Ameerega picta group.
Genus: **Andinobates** Twomey, Brown, Amézquita & Mejía-Vargas, 2011

**Andinobates abditus** (Myers and Daly, 1976)


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality at the base of the Volcán Reventador, southwest of the Río Azuela bridge on the Quito to Lago Agrio road, Napo, Ecuador, 1700 m elevation.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 442–444, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya minuta* group. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates abditus*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 227.

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**Andinobates altobueyensis** (Silverstone, 1975)


**Distribution:** 985–1070 m elevation on the Alto del Buey, a mountain in the Serranía de Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 444, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya minuta* group. See map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates altobueyensis*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 228.

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**Andinobates bombetes** (Myers and Daly, 1980)

- *Dendrobates bombetes* Myers and Daly, 1980, Am. Mus. Novit., 2692: 2. Holotype: AMNH 102601, by original designation. Type locality: "mountains above south side of Lago de Calima, 1580–1600 meters elevation, about 2 km airline southwest of Puente Tierra (village), Department of Valle del Cauca, Colombia. The locality is roughly 50 km north of Cali, on the mountain above kilometer post 23 on the present Loboguerrero--Buga road (about 3° 52′ N, 76° 25′ W)."


Distribution: Both slopes of the Cordillera Occidental (Valle del Cauca) and western slope of the Cordillera Central (Quindío and Risaralda), Colombia, 1580–2100 m elevation.


Andinobates claudiae (Jungfer, Lötters, and Jörgens, 2000)


Distribution: Known only from the region of the type locality in the province of Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 447–448, provided an account and placed this species in their Ranitomeya minuta group.

Andinobates daleswansoni (Rueda-Almonacid, Rada, Sánchez-Pacheco, Velásquez-Álvarez, and Quevedo-Gil, 2006)

Dendrobates daleswansoni Rueda-Almonacid, Rada, Sánchez-Pacheco, Velásquez-Álvarez, and Quevedo-Gil, 2006, Zootaxa, 1259: 41. Holotype: ICN 42308, by original designation. Type locality: "Colombia, Departamento de Caldas, Municipio de Samaná, Coregimiento de Florencia, Parque Nacional Natural Selva de Florencia, sitio 'El Estadero', 1950 m, on the eastern flank of the cordillera Central, ca 5° 30' North, 75° 5' West.


Distribution: Cloud forests in the northern Cordillera Central of Colombia, 1800–2000 m elevation, in the Municipio Samaná, Departamento de Caldas.

Comment: Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 627, provided an account (as "Dendrobates daleswansoni").
Andinobates dorisswansonae (Rueda-Almonacid, Rada, Sánchez-Pacheco, Velásquez-Álvarez, and Quevedo-Gil, 2006)

- *Dendrobates dorisswansonii* Rueda-Almonacid, Rada, Sánchez-Pacheco, Velásquez-Álvarez, and Quevedo-Gil, 2006, Zootaxa, 1259: 48. Holotype: ICN 53279, by original designation. Type locality: "Colombia, Departamento de Tolima, Municipio de Falan, unpaved road between vereda El Llano and the 'Fina la Lulera,' eastern flank of the Cordillera Central, 1780 m, ca 5° 08′ North, 74° 56′ West".

Distribution: Cloud forests in the northern Cordillera Central of Departamento Tolima, Colombia.

Comment: Löters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 627, provided an account (as "Dendrobates" dorisswansoni).

Andinobates fulguritus (Silverstone, 1975)


Distribution: East-central Panama to northerwestern Colombia (Chocó, Risaralda), 160–800 m elevation.


Andinobates minutus (Shreve, 1935)


**Distribution:** Central Panama to midway down the Pacific coast of Colombia, below 1000 m elevation.


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**Andinobates opisthomelas** (Boulenger, 1899)


**Distribution:** Northern Cordillera Occidental and Central of Colombia (Antioquia) to the eastern slope of the Cordillera Central in Caldas, Colombia, 1160–2200 m elevation.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 454–457, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya minuta* group. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates opithomelas*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 229.

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**Andinobates tolimensis** (Bernal-Bautista, Luna-Mora, Gallego, and Quevedo-Gil, 2007)

- **Ranitomeya tolimense** Bernal-Bautista, Luna-Mora, Gallego, and Quevedo-Gil, 2007, Zootaxa, 1638: 60. Holotype: ICN 53372, by original designation. Type locality: "near Finca La Lulera", vereda el Llano, Departamento del Tolima, Municipio de Falan, Cordillera Central of Colombia, elevation 1852 m above sea level (5° 01′ 08″ N, 75° 02′ 31″ W)*. Incorrect original spelling of species name.

**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality on the eastern slope of the Cordillera Oriental in the Municipio de Falan, Departamento de Tolima, Colombia, 1852 m elevation.

**Comment:** Related to *Ranitomeya abdita*, *Ranitomeya bombetes*, *Ranitomeya opisthomelas*, and *Ranitomeya virolinensis* according to the original publication.
**Andinobates viridis** (Myers and Daly, 1976)


**Distribution:** Western slope of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia (Cauca and Valle del Cauca), 100–1200 m elevation.


