

Distribution, diversity and conservation status of Bolivian Amphibians

Dissertation

zur

Erlangung des Doktorgrades (Dr. rer. nat.)

der

Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät

der

Rheinischen Friedrichs-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

vorgelegt von

Steffen Reichle

aus

Stuttgart

Bonn, 2006

Diese Arbeit wurde angefertigt mit Genehmigung der Mathematisch- Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität Bonn.

1. Referent: Prof. Dr. W. Böhme
2. Referent: Prof. Dr. G. Kneitz

Tag der mündlichen Prüfung: 27. Februar 2007

"Diese Dissertation ist auf dem Hochschulschriftenserver der ULB Bonn http://hss.ulb.uni-bonn.de/diss_online elektronisch publiziert"

Erscheinungsjahr: 2007

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

I Introduction

1. Bolivian Amphibians	1
2. Conservation problems of Neotropical Amphibians	2
3. Study area	3
3.1 Bolivia – general data	3
3.2 Ecoregions	4
3.3 Political and legal framework	6
3.3.1 Protected Areas	6

II Methodology

1. Collection data and collection localities	11
2. Fieldwork	12
2.1 Preparation of voucher specimens	13
3. Bioacoustics	13
3.1 Recording in the field	13
3.2 Digitalization of calls, analysis and visual presentation	13
3.3 Call descriptions	13
4. Species distribution modeling – BIOM software	14
4.1 Potential species distribution	14
4.2 Diversity pattern and endemism richness	14
5. Assessment of the conservation status	14
5.1 Distribution	15
5.2 Taxonomic stability	15
5.3 Presence in Protected Area (PA)	15
5.4 Habitat condition and habitat conversion	16
5.5 Human use of the species	16
5.6 Altitudinal distribution and taxonomic group	16
5.7 Breeding in captivity	17
5.8 Conservation status index and IUCN classification	17

III Results

1. Amphibian Collections in Bolivia	18
2. Currently known diversity of Bolivian Amphibians	21
3. Distribution of Amphibian species in Bolivia	28
3.1 Species with mainly Amazonian Distribution	28
3.1.1 Bufonidae	28
3.1.2 Dendrobatidae	31
3.1.3 Hylidae	34
3.1.4 Leptodactylidae	49
3.1.5 Microhylidae	57
3.1.6 Pipidae	60
3.1.7 Ranidae	60
3.1.8 Plethodontidae	60
3.1.9 Caeciliidae	61
3.1.10 Amazonian species diversity	62

3.2 Species with mainly savanna and / or Cerrado distribution	63
3.2.1 Bufonidae	63
3.2.2 Dendrobatidae	64
3.2.3 Hylidae	64
3.2.4 Leptodactylidae	72
3.2.5 Microhylidae	78
3.2.6 Caeciliidae	78
3.2.7 Savanna and Cerrado species diversity	79
3.3 Species with mainly Chaco or Pantanal distribution	80
3.3.1 Hylidae	80
3.3.2 Leptodactylidae	81
3.3.3 Microhylidae	85
3.3.4 Chaco or Pantanal species diversity	86
3.4 Species with mainly Inter Andean Dry Valleys Distribution	87
3.4.1 Bufonidae	87
3.4.2 Hylidae	88
3.4.3 Leptodactylidae	90
3.4.4 Inter Andean Dry Valleys species diversity	93
3.5 Species with mainly Bolivian Yungas Distribution	94
3.5.1 Bufonidae	94
3.5.2 Centrolenidae	97
3.5.3 Dendrobatidae	98
3.5.4 Hylidae	99
3.5.5 Leptodactylidae	102
3.5.6 Bolivian Yungas species diversity	113
3.6 Species with mainly Tucuman- Bolivian Forest distribution	114
3.6.1 Bufonidae	114
3.6.2 Hylidae	114
3.6.3 Leptodactylidae	115
3.6.4 Microhylidae	115
3.6.5 Tucuman- Bolivian Forest species diversity	116
3.7 Species with High Andean Puna distribution	117
3.7.1 Bufonidae	117
3.7.2 Leptodactylidae	117
3.7.3 High Andean species diversity	120
3.8 Species with wide distributions, including more than one mayor habitat type	121
3.8.1 Hylidae	121
3.8.2 Leptodactylidae	122
4. Diversity patterns of Bolivian Amphibians	123
4.1 Bufonidae	123
4.2 Dendrobatidae	124
4.3 Centrolenidae	125
4.4 Hylidae	126
4.5 Leptodactylidae	127

4.6 Species richness of Bolivian Amphibians	128
4.7 Endemism richness of Bolivian Amphibians	129
5. Conservation Status of Bolivian Amphibians	130
5.1 Critically Endangered amphibian species	142
5.2 Endangered amphibian species	144
5.3 Vulnerable amphibian species	146
5.4 Distribution of endangered Bolivian amphibians	150
6. Important taxonomic aspects for Amphibian conservation in Bolivia	151
6.1 Taxonomy as a basic need for applied conservation	151
6.2 Bufonidae	151
6.3 Hylidae	153
6.4 Leptodactylidae	158
6.5 Microhylidae	159
6.6 Plethodontidae	160
IV Discussion	161
1. Collection data	161
1.1 General collection data on Bolivian Fauna	161
1.2 Collection data for Bolivian Amphibians	161
2. Diversity of Bolivian Amphibians	163
3. Taxonomic problems and their importance for conservation	164
4. Distribution of Bolivian Amphibians	164
4.1 Modeling species distribution	164
5. Conservation of Bolivian Amphibians	167
5.1 Chytrid fungus	167
(<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) – Disease	
5.2 Anthropogenic land-use changes	168
- Habitat loss and degradation	
5.3 Climate change	169
5.4 Human use of amphibians	170
5.5 Introduction of exotic species – Invasive species	171
5.6 Previous conservation status evaluations and differences to the present study	172
5.7 Suggestions and needs for amphibian conservation in Bolivia	174
Literature Cited	176
Summary	183
Appendix	

I Introduction

1. Bolivian Amphibians

The first publication on Bolivian Amphibians dates from Bibron in Tschudi (1838) in which *Hylaplesia picta*, now *Epipedobates pictus*, is described. The first more overarching reference to Bolivian amphibians is found in the travel report from Alcides d'Orbigny describing his experiences of his South American voyages (D'Orbigny 1847). Following this, at the end of the same century, several species were described from Bolivia by European scientists (for example Boettger 1891, Boulenger 1882, 1887, 1891, 1898, 1902, Steindachner 1892, Werner 1899, 1901). It is interesting that none of them ever set foot on Bolivian territory; all of them described the species on specimens collected by other travelers, several of them collected by P. O. Simmons.

At the beginning of the 20th century some extensive expeditions were realized to Bolivian territory, between them the “Swedish Chaco-Cordillera Expedition” (1901-02), the “Mulford Exploration of the Amazon Basin” (1921-1922) and the “German Grand Chaco Expedition”, at the end of the twenties. The following years brought mainly publications of the results of these expeditions (for example Eisentraut 1932, Müller & Hellmich 1936, Parker 1928).

From the 1940s till the beginning of the 1980s, very few publications dealt specifically with Bolivian Amphibians, or described new species from the country (for example Cei 1968, Vellard 1970), but material collected in Bolivia was used in genera or other taxonomic groups revisions (Duellman 1973, Lynch 1976, Heyer 1970, 1973).

It was not until the 1980s that interest for Bolivian Amphibians really started. Several new species were described from the country, as well as first geographic listings were developed (Lynch & McDiarmid 1987, Fugler 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, De la Riva 1990a), culminating in the first Bolivian Amphibian list (De la Riva 1990b).

Since then a considerable increase in publications and specifically the description of new species is notable (see table [I 1.a](#)).

Table I 1.a: Species descriptions of Bolivian Amphibians from 1960 – present

Time period	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-2006
Number of described species	2	1	5	21	18

Source: Original species descriptions from Bolivia between 1960-2006. Only currently valid species were taken into account.

In the 1990s and the beginning of the new millennium investigations increased and resulted also in the first publications on ecological data (for example De la Riva et al. 1994, 1995, 1996, Marquez et al. 1993, Reichle 1997a, 1997b, 1997c, Reichle & Köhler 1998). In the same time period it is also noticeable that several Bolivian investigators started to publish on the Bolivian Amphibiafauna (for example Aparicio 1992, Cortez 2001, Ergueta 1991, 1993, Ergueta & Harvey 1996, Gonzales 1998, Aguayo 2000 and others).

2. Conservation problems of Neotropical Amphibians

When this thesis was started no data were available on the conservation status of most Neotropical amphibians, none whatsoever on Bolivian amphibians. Especially in the neotropics the so called global amphibian decline drew conscience to this group, as in several countries drastic declines were noticed (IUCN et al. 2006). The first declines were noticed at the end of the eighties of the last century and since then globally a number of reasons were cited as possible sources for these: Climatic changes (Heyer et al. 1988, Pounds et al. 1999), habitat disturbance (La Marca & Rheintaler 1991, Fisher & Shaffer 1996), habitat fragmentation (Bradford et al. 1993), introduction of invasive species (La Marca & Rheintaler 1991, Pefaur & Sierra 1999), increase in UV-B radiation (Blaustein et al. 1994a, Anzalone et al. 1998), chemical contamination (Weygoldt 1989, Beebee et al. 1990, Sparling 1995), acid rains (Beebee et al. 1990, Sparling 1995), diseases (Lips 1998, Carey et al. 1999, Daszak et al. 1999), commercial animal trade (Salas 1995, Gorzula 1996), as well as a combination of various factors (Blaustein et al. 1994b, Carey et al. 1999, Pounds et al. 1999). Countries that showed drastic declines in the last years in Latinamerica include, for example Costa Rica, Venezuela and Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006). Reichle (2003b) gave a short resume on the issue in Bolivia, including suggestions how some possible reasons for declines might be prevented.

As a result of the problematic and ongoing discussion for the reasons of the decline, and to determine its outreach, in 2003 the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) was started, as a combined effort between Conservation International, Natureserve, the IUCN and the scientific community worldwide. More than 10 workshops were held in different countries, assessing all amphibian species described, drawing distribution maps and also pointing out taxonomic problems. Globally almost a third of all species were found to present conservation problems, 1145 species of those at home in the Neotropics (table I 2.a, IUCN et al. 2006).

Table I 2.a: Amphibians species in the Neotropics with conservation problems (IUCN et al. 2006)

Red List Category	Number of species
Extinct (EX)	7
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	0
Critically Endangered (CR)	358
Endangered (EN)	456
Vulnerable (VU)	324
Near Threatened (NT)	140
Least Concern (LC)	955
Data Deficient (DD)	675
Total Number of Species	2,915

These data show that the countries in South and Central America presenting the most amphibian species with conservation problems are Colombia (209), Mexico (196), Ecuador (163), Peru (81), Guatemala (76) and Venezuela (69). Bolivia is ranked much lower with 21 species recognized during the GAA (however see chapter IV 5.6).

Currently the follow-up of the GAA is underway. The so called Atelopus initiative was started parallel to the publishing of the GAA results and has several objectives: 1) To start monitoring programs of amphibian species, especially in mountain areas throughout Latin America, 2) to begin with a captive breeding program for several species found declining dramatically and also

species that because of their ecology might do so, 3) to look for additional funding for research and monitoring of amphibians.

A series of first training workshops for monitoring efforts were recently started and involved more the training of more than 100 students and scientists from more than five countries (A. Angulo pers. com.)

3. Study area

The study area was defined as being the whole country of Bolivia. At first sight it might seem odd to choose a country as the entity to work on conservation aspects for a whole group of vertebrates, but even if biodiversity is not bound by political frontiers, implementation efforts for biodiversity conservation mostly are realized within political geographies. This is mainly because all countries have different legislations, as well as different political entities dealing with the issue and last but not least, different social realities and contexts.

3.1 Bolivia - General data

With a surface of 1.098.581 km² Bolivia is the fifth largest country in South America, and together with Paraguay the only landlocked ones. Historically Bolivia was almost twice the size but it lost territory to all neighboring countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Peru). Probably the worst loss was after the war with Chile in the late 19th century and when 1904 the Bolivian Parliament signed a peace agreement which included the definition of new country borders, excluding an access to the Pacific Ocean. Since then and especially in the last years the lost sea access has been a controversial issue between the two countries and a mayor problem for Bolivian economics. Currently Bolivia does not even maintain an official diplomatic relationship with Chile.

Bolivia does count on enormous no renewable natural resources such as petroleum and gas, as well as gold, silver and other minerals. It also harbors enormous renewable natural resources being one the 13 megadiverse countries in the world and having the world's largest certified managed natural forests (BOLFOR 2005).

Currently Bolivia is composed of nine departments (= departamentos), the Santa Cruz department being the largest and La Paz department the most populated one (table I 3.1.a). The population is mostly concentrated in the big cities, with Santa Cruz de la Sierra with 1.166.000 as the biggest, followed by La Paz with 781.000 inhabitants (INE 2003).

Table I 3.1.a: Bolivian departments, surfaces, population and mayor cities, based on INE (2003)

Department	Surface (km ²)	Population	Mayor Cities	Provinces / Dep.
Chuquisaca	51.524	531.522	Sucre	10
La Paz	133.985	2.350.466	La Paz El Alto	20
Cochabamba	55.631	1.455.711	Cochabamba	16
Oruro	53.588	391.870	Oruro	16
Potosi	118.218	709.013	Potosi	16
Tarija	37.623	391.226	Tarija	6
Santa Cruz	370.621	2.029.471	Sta. Cruz de la Sierra	15
Beni	213.564	362.521	Trinidad	8
Pando	63.827	52.525	Cobija	5

After the decentralization law of 1995 more political power was given to the current 327 municipal governments. Since then also some important decision for conservation are taken there. Municipal land-use planning being the base for delineating conservation areas, such as Municipal protected areas, or sustainable used areas.

3.2 Ecoregions

Following Ibisch et al. (2003) Bolivia consists of 12 ecoregions, some of which are divided into subcoregions (see [table I 3.2.a](#), [fig. I 3.2.a](#)).

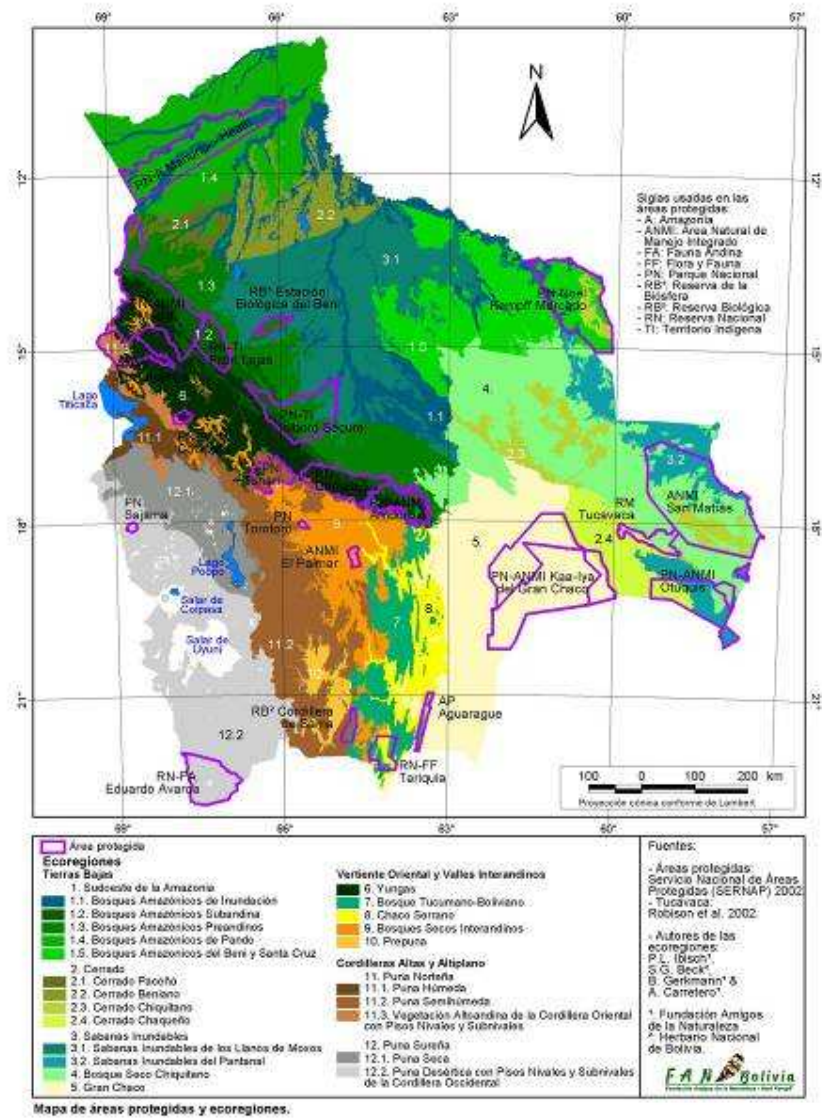
Table I 3.2.a: Bolivian ecoregions

Ecoregion and subcoregion definitions and surfaces follow Ibisch et al. (2003).

Ecoregion	Subcoregion(s)	Surface (km ²)
South West Amazon forests	Flooded Amazon Forests	63,588
	Sub-Andean Amazon Forests	23,529
	Pre-Andean Amazon Forests	58,308
	Pando Amazon Forests	71,217
	Beni and Santa Cruz Amazon Forests	59,905
Cerrado	Cerrado of La Paz	9,837
	Cerrado of Beni	27,171
	Cerrado of the Chiquitano Region	23,491
	Cerrado of the Chaco Region	24,468
Flooded savannas	Moxos Plains Flooded Savannas	94,660
	Pantanal Flooded Savannas	33,328
Chiquitano Dry Forest	-	101,769
Gran Chaco	-	105,006
Yungas	-	55,556
Tucuman Bolivian Forest	-	29,386
Montane Chaco	-	23,176
Interandean Dry Forest	-	44,805
Prepuna	-	8,516
Northern Puna	Humid Puna	8,869
	Semi-humid Puna	67,600
	High-Andean Vegetation of the Cordillera Oriental above and below the snowline	8,137

Southern Puna	Dry Puna	35,973
	Desert Puna	100,204

Fig. I 3.2.a: Ecoregions and National Protected Areas of Bolivia (taken from Ibisch et al. 2003)



The Bolivian ecoregions present a great altitudinal and climatological diversity. The altitudinal gradient reaches from less than 190 m asl. (in the Pantanal and some parts of Amazonia) to over 6.500 m asl. in the Andean mountain ranges. Some of the areas within the Dry Puna in southeastern Bolivia belong to the driest parts on earth, while parts of the South West Amazon and Yungas ecoregions (the ones close to Villa Tunari) present the highest precipitations known from the South American continent. Specific descriptions of each ecoregion are given in Ibisch et al. (2003).

3.3 Political and legal framework of Biodiversity Conservation in Bolivia

Based on Galarza (2003)

During the years Bolivia has been developing its legislation towards the environment and renewable and non-renewable natural resources, efforts have been systematic since 1992, when the Environmental Law was passed. So far there is no law to directly protect biodiversity, but there are sector laws which include regulation on the matter.

The environmental law No. 1333 from the twelve of April of 1992 was approved three months before the Rio summit. As a major aspect it clarifies that it is an obligation of the Bolivian state and its society to protect and conserve its native fauna and flora. It also mentions that protected areas are of public and social interest. At the same time it establishes the National Protected Area Service, to guarantee the viability of ecological processes, on behalf of protected areas.

Bolivia followed up on the agreement of Cartagena (decision 391) with an internal decree No. 24676 in 1997, which regulates the access to genetic resources.

An interesting and important step was the forestry law No. 1700 from 1996 and its administrative use which was approved by D.S. No 24453 in 1996. This law recognizes forestry use as a socioeconomic function that establishes a soil use to show an effective use of private and state territory. This type of use from then on is recognized one of the possibilities to certify land titles.

A general guideline for the administration of protected areas was passed as D.S. No. 24781 in 1997. This legislation defines different types of protected areas, as well as natural resource use within them.

The executive power on conservation and biodiversity issues are currently united under the Vice Ministry of biodiversity, forestry resources and environment, which belongs to the Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment. Two entities, the “Dirección General de Biodiversidad”- General Biodiversity Direction, DGB and the “Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas” – National Service of Protected Areas, SERNAP are in charge of the implementation of existing legal regulations and administration of biodiversity inside (SERNAP) and outside (DGB) protected areas.

3.3.1 Protected Areas

At present the National Protected Area System (SNAP) includes 22 protected areas within different categories (see [table I 3.3.1a](#) and [fig.I 3.2.a](#)). Additionally there exist several protected areas with Departmental or Municipal characters (see Vides & Reichle 2003), some of them contemplating remarkable extensions and functioning implementation (for example the Municipal Reserve of Roboré “Valle de Tucavaca” with more than 240.000 hectares). However in most of the Departmental and Municipal areas no effective conservation is so far in place.

Table 3.3.1a: Bolivian Protected Areas included in the SNAP (for areas created before 2001, categories and surfaces follow SERNAP (2001), areas created later are based on the official creation documents (“decretos supremos”). Ecoregions are based on fig.I 1.3 and therefore Ibisch et al. 2003, the effectiveness and functionality are based on own experience and interviews with key persons, (such as investigators, protected area personal, administrators etc.). This layer was used to determine the presence or absence of species within a protected area and the grade of its functionality.

Protected Area	Category	Surface (in hectares)	Ecoregions or sub ecoregions within PA	Conservation effectiveness and functionality
Parque Nacional Sajama	National Park	100.230	- Desert Puna	Generally good
Parque Nacional Tunari	National Park	300.000	-Semihumid Puna - Yungas	Not well protected, the protection body only covers a sector of the southern part of the Park.
Parque Nacional y Territorio Indigena ISIBORO-SECURE	National Park + Indigenous Territory	1.236.296	- Moxos Plains flooded savannas - Pre Andean Forests - Sub Andean Forests - Yungas	Several parts with conservation problems, currently a road projected to cross the area. However in large parts in good conservation status.
Parque Nacional NOEL KEMPF MERCADO	National Park	1.523.446	- Beni y Santa Cruz Amazon Forests - Cerrado of the Chiquitano region - Moxos Plains flooded savannas - Some small portions of the Chiquitano Dry Forest in the southern part.	Effectively conserved and functional. Some minor problems with fishing and turtle hunting at the river borders
Parque Nacional TOROTORO	National Park	16.570	- Interandean Dry Forests	The area has a management plan and several park guards, but still there are several conservation problems that persist within the area.

Protected Area	Category	Surface (in hectares)	Ecoregions or sub ecoregions within PA	Conservation effectiveness and functionality
Parque Nacional CARRASCO	National Park	622.600	- Pre Andean Forests - Sub Andean Forests - Yungas	Some areas do suffer by illegal invasions and coca growing, increasing pressure of local people to reduce the area.
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado AMBORO	National Park and ANMI	637.600	- Pre Andean Forests - Sub Andean Forests - Yungas	Especially some of the higher parts do suffer illegal settlements. The ANMIA part is not well protected. Most of the Amazonian forests of the Andean foothills (pre Andean + Sub Andean forests) within the ANMIA are deforested or at least largely fragmented.
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado COTAPATA	National Park and ANMI	40.000	- Yungas - High-Andean Vegetation of the Cordillera Oriental	Protection does exist but conservation is not very effective in some parts
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado MADIDI	National Park and ANMI	1.895.750	- Yungas - Interandean Dry Valleys - Sub-Andean Amazon forests - Cerrado of La Paz	Protection in the National Park seems functional, protection in the AMNIM in some parts is insufficient
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado KAA-IYA DEL GRAN CHACO	National Park and ANMI	3.441.115	- Gran Chaco	Mainly very well conserved.
Reserva Nacional de Fauna Andina EDUARDO AVAROA	National Faunal Reserve	714.745	- Desert Puna	Relatively well protected, but some problems with tourism and illegal extraction of fire material.

Protected Area	Category	Surface (in hectares)	Ecoregions or sub ecoregions within PA	Conservation effectiveness and functionality
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado OTUQUIS	National Park and ANMI	1.005.950	- Pantanal flooded savannas - Chiquitano Dry Forest - Cerrado of the Chaco region	Recently the management plan of the area has been completed and several park guards were hired. Nevertheless hunting and illegal logging are still a mayor problem within the area. In the northern part due to pressure from the Puerto Suarez area, in the southern part due to incursions from Paraguay.
Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado SERRANIA DE AGUARAGÜE	National Park and ANMI	108.307	- Tucumane Bolivian Forests - Montane Chaco	Recently declared area. Currently co-administrated by the Municipalities of Villamontes and Yacuiba. Effective conservation is not in place.
Reserva Nacional Vida Silvestre Amazónica MANURIPI-HEATH	National Faunal Reserve	747.000	- Pando Amazon Forests	Huge problems with hunting especially during the Brazil Nut season.
Reserva Nacional de Flora y Fauna TARIQUÍA	National Faunal and Floral Reserve	246.870	- Tucumane Bolivian Forests - Montane Chaco	Problems with illegal timber extraction and overfishing in some places. Also cattle overgrazing in some parts.
Reserva Biológica de la Cordillera de SAMA	Biological Reserve	108.500	- Semihumid Puna - Tucuman Bolivian Forests	A lot of people living in the area, natural original forests are rather badly conserved. However in the last years it seems that local communities do care more about conservation of the area.

Protected Area	Category	Surface (in hectares)	Ecoregions or sub ecoregions within PA	Conservation effectiveness and functionality
Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Nacional APOLOBAMBA	Natural Resource Management Area	483.743	- High-Andean Vegetation of the Cordillera Oriental - Yungas	Many people living in some parts of the area, problems with habitat loss and natural resource use. Generally though big parts of the area in good conservation conditions.
Reserva de la Biosfera Estación Biológica del Beni	Biological Station	135.000	- Pre Andean Amazon Forests	Due to the presence of several native communities strong hunting pressures within almost the whole area
Reserva de la Biosfera y Territorio Indígena Pilon Lajas	Biosphere-Reserve	400.000	- Sub-Andean Amazon Forests - Yungas	Relatively well managed. Formerly huge problems with timber extractions but currently rather good protected. Hunting is allowed for native communities within the area.
Area Natural de Manejo Integrado El Palmar		59.484	- Interandean Dry Forests -Tucuman Bolivian Forests	Basic implementation in place.
Area Natural de Manejo Integrado San Matías		2.918.500	- Pantanal flooded savannas - Cerrado of the Chiquitano region - Chiquitano Dry Forest	The area does not count on a management plan, protection is rather low and hunting, illegal timber extraction and deforestation are common. There are also several legally established timber concessions in the southern area of San Matias.

Protected Area	Category	Surface (in hectares)	Ecoregions or sub ecoregions within PA	Conservation effectiveness and functionality
Parque Nacional y Area Natural de Manejo Integrado Iñao	National Park and natural Resource Management Area	263.090	Tucuman – Bolivian Forest Chacoan Mountain Forest	Just recently created and so far without management plan and staff. Still in very good conservation status most of the area.
TOTAL SURFACE ALL NATIONAL PROTECTED AREAS		17.004.797		

II Methodology

1. Collection data and collection localities

The collection data of the following museums have been used as indicated:

Bolivia:

Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz – MHNNKM (all specimens up to number MNKA 5200 were examined and determined)

Coleccion Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz – CBF (all specimens up to number CBF 5380 were examined and determined)

Cochabamba - (all specimens up to number CGA 980 were examined and determined)

Germany:

Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig (most specimens with Bolivian origin up to number ZFMK 72698 were examined and determined)

USA:

Smithsonian Museum of Natural History (all *Leptodactylus*, *Pleurodema*, *Physalaemus*, *Rana* and *Pipa* and all type material specimens with Bolivian origin were taken into account)

Furthermore the additional following type material (type material of the already mentioned museums is not listed) was examined:

Bufo fissipes (BMNH 1947.2.20.64, holotype), *Dendrobates eucnemis* (NMW 19190 syntypes), *Prostherapis bolivianus* (BMNH 1947.2.13.89, -91, lectotype and paralectotypes), *Nototrema testudineum* (MNCN 155), *Hyloscirtus armatus* (BMNH 1947.2.13.60, syntypes), *Eleutherodactylus dundeei* (USNM 507897-99, paratypes), *Hylodes cruralis* (BMNH 1947.2.15.70, holotype), *Hylodes fenestratus* (NMW 19940 [1,2] lectotype and paralectotype), *Hylodes gollmeri bisignatus* (NMW 16502, holotype), *Hylodes granulatus* (BMNH 1947.2.15.72, holotype), *Hylodes peruvianus* (NHMG 490, holotype), *Hylodes platydactylus* (BMNH 1947.2.15.91-92, -94, lectotype and paralectotypes), *Telmatobius verrucosus* (NMW 22922, holotype).

Collections that were not possible to assign to a specific locality, for example due to the lack of data in the collection catalogs, or in other cases the insufficiently detailed data (for example only Department of Beni, or Yucumo Province, without a specific locality given) were not taken into

account. The same applies for other insufficient data such as Noel Kempff National Park (PNNKM), or Buena Vista without mentioning a Province etc., in the first example the PNNKM is more than 1.500.000 hectares big, including more than 3 ecoregions and 20 vegetation types, in the second there are more than 10 Buena Vista throughout Bolivia.

Literature records were only taken into account if they have been published by reliable sources and were not doubtful, for example citations of *Bufo schneideri* from Amazonian rainforests in Pando, a very probable misidentification of specimens of *Bufo marinus* were not considered.

Museum and literature collection locality data that were not mentioning GPS data were looked up on the existing IGM maps of Bolivia or the Bolivian Atlas of populations and municipalities (INE & PNUD 2005) and latitude and longitude were then added to the records.

Without any doubt some records have been overlooked, or were not published till the end of the recompilation of the data for this publication. In Annex 1 all localities and collections that were used are listed.

2. Field work

To complete collection data, field work was conducted in undersampled places in almost all of Bolivia: This included mostly the Yungas of La Paz region, but also the Departments of Pando, Beni, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca. At the following localities at least four person nights' collection efforts were realized:

Pando Department: San Sebastian, Pingo de Oro, Cobija; **Beni Department:** Rurrenabaque, Chalalan, Ixiamas, Beni Biological Station (Totaizal, El Porvenir, Bosque de Remanso), Rio Chevejecure, San Borja; **La Paz Department:** La Paz, Cotapata (several localities within the protected area), Charazani, Coroico (Cerro de Uchumachi), Chulumani, Yolosa, Caranavi, Serrania de Bella Vista (km 28-52 road Caranavi-Yucumo), Sapecho-Covendo road, Yucumo, Quiquibey, Rio Neques, Apolo; **Cochabamba Department:** Cochabamba, new road from Cochabamba – Villa Tunari (several localities and altitudes), old road from Cochabamba to Villa Tunari (several localities and altitudes), La Siberia, Karahuasi, road Enpalme to Karahuasi (several localities and altitudes); **Santa Cruz Department:** Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Lomas de Arena, Mataracu, Samaipata, Comarapa, Pampagrande, Vallegrande, San Jose de Chiquitos, El Tumbador (Puerto Suarez), Santiago de Chiquitos (and several localities close by), San Rafael, Road from San Rafael – El Tuna, San Ignacio, Los Fierros (PNNKM), Florida, Flor de Oro (PNNKM), Huanchaca II (PNNKM), Huanchaca I (PNNKM), Lago Caiman (PNNKM); **Chuquisaca Department:** Villa Serrano, Serrania del Iñao.

At the visited localities GPS data were taken using different Garmin GPS models, such as Garmin – 12 XL and Garmin 12. A list of all used collection localities with GPS data is found in the annex I.

The purpose of the field trips was to collect as many additional data as possible on species distribution to be then included in the modeling effort (see chapter I 4.). It is important to stress that the purpose was not to define species richness at every site, an effort hardly possible with such limited time. Even if Scott (1994) and subsequently Köhler (2000) stated, that approximately 100 specimens per site should be enough to estimate species richness this may vary drastically with climate conditions and time of year, and it is doubtful if these efforts are sufficient to decide on their Alfa diversity only by those collections.

If species were able to be identified just by their advertisement calls sometimes no specimens were collected and the presence of species was just noticed. However usually of every species one voucher specimen has been collected per visited locality.

2.1 Preparation of voucher specimens

Once collected, amphibian specimens were photographed and notes on their coloration in life were taken. The specimens were then killed in either Chloretone or low percentage (7-10%) alcohol solutions. After death the specimens were prepared using 10% formaldehyde solutions in a plastic tray and positioned as described in Köhler (2000). Additionally, especially in larger specimens, a 10% formaldehyde solution was injected into their body cavity. Normally specimens were fixed in the tray for at least 6-12 hours.

After fixation took place a tag with a field number (SR- number-year) was attached to every specimen. For each number collection data such as date, climate, exact locality and life coloration were noted in a field book. The specimens were then put into plastic jars with 70% ethanol solutions.

3. Bioacoustics

3.1 Recording in the field

Anuran calls were recorded using a Sony WM-D6C professional walkman, a Sennheiser Me-80 or Me-66 directional microphone respectively, and TDK or Maxwell 60 minute metal cassettes. No noise reduction systems or filters were used while recording. Record level was set manually to avoid clipping and distortion. Ideally the distance to the recorded individually was one meter, but this varied with different environments and recording possibility and is mentioned in the text if occurred. Air and/ or water temperature were measured during, or short after recording as close as possible to the calling site of the specimen by using a Greissinger Digital thermometer. After recording the individual, additional data were recorded on the tape, these included air temperature, exact locality, habitat and specific calling site, as well sometimes simultaneously calling frogs in the background or close to the individual.

3.2 Digital sampling of calls, analysis and visual presentation

Recordings were sampled using either Cool Edit 96 or Cool Edit 2000 (both former Syntrillium Software Company) software. The sample rate varied from 22 kHz to 44 kHz always with 16-bit resolution and IBM compatible computers. Call parts analyzed were based on “typical” advertisement calls emitted by the species and sound quality criteria, such as minimum background noises etc. Frequency information was obtained through FFT (Fast Fourier Transformation), width 1024 points and Blackmann filter window.

After obtaining the audio spectrograms and oscillograms they were taken via print screen to Adobe Photoshop and final presentations were realized. Typically the audio spectrograms were obtained by using FFT width of 256; it is stated in the text if this is different.

3.3 Call descriptions

Call terminology follows Heyer et al. (1990). However, pulse repetition rates were calculated within notes by measuring the length of the note and counting the pulses, and then a ratio pulses/

second was established. No call repetition rates were counted, as these seemed to be too strongly correlated with the motivation of each individual recorded.

4. Species distribution modeling - BIOM software

4.1 Potential species distribution

As mentioned the known distribution point data are not sufficiently dense to objectively tell enough about species distribution therefore species distribution was modeled using the new software **BIOM (BIOclimatic Model for the extrapolation of species ranges and diversity patterns, Sommer et al. 2003, Nowicki et al. 2004).**

BIOM is based on abiotic parameters and point collection data and calculates the optimal habitat conditions for each species, using grid cells of 2 arc min, covering all of Bolivia. The abiotic parameters used in the present study are altitude, precipitation (on a log rhythmic scale) and aridity. A Gaussian algorithm calculates the ecological characteristics of a cell; the results are the potential range of a species expressed in percentages of habitat similarity.

Additionally, as distribution also depend on historic factors; the distance between its farthest recorded points is used to restrict the space of the potential range. As several species are very specific in their habitat use, filters of different habitat types were overlaid to the obtained potential distribution, such as forest – non forest, water (inundation, lakes, rivers) – non water filters for habitat specialists, therefore modeled range distribution was reduced according to the habitat types.

In order to establish distribution maps for each species a critical limit of habitat similarity was needed to be defined, in order to be able to use the maps further on for diversity analysis. This limit due to personal knowledge of the species was seen to be most reliable at 33% habitat similarity; therefore every distribution map shown in the result chapter is based on a habitat similarity of 33%.

4.2 Diversity pattern and endemism richness

BIOM is able to calculate diversity patterns by overlapping the distribution ranges of the species to be analyzed. For species richness simply presence or absence of a species in a cell was used for producing species richness maps for different taxa.

BIOM is also able to calculate the endemism richness value (or C-Value) on behalf of diversity combined with the degree of endemism, which is defined by the species occurring in every grid cell and their geographical range distribution restrictions over their whole range. These small values are multiplied with the factor 1000 so one does not loose the small values while processing them in GIS.

An exhaustive explanation on how BIOM works can be found in Sommer et al. (2003) and Nowicki et al. (2004).

5. Assessment of the conservation status

A major aim of this thesis was to develop a numerical value based system to assess the conservation status of every Amphibian species present in Bolivia. The current IUCN system is very good, but too sophisticated and intense in its application on existing data of data poor

countries. For this reason a simplified numerical system that could provide comparable outcomes, but being less complicated made sense to be developed. An existing value based model (Ibisch 1998) was taken as a base and adjusted for Amphibians, referring to the specific characteristics and threats for the group.

The following data are taken into account in the assessment:

5.1 Distribution

The distribution of a species is a crucial part to evaluate its vulnerability to threats. If a species is widely distributed its survival chances are generally better. Local extinctions do not threaten the persistence of wide spread species, but do so with regional or local endemics. The values given however are not very high, as small distribution areas for themselves are not a threat for the survival of a species; they are only, if combined, with additional factors, such as land-use change, or the overuse of populations.