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**Andinobates virolinensis** (Ruiz-Carranza and Ramírez-Pinilla, 1992)


**Distribution:** Western slope of the Eastern Andes (Cundinamarca and Santander), Colombia, 1300–1850 m elevation.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, 459–460, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya minuta* group. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates virolinensis*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, 231.

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**Genus: Dendrobates Wagler, 1831**

*Dendrobates auratus* (Girard, 1855)


- **Dendrobates leucomelas** Steindachner, 1864

- **Dendrobates nubeculosus** Jungfer and Böhme, 2004

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**Distribution:** Humid lowlands from southern Nicaragua to the Golfo de Urabá in Colombia on the Caribbean and on the Pacific versant from southwestern Costa Rica through Panama to the lower Atrato River drainage of western Colombia, 0–800 m elevation; introduced in Oahu, Hawaii, USA.


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**Dendrobates leucomelas** Steindachner, 1864


**Distribution:** Guianan Orinoco drainage of Venezuela north to the Río Orinoco, east into Guyana to the Essequibo River, south into extreme northern Brazil, and west into eastern Amazonian Colombia.


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**Dendrobates nubeculosus** Jungfer and Böhme, 2004

- **Dendrobates nubeculosus** Jungfer and Böhme, 2004, Salamandra, 40: 100. Holotype: ZFMK 45354, by original designation. Type locality: "Rockstone, Essequibo River, Mazaruni Potaro District, Guyana . . . Rockstone (4° 58′ N, 58° 32′ W), a town on the Essequibo River at 7 m above sea level. The vegetation in the area is lowland tall evergreen flooded riparian forest ....".

**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Rockstone, 4° 58′ N, 58° 32′ W, Essequibo River, Mazaruni Potaro District, Guyana).

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 545, provided an account.
Dendrobates tinctorius (Cuvier, 1797)


**Distribution:** Lowland forests of the Guianas and adjacent Brazil.


Dendrobates truncatus (Cope, 1861)

**Distribution:** Rio Magdalena drainage from Chaparral north to the Caribbean coast, and in the lowlands around the northern ends of the central and western Andes, west to the Golfo de Urabá, Colombia, 530–800 m elevation.


**Incertae Sedis:**

* **Dendrobates enigmaticus** Schulte, 1999
* **Dendrobates fantasticus-imitator** Schulte, 1999
* **Dendrobates riverimus** Schulte, 1999

**Genus:** Epipedobates Myers, 1987

* **Epipedobates anthonyi** (Noble, 1921)
  

**Distribution**

Southwestern Ecuador (Azuay, El Oro, and Loja provinces) and northwestern Peru (Ancash, Piura, and Tumbes departments), west of the Andes, 153–1387 m elevation.

**Comment**


**Epipedobates boulengeri** (Barbour, 1909)


**Distribution:** Dense, wet forests of Gorgona I. and the wet southern Chocoan region from the lower San Juan drainage of western Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador.

**Comment:** Lötters, Reichle, and Jungfer, 2003, J. Nat. Hist., 37: 1899–1911, suggested on the basis of call evidence that this name covers at least two species. Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 404–408, provided an account and suggested that nominal *Epipedobates boulengeri* may be a complex of species.

**Epipedobates espinosai** (Funkhouser, 1956)

**Phyllobates espinosai** Funkhouser, 1956, Zoologica, New York, 41: 76. Holotype: CAS-SU 10577, by original designation. Type locality: "Hacienda Espinosa, elevation about 1,000 ft., 9 km. west of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Province of Pichincha, northwestern Ecuador".


**Distribution:** Wet Chocoan region of the Andes in northwestern Ecuador.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 409, provided an account and suggested that possibility that this taxon is a junior synonym of *Epipedobates boulengeri*.

**Epipedobates machalilla** (Coloma, 1995)


**Distribution:** Pacific lowlands of southern and central Ecuador (provinces of El Oro, Los Ríos, Bolivar, Guayas, Azogues, and Manabí) at elevations of 10–515 m.


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1 Species to be deleted if *E. machalilla* turns out not to be covered by CITES, see AC26 Doc20.
**Epipedobates narinensis** Mueses-Cisneros, Cepeda-Quilindo, and Moreno-Quintero, 2008


**Distribution:** Southern state of Nariño, Colombia.

**Comment:** Confused with *Epipedobates boulengeri* prior to its naming, according to the original publication.

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**Epipedobates tricolor** (Boulenger, 1899)


**Distribution:** Andean slopes of Bolivar Province, central Ecuador, ca. 1000–1769 elevation.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, 413–416, provided an account and noted that almost all literature under the name of *Epipedobates tricolor* is actually based on *Epipedobates anthonyi*. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Epipedobates tricolor*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, 231.

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**Genus: Excidobates Twomey and Brown, 2008**

**Excidobates captivus** (Myers, 1982)


**Distribution:** Known only from the valley formed between the Cordillera del Condor and the Cerros de Campanquis, Amazonas, Peru.

Excidobates mysteriosus (Myers, 1982)

- Dendrobates mysteriosus Myers, 1982, Am. Mus. Novit., 2721: 18. Holotype: AMNH 55349, by original designation. Type locality: "vicinity of Santa Rosa, 3000 feet (ca. 900 m.) elevation, upper Rio Marañón drainage, Department of Cajamarca, Peru. The type locality lies in the hills northwest of the confluence of the Rio Chinchipe with the Rio Marañón, at about 5° 22′ S, 78° 41′ W".

Distribution: Known only from two localities in Cajamarca Department, Peru (type locality and the Cordillera del Condor).


Genus: Minyobates Myers, 1987

Minyobates steyermarki (Rivero, 1971)

- Dendrobates steyermarki Rivero, 1971, Kasmera, 3: 390. Holotype: UPRM 3399, by original designation. Type locality: "Cerro Yapacana, 1,200 m., Territorio Federal Amazonas, Venezuela".

Distribution: Cerro Yapacana, 600–1200 m elevation, Amazonas, Venezuela.


Genus: Oophaga Bauer, 1994

Oophaga arborea (Myers, Daly, and Martinez, 1984)

- Dendrobates arboreus Myers, Daly, and Martinez, 1984, Am. Mus. Novit., 2783: 5. Holotype: AMNH 116724, by original designation. Type locality: "in cloud forest at 1120 m. elevation on the continental
divide above the upper Quebrada de Arena, at longitude 82° 12' 31" W, on the border between the provinces of Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro, Panama”.


**Distribution:** Western cordilleras and Atlantic lowlands of Panama, below 1120 m elevation.

**Comment:** See comment under *Oophaga pumilio*. Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 562–566, provided an account. See photograph, map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates arboreus*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 228.

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**Oophaga granulifera** (Taylor, 1958)


**Distribution:** Lowland forests of the Golfo Dulce region of the Pacific coast of Costa Rica; presumably in adjacent Panama.


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**Oophaga histrionica** (Berthold, 1845)

- **Hylaplesia de Cocteau** Duméril and Bibron, 1841, Erp. Gen., 8: 653. Manuscript name coined as a synonym of *Dendrobates tinctorius*.
Dendrobates histrionica — Dunn, 1944, Caldasia, 2: 520.

Dendrobates histrionicus confluens Funkhouser, 1956, Zoologica, New York, 41: 75. Holotype: CAS-SU (formerly SU) 13151, by original designation. Type locality: "La Ciudad (de Madrigar), lying in the pass through the western Cordillera of the Río Patia, Department of Nariño, southwestern Colombia (approximately Long. 77° 30′ W. X Lat. 1° 46′ N.), at an elevation of ±600 mtr."


Distribution: Chocoan region of western Colombia, below 1000 m elevation.


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Oophaga lehmanni (Myers and Daly, 1976)

Dendrobates lehmanni Myers and Daly, 1976, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 157: 240. Holotype: AMNH 88153, by original designation. Type locality: "in montane forest approximately 13 km west of Dagua (town), 850–1200 meters elevation on south-facing versant of upper Río Anchicayá drainage, Department of Valle, Colombia".


Distribution: Western slope of the Cordillera Occidental in Valle del Cauca, Colombia, 600–1200 m elevation; isolated record on the western slope of the Andes in Chocó, near the Risaralda border.


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Oophaga occultator (Myers and Daly, 1976)

Dendrobates occultator Myers and Daly, 1976, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 157: 244. Holotype: AMNH 88143, by original designation. Type locality: "La Brea, 50 meters elevation, on the Río Patia (=upper tributary Río Saija), at an estimated 15 km by river below mouth of Quebrada Guanguí, Department of Cauca, Colombia".


Distribution: Western slope of the Western Andes in Cauca, Colombia, 50–200 m elevation.


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Oophaga pumilio (Schmidt, 1857)

**Oophaga speciosa**


**Distribution:** Lowland forests of the Caribbean drainage of Central America, from eastern Nicaragua to western Panama.

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**Oophaga speciosa** (Schmidt, 1857)

Distribution: Cloud forest at 1140–1410 m at eastern end of Cordillera de Talamanca in western Panama.


Oophaga sylvatica (Funkhouser, 1956)

- Dendrobates histrionicus sylvaticus Funkhouser, 1956, Zoologica, New York, 41: 73. Holotype: CAS-SU (formerly SU) 10568, by original designation. Type locality: "Hacienda Espinosa, elevation about 1,000 ft., 9 km. west of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Province of Pichincha, north-western Ecuador".

Distribution: Southwestern Colombia (Cauca and Nariño departments) and northwestern Ecuador (Pichincha, Esmeraldas, Imbabura, and Los Rios provinces), below 1000 m elevation.


Oophaga vicentei (Jungfer, Weygoldt, and Juraske, 1996)


Distribution: Caribbean versant of the provinces of Veraguas and Coclé and the upper reaches of Pacific versant in Coclé, central Panama.


Genus: Phyllobates Duméril and Bibron, 1841

Phyllobates aurotaenia (Boulenger, 1913)


Distribution: Wet forests of the Chocoan region of western Colombia (Chocó and Valle del Cauca departments) in the Atrato and San Juan drainages, 90–1000 m elevation.
**Phyllobates bicolor** Duméril and Bibron, 1841


**Distribution:** Western flank of the northern part of the Cordillera Occidental, 400–1500m, northwestern Colombia (Chocó and Valle del Cauca).