The species is widely distributed (South America)	0
The species is distributed in more than two ecoregions	0
The species is distributed in two ecoregions	0
The species is endemic for one ecoregion	0
The species is regionally endemic, or presents a few very disjunct populations	10
The species is locally endemic and only known from very few populations	20

5.2 Taxonomic stability

Taxonomic stability of a species is important for its conservation, in chapter III 6. several species groups, sibling species and other taxonomic problems are presented. No additional values are given for a taxon that seems to include more than one species, but it is important to be noted in the database, as an additional input for conservation decision makers. As this work is based only on Bolivia it is differentiated herein if the taxon presents problems within Bolivia or if in Bolivia the taxon seems to reflect only one species.

The taxon is taxonomically stable over its whole distribution range: **TSR**

The taxon seems to be composed by more than one species within the complete distribution range, but all Bolivian populations seem to belong to the same species: **TSB**

The taxon does most probably contain several species within Bolivia, and a revision of its taxonomy is urgently needed: **TUN**

5.3 Presence in Protected Area (PA):

The presence of a population within a protected area normally does suggest that at least this population should be conserved. Unfortunately not all Bolivian protected areas are well enough managed to secure such an outcome. Nevertheless conservation efforts for problematic species are obviously much easier within already existing protected areas than outside. The table I 3.3.1 though does indicate which protected areas seems to be functional at present and for every species that is found within at least one efficiently conserved protected area a minus 10 value is given.

At least one population of the species is found within an efficiently conserved protected area	-10
No population is known from an efficiently conserved protected area	0

5.4 Habitat conditions and habitat conversion

This point is one of the two most crucial ones to assess the conservation status of a species. The knowledge that is needed of a species to be able to correctly assess this point is basic, one just has to know if a species might be able to survive habitat alteration, or at worst, complete habitat conversion. For the assessment it is important to have a good overview over the distribution of a species, as its habitat may be destroyed in one part of its range and in others is still intact.

The species is favored by human land use changes and can be found in altered habitats	-30
The species can be still be found in altered habitats/ or none of the known populations faces the threat of habitat degradation/ conversion within the next 10 years (soon)	0
The habitat of some populations were converted or are in danger to be converted soon	10
The habitat of several populations were converted or are in danger to be converted soon	20
The habitat at least 50% of the known populations were converted or are in danger to be converted soon	40
The habitat of more than 90% of all known populations are in danger to be converted soon	60
The habitat of all known populations in danger to be converted soon	90
The habitat of all known populations already undergoing land-use changes	160

5.5 Human use of the species

The use by local people or collection for national and international trade is the second crucial factor to be addressed. Here it is important to know how intensive the populations are used. If a population is currently sustainably used it is given a relatively low number, as for one part it is at the moment very difficult to define sustainable use, and second if a species is already used it is common that in the future the use increases and may become unsustainable.

The species is not used	0
Some populations are sustainably used	5
Some populations are/ might be overused	20
The only known population(s) is/ are “sustainable” used	30
Most of the populations are/ seem to be overused	60
All populations are overused	160

5.6 Altitudinal distribution and taxonomic group

All over the world amphibian populations of many species are declining. This is especially true for populations of some genera at higher altitudes in Central and South America (IUCN et al. 2006). The reasons for these declines are not known exactly so far (some are discussed in chapter IV 5.), but knowing that a sister species is declining in Peru or Ecuador is enough to be alerted for the species in Bolivia. As a result every species that occurs in similar elevations and

belongs to a genus declining in geographically close countries is seen as potentially vulnerable and depending on its altitudinal range is given an additional specific value.

The following values are only applied to species in genera that are found declining in geographically close countries (species with overlapping ranges are given the least value of the areas where they occur)

Most populations of the species are found in lowlands	0
Most populations of the species are found in montane forests	20
Most populations are found in cloud forests	40
Most populations are found on the altiplano highlands	40

5.7 Breeding in captivity

The knowledge if a species is currently bred in captivity, or if it at least might be bred in captivity is important for the creation of ex-situ breeding groups, that at some point might help to secure the species to survive problematic periods in its natural habitat. If a species seems almost impossible to be bred outside its natural environment we are left without this chance.

The species is currently bred in captivity	0
The species it is possible to be bred in captivity	5
It is probable that it is very difficult to breed the species in captivity	10
It is probably currently impossible to breed the species in captivity	20

5.8 Conservation Status Index and IUCN classification of each species:

The classification into IUCN categories is realized by summing the values given in each one of the assessed characteristics. The total of the numbers is classified as the CSI (Conservation Status Index). The thresholds for the IUCN classification are the following:

Table I 5.a: Conservation Status Index thresholds for the IUCN classifications

Conservation Status Index – CSI	IUCN classification
< 21 points	Least Concern (LC)
21-39 points	Near Threatened (NT)
40 – 89 points	Vulnerable (VU)
90 – 160 points	Endangered (EN)
> 160 points	Critically Endangered (CR)

In the conservation chapter III 5. 223 species are evaluated.

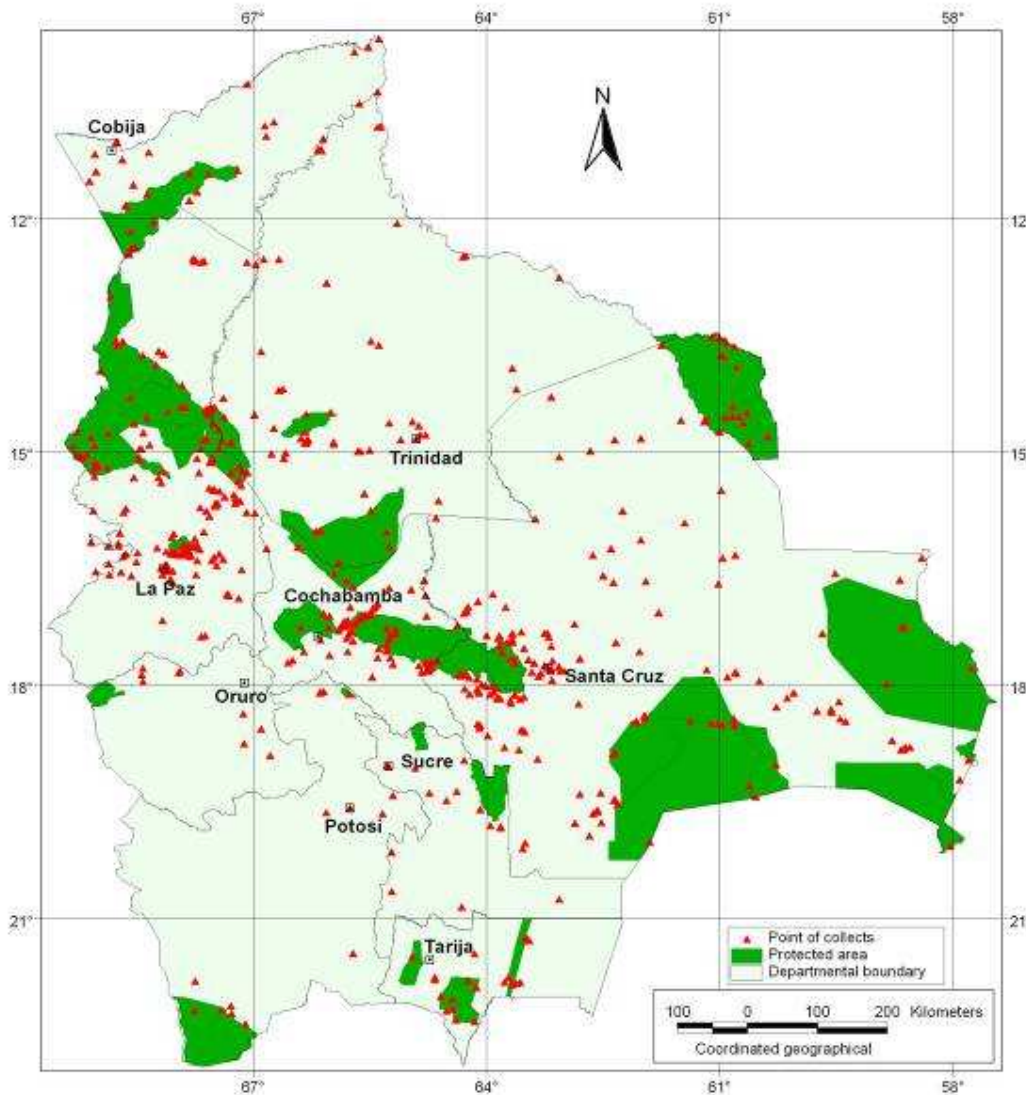
III Results

1) Amphibian collections in Bolivia

The last years brought a noticeable increase of amphibian collections and studies within Bolivia (see Reichle & Lötters 2000, Köhler 2000, De la Riva et al. 2000, and Reichle 2003). This is based upon several reasons, being the increase of basic investigations since the start of the nineties, many impact studies due to megaprojects such as pipelines and road constructions and an improvement of existing roads, and therefore better access to many areas formerly not collected.

In [fig. III 1.a](#) the collection localities of Bolivian amphibians and their relations to national protected areas are presented.

Fig. III 1.a: Localities of Amphibian collections and National Protected Areas in Bolivia



It is obvious that while some areas have been very densely collected in others no collections have been undertaken. This is mostly because of existing infrastructure and easy access to some areas, for example close to existing roads, while other regions are really difficult to get to, especially during the rainy season when amphibians are most active.

Table III 1.a: Number of collection localities and collections within each department

Department	Pa	Be	LP	Cbba	SC	Ch	Or	Po	Ta
Localities	32	65	181	81	200	16	9	15	22
Collections	234	399	662	264	1168	26	13	24	75
Collections/ 100 km ²	0,37	0,19	0,5	0,47	0,31	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,2

Based on GIS data and baseline collection database

While in some cases limited numbers of localities and collections reflect low amphibian diversity and density, as for example in Potosi and Oruro, other departments are highly undercollected, so for example Beni, Chuquisaca or Tarija. As seen in [table III 1.a](#), the best collected departments, taking into account the ratio of localities collected per square kilometer, are La Paz followed by Cochabamba and Pando. The less collected departments are Potosi and Oruro followed by Chuquisaca.

Table III 1.b: Number of collection localities and collections per subecoregions

Ecoregion	Subecoregion	Collections	Localities	Collections per 100 km ²
1. Southwest Amazonia (276.547 km ²)		1307	185	0,473
	1.1. Flooded Amazonian Forests (63.588 km ²)	279	40	0,439
	1.2. Subandean Amazonian Forests (23.529 km ²)	315	48	1,339
	1.3. Preandean Amazonian Forests (58.308 km ²)	397	53	0,681
	1.4. Pando Amazonian Forests (71.217 km ²)	209	26	0,293
	1.5. Beni and Santa Cruz Amazonian Forests (59.905 km ²)	107	18	0,179
2. Cerrado (84.967 km ²)		145	30	0,171
	2.1. Cerrado of La Paz (9.837 km ²)	0	0	0
	2.2. Cerrado of the Beni (27.171 km ²)	10	2	0,037
	2.3. Cerrado of the Chiquitania (23.491 km ²)	79	15	0,336
	2.4. Cerrado of the Chaco (24.468 km ²)	56	13	0,229
3. Inundated savannas (127.988 km ²)		179	31	0,140
	3.1. Beni Savannas (94.660 km ²)	127	24	0,134
	3.2. Pantanal Savannas (33.328 km ²)	52	7	0,156
4. Chiquitano Dry Forest (101.769 km ²)		186	26	0,183

Ecoregion	Subcoregion	Collections	Localities	Collections per 100 km²
5. Gran Chaco (105.006 km ²)		267	52	0,254
6. Bolivian Yungas (55.556 km ²)		379	131	0,682
7. Tucuman – Bolivian Forest (29.386 km ²)		82	25	0,279
8. Chaco Montane Forest (23.176 km ²)		63	17	0,272
9. Interandean Dry Forest (44.805 km ²)		106	44	0,237
10. Prepuna (8.516 km ²)		4	2	0,047
11. Northern Puna (84.606 km ²)		119	60	0,141
	11.1. Humid Puna (8.869 km ²)	45	18	0,507
	11.2. Semihumid Puna (67.600 km ²)	44	22	0,065
	11.3. High Andean Vegetation of the “Cordillera Oriental” (8.137 km ²)	30	20	0,367
12. Southern Puna (136.177 km ²)		29	18	0,021
	12.1. Dry Puna (35.973 km ²)	20	11	0,056
	12.2. Dessertic Puna (100.204km ²)	9	7	0,009
Total collections	Bolivia (1.098.581 km²)	2866	621	0,261

Based on GIS ecoregion data layers (based on Ibisch et al. 2003) and the baseline collection database

As seen in [table III 1.b](#), the best collected ecoregions, based on the ratio of localities collected per square kilometer, are the Bolivian Yungas, followed by the South-West Amazonian Forests. The less collected ones are the Southern Puna followed by Prepuna. As for subcoregions the best collected ones are the Subandean and Preandean Amazonian Forests. Interestingly these results also reflect the most diverse ecoregions and subcoregions for Amphibians in Bolivia (see chapter III. 4.).

However another relatively well collected subcoregion, the Humid Puna is not very diverse and shows this collection density most probably because of its small size and the proximity to the city of La Paz and the Titicaca Lake for parts of its range.

2. Currently known diversity of Bolivian Amphibians

De la Riva (1990) published the first list of Bolivian Amphibians which included 112 species. Afterwards several additional lists were published (De la Riva et al. 2000, Köhler 2000, Reichle 2003). A current update includes 231 species (table III 2.a). The proposed taxonomic changes by Faivovich et al. (2005) and the generic change proposed by Caramaschi & Canedo (2006) were incorporated in the list and are used throughout this work. The changes by Frost et al. (2006) due to time constraints were not possible to be addressed; this does though not mean that the current work does disagree with them.

Table III 2.a: List of currently known Bolivian amphibians with their main distribution area used in chapter III 3.

Species that were not used for the species richness and endemism richness maps in the chapter 4. are underlined. Endemic species for Bolivia are marked with a star *. Additional information for some species are given by superscript numbers:

- 1) *Bufo mayor* and *Bufo mirandariberoi* were used as a species (under *B. granulatus*) pair for the distribution maps.
- 2) *Dendropsophus cruzi* was cited by Köhler (2003), this citation is based on specimens collected by Lötters and Reichle on a trip to areas close to the Noel Kempff National Park. Calls from these populations do not coincide with the ones described in the species description by Pombal & Bastos (1998). Therefore in this list it is addressed as *Dendropsophus cf. cruzi*. It is also not assigned to a specific main distribution area, as the forests close to the PNNKM are transitional between Amazonia and Chiquitano Dry Forests and also Cerrado vegetation is found in the vicinity.
- 3) *Scinax parkeri* and *Scinax cf. fuscomarginatus* were used as a species pair for modeling distribution as it was not possible to differentiate them in alcohol and not for every collection advertisement calls were available.
- 4) *Leptodactylus chaquensis* and *Leptodactylus macrosternum* were used as a species pair for modeling distribution as it was not possible to differentiate them in alcohol and not for every collection advertisement calls were available.
- 5) *Odontophrynus americanus* and *O. lavillai* were as a species pair for modeling distribution as it was not possible to attribute specific names to each of the specimens collected.

ANURA	Main distribution (see chapter III 3.)
Bufoidea (21 species)	
<i>Atelopus tricolor</i>	Yungas
<i>Bufo amboensis</i> *	Yungas
<u><i>Bufo apolobambicus</i>*</u>	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Bufo arenarum</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Bufo castaneoticus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Bufo fissipes</i>	Yungas
<i>Bufo guttatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Bufo justinianoi</i> *	Yungas
<i>Bufo major</i> ¹	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Bufo "margaritifera"</i>	Amazonia
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Bufo mirandaribeiroi</i> ¹	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Bufo poeppigii</i>	Amazonia
<i>Bufo quechua</i> *	Yungas
<i>Bufo rumbolli</i>	Tucuman Bolivian Forest
<i>Bufo schneideri</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Bufo spinulosus</i>	High Andean
<i>Bufo stanlani</i> *	Yungas
<i>Bufo veraguensis</i>	Yungas
<i>Dendrophryniscus minutus</i>	Amazonia

<i>Melanophryniscus rubriventris</i>	Dry Valleys
Centrolenidae (6 species)	
<i>Cochranella adenocheira</i> *	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Cochranella bejaranoi</i> *	Yungas
<i>Cochranella nola</i> *	Yungas
<i>Cochranella pluvialis</i>	Yungas
<i>Cochranella spiculata</i>	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Hyalinobatrachium bergeri</i>	Yungas
Dendrobatidae (11 species)	
<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Colostethus brunneus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Colostethus mcdiarmidi</i> *	Yungas
<i>Colostethus trilineatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendrobates quinquevittatus</i>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Epipedobates bolivianus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Epipedobates</i> cf. <i>flavopictus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Epipedobates hahneli</i>	Amazonia
<i>Epipedobates pictus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Epipedobates trivittatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Epipedobates yungicola</i>	<u>Yungas</u>
Hylidae (77 species)	
Hemiphractinae (5 species)	
<i>Gastrotheca piperata</i> *	Yungas
<i>Gastrotheca lauzuricae</i> *	Yungas
<i>Gastrotheca marsupiata</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Gastrotheca splendens</i> *	Yungas
<i>Gastrotheca testudinea</i>	Yungas
Hylinae (63 species)	
<i>Dendropsophus acreanus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus bifurcus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus coffeus</i> *	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Dendropsophus</i> cf. <i>cruzi</i> ²	???
<i>Dendropsophus delarivai</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus joannae</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus koechlini</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus leali</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus leucophyllatus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Dendropsophus marmoratus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus melanargyreus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Dendropsophus minutus</i>	Widespread
<i>Dendropsophus nanus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado

<i>Dendropsophus parviceps</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus rhodopeplus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus riveroi</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Dendropsophus rubicundulus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Dendropsophus sarayacuensis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus schubarti</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus triangulum</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dendropsophus tritaeniatus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Dendropsophus xapuriensis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hyloscirtus armatus</i>	Yungas
<i>Hyloscirtus charazani</i> *	Dry Valleys
<i>Hyloscirtus chlorosteus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Hypsiboas alboniger</i> *	Dry Valleys
<i>Hypsiboas albopunctatus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Hypsiboas andinus</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Hypsiboas balzani</i>	Yungas
<i>Hypsiboas boans</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas cf. callipleura</i>	Yungas
<i>Hypsiboas cinerascens</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas fasciatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas geographicus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas lanciformis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Hypsiboas marianitae</i>	Tucuman Bolivian Forest
<i>Hypsiboas punctatus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Hypsiboas raniceps</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Lysapsus limellus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Osteocephalus buckleyi</i>	Amazonia
<i>Osteocephalus leprieurii</i>	Amazonia
<i>Osteocephalus pearsoni</i>	Amazonia
<i>Osteocephalus taurinus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Pseudis paradoxa</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Scarthyla goinorum</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax acuminatus</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Scinax castroviejoi</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Scinax chiquitanus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Scinax cf. fuscomarginatus</i> ³	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Scinax garbei</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax ictericus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax nasicus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Scinax nebulosus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax parkeri</i> ³	Savanna and Cerrado

<i>Scinax pedromedinae</i>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Scinax ruber</i>	Amazonia
<i>Scinax squalirostris</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Sphaenorhynchus lacteus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Trachycephalus coriaceus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>	Amazonia
<i>Trachycephalus venulosus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
Phyllomedusinae (9 species)	
<i>Phyllomedusa atelopoides</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllomedusa boliviana</i>	Widespread
<i>Phyllomedusa camba</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Phyllomedusa palliata</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllomedusa sauvagii</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Phyllomedusa tomopterna</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllomedusa vaillanti</i>	Amazonia
Leptodactylidae (100 species)	
Ceratophryinae (5 species)	
<i>Ceratophrys cornuta</i>	Amazonia
<i>Ceratophrys cranwelli</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Chacophrys pierotti</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Lepidobatrachus llanensis</i>	<u>Chaco and Pantanal</u>
Leptodactylinae (41 species)	
<i>Adenomera andreae</i>	Amazonia
<i>Adenomera diptyx</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Adenomera hylaedactyla</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Edalorhina perezii</i>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Hydrolaetare schmidti</i>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Leptodactylus bolivianus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus bufonius</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Leptodactylus chaquensis</i> ⁴	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus didymus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus elenae</i>	Widespread
<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Leptodactylus gracilis</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Leptodactylus griseigularis</i>	Yungas
<i>Leptodactylus knudseni</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus labyrinthicus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Leptodactylus laticeps</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Leptodactylus latinasus</i>	Chaco and Pantanal

<i>Leptodactylus leptodactyloides</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus macrosternum</i> ⁴	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus mystaceus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Leptodactylus mystacinus</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Leptodactylus ocellatus</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus petersi</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus podicipinus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Leptodactylus rhodomystax</i>	Amazonia
<i>Leptodactylus rhodonotus</i>	Yungas
<i>Leptodactylus syphax</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Lithodytes lineatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Physalaemus albonotatus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Physalaemus biligonigerus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Physalaemus centralis</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Physalaemus cuqui</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Physalaemus cuvieri</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Physalaemus nattereri</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Physalaemus petersi</i>	Amazonia
<i>Pleurodema cinereum</i>	Dry Valleys
<i>Pleurodema guayapae</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Pleurodema marmoratum</i>	High Andean
<i>Pseudopaludicola boliviana</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Pseudopaludicola mystacalis</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
Telmatobiinae (54 species)	
<i>Eleutherodactylus altamazonicus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus askhapara</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus bisignatus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus carvalhoi</i>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Eleutherodactylus cruralis</i>	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus danae</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus dundeei</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus discoidalis</i>	Tucuman Bolivian Forest
<i>Eleutherodactylus fenestratus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus fraudator</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus heterodactylus</i>	Savanna and Cerrado
<i>Eleutherodactylus ibischi</i> *	Dry Valleys
<i>Eleutherodactylus llojsintuta</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus madidi</i> *	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Eleutherodactylus mercedesae</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus ockendeni</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus olivaceus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Eleutherodactylus platydactylus</i>	Yungas

<i>Eleutherodactylus pluvicanorus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus rhabdolaemus</i>	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus samaipatae</i> *	Dry Valleys
<u><i>Eleutherodactylus skydmainos</i></u>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Eleutherodactylus toftae</i>	Yungas
<i>Eleutherodactylus ventrimarmoratus</i>	Yungas
<u><i>Eleutherodactylus zimmermanae</i></u>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Eleutherodactylus zongoensis</i> *	Yungas
<i>Odontophrynus americanus</i> ⁵	Dry Valleys
<i>Odontophrynus lavillai</i> ⁵	Dry Valleys
<u><i>Oreobates choristolemma</i></u> *	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Oreobates quixensis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Oreobates sanctaecrucis</i> *	Yungas
<u><i>Oreobates sanderi</i></u> *	<u>Yungas</u>
<i>Phrynopus adenopleurus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phrynopus iatamasi</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phrynopus kempffi</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phrynopus laplacai</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phrynopus pingüis</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phyllonastes carrascoicola</i> *	Yungas
<i>Phyllonastes myrmecoides</i>	Amazonia
<i>Phyllonastes ritarasquinae</i> *	Yungas
<i>Telmatobius bolivianus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius edaphonastes</i> *	Yungas
<u><i>Telmatobius espadai</i></u>	<u>High Andean</u>
<i>Telmatobius gigas</i> *	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius hintoni</i> *	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius huayra</i> *	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius marmoratus</i>	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius sanborni</i>	High Andean
<i>Telmatobius sibiricus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Telmatobius simonsi</i> *	Dry Valleys
<u><i>Telmatobius timens</i></u> *	<u>High Andean</u>
<i>Telmatobius verrucosus</i> *	Yungas
<i>Telmatobius yuracare</i> *	Yungas
Microhylidae (10 species)	
Microhylinae (10 species)	
<u><i>Altigius alios</i></u>	<u>Amazonia</u>
<i>Chiasmocleis albopunctata</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Chiasmocleis bassleri</i>	Amazonia
<i>Chiasmocleis ventrimaculata</i>	Amazonia

<i>Ctenophryne geayi</i>	Amazonia
<i>Dermatonotus muelleri</i>	Chaco and Pantanal
<i>Elachistocleis bicolor</i>	Amazonia
<i>Elachistocleis ovalis</i>	Amazonia
<i>Elachistocleis</i> cf. <i>skotogaster</i>	Tucuman Bolivian Forest
<i>Hamptophryne boliviana</i>	Amazonia
Pipidae (1 species)	
Pipinae (1 species)	Amazonia
<i>Pipa pipa</i>	
Ranidae (1 species)	
Raninae (1 species)	
<i>Rana palmipes</i>	Amazonia
<u>CAUDATA</u>	
Plethodontidae (1 species)	
Plethodontinae (1 species)	
<i>Bolitoglossa</i> cf. <i>altamazonica</i>	Amazonia
<u>GYMNOPHIONA</u>	
Caeciliidae (3 species)	
Caeciliinae (3 species)	
<i>Caecilia marcusii</i>	Amazonia
<i>Siphonops annulatus</i>	Amazonia
<i>Siphonops paulensis</i>	Savanna and Cerrado

3) Distribution of Amphibians species in Bolivia

3.1 Species with mainly South-West Amazonian Distribution:

This section presents all species with primarily South-West Amazonian distribution within Bolivia. Included are also species that are found in several ecoregions, but are mostly distributed in the Amazonian part of Bolivia. It is always noted in the text if the species occurs in additional ecoregions, other than South-West Amazonia.

3.1.1 Bufonidae:

Fig. III 3.1.1.a: *Bufo castaneoticus*

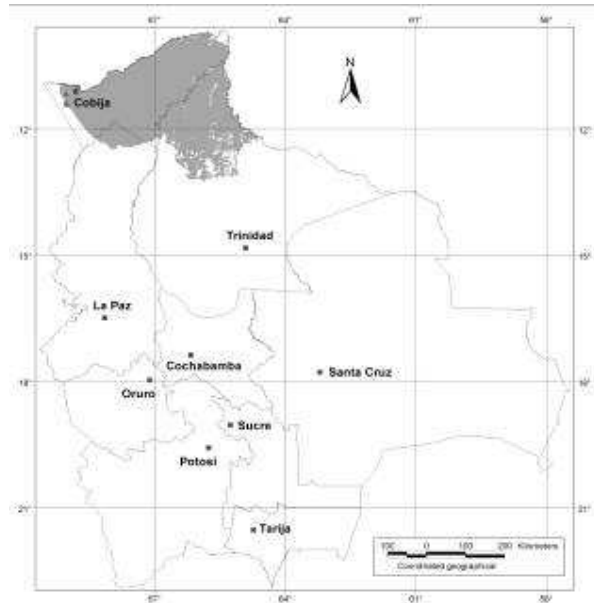
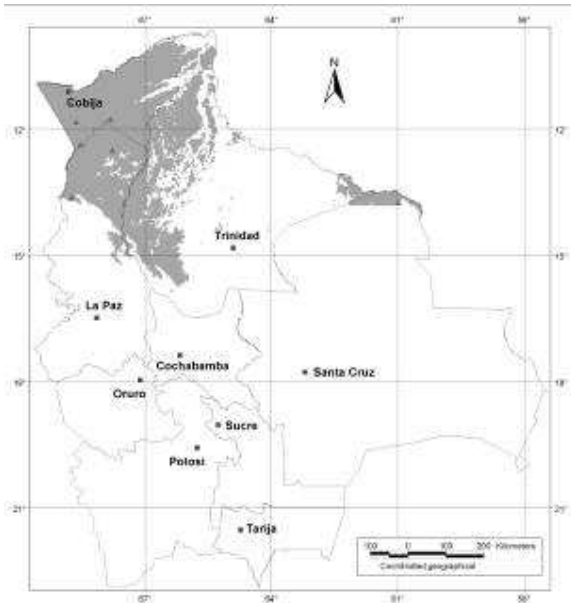


Fig. III 3.1.1.b: *Bufo guttatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. castaneoticus*: In general the map seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species, although most likely it is also present in western Pando reaching the Peruvian border. The presence of the species as far south as 13 degree S might be overestimated and should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: The species is restricted to forested areas. Typical breeding habitats include small temporal water cavities, such as Brazil nut shells, and small temporal water bodies on the forest floor. The species is able to resist some habitat disturbances, such as selective logging.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. guttatus*: In general the map seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species, the presence as far south as almost the department of Cochabamba seems possible, as these areas are typical Amazonian rainforests with high precipitations, but it should be confirmed by collections. The abrupt southern edge of the predicted distribution close to the PNNKM is an artifact of the underlying climate layer in the model and probably does not reflect the real distributional range of the species in this area.

Additional distribution information: The species is only known to occur within primary lowland rainforest, where it is mostly found associated to small creeks. Breeding takes place in small pools close to these creeks, or in some cases pools close to waterfalls, as is the case for the PNNKM at Ahlfeld waterfall.

Fig. III 3.1.1.c: *Bufo cf. margaritifer*

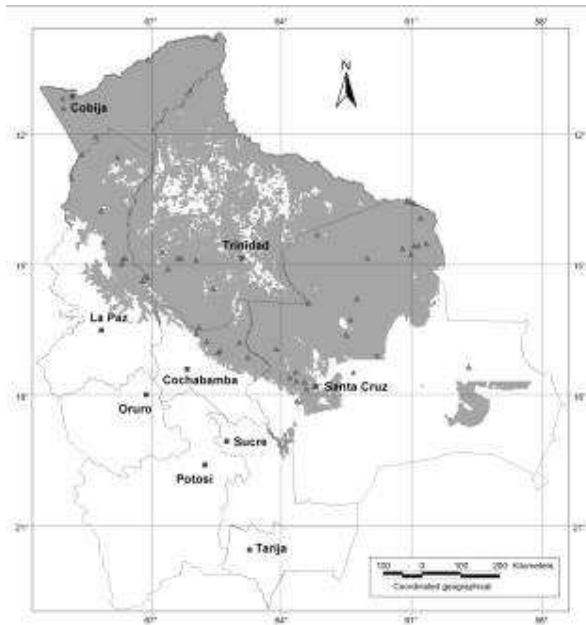
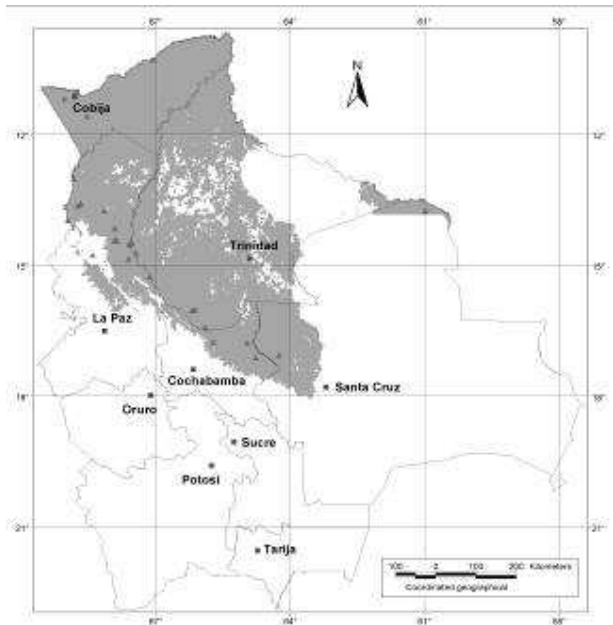


Fig. III 3.1.1.d: *Bufo marinus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. cf. margaritifer*: In general the map seems to reflect the possible distribution of the taxon. This is a species complex and most probable at least three species are involved within lowland Bolivia (see chapter III 6.). The abrupt northern edge of the predicted distribution in the Chiquitania is an artifact of the underlying climate layer of the model and most probable does not reflect the actual distribution range of the species in this area. Recently the taxon also has been found in forest patches within the Gran Chaco (L. Gonzales, com. pers.) and therefore do present an even more extended distribution than modeled. The predicted distribution for the north-eastern parts of the Chuquisaca department seems possible but should be verified by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a forest species, found in different forest types throughout lowland Bolivia. In the Chiquitania region it is also associated with mountain forests and there it is always found close to small fast flowing creeks, this is similar to some lowland populations that breed in slow flowing forest creeks. In contrast some other lowland populations are known to breed in temporary small pools within forests.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. marinus*: In general the map seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species, the presence as far south as the vicinity of Santa Cruz de la Sierra seems to be overestimated. The abrupt southern edge of the predicted distribution close to the PNNKM is an artifact of the underlying climate model and probably does not reflect the real distribution of the species in this area. The species is also modeled into sometimes too high altitudes in a few regions in the Andes, but a recent collection from forest close to Apolo (around 1.600 m asl) underlines the possibility of the species occurring there.

Additional distribution information: In some places at the Andean foothills this species is found simpatrically with *B. poeppigii*. In these areas both species seem to breed in the same temporal pools and no differentiation in breeding habitat seems to occur. *B. marinus* might occur in disturbed and undisturbed habitats, but in the limits of its distribution (for example at PNNKM) was only found within relatively undisturbed forest, this might be due to the presence of *B. schneideri* in this area in open vegetation formations.

Fig. III 3.1.1.e: *Bufo poeppigii*

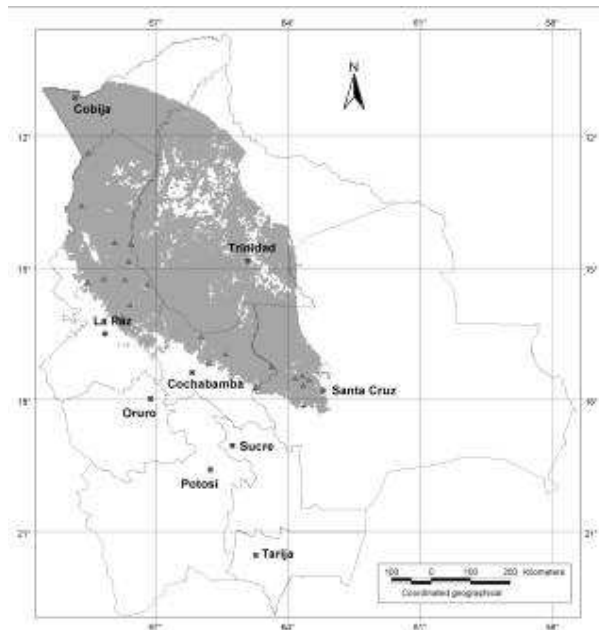
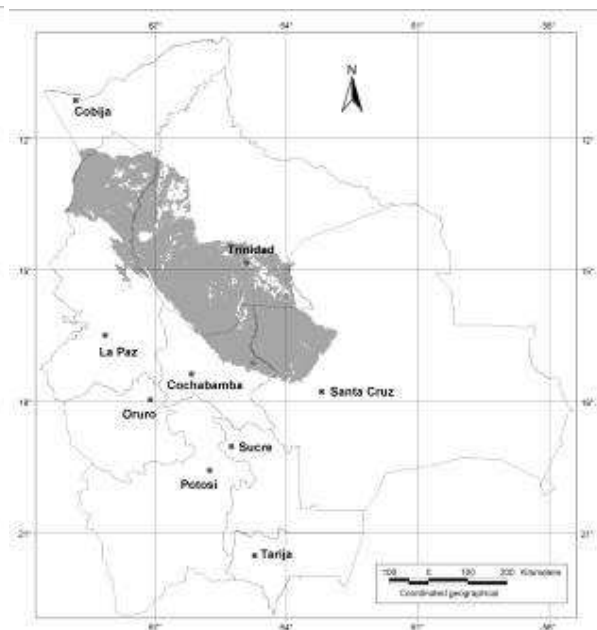


Fig. III 3.1.1.f: *Dendrophryniscus minutus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. poeppigii*: The possible distribution of the species seems to be largely overestimated. It is very unlikely that this species occurs in the gallery forests of the Beni savannas. The presence of the species in the department of Pando seems to be realistic; several specimens found and so far attributed to *B. marinus* might actually represent *B. poeppigii*. However, even in this case, the actual distribution should probably be restricted to the region south-west of Cobija.

Additional distribution information: In some places at the Andean foothills this species is found sympatrically with *B. marinus*. In these places both species seem to breed in the same temporal pools and no niche differentiation in breeding habitat seems to occur. In the Andes (Yungas ecoregion) *B. poeppigii* is mostly found in disturbed environments and breeds even within some small villages such as Karahuasi. In locations at the Andean foothills it is found as well in undisturbed as disturbed places, if undisturbed then mainly associated to rocky creeks.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. minutus*: It is difficult to tell if the map reflects well the actual distribution of the species, as it has only once been collected in Bolivia. Without any doubt the known habitat of the species from Peru and Bolivia does suggest that the species should occur in most of the area where the model predicts it. It might though be overestimated to be distributed as far south as modeled, and most probable is not found within the department of Santa Cruz. This is probably also true for the eastern extension of the modeled distribution; almost with certainty the species is not present in the Beni forests in the Trinidad area.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, and apparently only been found in primary forests. Data from Peru and Brazil show that it breeds at temporal ponds, being one of the few diurnal species (Lima et al. 2006).