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**Phyllobates lugubris** (Schmidt, 1857)


**Distribution:** Humid lowlands of the Atlantic versant from extreme southeastern Nicaragua to northwestern Panama; one record just west of the Panama Canal.

**Comment:** See account by Savage, 1968, Copelia, 1968: 763–766; Pacific versant populations formerly associated with this species now regarded as a distinct species, *Phyllobates vittatus*. See accounts by
Phyllobates terribilis Myers, Daly, and Malkin, 1978

- **Phyllobates terribilis** Myers, Daly, and Malkin, 1978, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 161: 313. Holotype: AMNH 88876, by original designation. Type locality: "lowland rain forest at Quebrada Guanguí, about 0.5 km above its junction with Río Patía, 100–200 m elevation, in upper Río Saija drainage, Department of Cauca, Colombia".

**Distribution:** Region of the type locality (Cauca, Colombia), 100–200 m elevation.


Phyllobates vittatus (Cope, 1893)


**Distribution:** Humid forests of the Golfo Dulce region of the Pacific coast of Costa Rica; expected to occur in immediately adjacent southwestern Panama.


Genus: Ranitomeya Bauer, 1986

*Ranitomeya altobueyensis* (Silverstone, 1975)


985–1070 m elevation on the Alto del Buey, a mountain in the Serranía de Baudó, Chocó, Colombia.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 444, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya minuta* group. See map, description of geographic range and habitat, and conservation status (as *Dendrobates altobueyensis*) in Stuart, Hoffmann, Chanson, Cox, Berridge, Ramani, and Young, 2008, Threatened Amph. World, : 228.

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**Ranitomeya amazonica** (Schulte, 1999)

- *Dendrobates amazonicus* Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche: 32. Holotype: MUSM (formerly R. Schulte Collection BD 3P), by original designation. Type locality: "Bosque UNAP, Iquitos (Peru), ca. 130 m NN".

**Distribution:** Vicinity of the type locality (near Iquitos) in northeastern Amazonian Peru.

**Comment:** Lötters and Vences, 2001 "2000", Salamandra, 36: 247–260, questioned the status of this taxon with respect to *Ranitomeya ignea* and *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* (all as *Dendrobates*). Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 463–465, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* group.

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**Ranitomeya benedicta** Brown, Twomey, Pepper, and Sanchez-Rodriguez, 2008

- *Ranitomeya benedicta* Brown, Twomey, Pepper, and Sanchez-Rodriguez, 2008, Zootaxa, 1823: 3. Holotype: MUSM 26957, by original designation. Type locality: "near Shucushuyacu (alternative spellings: Shucushyacu and Shucush-yacu), a small town on the east bank of Rio Huallaga near Yurimaguas, Departamento Loreto, Peru; 196 m elevation".

**Distribution:** Throughout the lowland forest of the Pampas del Sacramento in southern Loreto and eastern San Martin, Peru.

**Comment:** In the *Ranitomeya fantastica* group according to the original publication.
Ranitomeya biolat (Morales, 1992)


**Distribution:** Region of the type locality, Madre de Dios, Peru; reported for Provincia Nicolás Suárez, Departamento Pando, Bolivia, and in Acre, Amazonian Brazil.


Ranitomeya cyanovittata Pérez-Peña, Chávez, Twomey, and Brown, 2010

- *Ranitomeya cyanovittata* Pérez-Peña, Chávez, Twomey, and Brown, 2010, Zootaxa, 2439: 12. Holotype: CORBIDI 02266, by original. Type locality: "Rio Blanco Basin near the Zona Reservada Sierra del Divisor, Departamento Loreto, Peru; 6°55′12″S, 73°50′45″W, 206 m elevation".

**Distribution:** Currently known only in a small area in the vicinity of the Nueva Capanahua community, in the Rio Blanco Basin near the Zona Reservada Sierra del Divisor, Departamento Loreto, Peru, 200–300 m elevation.

Ranitomeya defleri Twomey and Brown, 2009

- *Ranitomeya defleri* Twomey and Brown, 2009, Zootaxa, 2302: 50. Holotype: MCZ 28061, by original designation. Type locality: "Río Apaporis, Colombia".

**Distribution:** Puerto Córdoba area in the Apaporis-Caquetá drainage of Amazonas, southeastern Colombia.

Ranitomeya duellmani (Schulte, 1999)

*Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* (Shreve, 1935)

- *Dendrobates duellmani* Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche: 69. Holotype: KU 221832, by original designation. Type locality: "San Jacinto, 2 km, nahe der ekuaadorianischen Grenze, Loreto, Peru".

**Distribution:** Northeastern Amazonian Peru, possibly into eastern Ecuador and adjacent Colombia.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 470–471, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* group.
Ranitomeya fantastica (Boulenger, 1884)


**Distribution:** Cordillera Escalera and the lowlands to the north in Loreto, Peru.


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Ranitomeya flavovittata (Schulte, 1999)


**Distribution:** Vicinity of the type locality in northeastern Amazonian Peru.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 476–477, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* group.