3.1.2 Dendrobatidae

Fig. III 3.1.2.a: *Allobates femoralis*

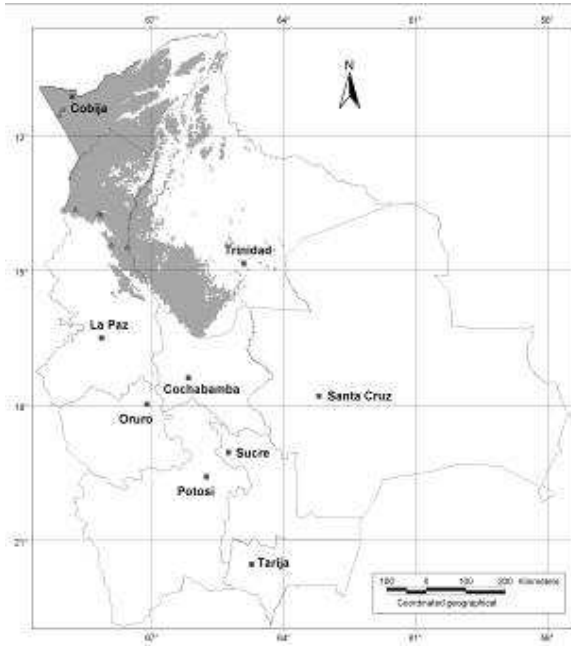
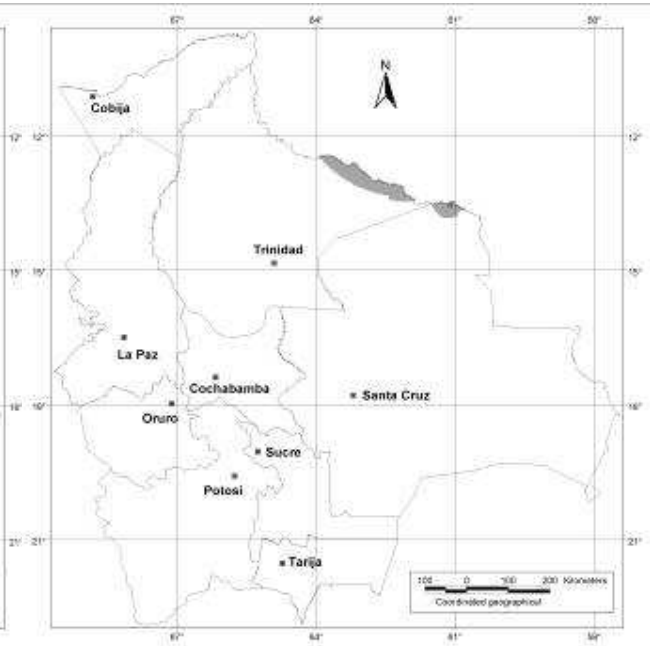


Fig. III 3.1.2.b: *Colostethus brunneus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *A. femoralis*: In general the map seems to overestimate the southern and to underestimate the north-western distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, which can be found only in forests and forest edge situations. The species is tolerant to some extent of habitat disturbance and needs temporal water bodies to deposit their tadpoles. This species in Bolivian collections was sometimes found mistaken for *Epipedobates pictus*, figs. III 3.1.2.c and III 3.1.2.d show the two species.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. brunneus*: The map seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. The predicted distribution for the northern areas shown however should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: At the only known locality in Bolivia it lives in temporarily inundated riverine forests. It is unclear where the individuals go during inundation; they most probably climb up trees. Nothing is known about this species tolerance to habitat disturbance.

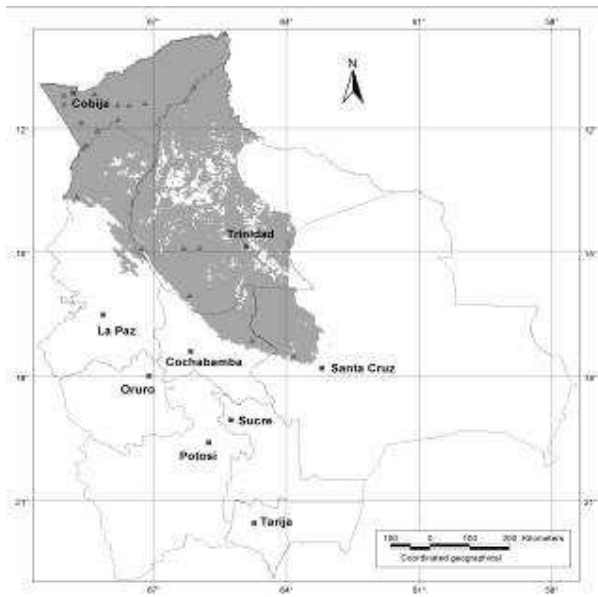
Fig. III 3.1.2.c: *Allobates femoralis*



Fig. III 3.1.2.d: *Epipedobates pictus*



Fig. III 3.1.2.e: *Colostethus trilineatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. trilineatus*: In general the map seems to reflect the distribution of the species. It though must be taken into account that there might be several species currently involved under this name.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, which can be found only in forests and forest edge situations. The species is tolerant to some extent of habitat disturbance and needs temporal water bodies to deposit their tadpoles.

Fig. III 3.1.2.f: *Epipedobates hahneli*

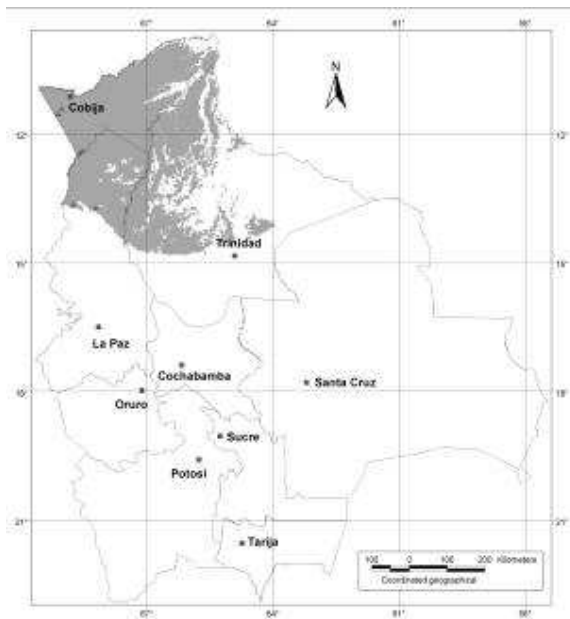
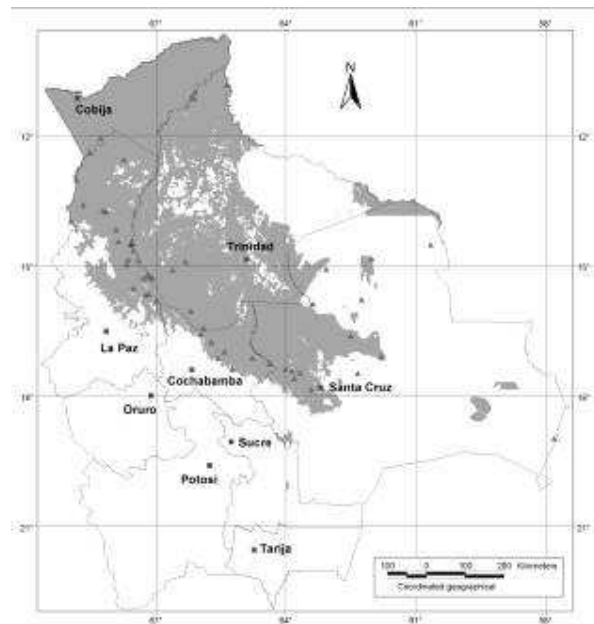


Fig. III 3.1.2.g: *Epipedobates pictus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. hahneli*: In general the map seems to overestimate the south-eastern distribution of the species. Its presence in the central Beni area seems erroneous and collections are necessary to prove if this species really occurs there.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, which can be found only in forests and forest edge situations. The species is tolerant to some extent of habitat disturbance and needs temporal water bodies to deposit their tadpoles. The species is currently seen as widespread throughout South America but several taxa might be involved (S. Loetters pers. com.).

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. pictus*: In general the map seems to underestimate the eastern and south-eastern distribution of the species. Its presence in the PNNKM and the Pantanal area has been proved, but the model does not give a sufficient high probability (over 33%) of its occurrence for this areas. The abrupt southern edge of the predicted distribution close to the PNNKM is an artifact of the underlying climate model and does not reflect the real distribution of the species in this area. One possibility for the underestimation of its distribution might be that there are actually more than just one species involved, and that south-eastern Pantanal and PNNKM populations do actually belong to another species, however it is also possible that there are too many collections from climatically drastically different localities that inhibit the species to be modeled into drier areas.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical forest species, which can be found only in forests and forest edge situations. The species is tolerant to severe extent of habitat disturbance and needs only to some extent forest cover, but always temporal water bodies to deposit their tadpoles. Some Bolivian populations in the Andean foothills that formerly were seen as *E. pictus* show morphological and advertisement call differences and were recently described as a new species (Lötters et al. 2005), the collection localities of this species were not taken into account in the modeling of the *E. pictus* distribution.

Fig. III 3.1.2.h: *Epipedobates trivittatus*

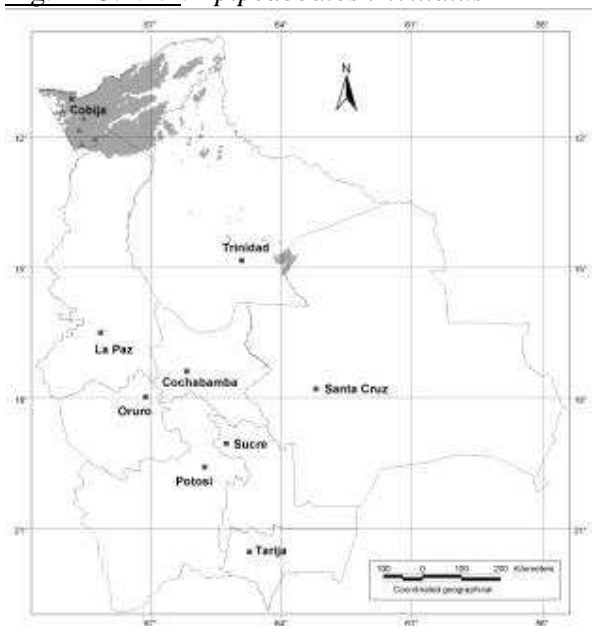


Fig. III 3.1.2.i: *Epipedobates trivittatus*, San Sebastian, Department Pando

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. trivittatus*: In general the map seems to underestimate the eastern distribution of the species. Additionally the disjunct populations modeled in the Beni department, especially the one east of Trinidad seem highly unlikely and should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, which can be found only in forests and forest edge situations. The species is tolerant to some extent of habitat disturbance, but much less than other species in the family, such as *E. pictus* and *A. femoralis*. It needs temporal water bodies to deposit their tadpoles. The species is currently seen as widespread throughout South America (Frost 2006) but several taxa might actually be involved.

3.1.3 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.1.3a: *Dendropsophus acreanus*

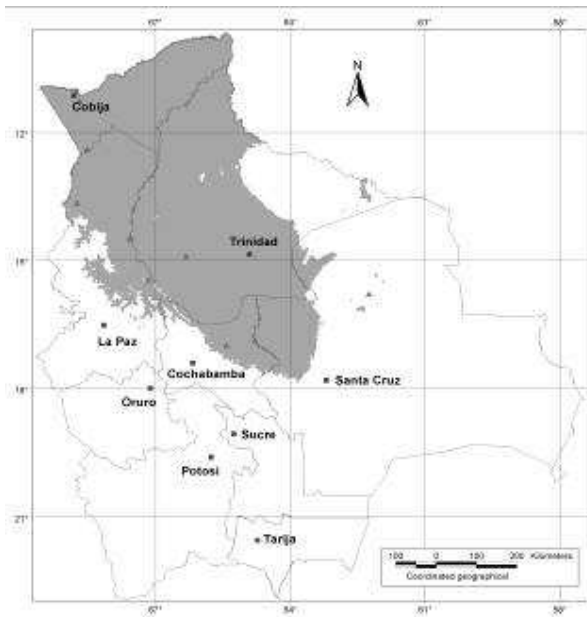
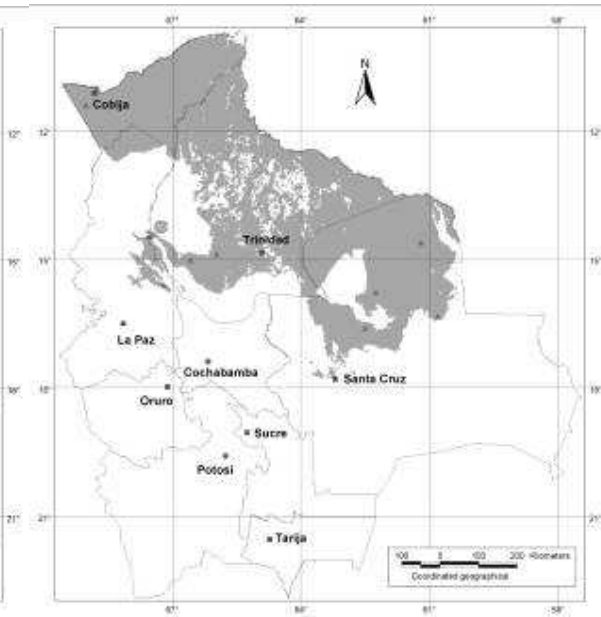


Fig. III 3.1.3b: *Dendropsophus bifurcus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. acreanus*: In general the map seems to be fine, but slightly underestimates the south-eastern distribution of the species, north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and most probable does not have disjunct populations in the eastern part of the Beni department.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical edge situation species. The species is tolerant to severe extent of habitat disturbance and needs only some trees, or bushes still standing. The modeled distribution might overestimate the presence of this species in primary undisturbed forests, where it also only occurs in edge situations.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. bifurcus*: In general the map seems fine, but it probably slightly underestimates the south-eastern distribution of the species, north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Additional distribution information: This is a lowland Amazonian forest species, which some populations reaching the Chiquitania forests. The species is tolerant to some severe extent of habitat disturbance and might also be found in edge situations. It is using temporary pools for reproduction.



Fig III 3.1.3.c: *Dendropsophus acreanus*



Fig III 3.1.3. d: *Dendropsophus bifurcus*

Fig. III 3.1.3.e: *Dendropsophus delarivai*

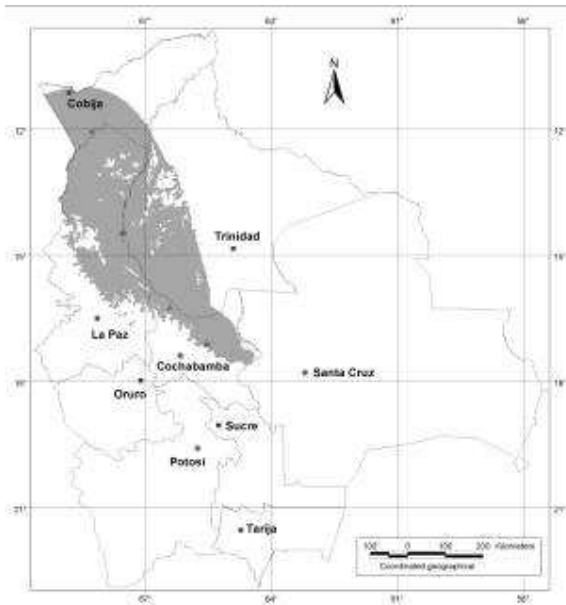
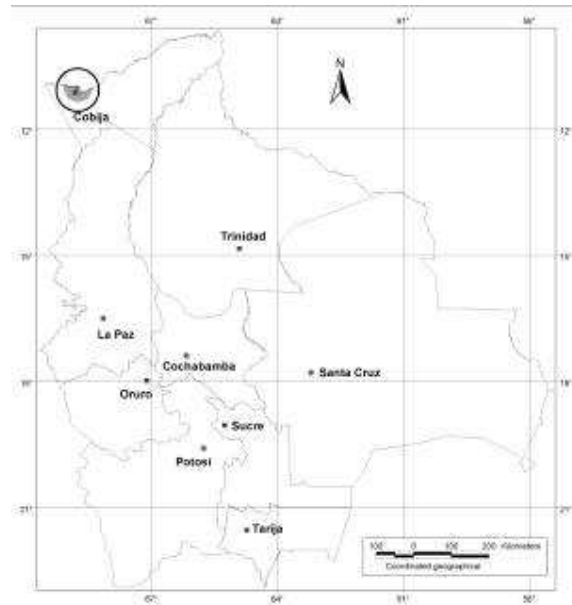


Fig. III 3.1.3.f: *Dendropsophus joannae*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. delarivai*: In general the map seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species, but it is probably overestimating the easternmost part of its distribution, most probable the species does not occur in the gallery forests within the Beni department. The distribution of the species should additionally include the north-westernmost parts in the Pando department.

Additional distribution information: In the original description thought to be a species endemic to the Bolivian Yungas, it is actually a lowland Amazonian forest species that it is also found in the Yungas in altitudes up to 1.000 m asl., within forests or edge situations. It reproduces in shallow temporary ponds, either in the forest or closely outside it. It is tolerant to habitat disturbance and also found in the vicinity of human settlements, as far as still some forest patches are left.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. joannae*: Just recently the species was found close to Riberalta and also at another locality in the northern part of the Beni department. Therefore the map does strongly underestimate the distribution of the species. Most likely the species has a similar distribution as *H. cinerascens* and is widely distributed in Pando and northern Beni departments.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species that so far only has been found in open areas. The type locality lies within the city of Cobija and shows the ability of *D. joannae* to live in highly disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. koechlini*: The map seems to overestimate the species easternmost distribution in the Beni department, where it most certainly does not occur within the gallery forests. Also the northern distribution in the Santa Cruz department might be overestimated, collections from these areas are needed to confirm these distribution limits.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Andean foothills forest species. The few collection localities in Bolivia are all within primary forest, in some cases presenting some human disturbance. Reproduction takes place in temporary forest pools.

Fig. III 3.1.3g: *Dendropsophus koechlini*

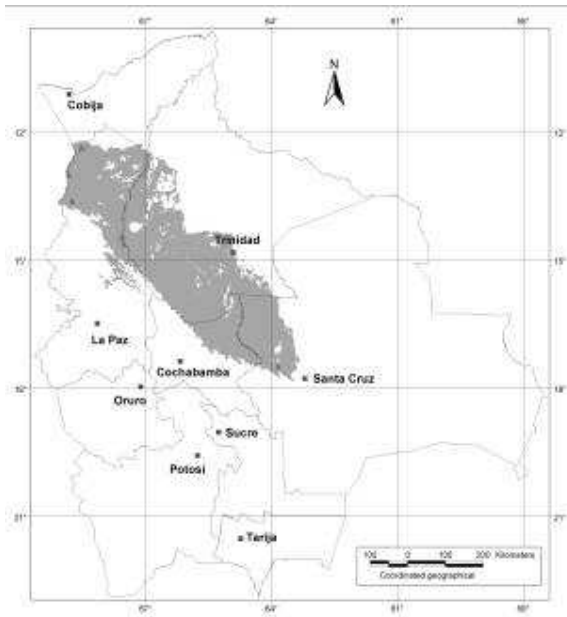
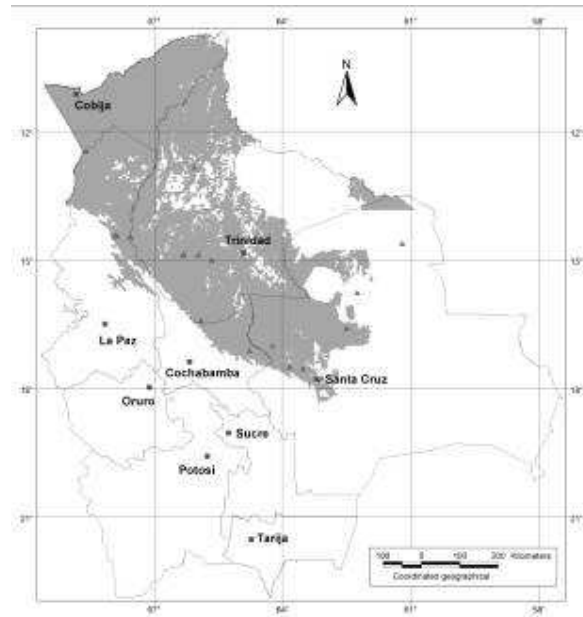


Fig. III 3.1.3h: *Dendropsophus leali*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. leali*: The map seems to underestimate the presence of the species in the transitional zone of the Chiquitania and Amazonia, where it already was collected in northern Santa Cruz department and the vicinity of the PNNKM, it also should be present in the forests along the Itenez river, on the border of Bolivia and Brazil.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian species, which typically is found in forest edge situations. Reproduction takes place in temporary forest or forest edge pools.

Fig. III 3.1.3i: *Dendropsophus marmoratus*

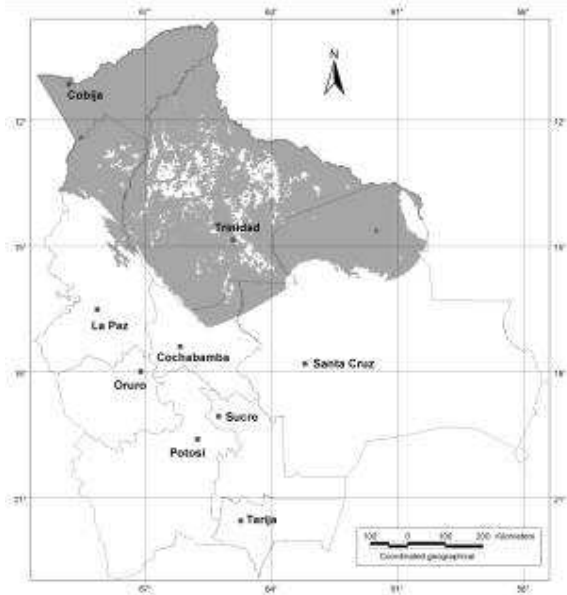
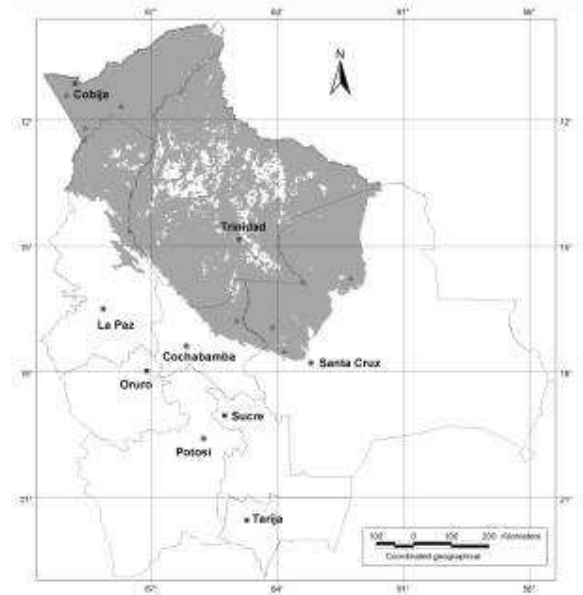


Fig. III 3.1.3j: *Dendropsophus parviceps*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. marmoratus*: Little is known about this species in Bolivia (only two collections) but the probably the map reflects the possible actual

distribution of the species. A very recent collection from about 200 km east of Cobija lies fully in the predicted range of the species (pers. com. M. Maldonado).

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, of which some populations reach the transitional zone between Amazonia and the Chiquitano Dry Forest. The few known localities in Bolivia are all situated in forest edge situations, suggesting that the species can live in altered forests, or does need edge situations to create optimal reproduction conditions.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. parviceps*: The map seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species, but should include the easternmost parts in the Pando department.

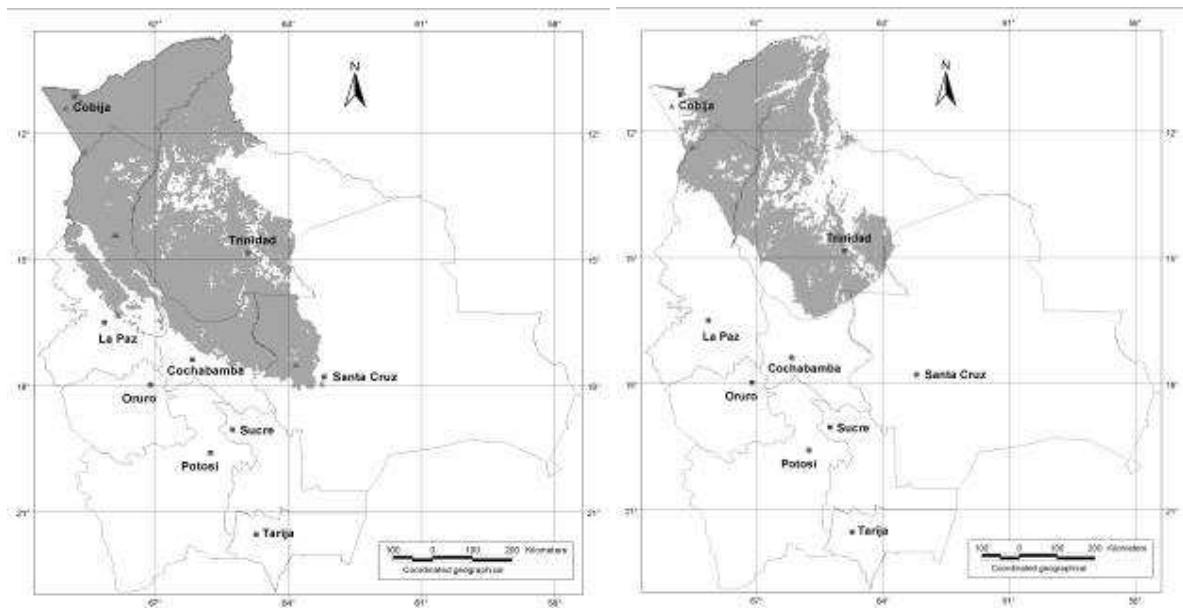
Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian forest species. Reproduction takes place in temporary forest ponds, as well as in flooded forest areas. The species is found in disturbed forests and rarely also in forest edge situations.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. rhodopeplus*: The distribution of this species is most probably overestimated and does not include most of the Beni department and northern parts in the Santa Cruz departments. Some populations of this species might enter the Yungas ecoregion up to altitudes of 1.200 m asl, but are only found along the roads and in disturbed areas then.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian forest species. Reproduction takes place in temporary pools inside or at the border of forests. The species is tolerant to some human disturbance of its habitat, if at least some forest remnants do still remain.

Fig. III 3.1.3k: *Dendropsophus rhodopeplus*

Fig. III 3.1.3l: *Dendropsophus sarayacuensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. sarayacuensis*: Little is known about this species in Bolivia (only two collections) and it is strange that the map does not reflect one of them, the reason remains unclear. The overall extrapolated distribution seems though to be well reflected in the map.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, found mainly in forests, but also in forest edge situations. Reproduction takes place in temporary swampy areas at forest edges.

Fig. III 3.1.3m: *Dendropsophus schubarti*

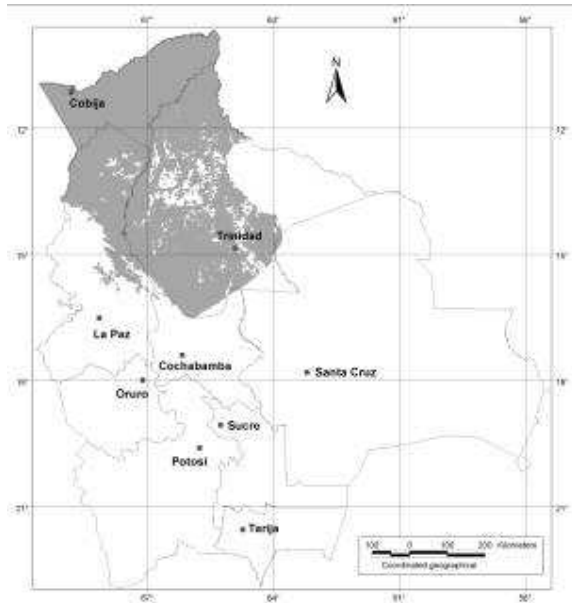
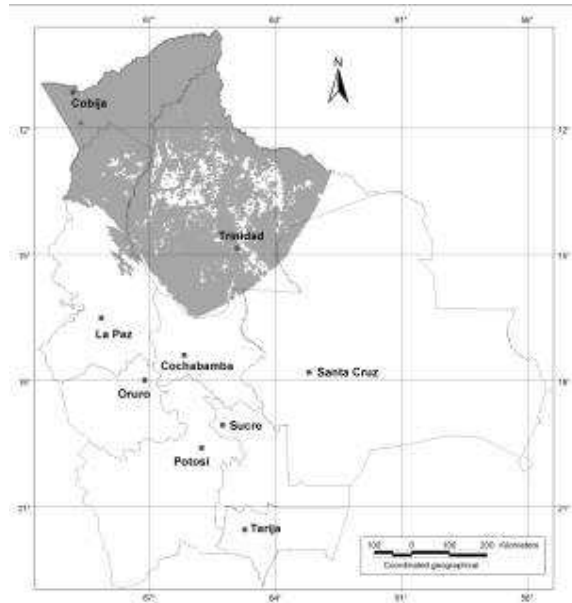


Fig. III 3.1.3n: *Dendropsophus triangulum*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. schubarti*: There are only two collection data points for this species from Bolivia. The extrapolated distribution of this species is most probably overestimated and does probably not include most of the Beni department. Additional collections are needed to confirm the presence of this species for most of its extrapolated range, though it is possible that the map actually reflect the distribution of the species in Pando and La Paz departments.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian forest species. One of the two known localities in Bolivia is a swamp in a forest edge situation, close to a road; this suggests that the species is capable of some habitat conversion.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. triangulum*: There is only one collection point for this species from Bolivia. The extrapolated distribution of this species is most probably overestimated and does probably not include most of the Beni department. Additional collections are needed to confirm the presence of this species for most of its extrapolated range, however it is possible that the map actually reflect the distribution of the species in Pando and La Paz departments, it might also be present in northern Beni department.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species. The only known locality in Bolivia is a swamp in a forest edge situation.

Fig. III 3.1.3o: *Hypsiboas boans*

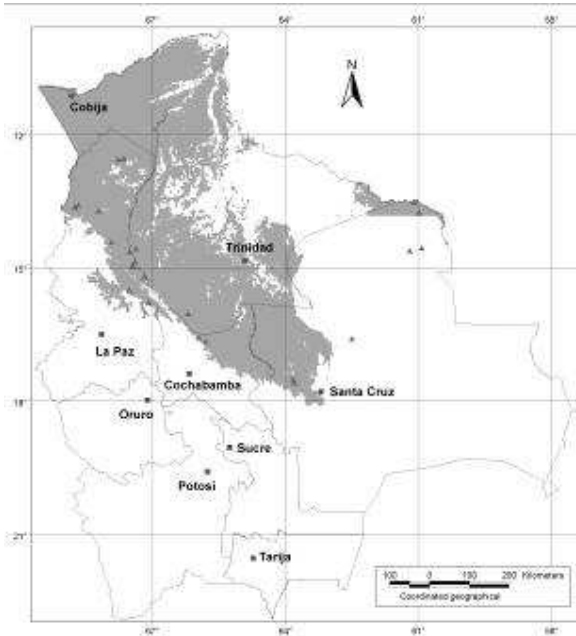
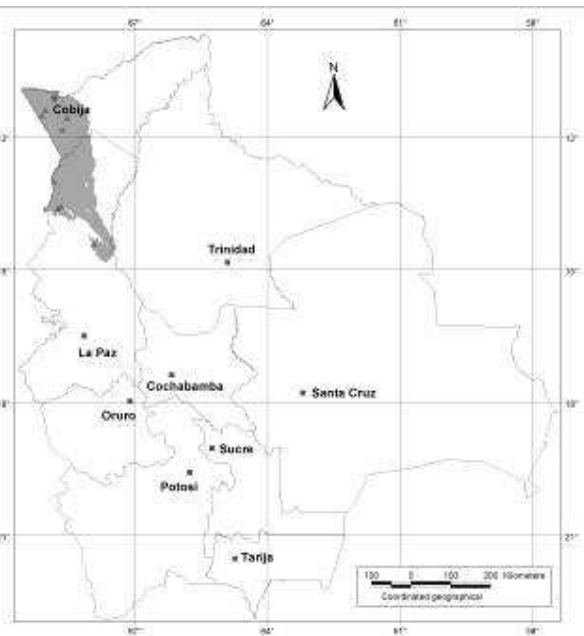


Fig. III 3.1.3p: *Hypsiboas calcaratus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. boans*: In general the map seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species. The three collection points that fall outside the predicted distribution might be to the fact *H. boans* to inhabit streamside habitat, and small patches of habitats that are rather bond on microclimates than regional ones. It could also be the problem of the underlying climate model, which is the reason for the sharp line crossing he PNNKM in the predicted distribution, obviously this is an artifact and not the real distribution limit of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a lowland Amazonian forest species, found always along rivers and creeks, where its reproduction takes place. It is tolerant to some habitat disturbance.

Fig. III 3.1.3.q *Hypsiboas cinerascens*

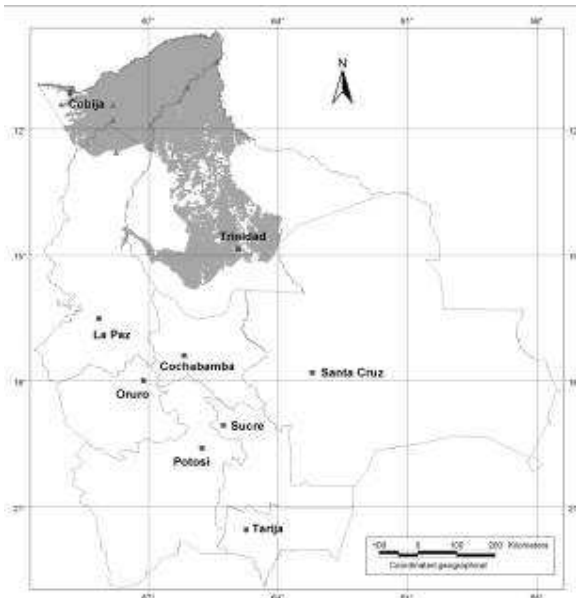
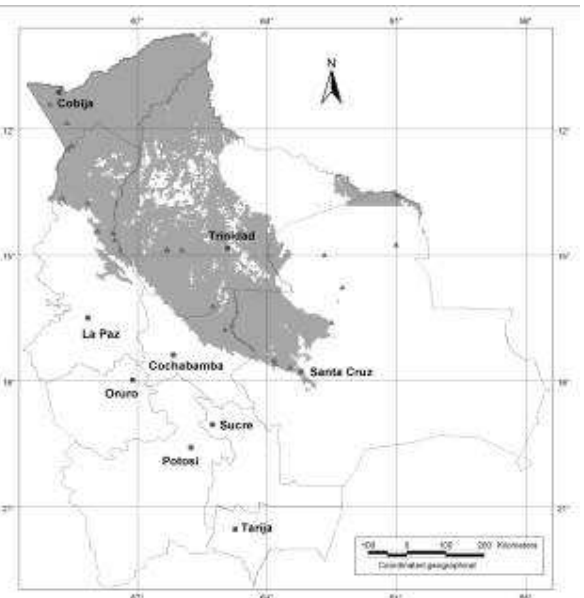


Fig. 3.1.3.r: *Hypsiboas fasciatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. calcaratus*: The map seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a lowland Amazonian forest species, in Bolivia found only in primary undisturbed forest. Its reproduction takes place in temporary deep pools within the forest.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. cinerascens*: The map underestimates the distribution of the species in westernmost Pando department and overestimates the distribution throughout the Beni department, where it almost most certain does not occur in gallery forest. Probably the distribution of the species in Bolivia is restricted to the Pando department and the northern parts of the Beni department.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species that also can be found in forest edge situations. It is able live in disturbed habitats, as long as some forests close-by are still standing.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. fasciatus*: In general the map seems to underestimate the actual distribution of the species, the distribution should include the extreme eastern Pando parts, some places in the transitional zone between the Chiquitania and Amazonia, where the species already was found at three localities and also its possible presence in forests along the Itenez river at the border of Brazil and Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a lowland Amazonian forest species that reaches with some populations also the Chiquitano Dry Forest ecoregion. It reproduces in temporary ponds, pools or small water filled depressions along major rivers or streams. It is tolerant to some habitat disturbance and also found reproducing in forest edge situations.

Fig. III 3.1.3.s: *Hypsiboas geographicus*

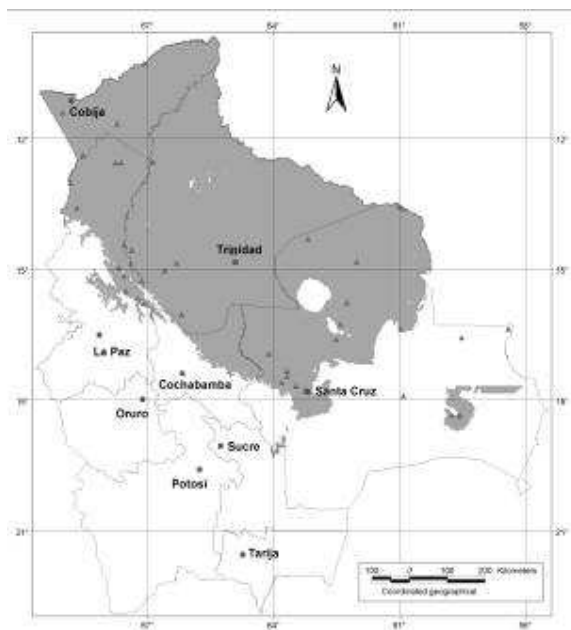
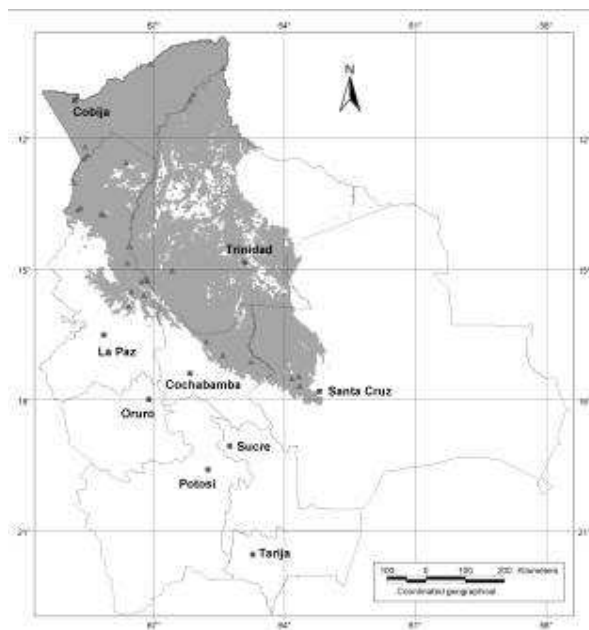


Fig. III 3.1.3.t: *Hypsiboas lanciformis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. geographicus*: The map underestimates the distribution of the species in the Chiquitania and the Pantanal region. Several populations are known from this area and show that the clear cut in the distribution in the Chiquitania – Pantanal area is an artifact of the underlying climate model and does not reflect the real distribution limit

of the species in this area. It is also rather not very probable if there really are disjunct populations at the border from Santa Cruz department with Chuquisaca department.

Additional distribution information: It is important to state that currently there are at least two species involved under this taxon in Bolivia, the open area populations of the departments Beni and Santa Cruz are taxonomically different from the forest populations in the rest of Bolivia. While the forest populations are mostly found reproducing in black water stream pools and deep temporary pools in the forest, open area populations are found in floating meadows along rivers and in deep pools within savannas. Both population types are able to live in disturbed habitats (see also chapter III 6.).

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. lanciformis*: The map seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species that is mostly found close to small streams and also big pools. Some populations reach the Yungas ecoregion and are found as high as 1.200 m altitude. In these areas they often use roadside ditches for reproduction.

Fig. III 3.1.3.u: *Osteocephalus buckleyi*

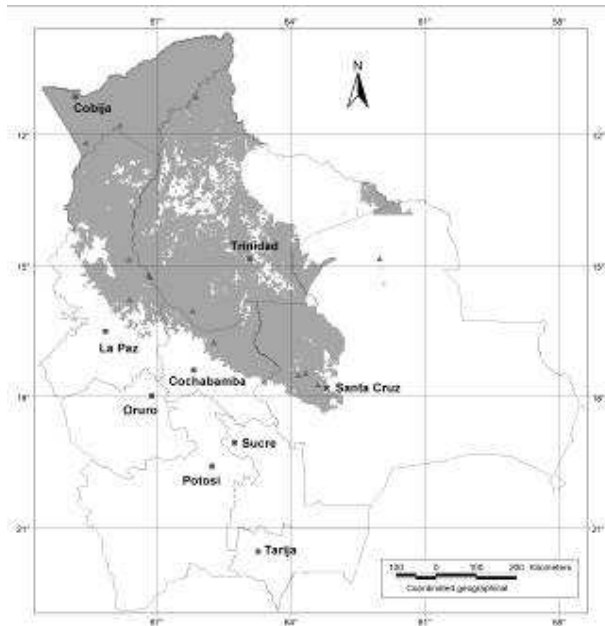
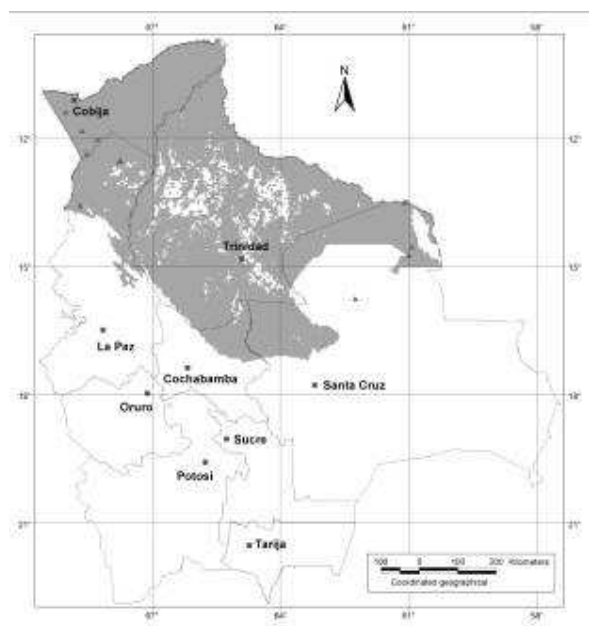


Fig. III 3.1.3.v: *Osteocephalus leprieurii*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. buckleyi*: The modeled distribution seems to be accurate for most of the country but might overestimate the distribution of the species in the Beni department. The distribution for the area north of PNNKM might be possible, but would then rather include also forests along the Itenez River than be a disjunct population.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species. It is mostly found in primary rainforest, but rarely also in disturbed primary or mature secondary forest. Reproduction takes place in small forest streams.

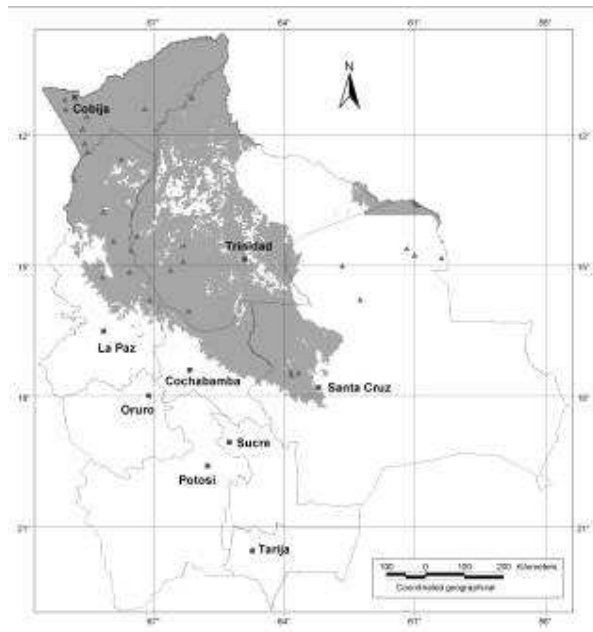
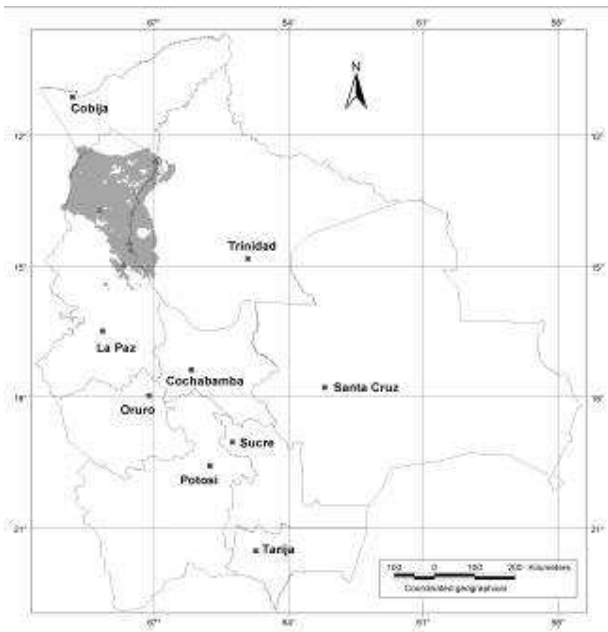
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. leprieurii*: The modeled distribution seem to overestimate the distribution of the species in the southern range of its distribution, additional collections are needed to confirm the presence of this species in the Cochabamba department as well as the eastern parts of Santa Cruz - and western parts of Beni departments. The distribution

for the area north of the PNNKM might be possible, but would then rather include also forests along the Itenez River then be a disjunct population.

Additional distribution information: This taxon might actually include two species in Bolivia, the northern Pando populations and the eastern Santa Cruz populations might prove to be taxonomically different. Nevertheless all populations are forest dwellers and found in disturbed and undisturbed primary forest. The wide modeled distribution might be an artifact on the basis of using all population as one species, instead of taking into account separate species for the northern and southern populations, probably then no distribution would have been modeled for the Beni department.

Fig. III 3.1.3.w: *Osteocephalus pearsoni*

Fig. III 3.1.3.x: *Osteocephalus taurinus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. pearsoni*: The modeled distribution seems to be accurate for the species.

Additional distribution information: This species is mostly restricted to the Andean foothills, where it occurs mainly in forest edge swamp situations. It might be found in disturbed areas as long as forest is close by. Reproduction takes place in shallow edges of swamps always close to forests.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. taurinus*: The modeled distribution seems accurate for most of the species range but is underestimating the distribution of the species in the transitional zone between the Amazonia and the Chiquitania Dry Forest. At least five populations are known from this area, but do not fall into the 33% threshold of occurring probability. This might be an artifact of the underlying climate model, or just the case because so many other populations are known from much more humid areas. Without any doubt the distribution should include this transitional area, as well as the forest bordering the Itenez River on the border of Bolivia and Brazil.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found as well in primary as mature secondary forest. It is capable of some habitat disturbance as long as the forest cover remains. Reproduction takes place in small temporary puddles within the forest.

Fig. III 3.1.3.y: *Phyllomedusa atelopoides*

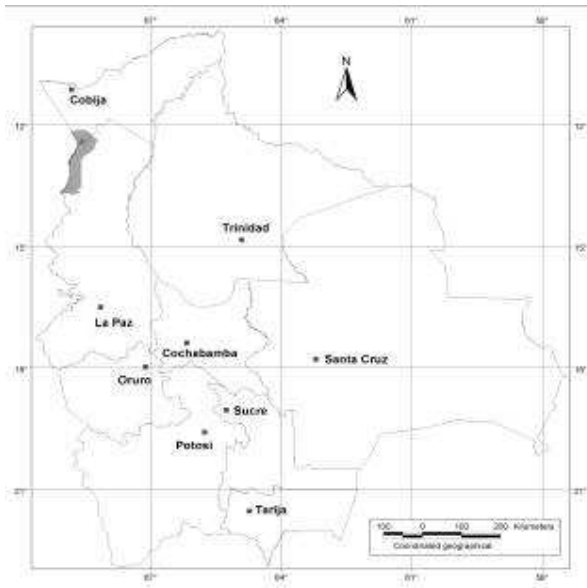
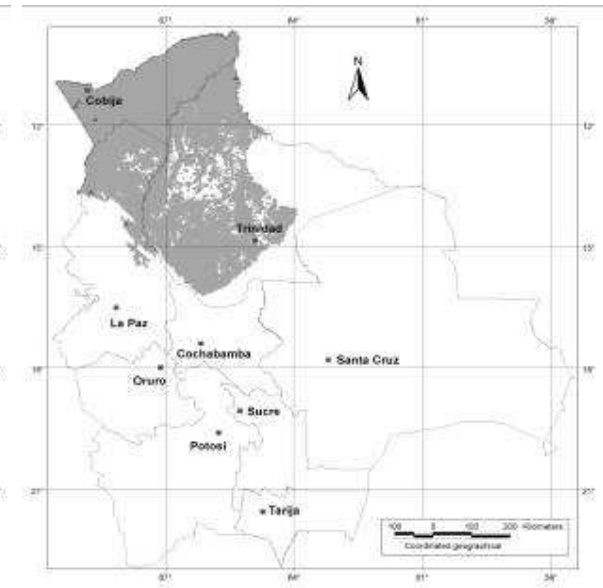


Fig. III 3.1.3.z: *Phyllomedusa bicolor*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. atelopoides*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. It might though be that the species could actually be distributed in larger parts of the Pando Department, collections though are needed to prove this. Unfortunately there is only one record from Bolivia; therefore the modeled distribution might be underestimated.

Additional distribution information: This is restricted Amazonian forest species, found apparently only in primary forest that just recently was cited for the first time for Bolivia (Gonzales & Reichle 2004).

Fig. III 3.1.3.aa: *Phyllomedusa camba*

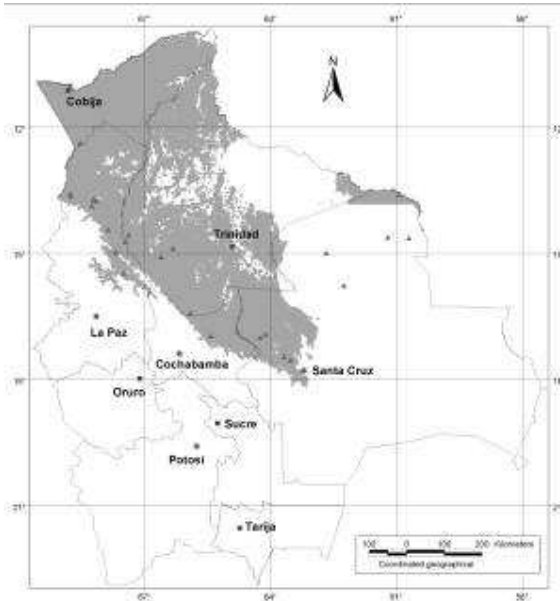
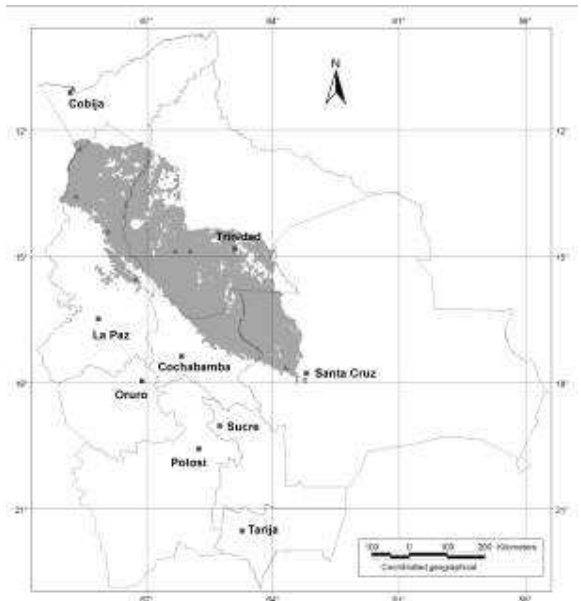


Fig. III 3.1.3.ab: *Phyllomedusa palliata*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. bicolor*: The modeled distribution seems possible but rather overestimated. Especially the distribution throughout the forests in the Beni department might be unrealistic, while distribution in the northern parts of the Beni seems likely; however it does not for the southern parts of the Department.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found in primary, as well as in disturbed forests. Reproduction takes place at temporary pools inside the forest, rarely in pools on forest edges.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. camba*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. Nevertheless it does underestimate the species distribution in the transitional area between Amazonia and the Chiquitano Dry forest, as for example in the southern part of the Noel Kempff National Park and also between there and the city of Santa Cruz to the west.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found apparently in primary and secondary forests, as well as in disturbed areas and forest fragments in savannas, as for example in the Beni Department. Reproduction takes place at temporary ponds mostly at forest edges.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. palliata*: The modeled distribution seems almost correct, but is underestimated in some parts. The species is known from northern Pando and was not modeled there because of a problem in the original species data bases that was used for creating the maps. The southernmost record of the species was provided by Padial & De Sa (2003).

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found apparently in primary and secondary forests, as well as in disturbed and forest fragments. Close to Cobija the species is known from very small patches of forests remnants. Reproduction takes place at temporary ponds with dense vegetation inside forests or on forest edges.

Fig. III 3.1.3.ac: *Phyllomedusa tomopterna*

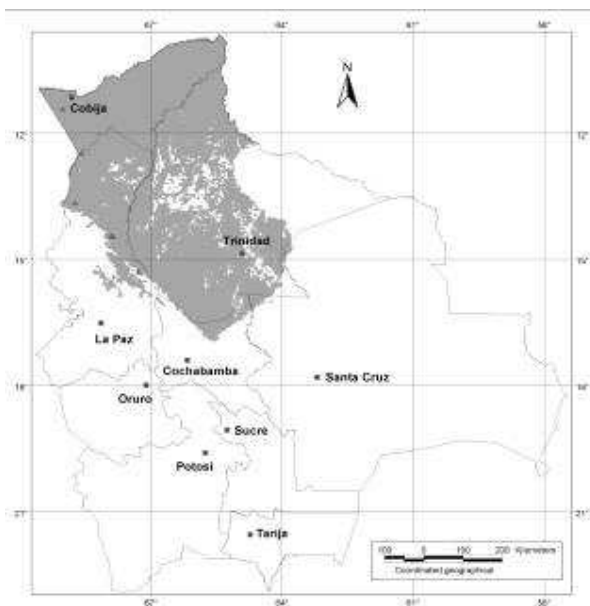
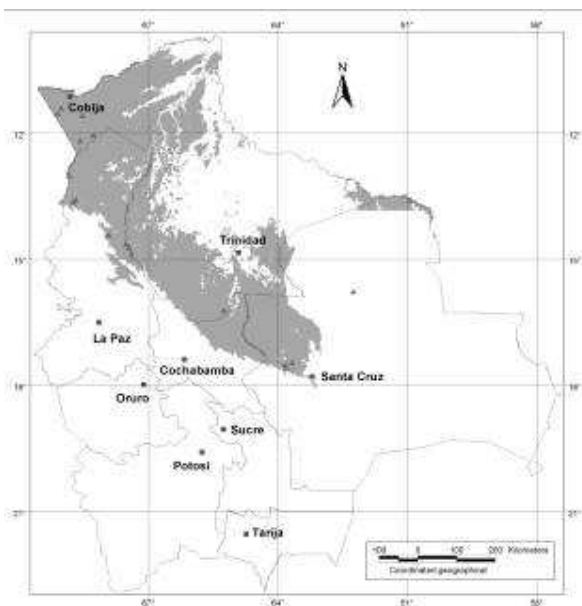


Fig. III 3.1.3.ad: *Phyllomedusa vaillanti*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. tomopterna*: The modeled distribution seems to be far overestimated. The presence of the species in most parts of the Beni Department is rather doubtful than probable. It seems rather possible that the distribution of the species is restricted to the northwestern part of the modeled distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian forest species, found in primary and disturbed primary forests.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. vaillanti*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect most of the species distribution in Bolivia. Additionally it should however also be found in northeastern Pando Department and probably along the forests of the Itenez River.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found apparently in primary, as well as in disturbed forests.

Fig. III 3.1.3.ae: *Scarthyla goinorum*

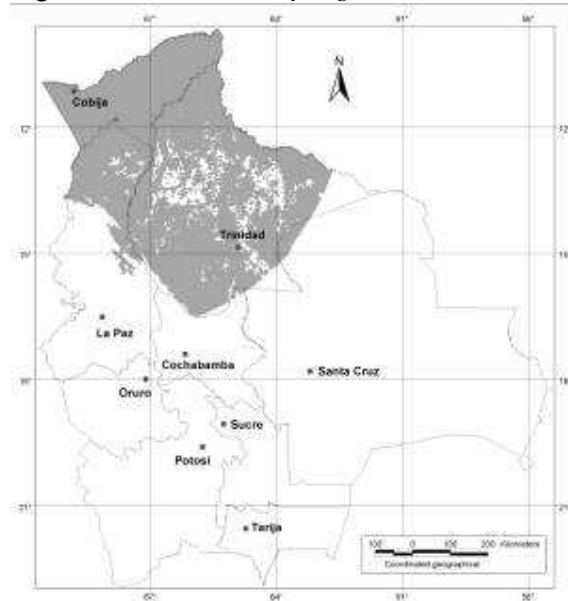
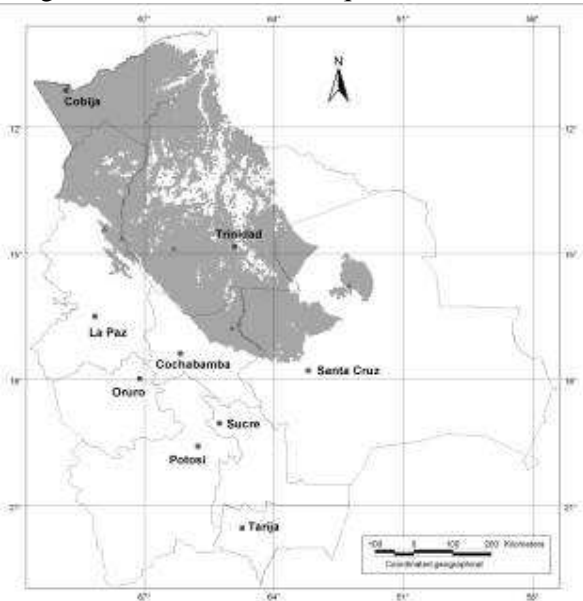


Fig. III 3.1.3.af: *Scinax chiquitanus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. goinorum*: As the modeled distribution is based on only one collection point it is difficult to say if it really reflects the possible distribution of this species in Bolivia. Personally I think the range is rather overestimated, but until more collections become available this will be only speculation.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian forest species, found apparently only in primary forest.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. chiquitanus*: After the finding of this species very recently in the vicinity of the Noel Kempff National Park the modeled distribution seems to be underestimated at least for the eastern parts of the Santa Cruz department. However in general the predicted range seems to be accurate, and the needed addition of the transitional zone between Chiquitania and Amazonia is something seen in several species.

Additional distribution information: Besides its name this is rather a typical Amazonian forest species, so far it has been found in relatively undisturbed primary forests, but in some occasions also in disturbed fragmented forest patches. Reproduction takes place in big temporary forest pools. The species is also found in Peru.

Fig. III 3.1.3.ag: *Scinax garbei*

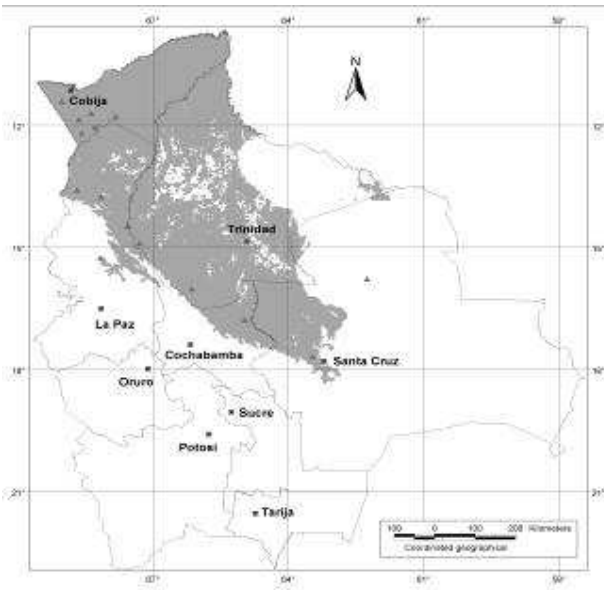
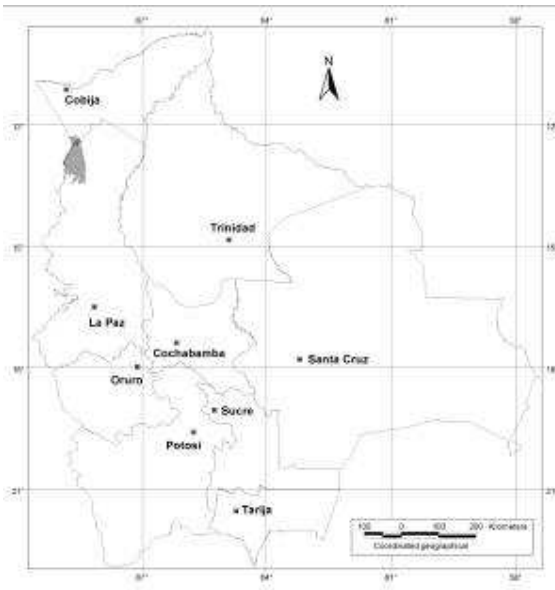


Fig. III 3.1.3ah: *Scinax ictericus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. garbei*: In general the modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. However it might overestimate the easternmost range of the species in Pando, Beni and Santa Cruz departments. Especially the modeled disjunct distribution to the west of the northern part of the Noel Kempff National Park seems rather unlikely.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian species known from several Amazonian countries. It is found as well in primary forests as in secondary and disturbed forests. Reproduction mostly takes place in forest edge situated temporary ponds.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. ictericus*: With only one collection point available it is difficult to give an opinion about the modeled species distribution. It does though seem that the modeled distribution might reflect relatively well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. More collections are needed to improve the modeling.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species known also from Peru. It is found in primary and secondary forest.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. nebulosus*: In general the modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the taxon in Bolivia. In some places it does not reflect known distribution records, as for example the transitional area between the Chiquitania and Amazonia, as well as the southern areas of the Pantanal.

Additional distribution information: *S. nebulosus* in Bolivia might include two species; northern populations are possible to be differentiated from the Chiquitania and Pantanal populations. This might be a reason why the distribution map does not predict occurrences in some areas, as the climate extremes where the taxon can be found, are extremely different. *S. nebulosus* as it is currently taken into account has a mainly Amazonian distribution and is thought to be a widespread species. Typically it is found in bush and scrub vegetation along rivers, or in dense vegetation around forest swamps.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. ruber*: In general the modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. Only in the transitional zone between the Chiquitania and Amazonia the model does underestimate the presence of the species, as proved by already collected specimens.

Additional distribution information: This is a very wide spread taxon (Panama to Bolivia) and does actually present a species complex. In Bolivia populations are typically known from forest edge situations or disturbed forests, but are also found in some places in relatively open areas (for example Beni Savannas).

Fig. III 3.1.3.ai: *Scinax nebulosus*

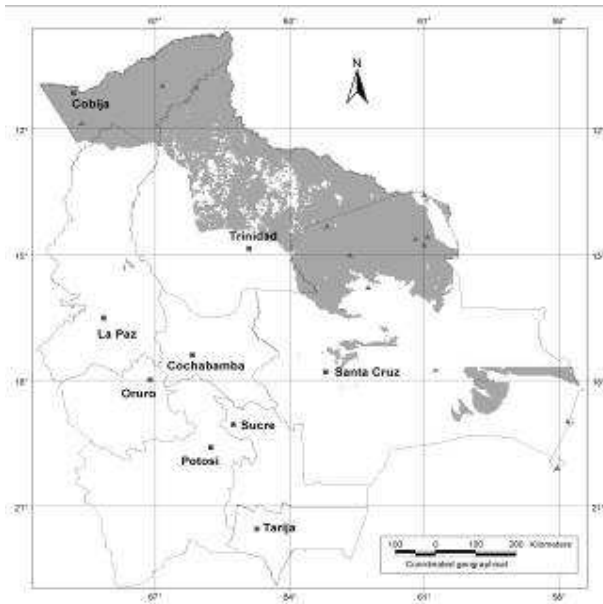


Fig. III 3.1.3.aj: *Scinax ruber*

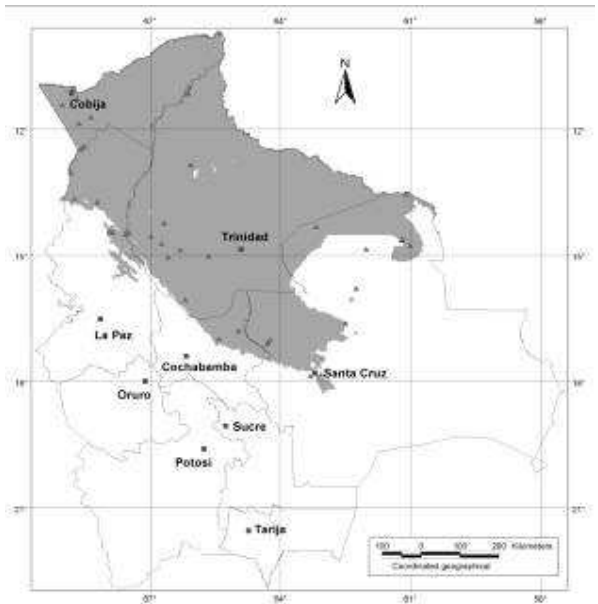


Fig. III 3.1.3.ak: *Sphaenorhynchus lacteus*

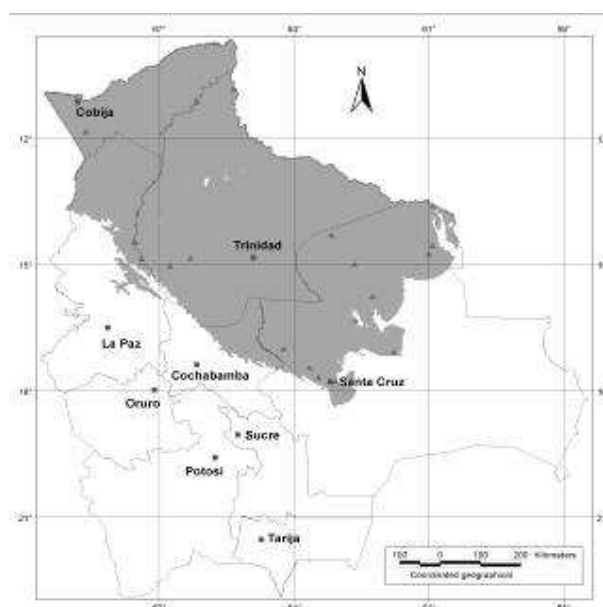
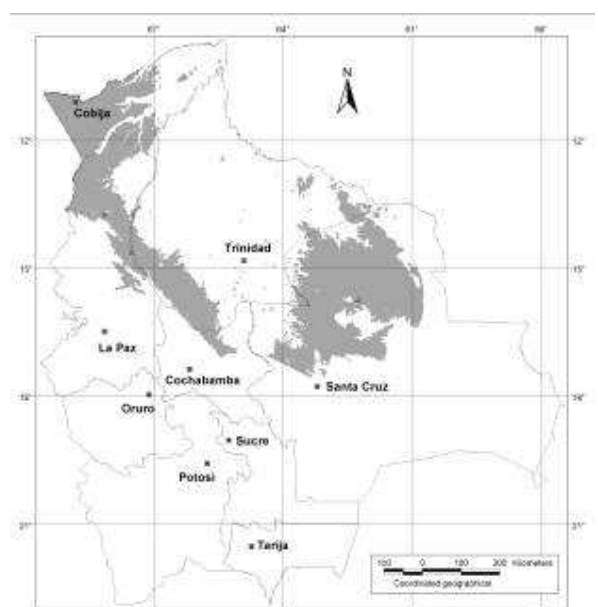


Fig. 3.1.3al: *Trachycephalus coriaceus*



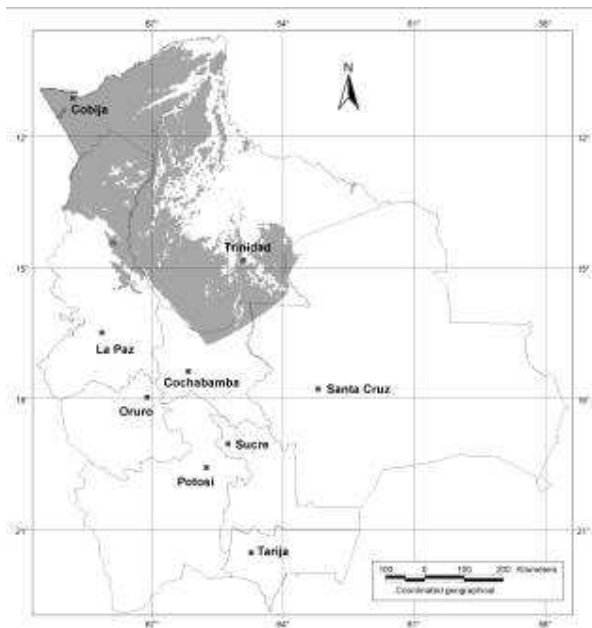
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. lacteus*: In general the modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. However it does overestimate the presence of the species throughout the Amazonian lowland forests, the species does occur there, but mainly in forest edge situation, along rivers or lakes. Therefore the species does occur in the area predicted, but much less homogenous than suggested by the modeled distribution range.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread species. It is associated with big swamps, or floating meadows, but always need some forest vegetation close. In Bolivia populations are typically known from forest edge situations, but are also found in some places in relatively open areas (for example some parts in the Beni Savannas).

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. coriaceous*: The modeled distribution does relatively well reflect the distribution but might underestimate it in parts. This species most probable is also distributed throughout the forests along the Itenez River and further to the east than modeled in the Pando Department.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found apparently only in primary forest.

Fig. III 3.1.3am: *Trachycephalus resinifictrix*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. resinifictrix*: The modeled distribution seems rather overestimated, as in specific for the species modeled in the Beni Department, reaching as far south as northern Santa Cruz Department. Collections or at least voice recordings from these areas are needed to prove the modeled distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian forest species, found as well in primary as in mature secondary forest. It is capable of some habitat disturbance as long as the forest cover and old trees remain. Reproduction takes place in tree holes and the calls can be heard from far away in the forest.

3.1.4 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.1.4.a: *Adenomera andreae*

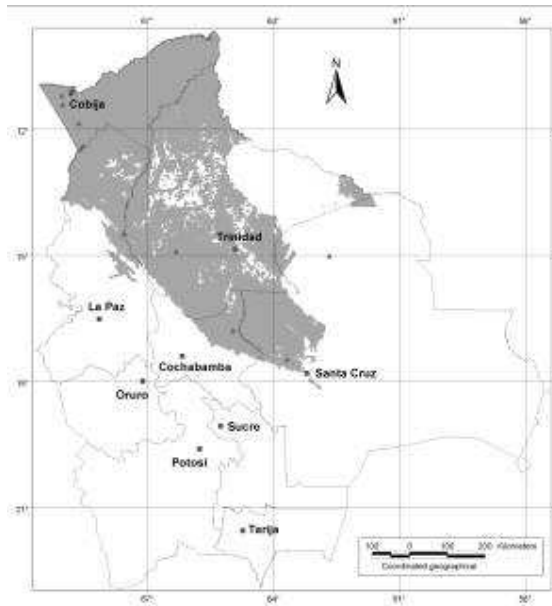
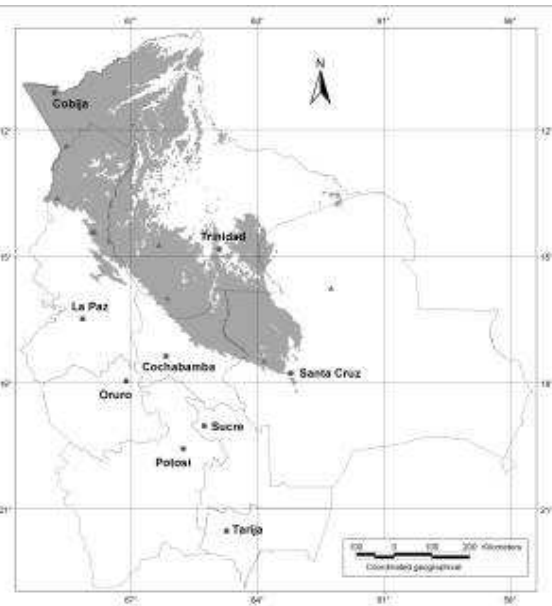


Fig. III 3.1.4.b: *Ceratophrys cornuta*



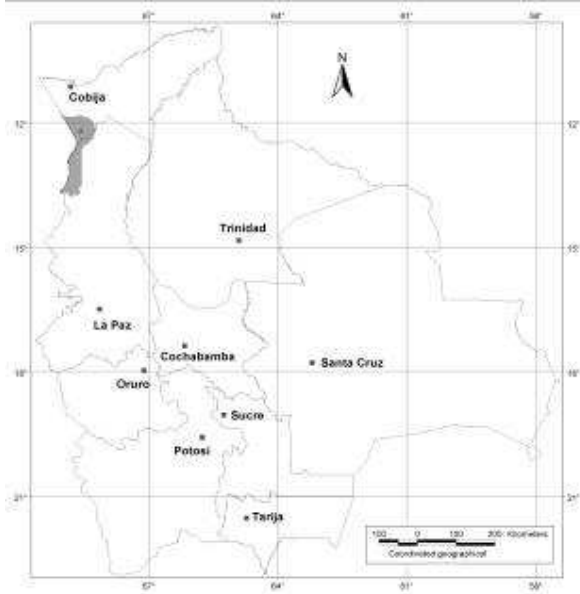
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *A. andreae*: The modeled distribution for most parts seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the taxon, but is underestimated for the transitional area between the Chiquitania and Amazonia, as well as the riverine forests of the Itenez River. The predicted distribution for the areas south of Santa Cruz should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a species complex (see also chapter III 6.). All species are found in Amazonian lowland forests. It seems the species can handle some habitat disturbance. Reproduction takes place directly on the forest floor, without the need of water bodies.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. cornuta*: The modeled distribution for most areas seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. However additionally it ranges into the transitional area between the Chiquitania and Amazonia, where it was collected already in the area of Puerto Almacen. The modeled distribution for areas south of Santa Cruz should be verified by collections

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. It is only found in undisturbed primary rainforests. Reproduction takes place after the first heavy rains in temporary forest pools.