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Ranitomeya ignea (Melin, 1941)

**Ranitomeya reticulata** (Boulenger, 1884)


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality, near Iquitos, Amazonian Peru.

Ranitomeya imitator (Schulte, 1986)²

- **Dendrobates imitator** Schulte, 1986, Sauria, Berlin, 8: 11. Holotype: MUSM (formerly MNJP) 10501, by original designation. Type locality: "km 33, Carretera Tarapoto–Yurimaguas, Departamento San Martín, Peru. 550 m leg."


- **Dendrobates imitator imitator** — Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche: 94. by implication.


**Distribution:** Eastern foothills of Andes (Huánuco, Peru).

**Comment:** Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche, : 88–110, provided an account. Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 478–483, provided an account and placed this species in their Ranitomeya ventrimaculata group.

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Ranitomeya intermedia (Schulte, 1999)

**Ranitomeya imitator** (Schulte, 1986)

- **Dendrobates imitator intermedius** Schulte, 1999, Pfeilgiftfrösche: 93. Holotype: R. Schulte Collection BD 27, by original designation; presumably destined for MUSM. Type locality: "Huallaga Canyon, Region San Martin, Peru, 200 m NN".


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Huallaga Canyon, Region San Martin, Peru, 200 m elevation).

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Ranitomeya lamasi (Morales, 1992)

**Ranitomeya sirensis** (Aichinger, 1991)

- **Dendrobates lamasi** Morales, 1992, Caribb. J. Sci., 28: 191. Holotype: MUSM 1461, by original designation. Type locality: "Bosque Castilla, NW de Iscozacín, 10° 10′ S, 75° 15′ W, 345 m de elevación, Provincia de Huancabamba, Pasco, Perú".


**Distribution:** Wet forest in the provinces of Pasco and Huánuco, Peru.

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² Now also includes Ranitomeya intermedia (Schulte, 1999)

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*Ranitomeya reticulata* (Boulenger, 1884)<sup>3</sup>


**Distribution:** Type locality and possibly a locality in northwestern Loreto, Peru (see comment); possibly into adjacent Colombia and Ecuador.


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*Ranitomeya rubrocephala* (Schulte, 1999)


**Distribution:** Vicinity of the type locality (Ceja de Selva), Pasco and Junin, Peru.

**Comment:** Lötters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 513, provided an account.

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<sup>3</sup> Now also includes *Ranitomeya ignea* (Melin, 1941)
**Ranitomeya sirensis** (Aichinger, 1991)\(^4\)

- *Dendrobates sirensis* Aichinger, 1991, *Herpetologica*, 47: 1. Holotype: NHMW 31892, by original designation. Type locality: "on a horizontal tree 1.2 m above a stream in the Serranía de Sira, Río Llullapichis drainage, 750 m, Departamento Huánuco, Peru (9° 28’ S, 74° 47’ W)".

**Distribution:** Serranía de Sira, Río Llullapichis drainage, 750 m elevation, departments of Huánuco, Pasco, and Ucayali, Peru.


**Ranitomeya summersi** Brown, Twomey, Pepper, and Sanchez-Rodriguez, 2008


**Distribution:** Throughout the central Huallaga Canyon, extending into the southernmost tip of the Cordillera Escalera near Chazuta and to the northwestern edge of the Cordillera Azul; on both sides of the Río Huallaga, extending from Curiyacu westward to Sauce, where they persist in humid recesses of the rocky stream valleys of this semiarid region.

**Comment:** In the *Ranitomeya fantastica* group according to the original publication.

**Ranitomeya toraro** Twomey, Melo-Sampaio & Souza, 2011


**Distribution:** *Ranitomeya toraro* occurs in southwestern Brazil and the southeastern tip of Colombia, where it is known from 12 localities (Fig. 13; genetic data are from three localities). This species has been observed in the Brazilian states of Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia and the Colombian department of Amazonas. It likely occurs widely throughout the Madeira, upper Juruá and upper Purus river drainages, although further sampling is needed to determine the extent of its distribution.

Individuals from all localities have been found in undisturbed “terra firme” primary forest or old-growth secondary forest in Amazonia. These forests are not subject to flooding during the rainy season. At three localities (Boca do Acre, Autazes, Ituxi), undisturbed forests were characterized by large rainforest trees, such as Brazil nut trees (Bertholletia excelsa). Canopy height varied from 20 to 35 meters. The understory was open to relatively dense.

**Ranitomeya uakarii** (Brown, Schulte, and Summers, 2006)

\(^4\) Now also includes *Ranitomeya lamasii* (Morales, 1992).


**Distribution:** Known only from the type locality (Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo Reserve, Departamento Loreto, Peru).

**Comment:** Diagnosed from *Ranitomeya duellmani* in the original publication by call and molecular characters. Löters, Jungfer, Henkel, and Schmidt, 2007, Poison Frogs, : 494–496, provided an account and placed this species in their *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata* group.