Fig. III 3.1.4.c: *Eleutherodactylus altamazonicus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *Eleutherodactylus altamazonicus*: With only one collection point it is very difficult to predict if the modeled distribution does reflect well the distribution of the species. Additional collections are needed to prove the predicted range.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. Apparently in Bolivia it is only found in primary rainforests.

Fig. III 3.1.4.d: *Eleutherodactylus danae*

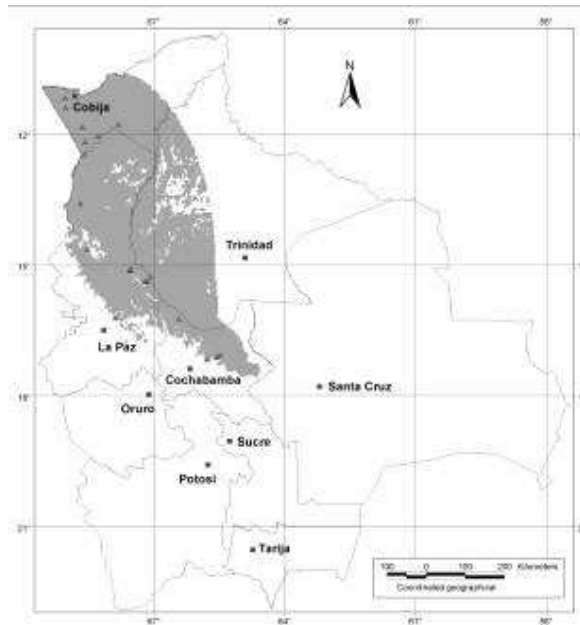
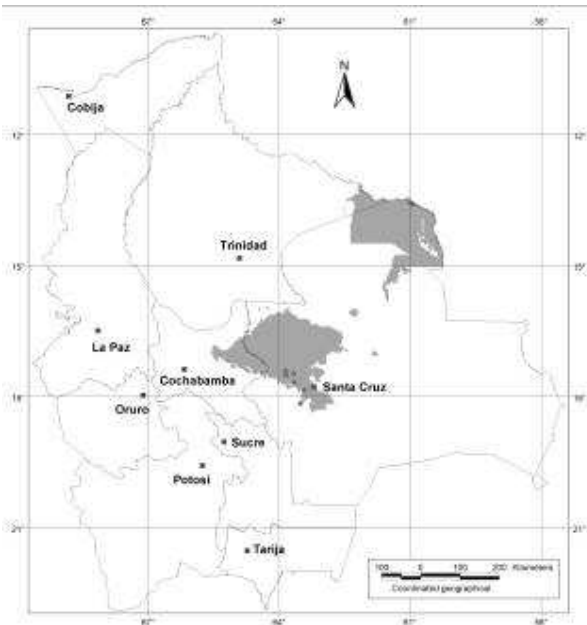


Fig. III 3.1.4.e: *Eleutherodactylus dundeei*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. danae*: The modeled distribution seems to be overestimating the actual distribution to the east, especially in the Beni forests the presence of this species should be proved by collections. Very recently the species was found at about 150 km east of Cobija in Pando, therefore proving the modeled distribution in this region.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian and Yungas taxon, known also from Peru. Probably it does represent more than one species (see chapter III 6.), and at least two species are involved. It is found in different forest situations and some populations are known from disturbed forests and indicating that the species is at least capable of persisting in slightly disturbed forests. The known altitudinal distribution lies from 190 to 1.900 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. dundeei*: The modeled distribution seems to underestimate the distribution of this taxon in Bolivia. Just very recently I was able to hear the species about 150 km to the east of Cobija, in the Pando department, as well as close to Los Fierros in the Noel Kempff National Park. As it is almost impossible to differentiate this species in alcohol from *E. fenestratus*, several specimens so far referred to as this taxon might actually belong to *E. dundeei*.

Additional distribution information: This species has a very interesting distribution. It was originally described from an area in the Brazilian Cerrado, afterwards it was found at the foothills of the Bolivian Andes. For quite a while no collections in between were known, and recently in December 2005 I heard the species for the first time in the Pando Department. In Bolivia this is a typical forest species with highest densities in disturbed forest areas. Genetic investigations should clarify the taxonomic status of all populations involved.

Fig. III 3.1.4.f: *Eleutherodactylus fenestratus*

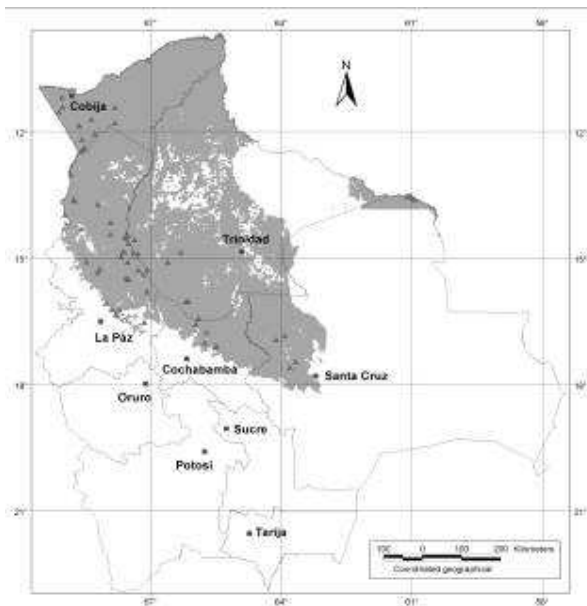
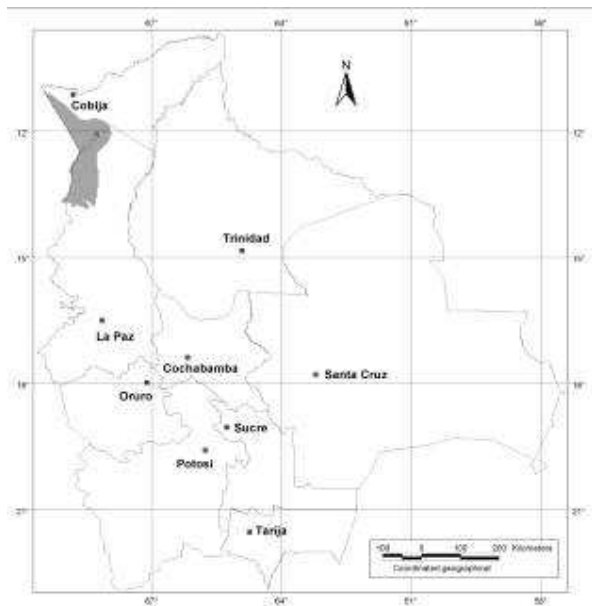


Fig. III 3.1.4.g: *Eleutherodactylus ockendeni*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. fenestratus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It might additionally reach into the riverine forests of the Itenez River. It also might range further to the south in the area of the Noel Kempff National Park than actually predicted.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru and Brazil. It is found all types of forest situations, and it seems that populations are denser in disturbed forests than in undisturbed ones. Typical calling positions are on branches of small and dense bushes, but also directly on clearings of the forest floor. Some populations are also known from localities in the Yungas up to 1.850 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *Eleutherodactylus ockendeni*: With only one collection point it is very difficult to predict if the modeled distribution does reflect well the distribution of the species. Additional collections are needed to prove the predicted range.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. In Bolivia it is only found in primary rainforests.

Fig. III 3.1.4.h: *Eleutherodactylus olivaceus*

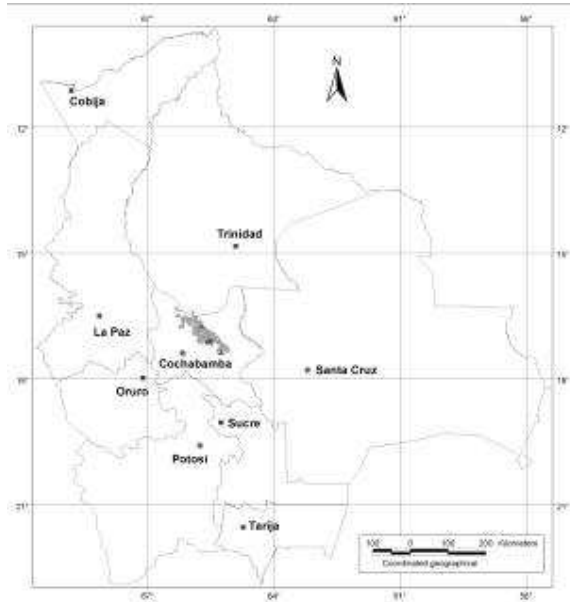
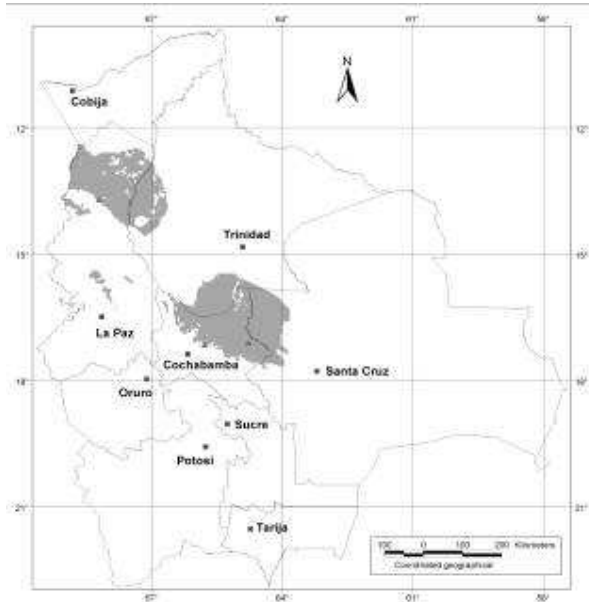


Fig. III 3.1.4.i: *Eleutherodactylus toftae*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. olivaceus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru. It is only found in undisturbed primary rainforests.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. toftae*: The modeled distribution seems to be relatively strange; the predicted disjunct distribution does not seem very logic. However, as for other taxa it should be proved if more than one species is involved, or if the distribution is rather continuous than disjunct. Its predicted range in the La Paz department should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru. It is only found in undisturbed and disturbed primary rainforests.

Fig. III 3.1.4.j: *Leptodactylus bolivianus*

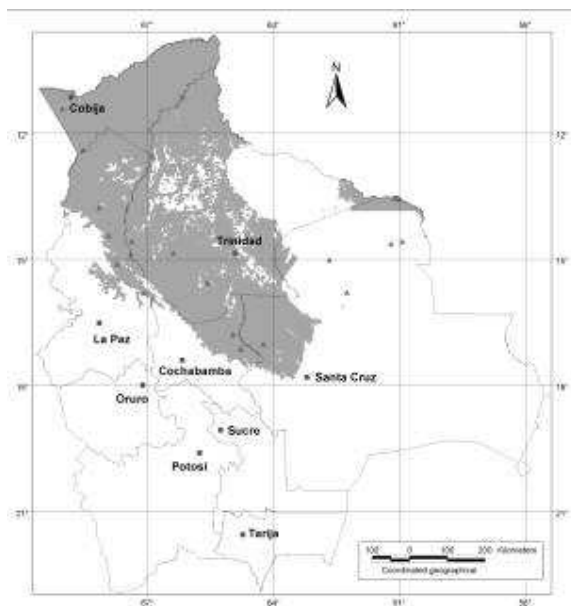
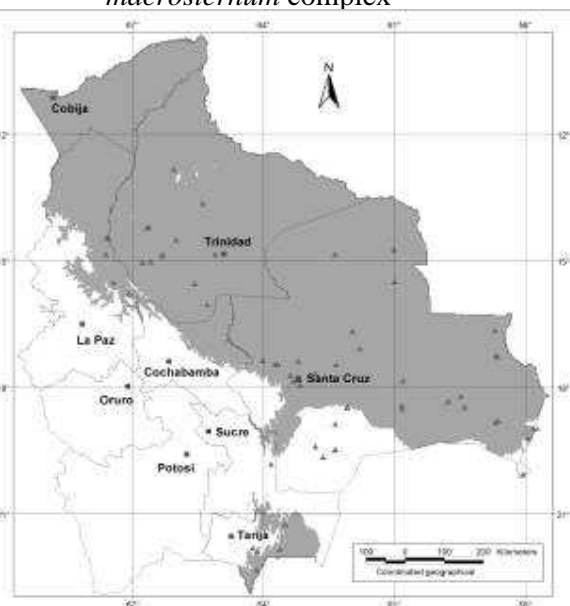


Fig. III 3.1.4.k: *Leptodactylus chaquensis/macrosternum* complex



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. bolivianus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect relatively well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. Additionally it ranges into the transitional area between the Chiquitania and Amazonia, where it was collected already at several localities. It might also be distributed in the riverine forests along the Itenez River.

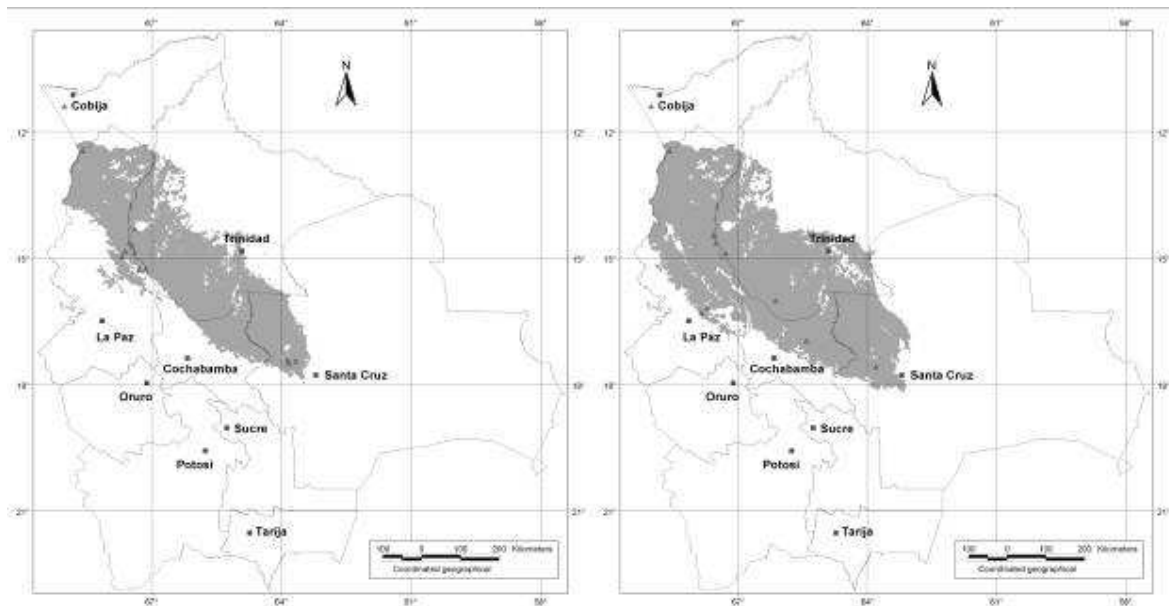
Additional distribution information: This is very widespread taxon and several species might be involved over its total distribution range. However all Bolivian populations should belong to a single species. All known collections from Bolivia are from forests or at least forest edge situations.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. chaquensis-macrosternum*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species complex (see also chapter III 6.). Additionally it ranges into the transitional area the Chaco and Santa Cruz de la Sierra area, and therefore in the ecoregions of the Chiquitano Dry Forest and the Gran Chaco.

Additional distribution information: This is a species complex, the species within do range from typical chacoan areas in Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil till Amazonian areas. Reproduction takes place in temporary pools in open areas (Chaco, Chiquitania) or in forest edge situations (Amazonia).

Fig. III 3.1.4.l: *Leptodactylus didymus*

Fig. III 3.1.4.m: *Leptodactylus knudseni*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. didymus*: The modeled distribution underestimates the actual distribution of the species. It is very likely much wider distributed in the Pando department than modeled. It is not clear how far to the east in the Pando department reaches the distribution, but it was already collected in areas close to Cobija, which are not reflected in the modeled distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru Brazil. It is found mainly in forest edge situation, or in disturbed forests. Reproduction takes place in temporary ditches of logging roads or forest edge pools.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. knudseni*: Due to a mistake in the original database (the distribution in Brazil a not taken into account) the modeled distribution underestimates the possible distribution of the species in northern Bolivia. This species is definitively been found in most of the Pando department. Its distribution within the forests of the Beni department should be proved by collections, but its occurrence is possible there.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. It is found in primary and secondary rainforests. Reproduction takes place in temporary forest pools. In Bolivia at least one population is known as far up as 1.600 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.1.4.n: *Leptodactylus leptodactyloides*

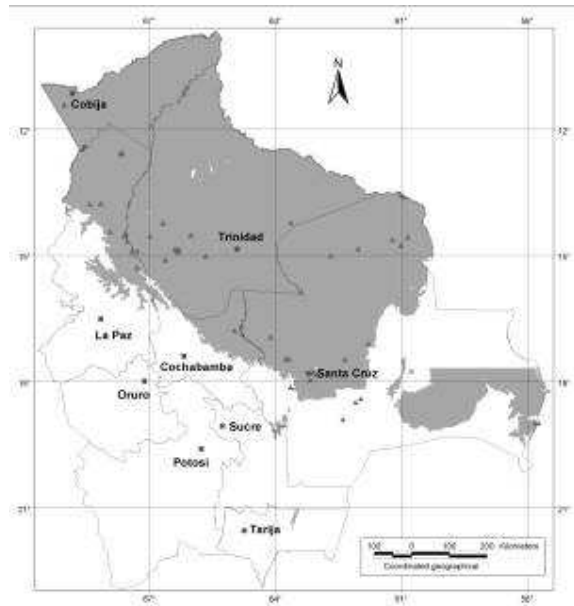
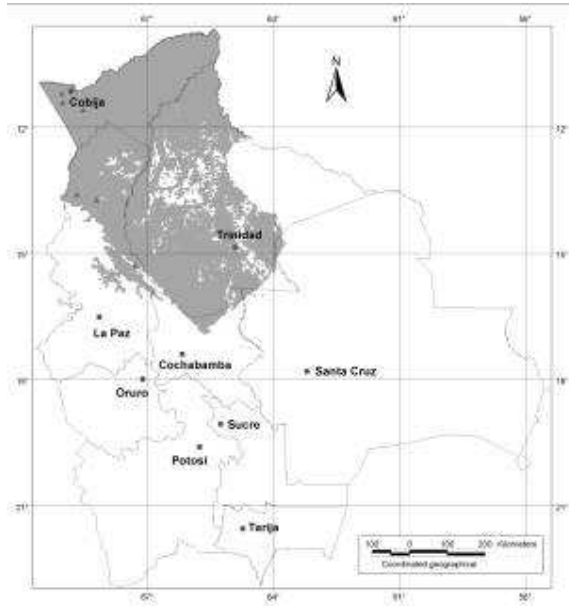


Fig. III 3.1.4.o: *Leptodactylus pentadactylus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. leptodactyloides*: In general the modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The prediction does underestimate the presence of the species in the southern areas of Santa Cruz and in the northern Pantanal region. Populations predicted for the border of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca departments, as well as for Tarija department should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread species known also from Peru and Brazil. Populations can be found in open areas such as savannas, but also in different forest types. Reproduction takes place in inundated areas, as well as in floating meadows along streams and lakes.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. pentadactylus*: The modeled distribution seems to be overestimating the possible distribution of the species, especially in the forests of the Beni department, and northern Cochabamba department. Additional collections are needed to prove the presence of the species in these areas.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru and Brazil. It is only found in undisturbed primary rainforests. Reproduction takes place far away from pools directly in the forest.

Fig. III 3.1.4.p: *Leptodactylus petersii*

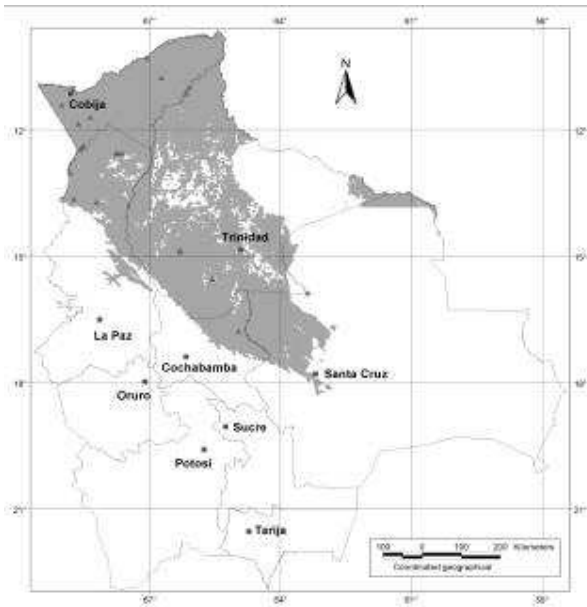
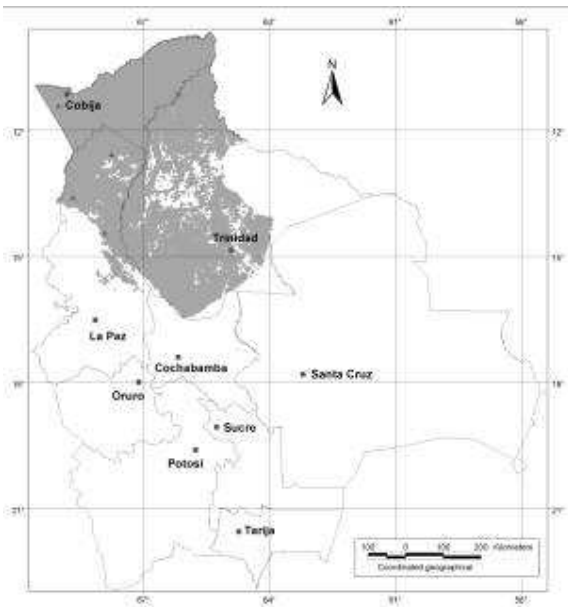


Fig. III 3.1.4.q: *Leptodactylus rhodomystax*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. petersii*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible range of the species. The modeled disjunct population in the northern part of the Noel Kempff National Park and adjacent areas might however be an overestimation, but it is possible that the species occurs here; in this case it should also be distributed along the riverine forest of the Itenez River.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru and Brazil. It is found in every forest situation, even in forest islands in the Beni department. Reproduction takes place in temporary forest pools as well as pools in forest edge situations.

Fig. III 3.1.4.r: *Lithodytes lineatus*

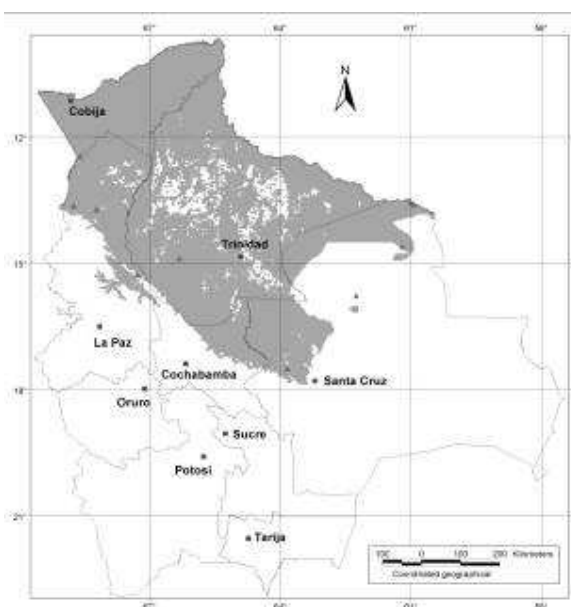
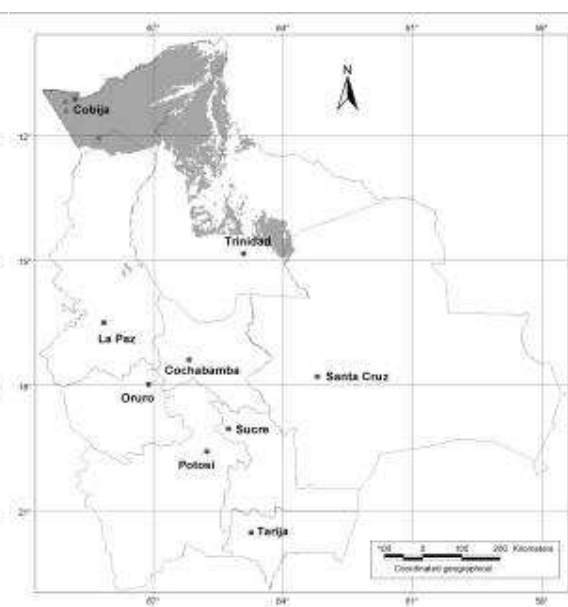


Fig. III 3.1.4.s: *Oreobates quixensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. rhodomystax*: The modeled distribution probably overestimates the possible distribution of the species, especially in the forests of the

Beni department. Additional collections are needed to prove the presence of the species in this region.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species, known also from Peru and Brazil. It is a typical forest species, reproducing in very small (less than 3 meters in diameter) temporary pools in the forest. At these pools it is normally the only amphibian species present.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. lineatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. It is found in different kinds of forests, always close to the nests of leaf-cutter ants (*Atta* spp.), where it reproduces. The species is able to survive in disturbed habitat, always if some forest cover remains.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. quixensis*: The modeled distribution seems to be overestimating the actual distribution of the species. The distribution of this species as far south as almost Santa Cruz department is questionable, also is the patchy distribution into the La Paz department. Probably this species is only present in the Pando department and might reach northernmost parts of the La Paz and Beni departments. The western limit of the species range is not clear.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian leaf litter species. It does probably represent a reproductive mode that makes it relatively independent from water. Typically it is found in undisturbed primary rainforests, but in some occasions is also known from disturbed forests, such as logged forest concessions, nevertheless it does in general reflect forest that are in relatively good conservation shape.

Fig. III 3.1.4.t: *Phyllonastes myrmecoides*

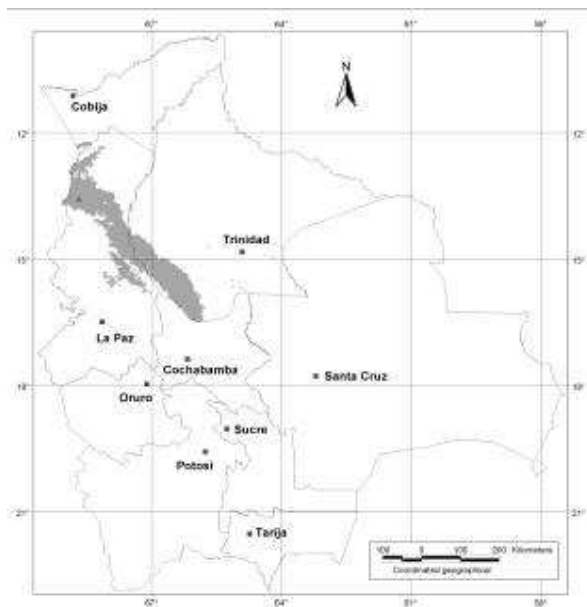
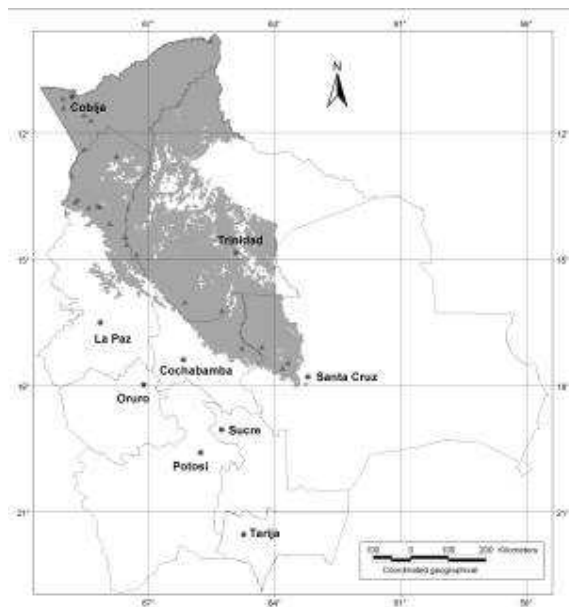


Fig. III 3.1.4.u: *Physalaemus petersi*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. myrmecoides*: Just recently this species has been cited for the first time for Bolivia (Reichle et al. 2005). The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. As it was only known from one collection point it was difficult to state something on the accuracy of the modeled distribution, just recently though the species was found in the tropical Chapare lowlands of the

Cochabamba department, proving that the model is at least accurate for this region. The species might still turn out to be wider distributed than currently modeled, and further collections are needed to clarify this.

Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian leaf litter species, formerly known from Peru and Brazil. It seems to be restricted to primary forest, but as for its minute size it is easily overlooked, additional investigations are needed to be able to determine the amount of habitat alteration that this species can still cope with.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. petersi*: The modeled distribution seems to be overestimating the possible distribution of the species. Especially the distribution within the forests in the Beni departments and also eastern Pando should be checked by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread Amazonian species. It is only found in different forest situations and breeds in temporary pools in the forest or forest edge ponds.

3.1.5 Microhylidae

Fig. III 3.1.5.a: *Chiasmocleis bassleri*

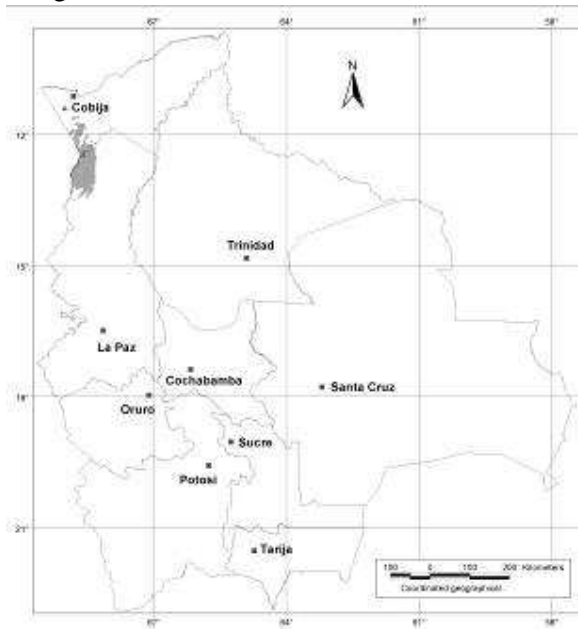
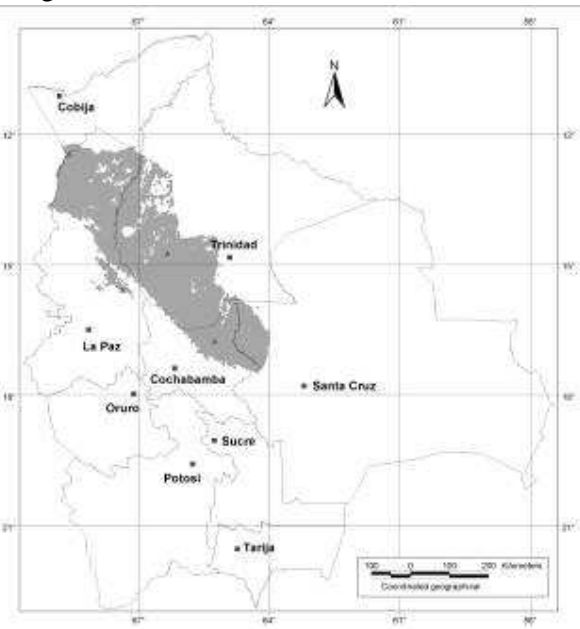


Fig. III 3.1.5.b: *Chiasmocleis ventrimaculata*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. bassleri*: Just recently this species was cited for the first time for Bolivia (Gonzales & Reichle 2004). The modeled distribution seems to underestimate the actual and possible distribution of the species, as it is known from lowland Peru much further north, also the model does not reflect a known collection point within Bolivia at the Tahuamanu Reserve. It is very well possible that the species is distributed throughout the Pando department and might in some parts even enter northern La Paz and Beni departments.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Amazonian species known from Peru, Brazil, and Ecuador. It does occur in undisturbed primary rainforests, but might also enter slightly altered forest such as logged forest concessions. Reproduction takes place in very small (less than 2 m diameter) temporarily flooded pools, where no other amphibian species were observed calling simultaneously.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. ventrimaculata*: The modeled distribution seems to underestimate the actual and possible distribution of the species within the Pando department. It is very probable that the species is distributed throughout Pando department, though its eastern distribution boundaries remain uncertain.

Additional distribution information: This is typical Amazonian species, known from Peru and Ecuador. It is found in disturbed and undisturbed primary lowland rainforests and in rare occasions might also occur in secondary forests. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded parts of the forests where it calls from within the water.

Fig. III 3.1.5.c: *Ctenophryne geayi*

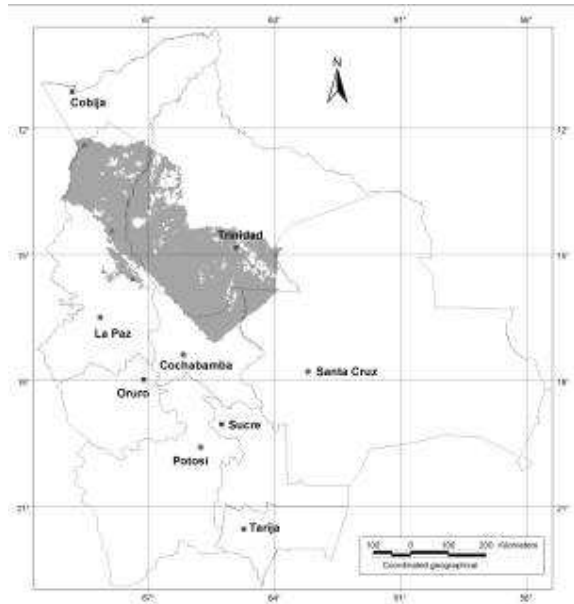
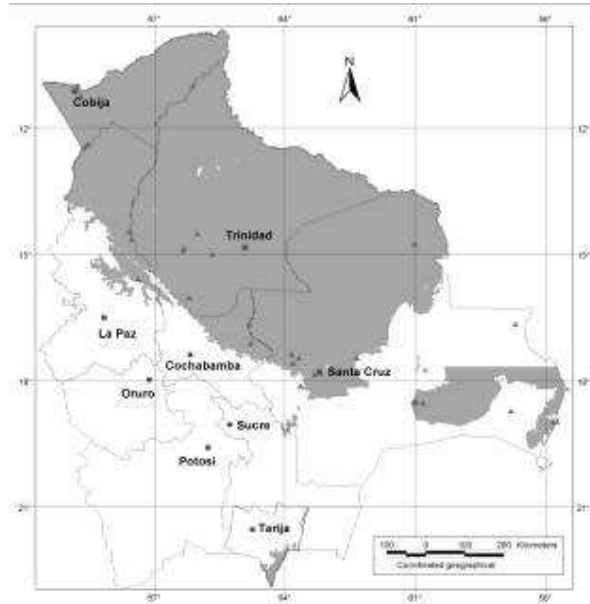


Fig. III 3.1.5.d: *Elachistocleis bicolor*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. geayi*: Just recently this species was cited for the first time for Bolivia (Gonzales & Reichle 2004). The modeled distribution seems to be underestimated in the northern parts but overestimated in the southern and western range of the species. It seems very probable that this species is wider distributed in the Pando department than actually modeled, but it seems rather unlikely for the species to reach into the forests within the Beni department and even to Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments. But as it is not an easy species to be found one must wait for more field entrances to these places to be sure if it actually might be found there.