**Ranitomeya vanzolinii** (Myers, 1982)


**Distribution:** East-central Peru and adjacent Brazil.


**Ranitomeya variabilis** (Zimmermann and Zimmermann, 1988)


**Distribution:** San Martin, Peru.


**Ranitomeya ventrimaculata** (Shreve, 1935)

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5 Now also includes *Ranitomeya duellmani* (Schulte, 1999).


Distribution: Amazon drainage of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, from the foothills of the Andes east to the mouth of the Amazon and north into French Guiana.


Ranitomeya yavaricola Pérez-Peña, Chávez, Twomey, and Brown, 2010

Holotype: MZUNAP 01–520, by original. Type locality: "nearby Lago Preto, 17 km W of Estiron de Ecuador, Provincia Ramon Castilla, Departamento Loreto, Peru; 4° 27′ 43.0″ S, 71° 45′ 3.5″ W, 120 m elevation; . . . . in leaf litter within terra firme forest".

Distribution: Currently known only in a small area within the vicinity of the type locality, but likely to occur in the area between the Ucayali, Amazon, Yavai, and Blanco Rivers, in the Departamento de Loreto, Peru.

DICROGLOSSIDAE

Genus: Euphlyctis Fitzinger, 1843

Euphlyctis hexadactylus (Lesson, 1834)


**Distribution:**

Coast plain of India, from Tripura through Bangladesh to Tamil Nadu and Manipur, northeastern India; Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan; Sri Lanka.

**Comment:**


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**Genus:**

*Hoplobatrachus* Peters, 1863

*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* (Daudin, 1802)


**Tigrina tigrina** — Fei, Ye, and Huang, 1990, Key to Chinese Amph.: 144. Incorrect subsequent spelling of the species name.


**Distribution:** Low to moderate elevations in Nepal, Bhutan, western and central Myanmar through Bangladesh and India to northern Pakistan and south to the Western Ghats; northeastern Afghanistan; introduced on Madagascar.


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**HYLIDAE**

**Genus:** Agalychnis Cope, 1864

**Agalychnis annae** (Duellman, 1963)


**Distribution:** Northern Cordillera de Talamanca, Cordillera de Tilarán and Cordillera Central of Costa Rica, 780–1650 m elevation.

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6 Not covered by CITES are Agalychnis aspera (Peters, 1873), Agalychnis buckleyi (Boulenger, 1882), Agalychnis dacnicolor (Cope, 1864), Agalychnis danieli (Ruiz-Carranza, Hernández-Camacho & Rueda-Almonacid, 1988), Agalychnis granulosa (Cruz, 1989), Agalychnis hulli (Duellman & Mendelson, 1995), Agalychnis lemur (Boulenger, 1892), Agalychnis medinae (Funkhouser, 1962), and Agalychnis psilopygion (Cannatella, 1980).
Agalychnis callidryas (Cope, 1862)


**Distribution.** Atlantic lowlands of Veracruz and Oaxaca, Mexico, southeastward on the Caribbean lowlands to central Panama; Pacific lowlands of southern Costa Rica and eastern Panama to Turbaco, Bolivar, Colombia.


Agalychnis moreletii (Duméril, 1853)


**Distribution:** In disjunct populations from on both Atlantic and Pacific slopes from Veracruz, adjacent Puebla, and Guerrero through Chiapas, Mexico, to the Maya Mountains of Belize, Guatemala, northwestern Honduras, and El Salvador.


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**Agalychnis saltator** Taylor, 1955


**Distribution:** Caribbean lowlands of northeastern Honduras, Nicaragua, to east-central Costa Rica, 15–1300 m elevation.


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**Agalychnis spurrelli** Boulenger, 1913


**Distribution:** Central western lowlands of Costa Rica to the Pacific lowlands of Colombia (Valle del Cauca and Chocó) and adjacent Ecuador, 70–1000 m elevation.


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**MANTELLIDAE**

**Genus:** **Mantella** Boulenger, 1882

**Mantella aurantiaca** Mocquard, 1900


- **Mantella aurantiaca aurantiaca** — Staniszewski, 1996, Reptilian, 4: 22.

- **Mantella aurantiaca rubra** Staniszewski, 1996, Reptilian, 4: 24. Type(s): Not formally designated although several specimens involved; ZFMK 68868 designated lectotype by Vences, Glaw, and Böhme, 1999, Ayles, 17: 40. Type locality: "forests of Anosibe An'Ala", Madagascar; considered to be unknown by Vences, Glaw, and Böhme, 1999, Ayles, 17: 40, who rejected the validity of the taxon.

**Distribution:** Eastern slopes of central Madagascar in upland wet swamp forests in the Torotorofotsy area and the Andromena Forest at the Samarirana River (920–960 m elevation).


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**Mantella baroni** Boulenger, 1888


**Distribution:** East-central Madagascar.


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**Mantella bernhardi** Vences, Glaw, Peyrieras, Böhme, and Busse, 1994


**Distribution:** East-southeastern Madagascar from Ranomafana south to near Manambondro, 60–629 m elevation.


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**Mantella betsileo** (Grandvillier, 1872)


**Distribution:** Western and southwestern Madagascar.


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*Mantella cowanii* Boulenger, 1882


**Distribution:** Forested areas of the highlands southeast of Ambatolampy and near Antoetra, Madagascar, 1000–2000 m elevation.


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*Mantella crocea* Pintak and Böhme, 1990

o *Mantella crocea* Pintak and Böhme, 1990, Salamandra, 26: 58. Holotype: ZFMK 45007, by original designation. Type locality: "Andasibé (=Périnet), mittleres Ostmadagaskar".

**Distribution:** Known only from the vicinity of the type locality in east-central Madagascar: Ifola west of Parc National de Mantadia; forest area east of Ambohimanarivo; forest bordering the north of Torotorofotsy marsh, and in and around the Reserve Naturelle Intégrale de Zahameno, 800–1057 m elevation.

**Comment:** Similar to the *Mantella betsileo* and *Mantella madagascariensis* species groups according to the original publication. In the *Mantella aurantiaca* group of Vences, Glaw, and Böhme, 1999, Alytes, 17: 3–72; and Glaw and Vences, 2006, Organisms Divers. Evol., Electron. Suppl., 11(1): 2. Staniszewski, 2001,

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*Mantella ebenaui* (Boettger, 1880)


**Distribution:** Northern east coast and the Sambirano region in northwestern Madagascar.


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*Mantella expectata* Busse and Böhme, 1992


**Distribution:** Southwestern Madagascar from a few localities around the Isalo Massif (700–1000 m elevation).


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**Mantella haraldmeieri** Busse, 1981


**Distribution:** Anosy Mountains, southeastern Madagascar, 300–950 m elevation.


**Mantella laevigata** Methuen and Hewitt, 1913


**Distribution:** Northeastern Madagascar from Marojejy south to Folohy, 0–600 m elevation.


**Mantella madagascariensis** (Grandidier, 1872)

Distribution: East-central Madagascar in upland locations from near Niagarakely south to Ranomafana, 700–1050 m elevation.


Mantella manery Vences, Glaw, and Böhme, 1999


Distribution: Known from the Marojezy Massif and to the south near Darain, northeastern Madagascar.


Mantella milotympanum Staniszewski, 1996

- Mantella aurantiaca milotympanum Staniszewski, 1996, Reptilian, 4: 24. Type(s): Not formally designated; specimen figured on p. 18 of original inadvertent description designated lectotype by Vences, Glaw, and Böhme, 1999, Alytes, 17: 44, although they noted that this specimen is presumed lost. Type locality: “in the Fiherenana Valley in central east Madagascar”.

Distribution: Fiherenana Valley about 50 km west of Andasibe, Madagascar.


Mantella nigricans Guibé, 1978


**Distribution**  Marojezy Massif, northeastern Madagascar.


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*Mantella pulchra* Parker, 1925


**Distribution:** Northeastern Madagascar from Mananarana-Nord south to An'Ala, 300–950 m elevation.


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**Mantella viridis** Pintak and Böhme, 1988

- *Mantella viridis* Pintak and Böhme, 1988, Salamandra, 24: 119. Holotype: ZFMK 47900, by original designation. Type locality: "südlich Antseranana (=Diego Suarez), Nord-Madagaskar".

**Distribution:** Known from the Montagne des Français and the Massif of Antogombato, south of Diego Suarez, in very northern Madagascar, 50–300 m elevation.


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**MICROHYLIDAE**

**Genus:** *Dyscophus* Grandidier, 1872

**Dyscophus antongilii** Grandidier, 1877


**Distribution:** Northeastern Madagascar along the coast (Antongila Bay, Ambatovaky, Andivoranto, and near Andasibe), 0–600 m elevation.


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**Genus:** *Scaphiophryne* Boulenger, 1882

**Scaphiophryne gottlebei** Busse and Böhme, 1992

Distribution: Isalo Massif region often in deep canyons, Fianarantso Province, southern Madagascar, 700–1000 m elevation.


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MYOBATRACHIDAE

Genus: Rheobatrachus Liem, 1973

Rheobatrachus silus Liem, 1973

- Rheobatrachus silus Liem, 1973, Mem. Queensland Mus., 16: 467. Holotype: QM J22489, by original designation. Type locality: "Kondalilla, 3 km SW. Montville, SE. Queensland, Australia, 500 m above sea level".

Distribution: Rocky mountain streams in the Conondale and Blackall ranges in southeastern Queensland, Australia.


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Rheobatrachus vitellinus Mahony, Tyler, and Davies, 1984


Distribution: Known only from the Clarke Range, near Eungella, Queensland, Australia.

Caudata

AMBYSTOMATIDAE

Genus:  Ambystoma Tschudi, 1838

Ambystoma dumerilii (Dugès, 1870)

- Ambystoma mexicanum (Shaw and Nodder, 1798)
  - Siredon axolotl Wagler, 1830, Nat. Syst. Amph.: 209. also named by Wagler, 1830, Descript. Icon. Amph., Livr. 2, : 8. Type(s): Not stated; given as "Museo Parisiensi, Berolinensi ac Monacensi"
Plethodontid

Comment: and Zumpango), Valley of Mexico; known currently only from the southern remnants of Lake Xochimilco.

flavipiperatum

Raffaëlli, 2007, Les Urodèles du Monde, : 86–87, provided a brief account, figure, and map. See photograph, from the Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico, and the central and eastern

o Axolotus pisciformis — Cuvier, 1831, Animal Kingdom (M'Murtrie), 2: 89.

o Phyllhydrys pisciformis —Gray In Cuvier, 1831, Animal Kingdom (Griffith), 9: 108.

o Sirenodon pisciformis — Wiegmann, 1832, in Wiegmann and Ruthe (eds.), Handbuch der Zool., Amph.: 204.

o Stegoporus pisciformis — Wiegmann, 1832, in Wiegmann and Ruthe (eds.), Handbuch der Zool., Amph.: 204.


o Hemitriton (Sirenodon) mexicanus — Van der Hoeven, 1833, Handb. Dierkd., 2: 305. by implication.