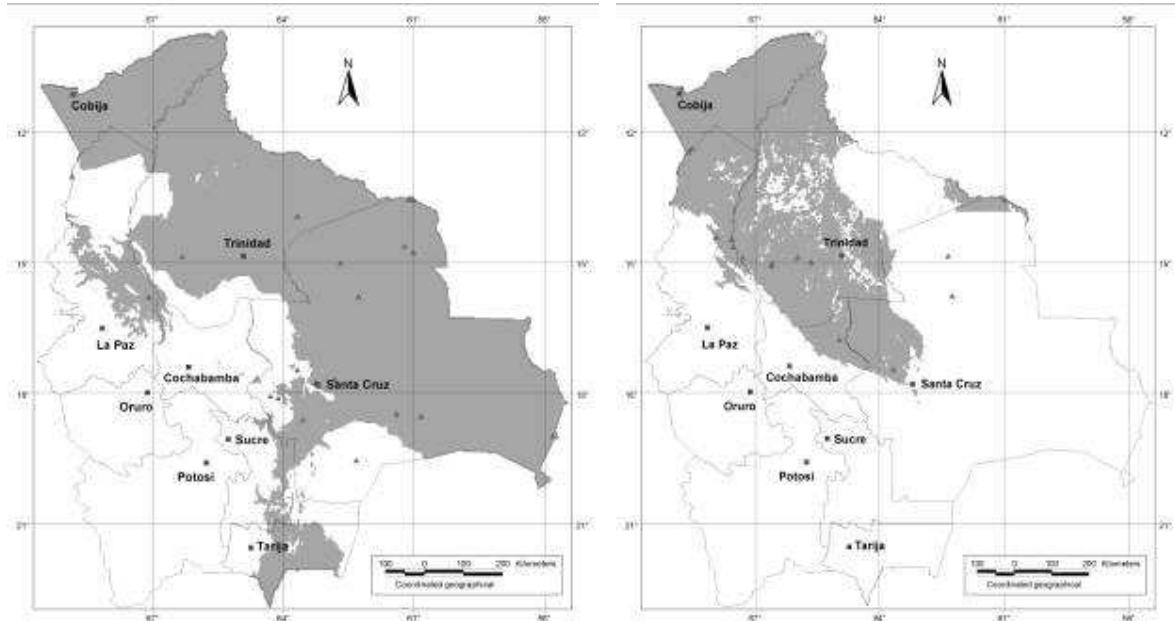
Additional distribution information: This is an Amazonian species known formerly from Peru. Before this species was always associated with relatively undisturbed primary lowland rainforest, but as it was found in Bolivia in a highly disturbed forest patch, besides a road, this suggests that the species actually is able to survive at least some minor human disturbance. Reproduction takes place in temporary large ponds within forests.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. bicolor*: The modeled distribution underestimates the distribution of the species in the Chacoan region, and does overestimate the distribution range within Amazonian forests. The species is at least present in the Argentinean Chaco (Lavilla et al. 2003) and has recently been found in the Bolivian Chaco. In Amazonia the species is rather restricted to forest borders and edge situations, but it enters the forest in the Chiquitania Dry Forests.

Additional distribution information: There are a lot of taxonomic problems involved with this species (see Lavilla et al. 2003, also chapter III 6.). So far it is seen as a widespread species, but actually many different species seem to be involved. For this work every color morph presenting an immaculate venter was taken into account as *Elachistocleis bicolor*, further work is urgently needed to clarify the status of most of the populations of *Elachistocleis* in South America.

Fig. III 3.1.5.e: *Elachistocleis* sp. (=former *ovalis*)

Fig. III 3.1.5.f: *Hamptophryne boliviana*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *Elachistocleis* sp.: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. It only does underestimate the distribution south to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in the drier Chaco areas.

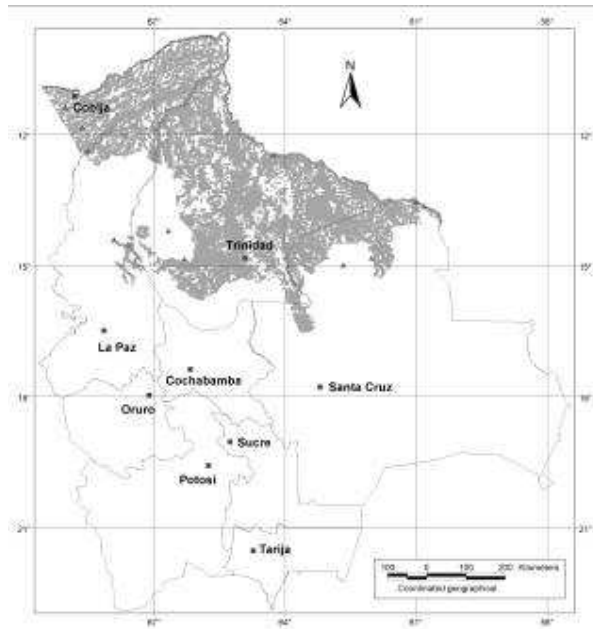
Additional distribution information: There are a lot of taxonomic problems involved with this species (see Lavilla et al. 2003, also chapter III 6.). So far it is seen as a widespread species, but actually many different species seem to be involved. For this work every color morph presenting a dark spotted venter was taken into account, further work is urgently needed to clarify the status of most of the populations of *Elachistocleis* in South America.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. boliviana*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does though underestimate the distribution in the transitional area of the Chiquitania and Amazonia, as well as parts of the riverine forests along the Itenez River at the Bolivian – Brazilian border. This might be due the particularity of the species to inhabit riverine forests, a habitat that is not very well reflected by modeling, due to scale issues.

Additional distribution information: This is a widespread species which is known from various countries. It is found in lowland tropical primary and disturbed primary forests, but sometimes also in forest fragments or riverine forests. Breeding takes place in big temporary ponds always in the forest.

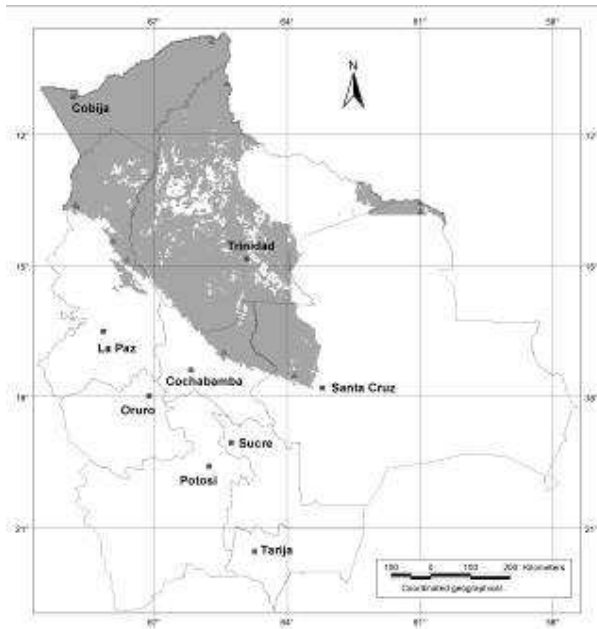
3.1.6 Pipidae

Fig. III 3.1.6.a: *Pipa pipa*



3.1.7 Ranidae

Fig. III 3.1.7.a: *Rana palmipes*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *Pipa pipa*: Generally the map seems to reflect very well the species distribution. That two known collection localities do fall outside the predicted area might be due to the specific microhabitat use of this species.

Additional distribution information:

This is a widespread Amazonian species. It occurs in big forest rivers, lakes and also sometimes in big swamps. It is mostly a forest species, but might be found also in edge situations. As it is a complete aquatic species it is difficult to find but more records might become available with people specifically looking for this species.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *Rana palmipes*: The map seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of this species in the country. Nevertheless the species is most likely also distributed along the riverine forests of the Itenez River, therefore connecting the so far separate populations shown. The sharp edge of the modeled distribution close to the Noel Kempff National Park is actually based on the underlying climate model and therefore rather artificial.

Additional distribution information:

This is a typical Amazonian species. It occurs always close to fast flowing small rivulets or streams within relatively undisturbed forests.

3.1.8 Plethodontidae

Accuracy of the modeled distribution *B. cf. altamazonica* (Fig. 3.1.8.a): The map seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species but does probably overestimate the range within the Beni department. Additional collections from this area are needed to prove its presence. **Additional distribution information** Even this species is in the Amazonian distribution section it must be highlighted that almost all the collection localities are in the Andean foothills and Yungas region between 500 and 1500 m above sea level. See also the taxonomic problem section (chapter III 6.) for this taxon.

3.1.9 Caeciliidae

Fig. III 3.1.8.a: *Bolitoglossa cf. altamazonica*

Fig. III 3.1.9.a: *Caecilia marcusi*

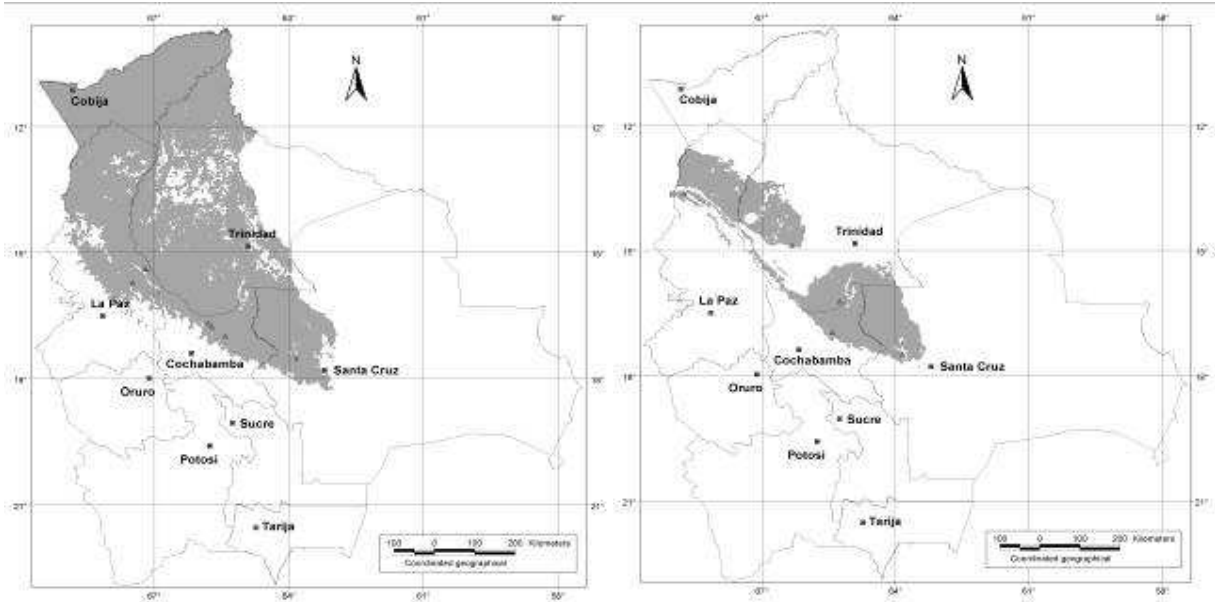
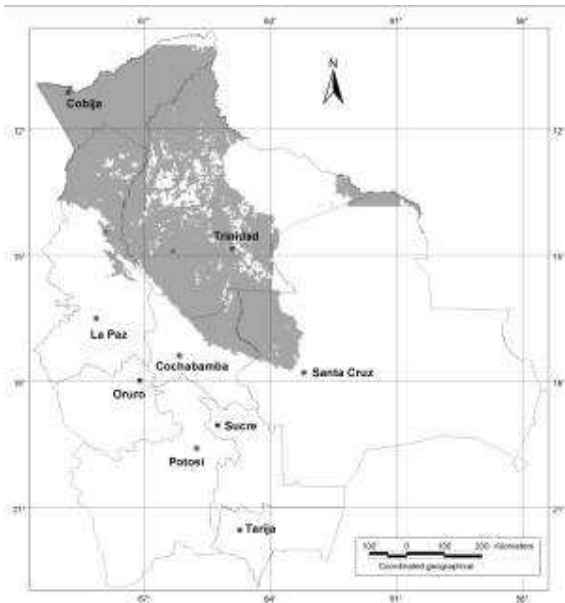


Fig. 3.1.9b: *Siphonops annulatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. marcusi*: The map seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species but does probably overestimate the range within the Beni and northern Santa Cruz departments. It is also not clear if this species really occurs up to the Bolivian-Peruvian border. Additional collections from these areas are needed to prove its presence.

Additional distribution information This species is so far seen as a Bolivian endemic, but if the modeled predicting is right it might also occur in Peru. It is found in primary lowland forests close to the Andes.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. annulatus*: The map seems to reflect well the possible distribution but does probably underestimate the presence of the species for north-eastern Pando department. This is due to the altitude modeling used, as this is a relatively low area and this species so far has not been found in similar conditions. The sharp edge of the modeled distribution close to the Noel Kempff National Park is actually based on the underlying climate model and therefore rather artificial.

Additional distribution information This species is relatively widespread in the Amazon basin. It is found in primary and secondary lowland forests.

3.1.10 Amazonian species diversity

81 amphibian species in Bolivia do have mainly Amazonian distribution. Of these, six species (8%) belong to the Bufonidae, six species (8%) are Dendrobatidae, 37 species (44%) are Hylidae, 21 species (26%) are Leptodactylidae, six species (8%) are Microhylidae, and one species (1%) each belongs to Ranidae, Pipidae and Plethodontidae, two species (3%) are within Caeciliidae.

Fig. III 3.1.10.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Amazonian distribution.

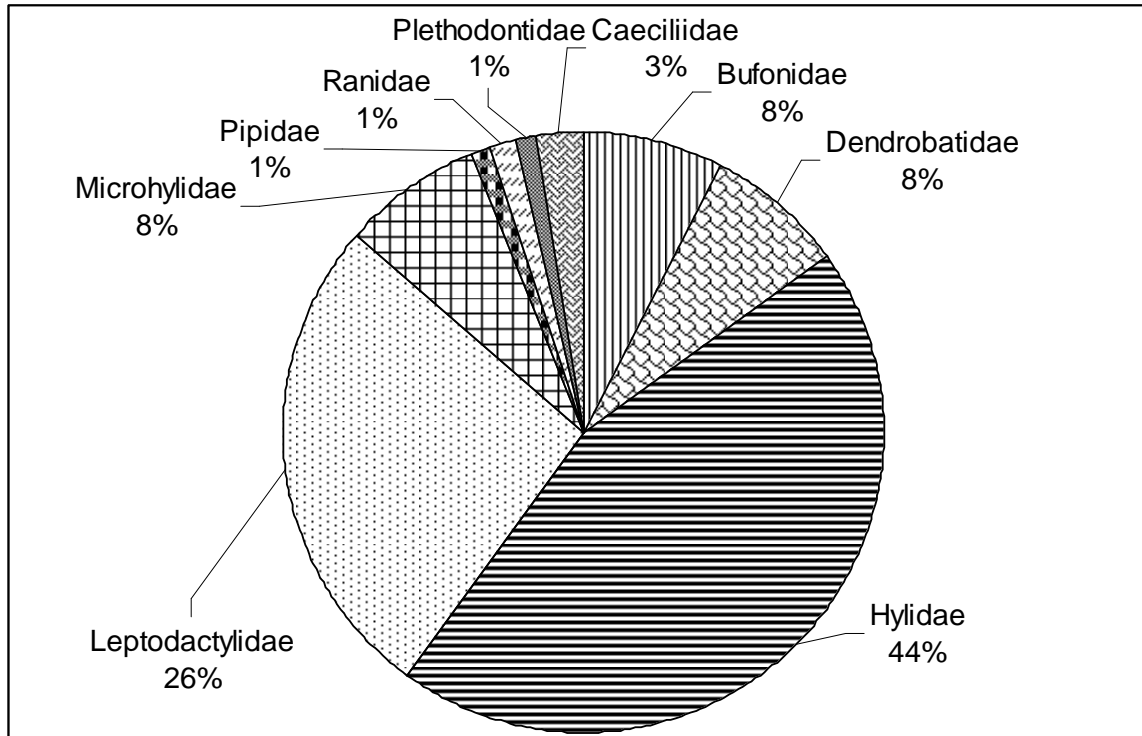


Fig. III 3.1.10.b: Amazonian Subandean forests, Pilon Lajas Reserve, La Paz department, Bolivia



3.2 Species with mainly savanna and / or Cerrado distribution

3.2.1 Bufonidae

Fig. III 3.2.1.a: *Bufo granulosus*

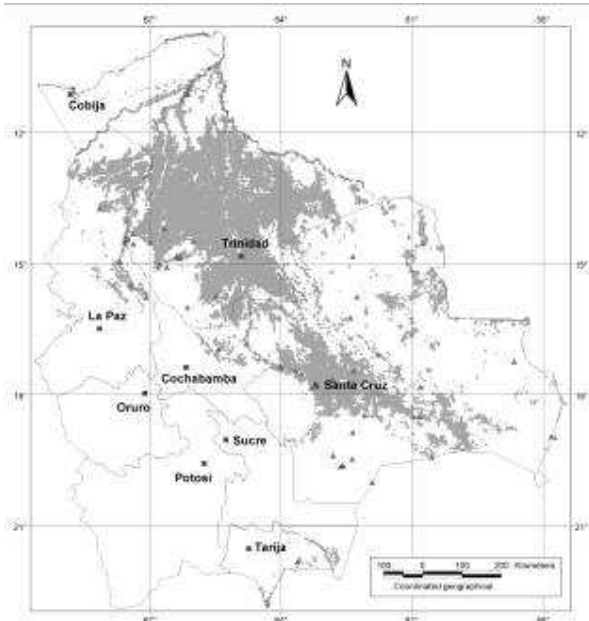
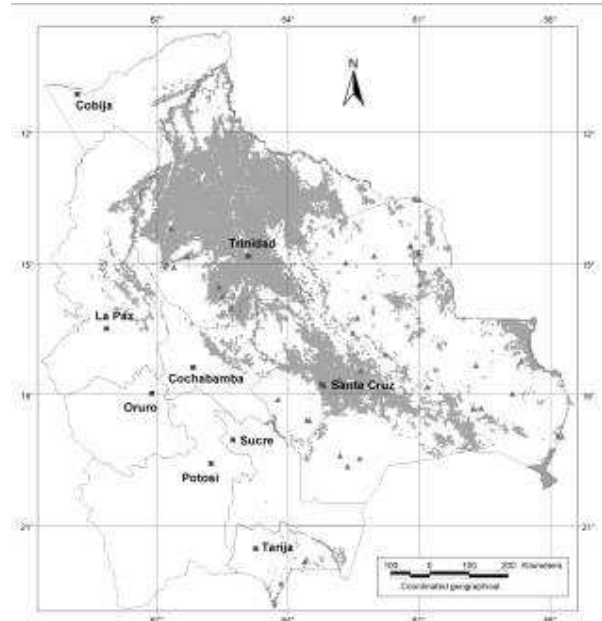


Fig. III 3.2.1.b: *Bufo schneideri*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. granulosus*: The modeled distribution takes into account all populations formerly referred to as *B. granulosus* and does not separate the different subspecies (some of them now species). For the complex it seems the modeled distribution in general does reflect well the actual distribution, but does underestimate the distribution of the taxon in the chacoan region south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

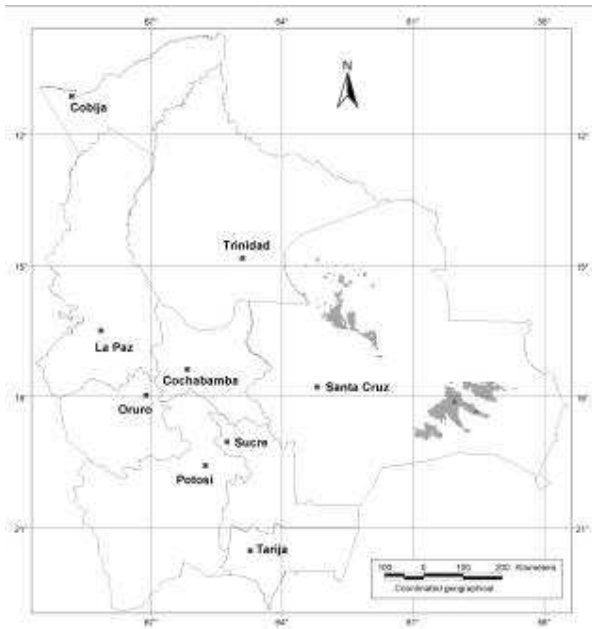
Additional distribution information: Just recently a PhD thesis on the complex was published (Narvaes 2003). The complex is very widely distributed and all species do occur in open habitat types, such as savannas, but also in very disturbed areas. Several populations are found within cities, for example *B. granulosus* is probably the most abundant amphibian species in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. schneideri*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. As for the anterior taxon it does however underestimate the distribution in the areas south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The northern part of the predicted range in Pando department should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species. It is also known from Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded parts of savannas or puddles close to streams or rivers. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found even within bigger cities, such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Several specimens from museums that were originally labeled as *B. paracnemis* (= *schneideri*) did belong to *B. marinus* and were not taken into account for the modeling of this species.

3.2.2 Dendrobatidae

Fig. III 3.2.2.a: *Epipedobates cf. flavopictus*

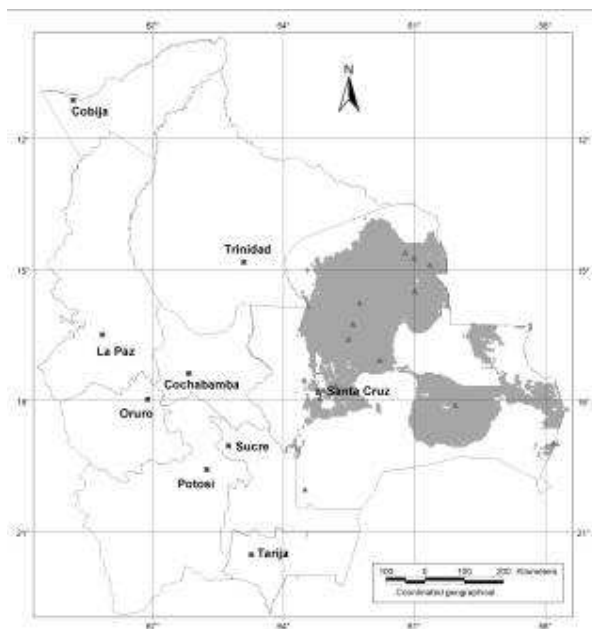


Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. cf. flavopictus*: The modeled distribution most probable overestimates the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. The presence in transitional areas between the Chiquitania and Amazonia in the northeast of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is very doubtful, so is the likelihood for the modeled areas in the Chaco. Most probable the species is only present in the Chiquitania mountain ranges of Chochis, Santiago de Chiquitos and maybe Sunsas and Bella Boca.

Additional distribution information: This is a taxon known also from mountain ranges in Brazil, about 2000 km away; it should be clarified if Bolivian populations do actually belong to the same species. It does typically occur at rocky localities.

3.2.3 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.2.3.a: *Dendropsophus melanargyreus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. melanargyreus*: The modeled distribution is underestimating the presence of the species in large parts of the Chiquitania and in areas south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The rest of its distribution seems to be modeled very well.

Additional distribution information: This is species known also from Brazil. It occurs typically in open area with scattered trees, or in semi-deciduous forests. It is known from very disturbed areas and also cattle pastures.

Fig. III 3.2.3.b: *Dendropsophus nanus*

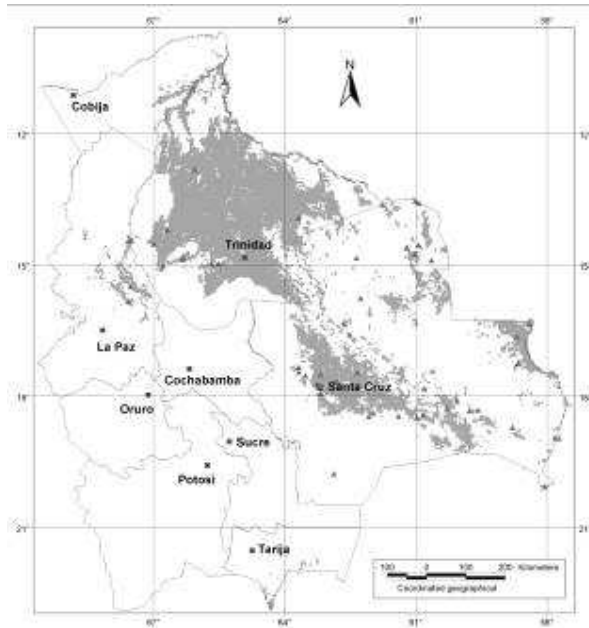
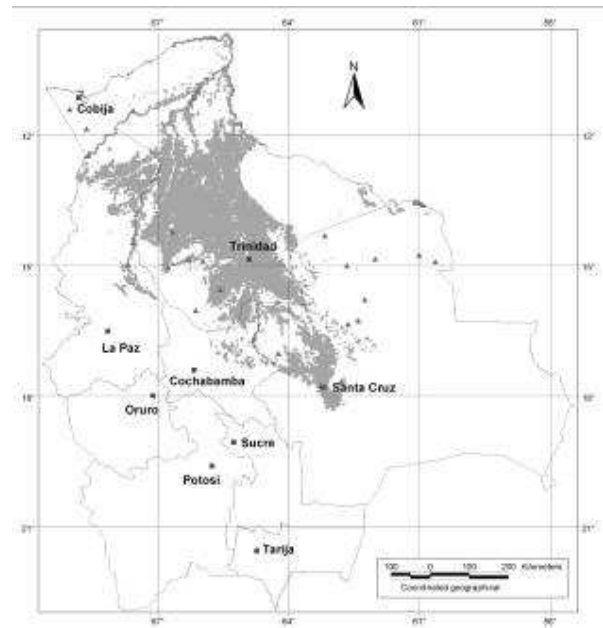


Fig. III 3.2.3.c: *Dendropsophus leucophyllatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. nanus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown here.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species. It is widely distributed and known also known from Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded parts of savannas, swamps or roadside ditches. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found even within bigger cities, such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra. It is present in almost every small village in lowland Bolivia.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. leucophyllatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the ones shown here.

Additional distribution information: This is an open area species. It is widely distributed in South America. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded parts of savannas, floating meadows within major rivers, or bigger swamps with abundant aquatic vegetation. The species is capable of persisting at localities that are impacted by human influences.

Fig. III 3.2.3.d: *Dendropsophus riveroi*

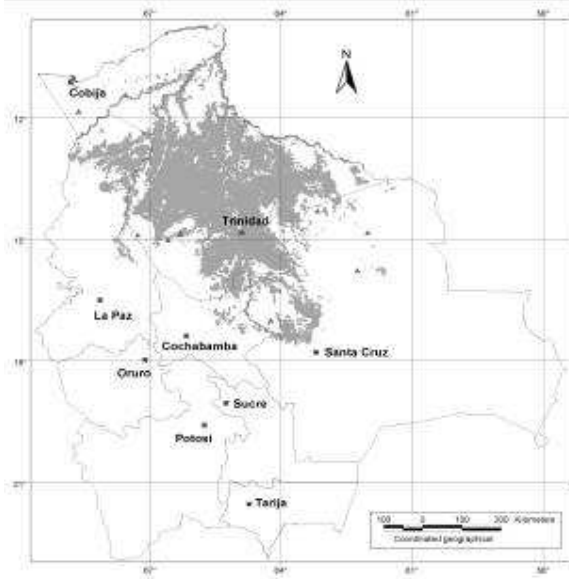
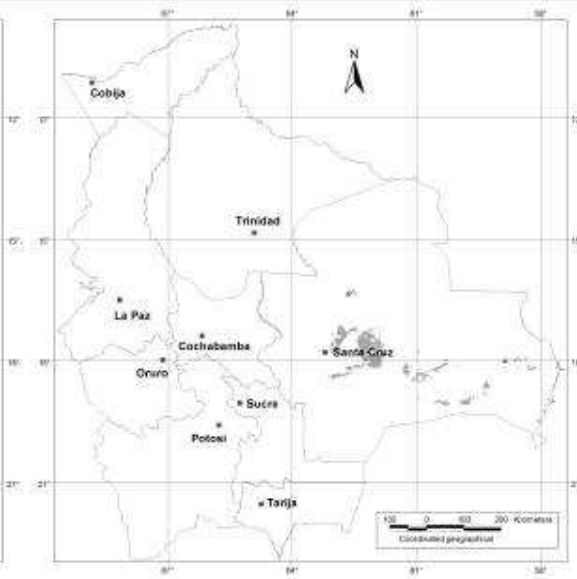


Fig. III 3.2.3.e: *Dendropsophus rubicundulus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. riveroi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities in the Pando and Santa Cruz departments is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown here.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, also known from Ecuador, Peru and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded swamps, floating meadows in large rivers or lakes. The species is somehow tolerant to habitat disturbance and might be found in areas close to human settlements.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. rubicundulus*: The modeled distribution seems underestimates the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Just recently the species was found in the Chiquitania, as well it is very likely that it is much broader distributed in the Pantanal region. The modeled range to the chacoan region seems doubtful. The distribution for the open areas in the east of Santa Cruz might be have been possible, but as most of these areas now are heavily influenced by human activities the lack of presence of the species might be due to habitat disturbance.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Cerrado species, also known from Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded savanna swamps. The presence of the species seems restricted to natural areas with no, or minimum human impacts. So far in the Bolivian Cerrado region it was only found at places without cattle presence.

Fig. III 3.2.3.f: *Dendropsophus tritaeniatus*

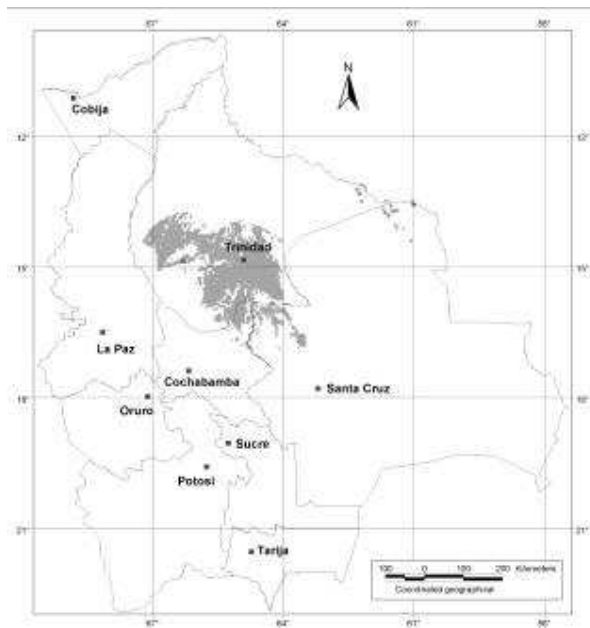
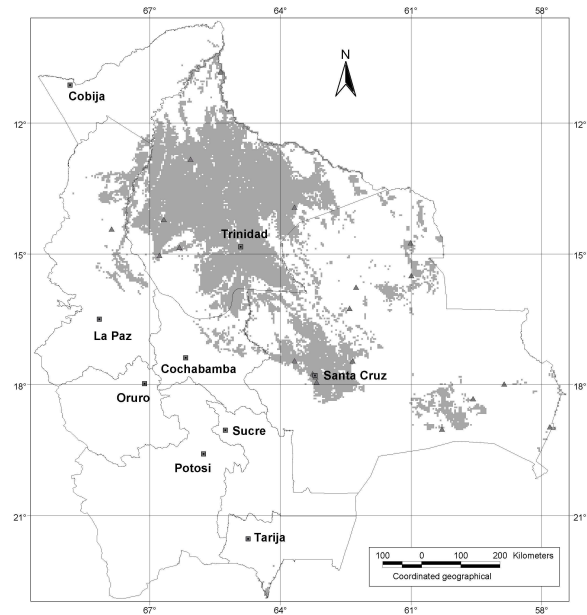


Fig. III 3.2.3.g: *Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. tritaeniatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the taxon in Bolivia. This taxon actually may involve more than one species (see chapter III 6.). One of the populations recently found in the Pampas del Heath was not predicted by the model. The rest of the modeled distribution seems pretty accurate.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area taxon, known also from Brazil. Reproduction takes place in the shallow parts of temporarily flooded savannas. The species seems to be intolerant to habitat disturbance and is only found in natural areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. hypochondrialis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does probably underestimate the distribution of the species in the Pantanal region, where it should be present. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities department is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species with a wide distribution. Northern populations from Venezuela might actually represent a different species. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded swamps, as well as roadside ditches. The species is somehow tolerant to habitat disturbance and might be found in areas close to human settlements.

Fig. III 3.2.3.h: *Hypsiboas albopunctatus*

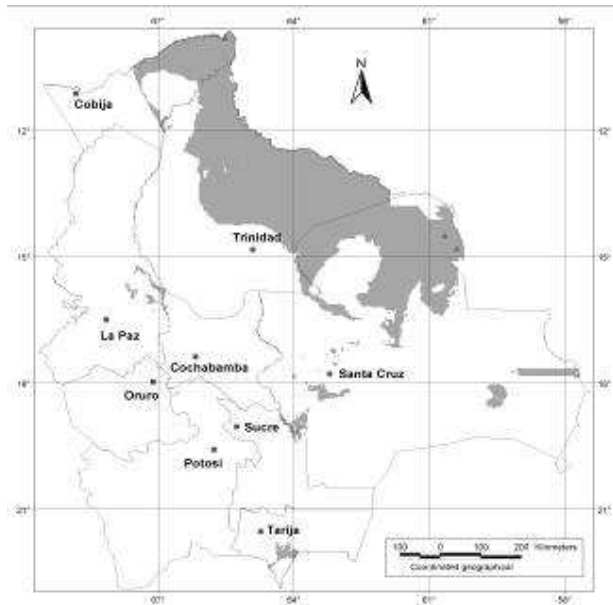
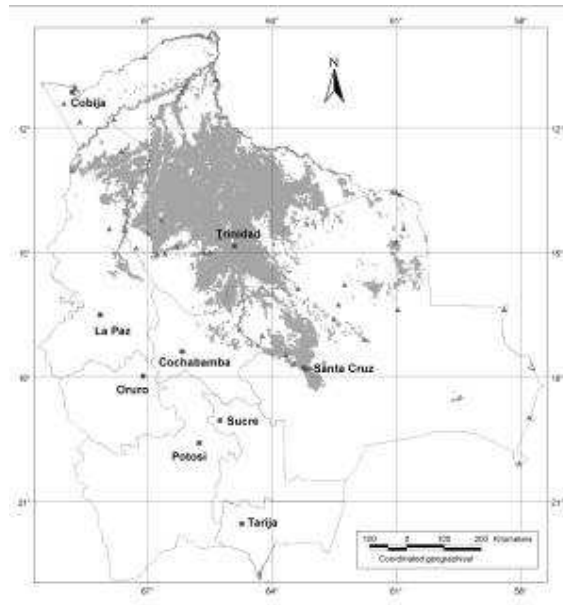


Fig. III 3.2.3.i: *Hypsiboas punctatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. albopunctatus*: The modeled distribution seems to largely overestimate the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The presence of the species anywhere south of the Noel Kempff National Park must be proved by collections, as well as its distribution in the Beni department. It might there occur at the border to Brazil, as it does in the Noel Kempff National Park and also in the Pando Department, but it is rather unlikely that it will reach as far west as modeled.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area and Cerrado forest species. It is also known from Brazil. In the Noel Kempff National Park reproduction takes place in small savanna ponds, but also in slow flowing mountain streams. As the only known localities in Bolivia are relatively pristine, the species does apparently not tolerate mayor habitat perturbation.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. punctatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does however underestimate the distribution of the species in the Pantanal region, where it is commonly present. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities in the Pando department is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species with a wide distribution. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded swamps, floating meadows in large rivers or lakes and also roadside ditches. The species is somehow tolerant to habitat disturbance and might be found in areas close to human settlements.