Distribution: Originally in Lakes Xochimilco and Chalco (and presumably in the connecting lakes Texcoco and Zumpango), Valley of Mexico; known currently only from the southern remnants of Lake Xochimilco.

Comment: See Smith and Smith, 1971, Synops. Herpetofauna Mex., 1, , and Smith and Smith, 1993, Synops. Herpetofauna Mex., 7, for access to all of the literature. Highton, 2000, in Bruce et al., Biol. Plbethodontid Salamanders, : 221, suggested that populations of Ambystoma mavortium, Ambystoma flavipiperatum, Ambystoma andersonii, Ambystoma amblycephalum, and Ambystoma taylorii (i.e., populations from the Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico, and the central and eastern Mexican Plateau) were likely one species for which the oldest name would be Ambystoma mexicanum. Raffaëlli, 2007, Les Urodèles du Monde, : 86–87, provided a brief account, figure, and map. See photograph,

CRYPTOBRANCHIDAE

Genus: Andrias Tschudi, 1837

Andrias davidianus (Blanchard, 1871)


Distribution: The mountain streams of China, from Qinghai to southern Shanxi and south to Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guangdong, 100–1500 m elevation; likely introduced into Taiwan.


Andrias japonicus (Temminck, 1836)
Distributed: Southwestern portion of the Island of Honshu northeast to the Prefecture of Gifu, the island Shikoku, and on the Island of Kyushu only in the Prefecture of Oita, Japan; possibly in Far East Russia (see comment).


Copeo.

CoP16 Doc. 43.1 (Rev. 1), Annex 1 – p. 68
Genus: **Cryptobranchus** Leuckart, 1821

**Cryptobranchus alleganiensis** (Daudin, 1803)


- **Salamandra maxima** Barton, 1808, Some Account of *Siren lacertina*: 8. Substitute name for *Salamandra horrida* Barton, 1808.


- **Cryptobranchus salamandroides** Leuckart, 1821, Isis von Oken, 9: 260. Substitute name for *Salamandra gigantea* Barton, 1808.

- **Urotopis mucronata** Rafinesque, 1822, Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, N.S., 1: 3. Type(s): Not designated or known to exist. Type locality: "the Kentucky river", Kentucky, USA. Synonymy by Brame, 1972, CheckList Living & Fossil Salamand. World (Unpubl. MS), : 28.


- **Abranuchs horrida** — Gray, 1831, in Cuvier, Animal Kingdom (Griffith), 9—Appendix: 109.


- **Amphiuma (Menopoma) gigantea** — Van der Hoeven, 1833, Handb. Dierkd., 2: 304. by implication.


- **Menopoma gigantea** — Tschudi, 1838, Classif. Batr.: 96.


- **Menopoma gigantea** — Tschudi, 1838, Classif. Batr.: 96.


- **Salamandra (Menopoma) gigantea** — Schlegel, 1858, Handl. Dierkd., 2: 61.


- **Cryptobranchus alleganiensis** — Bishop, 1943, Handb. Salamanders: 59.
- **Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis** — Schmidt, 1953, Check List N. Am. Amph. Rept., Ed. 6: 11.

**Distribution:** Central and western New York south to northern Maryland and southwestern through Pennsylvania southern Ohio and western Virginia to westernmost South Carolina, northern Alabama, northeastern Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio River drainage of southeastern Illinois, southern Indiana; isolated population in the Ozarks of Missouri and adjacent northernmost Arkansas, USA.


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**SALAMANDRIDAЕ**

**Genus: Neurergus** Cope, 1862

**Neurergus kaiseri** Schmidt, 1952

- **Neurergus crocatus kaiseri** Schmidt, 1952, Nat. Hist. Misc., 93: 1. Holotype: ZMUC 03184, by original designation. Type locality: "Shah Bazan, Luristan, Iran", Zagros Mountains, 1200 meters, from 10 to 15 km south of the junction of the Ab-i-Cesar and Ab-i-Diz rivers. Museum records give locality as "Locality 70: 'Good Springs' 11km N of Shah Bazan, 8 km SW of junction with Ab-i-Diz and Ab-i-Cezar river" (personal commun., H. Kristensen, 24 Nov. 2010).
- **Neurergus (Neurergus) kaiseri** — Dubois and Raffaëlli, 2009, Alytes, 26: 54, 66.

**Distribution:** Southern Zagros Mountains of western Iran, possibly to be found in adjacent Iraq or Turkey.