Fig. III 3.2.3.j: *Hypsiboas raniceps*

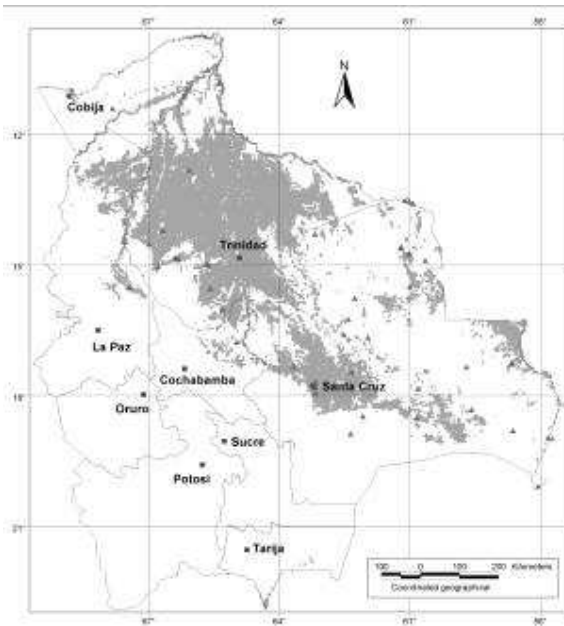


Fig. III 3.2.3.k: *Lysapsus limellus*

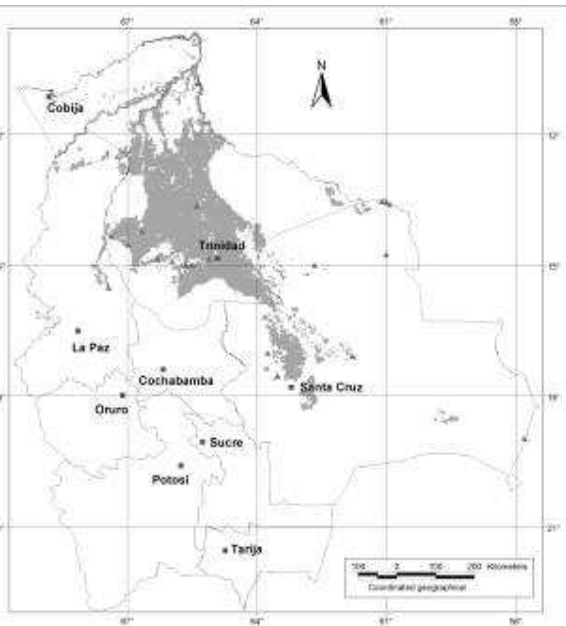


Fig. III 3.2.3.l: *Pseudis paradoxa*

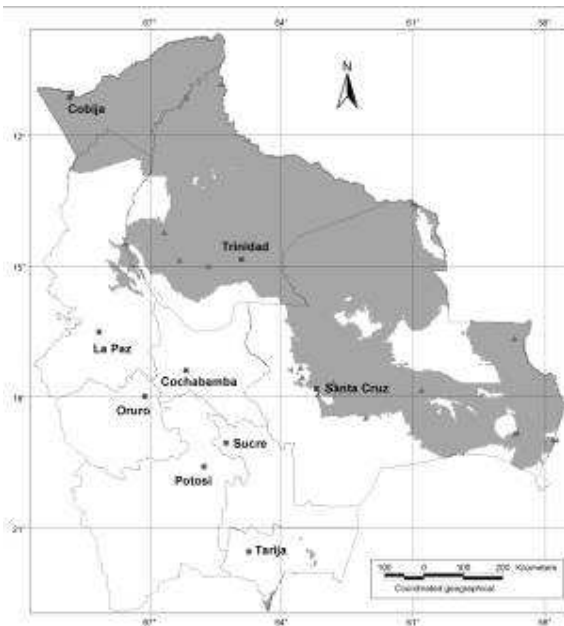
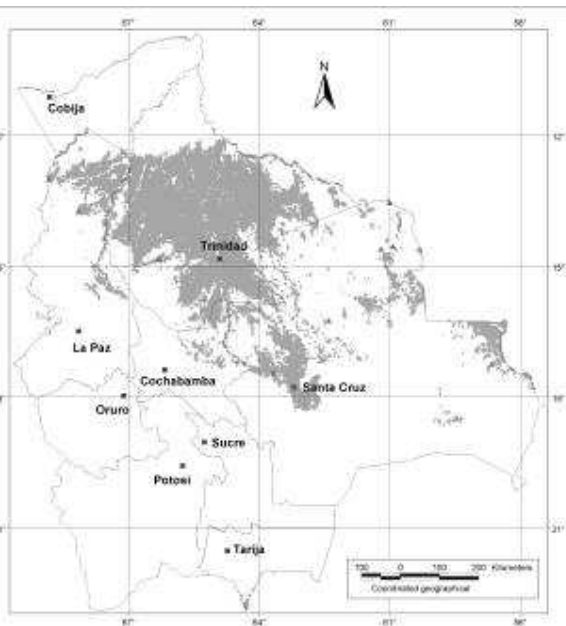


Fig. III 3.2.3.m: *Scinax cf. fuscomarginatus/parkeri*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. raniceps* (Fig. III 3.2.3.j): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does underestimate the distribution of the species south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and some areas in the Chiquitania and Pantanal. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species with a wide distribution. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded swamps, floating meadows in large rivers or lakes and also roadside ditches. The species is somehow tolerant to habitat disturbance and might be found in areas close to human settlements.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. limellus* (Fig. III 3.2.3.k): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does though underestimate the distribution in the big rivers, such as Itenez, Paragua and Paraguay. Its presence in the Chiquitania is unlikely and should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is widespread open area taxon, including several species (see also chapter III 6.) It is typically found in floating meadows in big rivers or lakes. Some populations are also found in flooded cattle pastures or flooded savannas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. paradoxa* (Fig. III 3.2.3.l): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in Tarija is highly unlikely and should be proved by collections. The presence of the species complex in Tarija department is very doubtful and has in spite of field entrances to these places not been proved.

Additional distribution information: This is a widely distributed aquatic open area species. Typically the species is found in floating meadows of large rivers, lakes and savanna drainages. Sometimes it is also present bigger temporary deep ponds. The species is tolerant to some habitat disturbance and is sometime even found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. cf. fuscomarginatus/ parkeri* (Fig. III 3.2.3.m): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species complex (see chapter III 6.) in Bolivia. The presence of the species complex in Tarija department is very doubtful and has in spite of field entrances to these places not been proved. On the other hand the distribution in the Chiquitania and Pantanal region is underestimated.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species group with a wide distribution. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded savannas and swamps. The species is only basically tolerant to habitat disturbance and very rarely might be found in areas close to human settlements.

Fig. III 3.2.3.n: *Scinax nasicus*

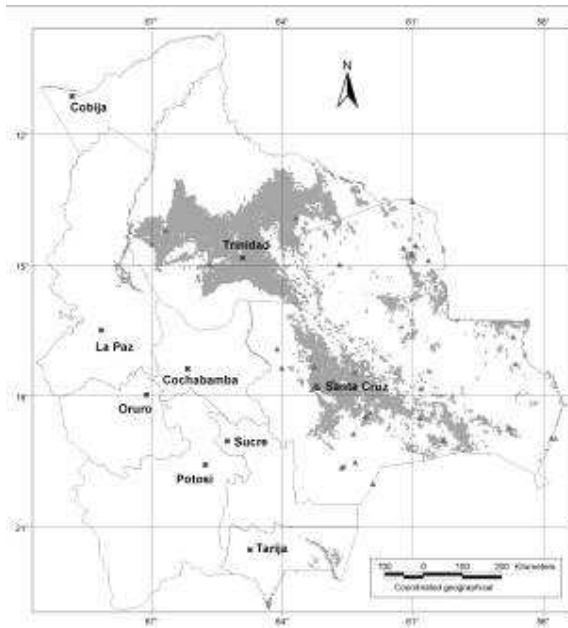
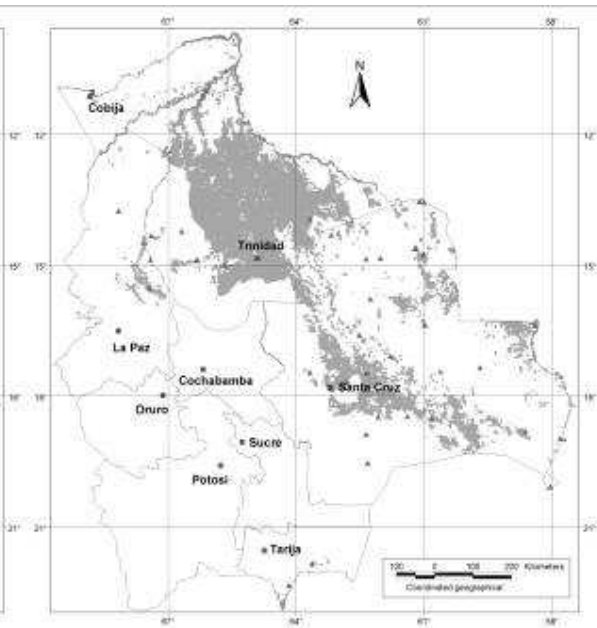


Fig. III 3.2.3.o: *Trachycephalus venulosus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. nasicus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does though underestimate the distribution of the species south to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and overestimates probably the presence in the Tarija department. Additional collections from these areas are needed to prove the presence of the species in Tarija.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species with a wide distribution. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is even found within bigger cities, such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

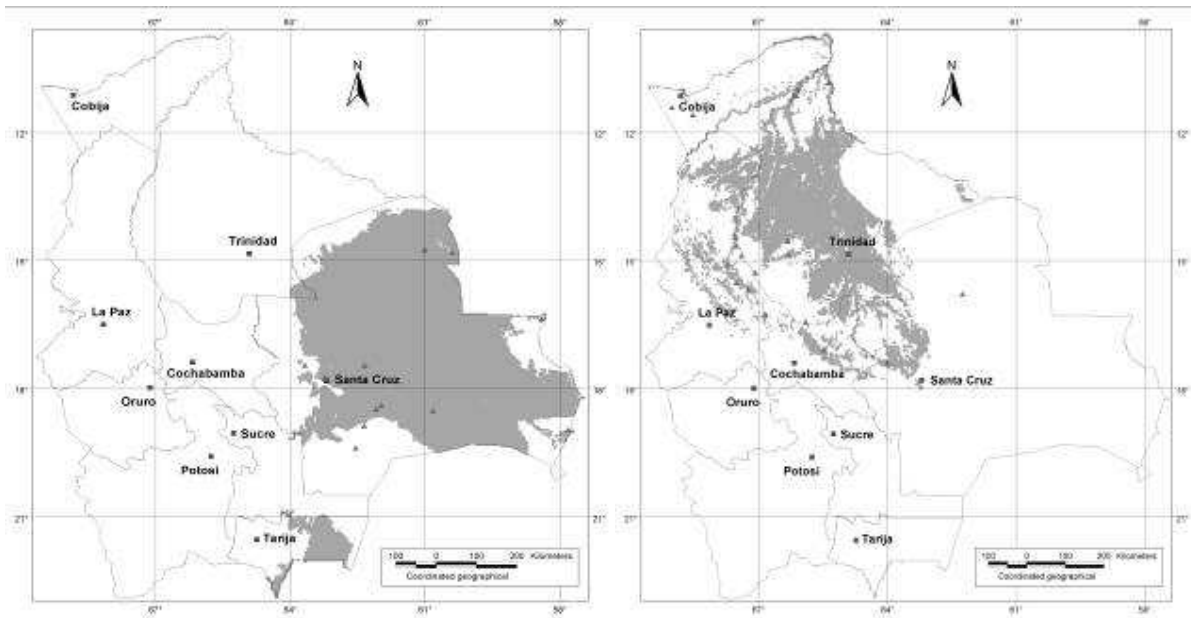
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. venulosus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities might be a scale problem. This is rather an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools within forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical species of disturbed areas with a very wide distribution. Reproduction takes place in temporarily flooded swamps, mostly at forest edge situations, but also in open areas. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is commonly found in areas close to human settlements.

3.2.4 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.2.4.a: *Adenomera diptyx*

Fig. III 3.2.4.b: *Adenomera hylaedactyla*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *A. diptyx*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in Tarija should be proved by collections. The presence in the southern areas of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is proved by collections and underestimated by the model.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, known also from Paraguay, and most probably present in Brazil. Reproduction takes place close to temporary water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *A. hylaedactyla*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence north to the Noel Kempff National Park should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species. It is found throughout Amazonia in disturbed forests and deforested areas. Reproduction takes place away from water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within cities such as Trinidad or Cobija.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. heterodactylus* (Fig. III 3.2.4.c): The modeled distribution seems to reflect the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The presence of the species in mountain ranges of Sunsas should be proved by collections, but is very probable.

Additional distribution information: The species was only known from one locality in Brazil and just recently Padial & De la Riva (2005) showed that populations in the Chiquitania are conspecific. It is found in moist forest pockets in mountain ranges with overall predominating Cerrado vegetation.

Fig. III 3.2.4.c: *Eleutherodactylus heterodactylus*

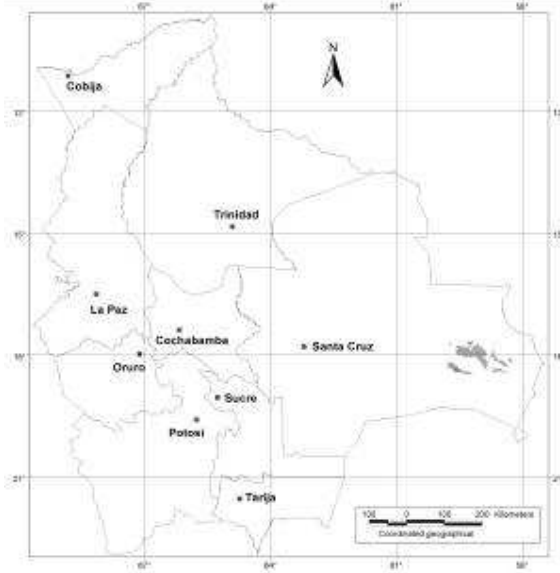
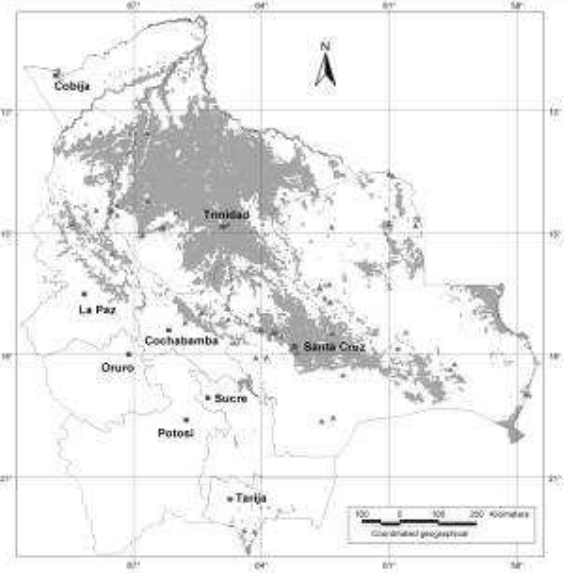


Fig. III 3.2.4.d: *Leptodactylus fuscus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. fuscus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does though underestimate the distribution in the drier Chaco area. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at riverbanks of bigger rivers, as well as small deforested areas within forests.

Additional distribution information: This is a very widespread open area taxon. It is a species complex as shown by Wynn & Heyer (2001). Reproduction takes place close to temporary water bodies in savannas and open disturbed areas. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found even within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Fig. III 3.2.4.e: *Leptodactylus labyrinthicus*

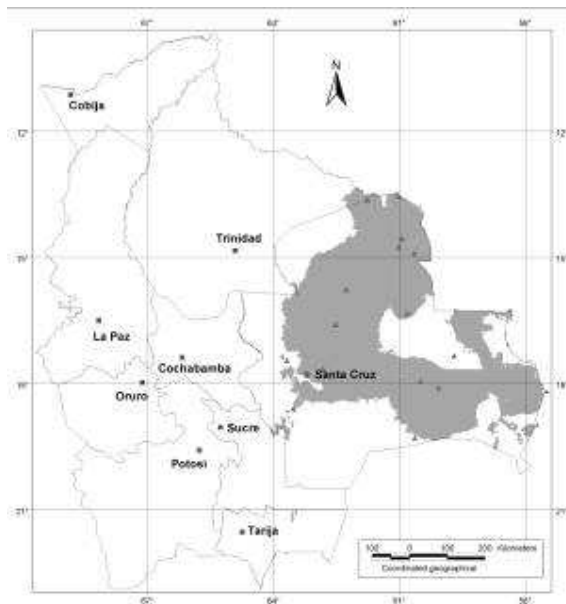
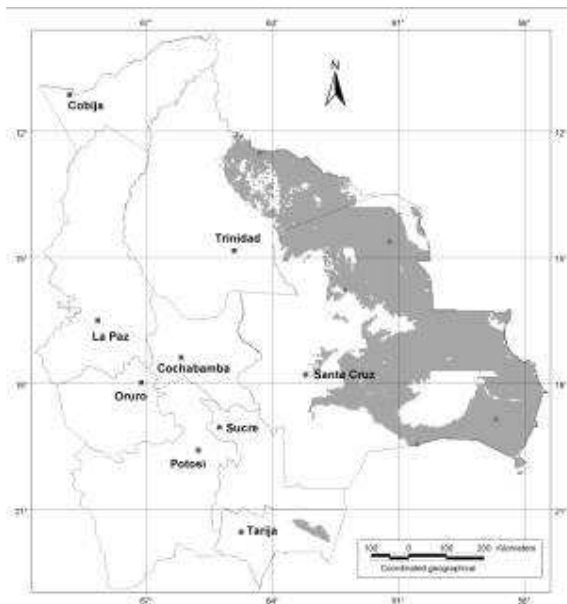


Fig. III 3.2.4.f: *Leptodactylus mystaceus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. labyrinthicus* (Fig. III 3.2.4.e): Mostly due to problems in the basic database used, the modeled distribution does overestimate parts of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in areas close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra seems highly unlikely; the collection points close to this might actually have been misidentified. Other parts in the Chiquitania are underestimated; the area of San Rafael and Concepcion is definitively part of the distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a Cerrado species, known also from Paraguay and Brazil. The species is very closely related to water bodies, several populations do reproduce in slow flowing parts of small rivulets, but also temporary water bodies are used for reproduction. The species is somehow tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas close to human settlements or cattle pastures.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. mystaceus* (Fig. III 3.2.4.f): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It is so far not clear where the western distribution boundary lies. The collection point from the Chaco seems strange, but has been checked; and unless the specimen was not mislabeled the species really seems to be distributed there. Its presence in Tarija should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a taxon that for many years included a now separate species (*L. didymus*), that only by advertisement call safely can be differentiated. For this reason it might be possible that the current records of *L. didymus* do actually also include specimens belonging to *L. mystaceus* or vice-versa. Until more recordings become available the western distribution boundary is not possible to be defined. The species is also known from Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies in forests or forest edge situations. The species can also be found in disturbed environments

Fig. III 3.2.4.g: *Leptodactylus podicipinus*

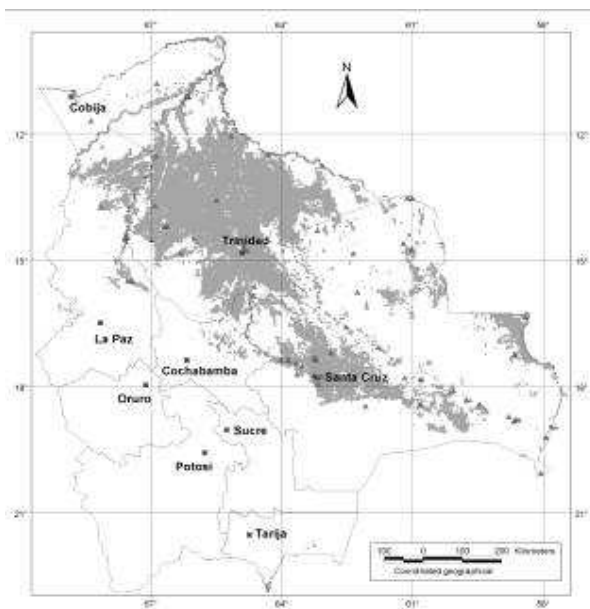
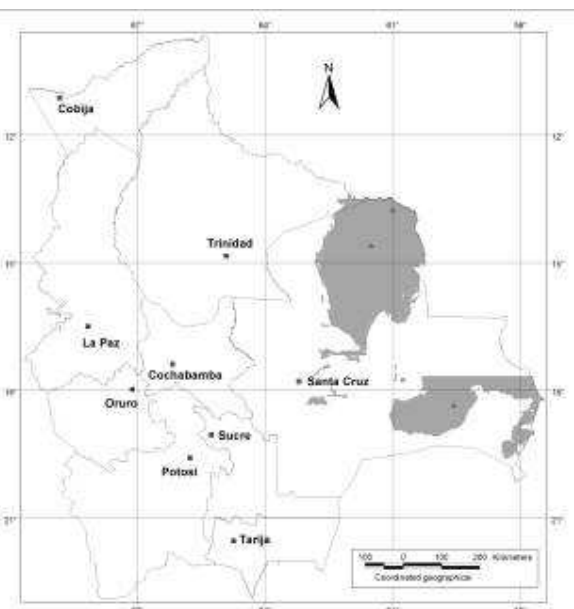


Fig. III 3.2.4.h: *Leptodactylus syphax*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. podicipinus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The reason why it is not modeled to some of its collection localities is a scale problem. This is an open area species, which might occur also at forest edges or at bigger (and open) pools or lakes within

forest, those areas are too small to appear on a map like the one shown. The presence of the species in Tarija seems rather unlikely and should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, known also from Brazil and Peru. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies in savannas, but also floating meadows in big rivers and lakes. The species is tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in green areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. syphax* (Fig. III 3.2.4.h): The modeled distribution is far overestimated in parts of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Due to its specific microhabitat, it is only present on or close to rock outcrops, and therefore it is not found in several of the areas predicted. Most probable the species is not present in the Pantanal and also not close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Additional distribution information: This is a very interesting species, always associated to rock outcrops. It is also known from Paraguay and Brazil. As far its specific microhabitat it is not very affected by human activities, as these rocky environments so far are not included within human development in these regions.

Fig. III 3.2.4.j: *Physalaemus albonotatus*

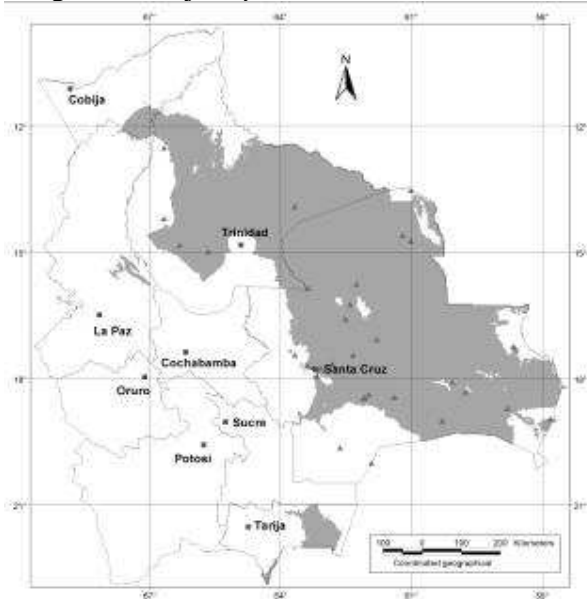
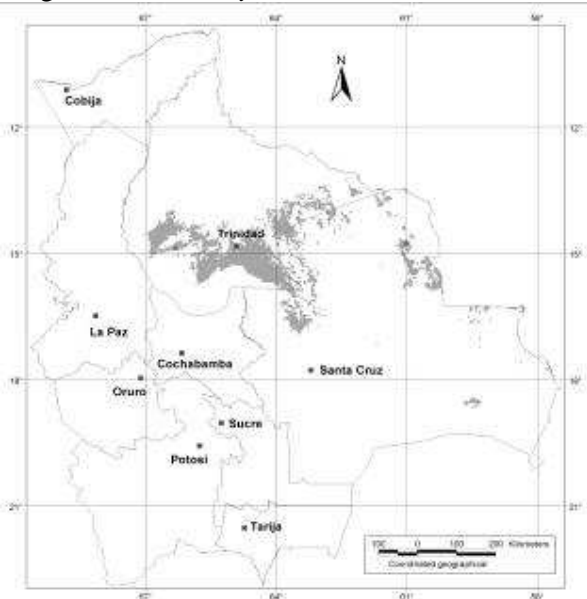


Fig. III 3.2.4.k: *Physalaemus centralis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. albonotatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It might be sub-estimating the distribution in the chacoan region, but it is also possible that the collections from the Chaco do actually represent *P. cuqui*. The same is with the predicted presence of *P. albonotatus* in the Tarija department which should rather be an area of presence of *P. cuqui*. Only recently the species was found in the La Paz department in heights up to 1.200 m above sea level.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, known also from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies in open areas. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is even found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. centralis* (Fig. III 3.2.4.k): The modeled distribution seems to underestimate the distribution of the species in the Chiquitania. More collections are needed to understand better the distribution of this species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a Cerrado species, known also Brazil. Reproduction takes place in small temporary water bodies. The species seems not to be very tolerant to habitat disturbance and other than *P. albonotatus* or *P. biligonigerus* is not found in cities or villages.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. cuvieri*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in Tarija should be proved by collections. The presence close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra is possible but should be proved by collections; such should also the southern Pantanal distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, known also from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies in open areas. This is the only *Physalaemus* species that is found on the top of the Chiquitania mountain ranges, and on the Caparuch Plateau in the Noel Kempff National Park. In Bolivia the species does not seem very tolerant to habitat disturbance and so far has only been found in relatively natural areas.

Fig. III 3.2.4.l: *Physalaemus cuvieri*

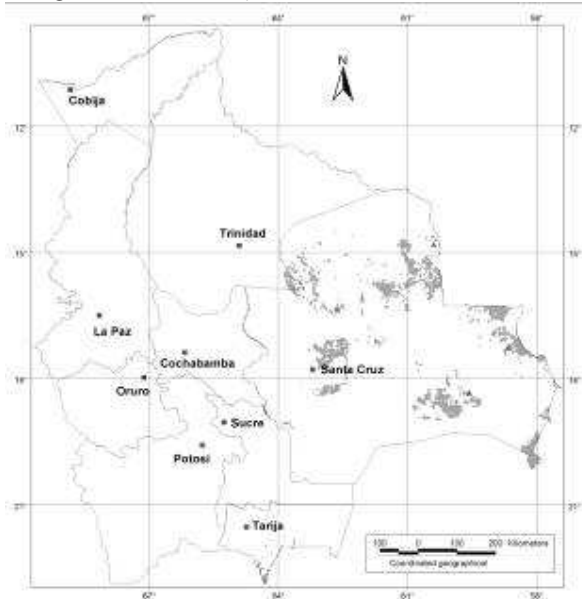
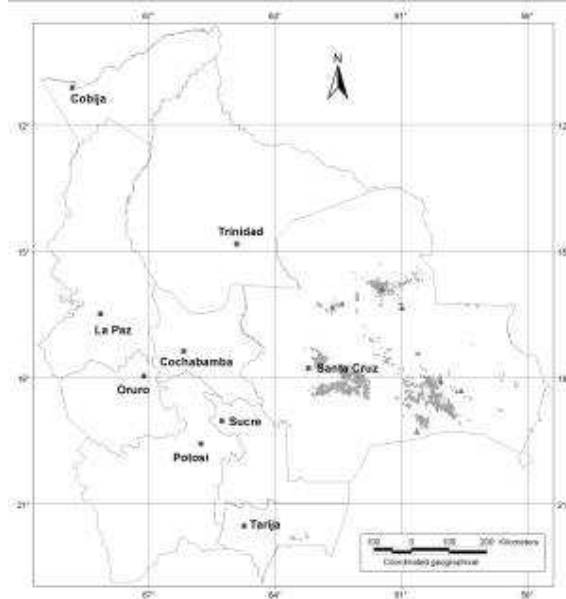


Fig. III 3.2.4.m: *Physalaemus nattereri*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. nattereri*: While the modeled distribution seems to underestimate the distribution of the species in the Chiquitania and Chaco, its modeled distribution close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra is should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Paraguay and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in small temporary water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found within villages.

Fig. III 3.2.4.n: *Pseudopaludicola boliviana*

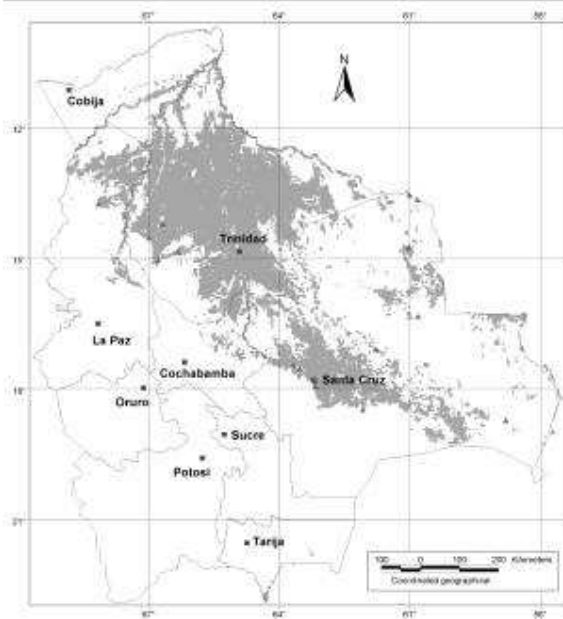
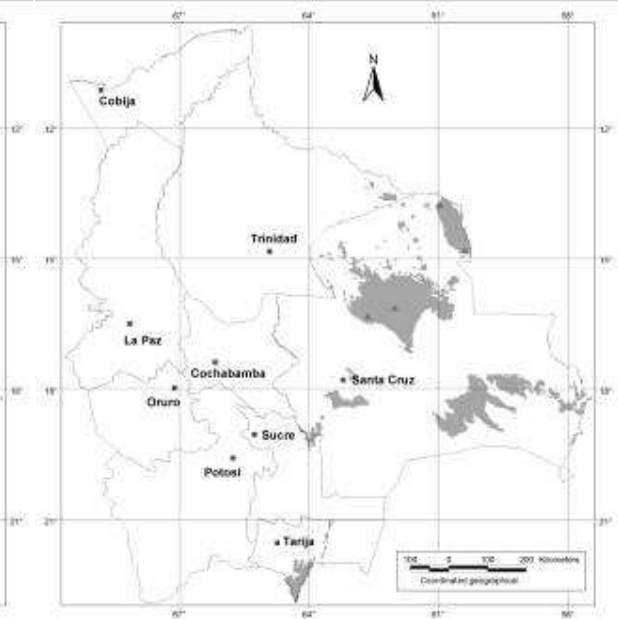


Fig. III 3.2.4.o: *Pseudopaludicola mystacalis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. boliviana*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence close to big rivers in the Pando and Beni departments should be proved by collections, as should its presence in the chacoan region.

Additional distribution information: This is a very widespread taxon that actually includes more than one species. The populations in the Beni savannas are not conspecific with the populations close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, from where the species was originally described. It is found in open areas such as savannas or also Cerrado forests, sometimes even in semi-deciduous forests as in the Chiquitania. At least some populations seem to be tolerant to some amount of habitat disturbance, as they are found within small villages (for example in San Borja, Beni department).

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. mystacalis*: The modeled distribution does by far overestimate the distribution of the species in Bolivia. The presence of the species in the Pantanal and in areas south of Santa Cruz de la Sierra seems highly unlikely; such is the presence in the Tarija department. Additional collections are necessary to clarify the range of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Cerrado species, known also from Brazil. In Bolivia it is associated with rocky habitats and for example present on the Caparuch Plateau in the Noel Kempff National Park. Reproduction takes place in small and very shallow temporary water bodies on rocky outcrops. It is not known how tolerant the species is to habitat disturbance.

3.2.5 Microhylidae

Fig. III 3.2.5.a: *Chiasmocleis albopunctata*

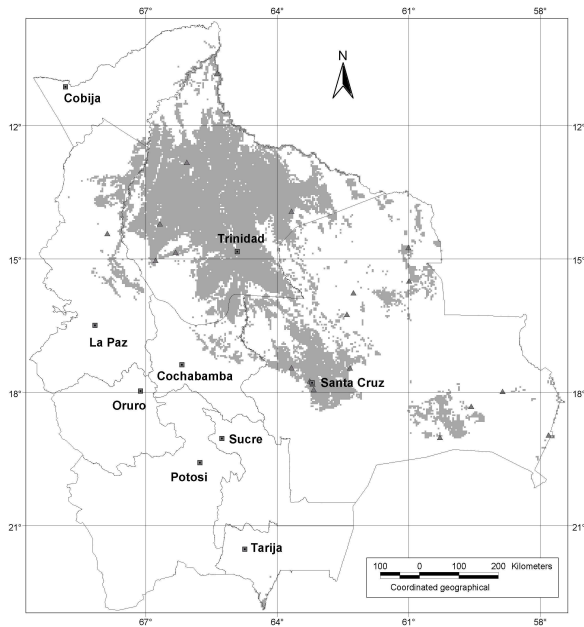


Fig. III 3.2.5.b: *Chiasmocleis albopunctata*, Puerto Suárez, Santa Cruz department, Bolivia

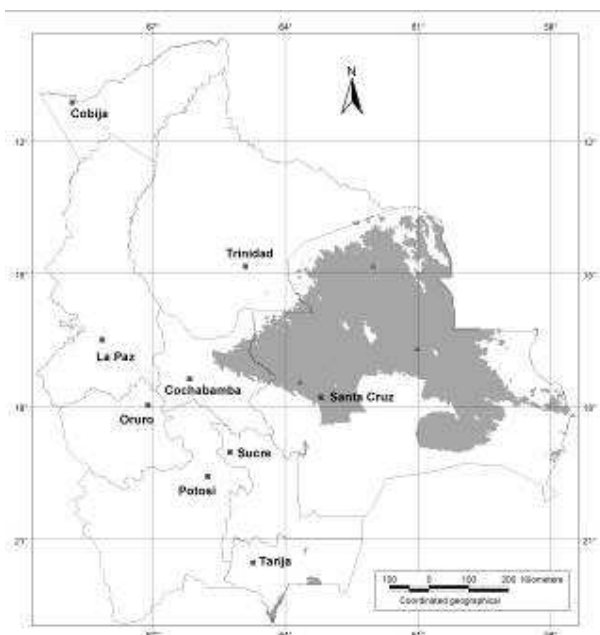


Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. albopunctata*: The modeled distribution does underestimate some parts of the distribution range, this is the case for the northernmost part of Noel Kempff National Park, as well as a huge area within the Chiquitania.

Additional distribution information: This is typical Chiquitano Dry forest species that reaches to the Pantanal and in some areas also to the Chaco. It typically occurs in open areas or semi deciduous forests and breeds in flooded savannas, or swamps within lighter parts of the forest. It is known also from Paraguay and Brazil. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

3.2.6 Caeciliidae

Fig. III 3.2.6.a: *Siphonops paulensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. paulensis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The presence of the species in the Tarija department should be proved by collections. It is not clear if the range of the species really reaches into the Cochabamba department. Probably the species is though distributed further south than modeled.

Additional distribution information: The species is also known from Brazil and Argentina. It is found in open areas and within semi-deciduous dry forests. Individuals were mostly taken under fallen logs or in gardens in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

3.2.7 Savanna and Cerrado species diversity

34 amphibian species in Bolivia do have mainly Savanna and/ or Cerrado distribution. Of these, two species (6%) belong to Bufonidae, one species (3%) belongs to Dendrobatidae, 15 species (44%) are Hylidae, 14 species (41%) are Leptodactylidae and one species (3%) belongs to Caeciliidae and Microhylidae each.

Fig. III 3.2.7.a: Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Savanna and/ or Cerrado distribution.

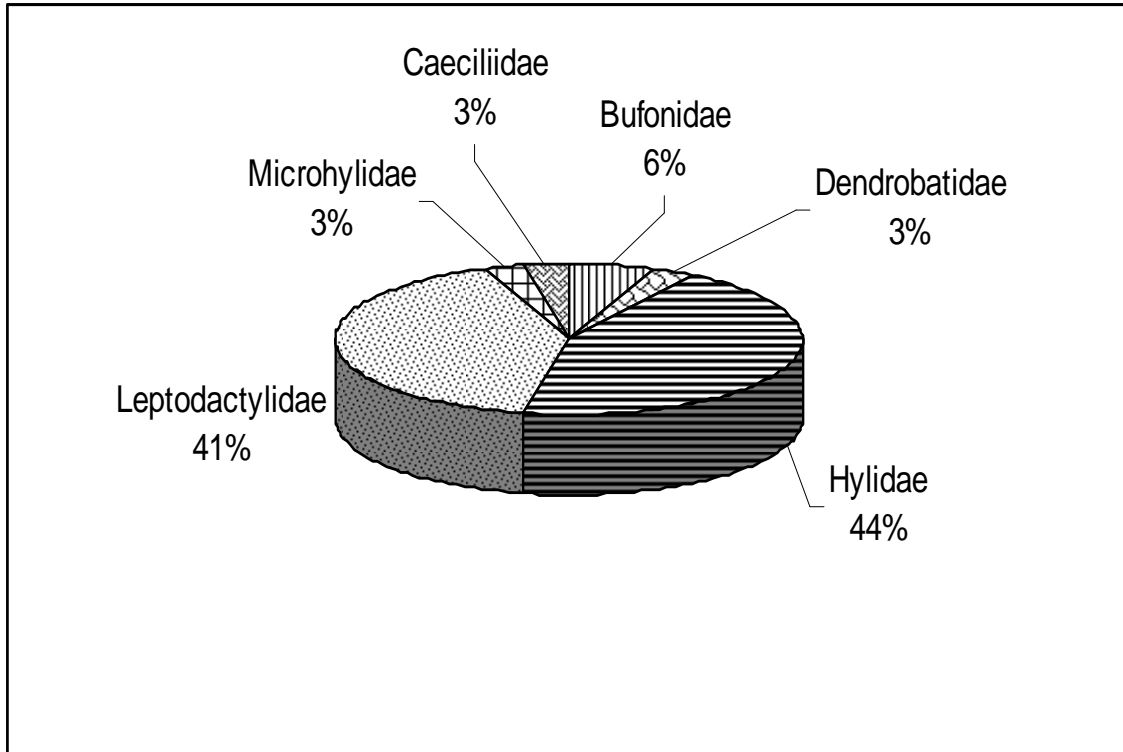


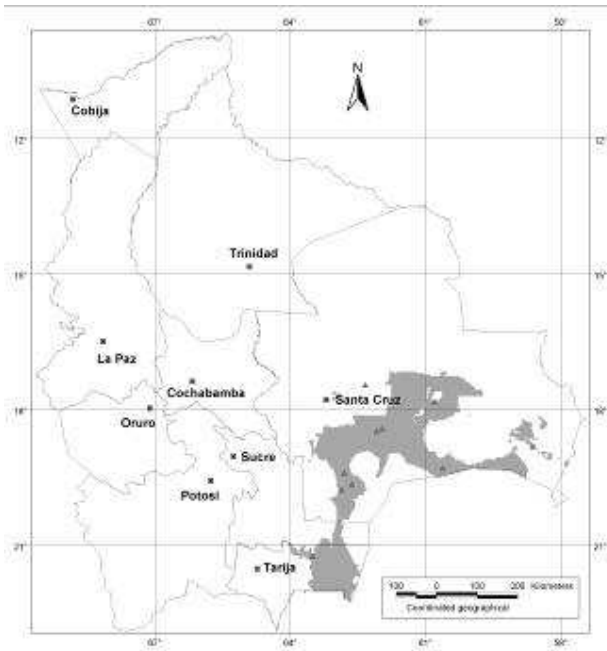
Fig. III 3.2.7.b: Cerrado vegetation in the Los Fierros savanna, Noel Kempff National Park, Santa Cruz department, Bolivia.



3.3 Species with mainly Chaco or Pantanal distribution

3.3.1 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.3.1.a: *Phyllomedusa sauvagii*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. sauvagii*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does underestimate parts of the distribution in the drier Chaco, as well as areas between the Chaco and Pantanal. The presence in the eastern areas of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is proved by collections and underestimated by the model.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas heavily impacted by intensive cattle ranching.

Fig. III 3.3.1.b: *Scinax acuminatus*

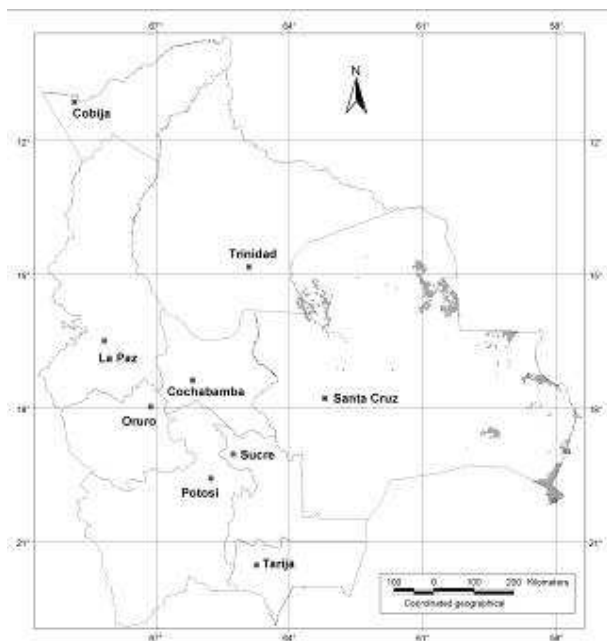
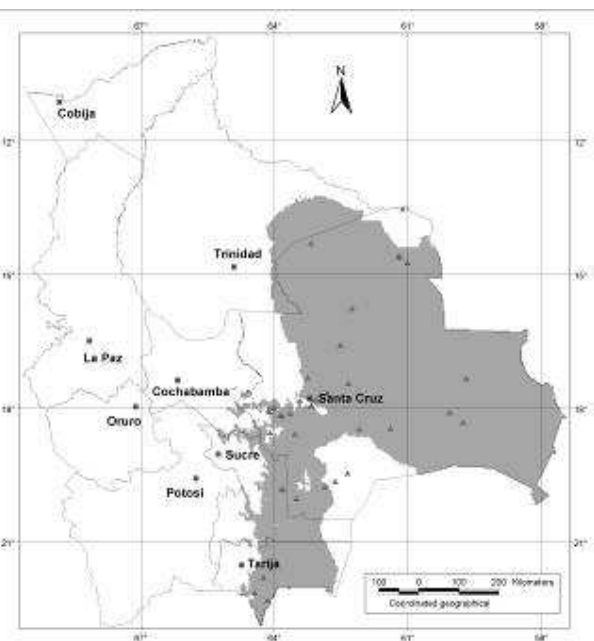


Fig. III 3.3.1.c: *Scinax fuscovarius*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. acuminatus*: The modeled distribution probably does overestimate the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence outside the Pantanal region is highly unlikely and must be proved by collections.

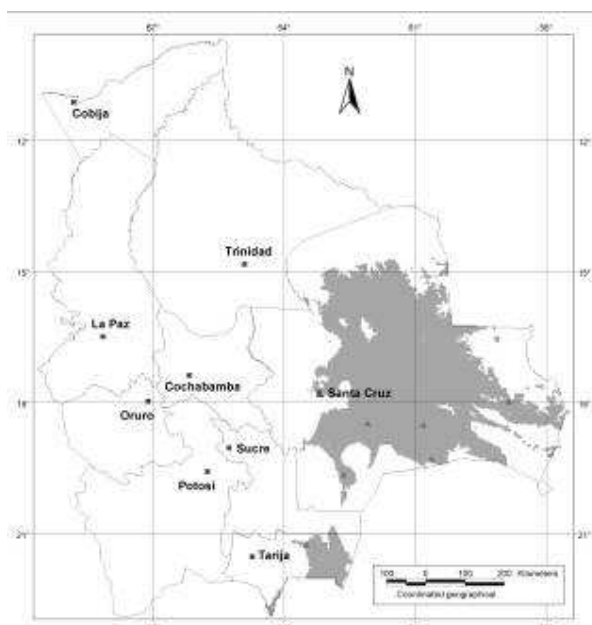
Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Paraguay and Brazil. The species is capable of some habitat disturbance and sometimes found in cow pastures, even close to cities such as Puerto Suarez.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. fuscovarius* (Fig. III 3.3.1.c): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Some parts of the dry Chaco should though be included in the predicted distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

3.3.2 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.3.2.a: *Ceratophrys cranwelli*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. cranwelli*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It probably though underestimates the distribution in some parts of the Chaco and Pantanal. The northernmost projected distribution should be proved by collections in these areas.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical chacoan species which lives in open areas and also Cerrado forests. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies. It is relatively tolerant to habitat disturbance and can even be found in green areas within bigger cities like Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Fig. III 3.3.2.b: *Chacophrys pierottii*

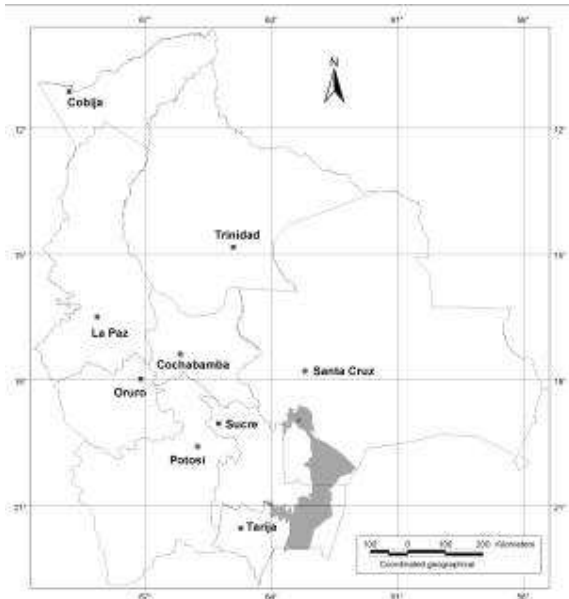
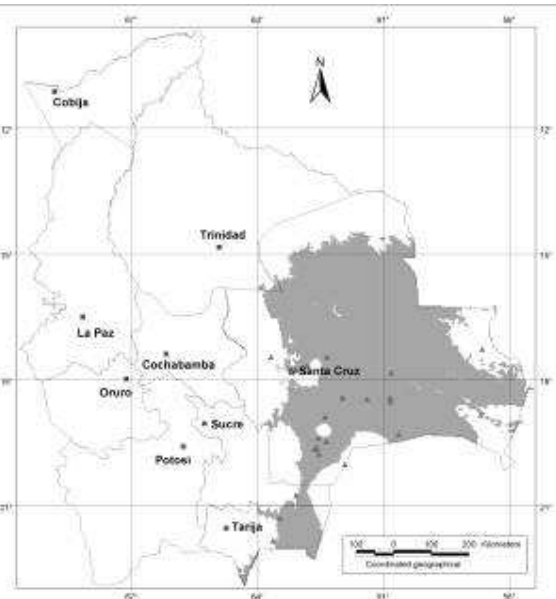


Fig. III 3.3.2.c: *Leptodactylus bufonius*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. pierottii* (Fig. III 3.3.2.b): As there is only one collection point from Bolivia it is very difficult to estimate the accuracy of the modeled distribution. Probably the species is present in all the modeled range, but further collections could also prove its presence in additional areas.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Chaco species, known also from Argentina.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. bufonius* (Fig. III 3.3.2.c): The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the northern part of the distribution range and to underestimate the presence of the species in the Pantanal and some parts in the dry Chaco regions. For the northern parts of the modeled distribution its presence might be possible but should be proved by additional collections.

Additional distribution information: This is typical Chaco species, known also from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. It mostly occurs in open areas but does also sometimes enter semi-deciduous forests. Reproduction takes place close to temporary water bodies, where foam nests are deposited in cavities just above the water surface. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Fig. III 3.3.2.d: *Leptodactylus laticeps*

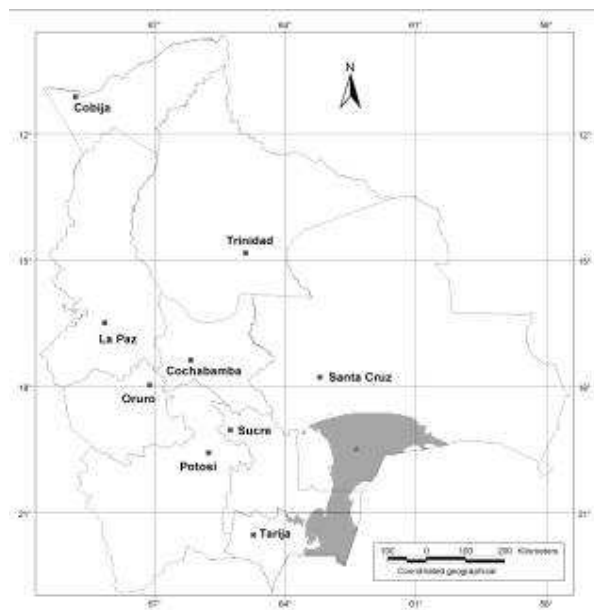
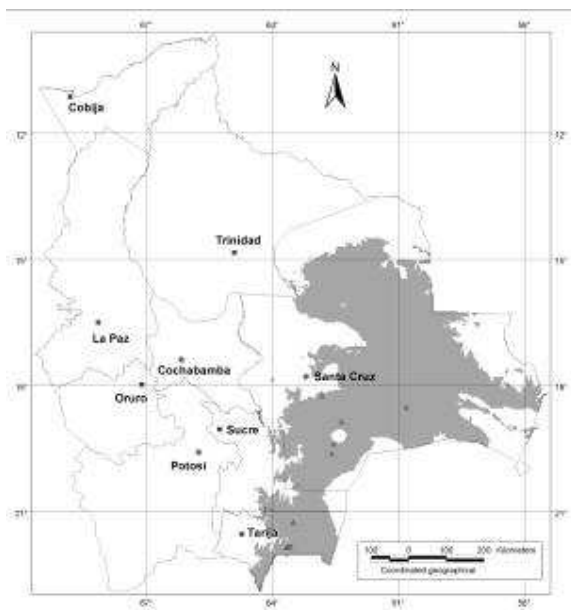


Fig. III 3.3.2.e: *Leptodactylus latinasus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. laticeps*: As there is only one collection point from Bolivia it is very difficult to estimate the accuracy of the modeled distribution. Probably the species is present in all the modeled range, but further collections could also prove its presence in additional areas.

Additional distribution information: This is typical Chaco species, known also from Paraguay and Argentina.

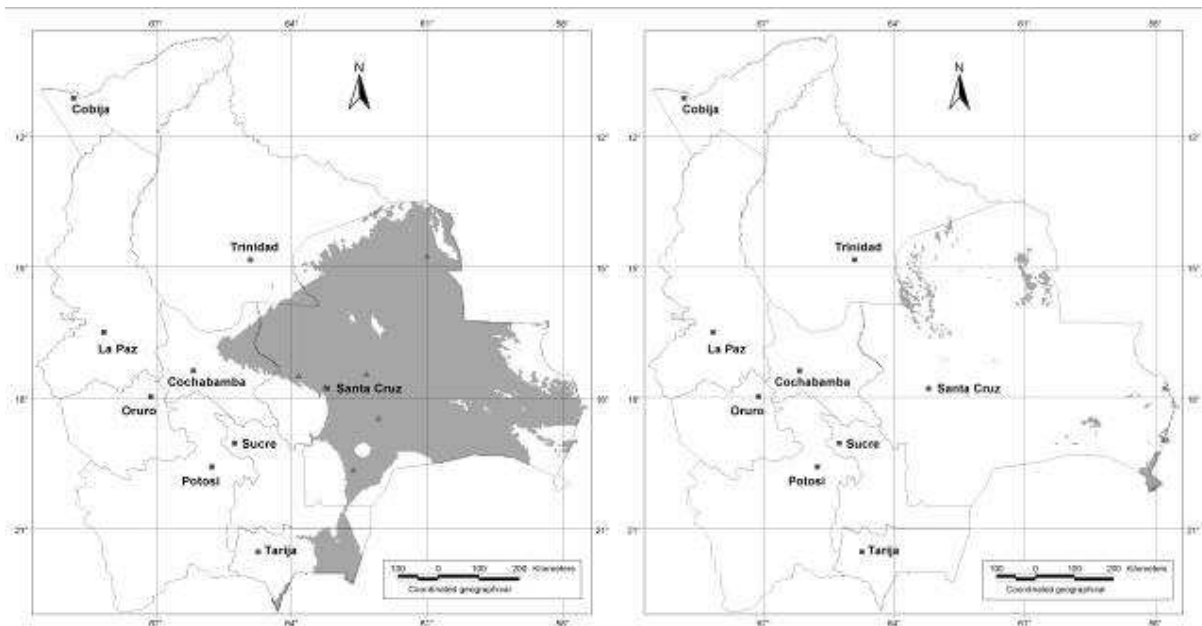
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. latinasus*: This species has been overlooked in the field in many areas for many years. In the Bolivian collections specimens for a long time were available only from typical Chaco areas. After hearing the species for the first time I was able to localize it also in areas outside the Chaco, the crucial problem with this is that individuals are calling below very dense vegetations in the northern parts of its range. Therefore the modeled distribution might overestimate the northern part of the species range, but it actually

might be possible to find the species there. As a matter of fact very recently I heard the species about 100 km south of the Noel Kempff National Park, almost the northern limit of the range modeled, and about 500 km north of the closest known collection point.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, which sometimes enters semi-deciduous forests. It is also known from Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. Reproduction takes place close to temporary water bodies. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within smaller villages.

Fig. III 3.3.2.f: *Leptodactylus mystacinus*

Fig. III 3.3.2.g: *Leptodactylus ocellatus*



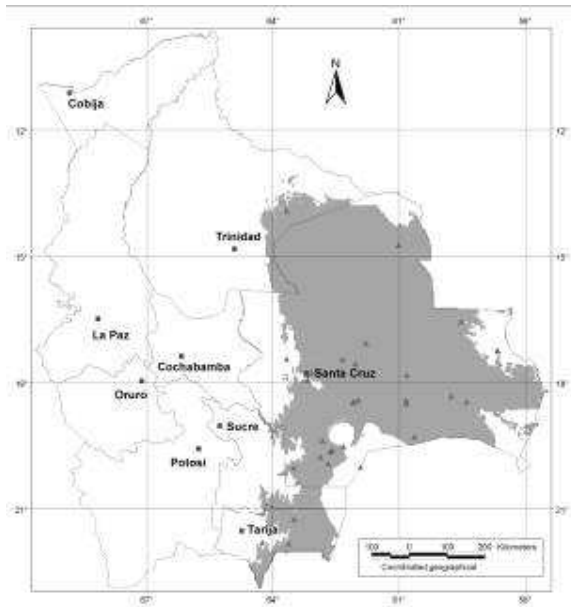
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. mystacinus*: The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The collection data from west of Noel Kempff National Park might origin in a mislabeled specimen and should again be proved. Also the modeled distribution in the Pantanal region should be proved by collections. It is further doubtful that the species reaches into the Cochabamba department.

Additional distribution information: This was actually thought to be a typical Chaco species, but then was found at Mataracu, foothills of the Andes. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies, where male are calling from the ground within very dense vegetation. The species is tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found close to roads or human settlements.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. ocellatus*: The modeled distribution does far overestimate the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence outside the Pantanal region is highly unlikely and must be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This taxon is part of a species complex and a huge taxonomical problem (see *L. macrosternum – chaquensis* chapter III 6.). In Brazil many people refer to *L. ocellatus* in a way that in Argentina or Bolivia people refer to *L. chaquensis*. As referred to in Bolivia *L. ocellatus* is a mere Pantanal species, actually only known from localities close to bigger lakes in the Pantanal, such as Laguna La Guiba, Laguna Mandiore and Laguna Caceres.

Fig. III 3.2.3.h: *Physalaemus biligonigerus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. biligonigerus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It is probably underestimating the distribution in the Chaco, where it should be present throughout all areas; such is also the case for the Pantanal region.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies in open areas. The species is very tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found even within bigger cities such as Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Fig. III 3.3.2.i: *Physalaemus cuqui*

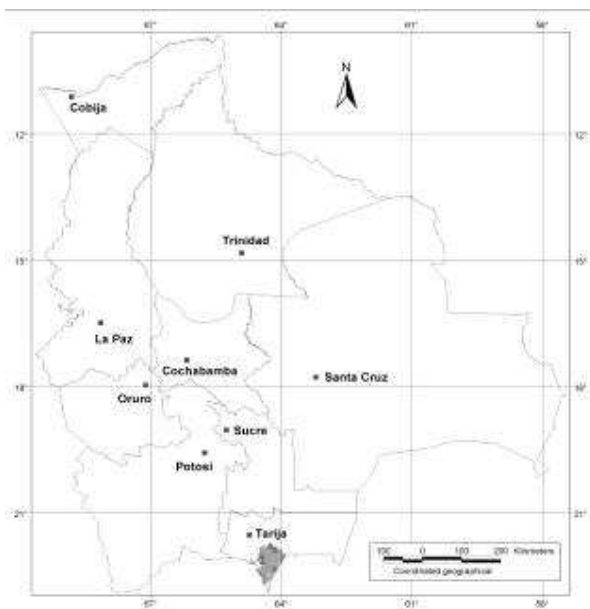
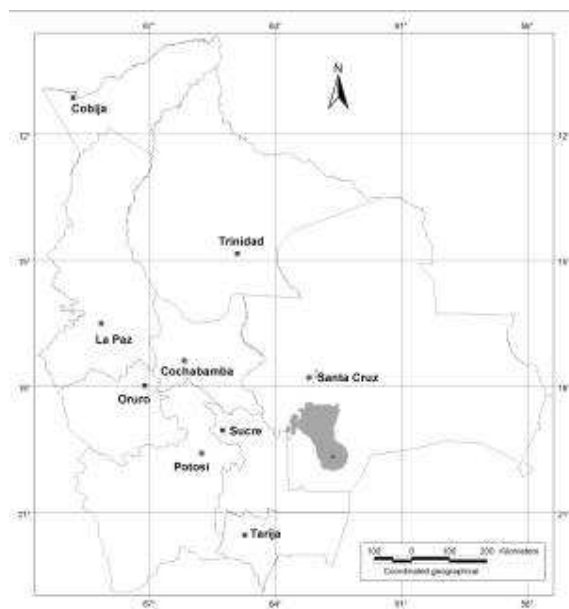


Fig. III 3.3.2.j: *Pleurodema guayapae*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. cuqui*: This species is very similar to *P. albonotatus* and theoretically only distinguishable by the advertisement call. For the distribution modeling only the records from Tarija were taken into account, as those were cited by Argentinean herpetologists, familiar with the species.

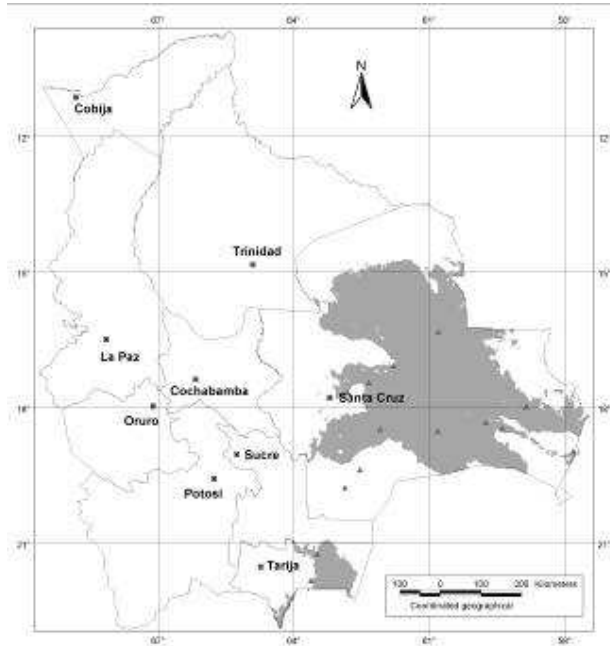
Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Argentina. The known altitudinal distribution ranges from 400 to 1.500 m above sea level. Reproduction takes place close to in temporary water bodies in open areas. The species is tolerant to habitat disturbance.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. guayanae*: As there is only one collection point from Bolivia it is very difficult to estimate the accuracy of the modeled distribution. The species might be present in all the modeled range, but further collections are needed to be able to model more accurately the distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is an open area species, with a very unusual distribution. It is also known from several hundred km south from the Argentinean Chaco.

3.3.3 Microhylidae

Fig. III 3.3.3.a: *Dermatonotus muelleri*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. muelleri*: The modeled distribution underestimates the chacoan part of the distribution range. It might also underestimate the distribution in the Pantanal. On the other hand it might overestimate the northwestern part of its range; those areas should be proved by additional collections.

Additional distribution information: This is typical Chacoan species, but seems also abundant in at least some parts of the Chiquitania. It is also known from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. It mostly occurs in open areas but does also sometimes enter semi-deciduous forests. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies. The species is tolerant to a certain amount of habitat disturbance and is found in areas within smaller villages or cattle pastures.

Fig. III 3.3.3.b: *Dermatonotus muelleri*, San Rafael, Santa Cruz department, Bolivia



3.3.4 Species composition of Bolivian Amphibian with mainly Chaco and/ or Pantanal distribution.

14 amphibian species in Bolivia do have mainly Chaco and/ or Pantanal distribution. Of these, two species (6%) belong to the Microhylidae, three species (25%) are Hylidae and eight species (67%) are Leptodactylidae.

Fig. III 3.3.4.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibian with mainly Chaco and/ or Pantanal distribution.

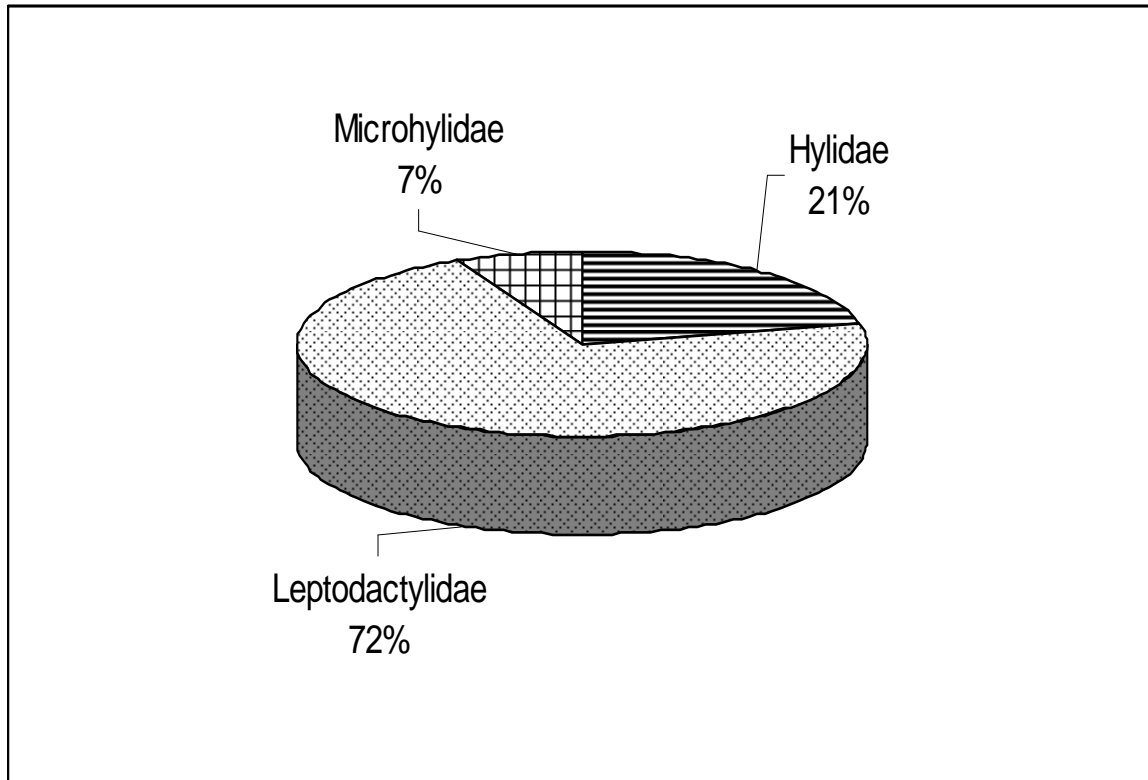


Fig. III 3.3.4.b: Chaco vegetation in the south of Camiri, Santa Cruz department, Bolivia



3.4 Species with mainly Interandean Dry Valleys Distribution

3.4.1 Bufonidae

Fig. III 3.4.1.a: *Bufo arenarum*

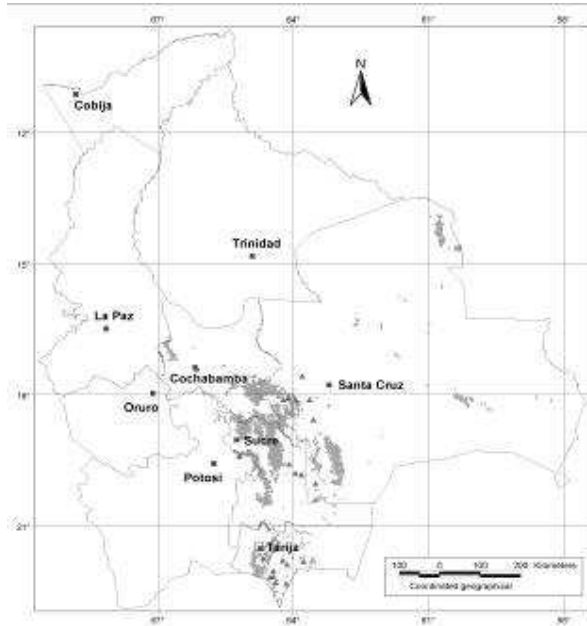
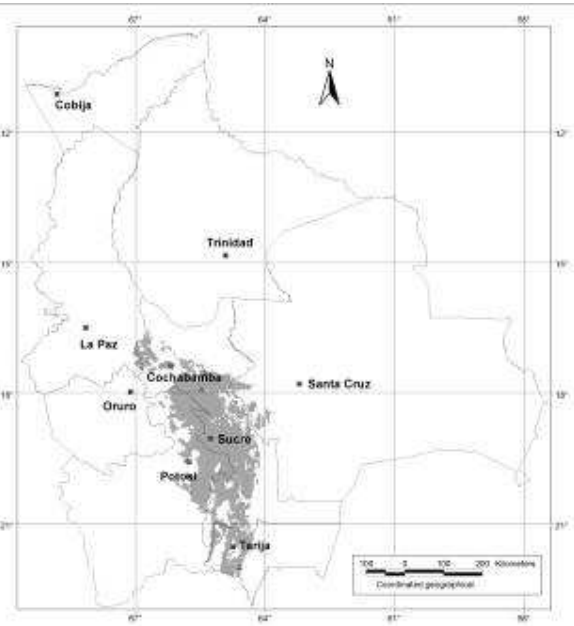


Fig. III 3.4.1.b: *Melanophryniscus rubriventris*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. arenarum*: The modeled distribution is overestimating the distribution in the eastern parts of the Santa Cruz department, it is almost certain that the species does not occur on the Caparuch Plateau. Also the presence of the species in the western parts of the Cochabamba department is rather unlikely.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical open area species, known also from Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil. Reproduction takes place in temporary water bodies or in pools close to rivers. The species is relatively tolerant to habitat disturbance.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *M. rubriventris*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is typical open area species, known also from Argentina. Reproduction takes place in slow flowing mountain streams and rivulets. Some populations in the Santa Cruz department are found close to roads and known to reproduce in roadside ditches.

Fig. III 3.4.1.c:
M. rubriventris
Santa Cruz dep.
Near La Siberia



Fig. III 3.4.1.d:
M. rubriventris,
ventral



3.4.2 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.4.2.a: *Gastrotheca marsupiata*

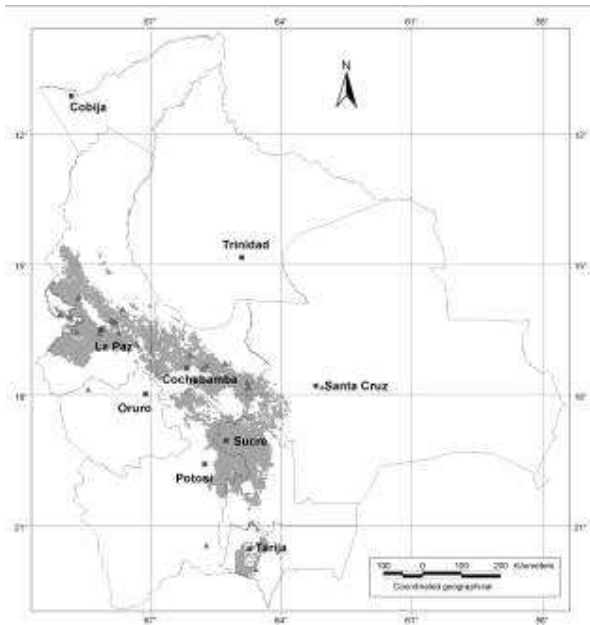
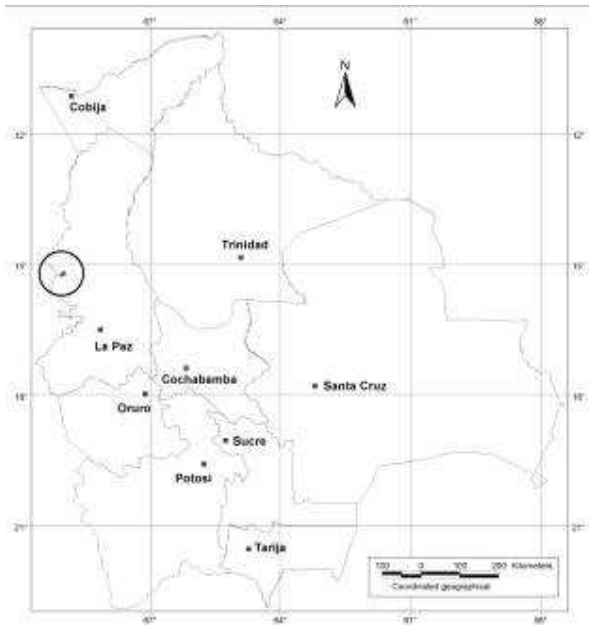


Fig. III 3.4.2.b: *Hyloscirtus charazani*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *G. marsupiata*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: The taxon is known from the Inter Andean Dry Valleys. It occurs at elevations between 3.000 and 4.200 m above sea level. The tadpoles are deposited in small lotic pools, or in slow flowing waters at swamps along hill sides. The species is tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as La Paz.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. charazani*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the actual distribution of the species. It occurs at a locality of very specific microclimate and it is very probable that it is endemic for this area.

Additional distribution information: This is a very restricted local endemic. Reproduction takes place in rocky fast flowing Mountain Rivers.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. alboniger*: (Fig. III 3.4.2.c): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in Oruro department should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is far seen as an endemic Bolivian species, due to the modeled distribution it might though reach into Argentina, this should definitively be verified. Very little is known about this species, it does most probable reproduce in clear water rivulets or streams, maybe rather in pools than in quick current areas. Nothing is known about the tolerance of the species to habitat disturbance.

Fig. III 3.4.2.c: *Hypsiboas alboniger*

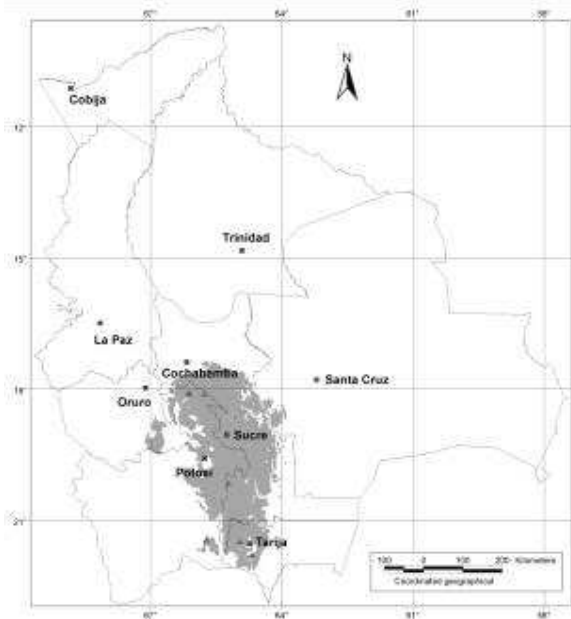
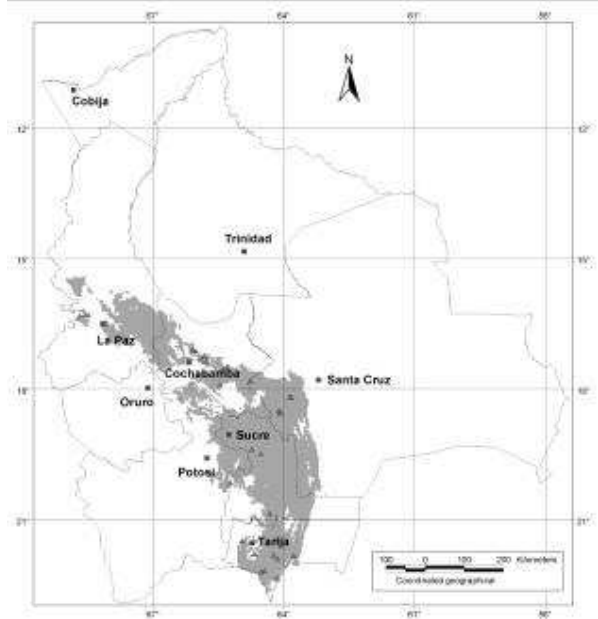


Fig. III 3.4.2.d: *Hypsiboas andinus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. andinus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This might be a species complex (see chapter III 6.). The taxon is known from the Inter Andean Dry Valleys, as well as humid mountain forests. It should be verified if the latter populations known are actually conspecific. It occurs at elevations between 1.400 and 3.700 m above sea level. Reproduction takes place in small pools, or in pools close to rivulets and streams. The species is tolerant to habitat disturbance and is found in areas within bigger cities such as La Paz. The taxon is also known from Argentina.

Fig. III 3.4.2.e: *Scinax castroviejo*

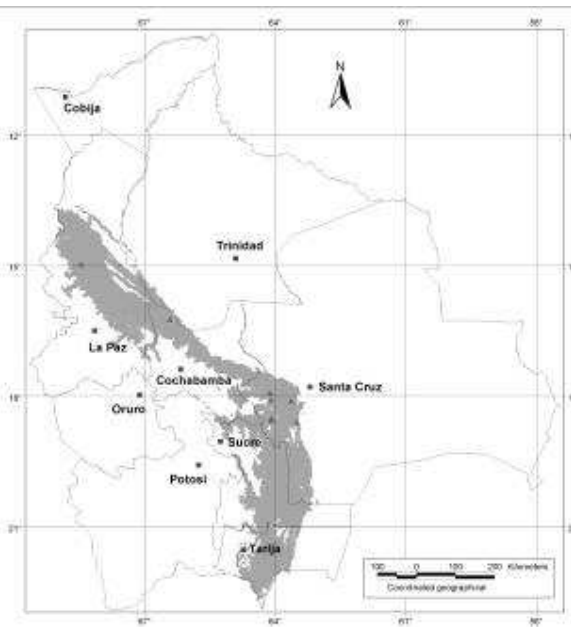
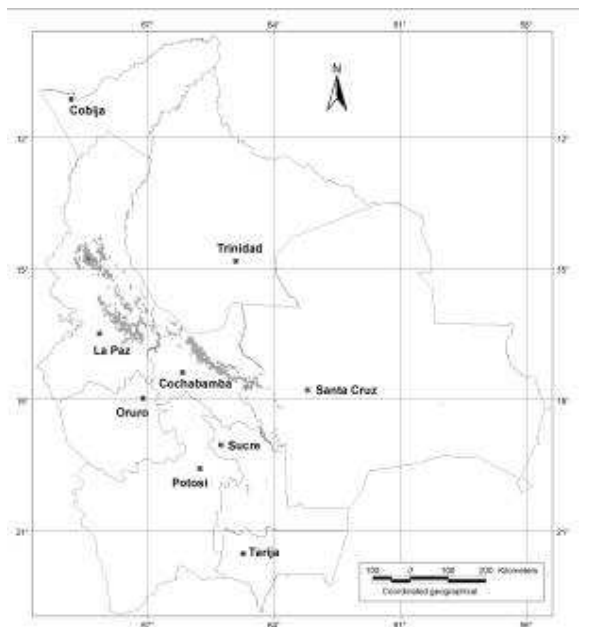


Fig. III 3.4.2.f: *Scinax squalirostris*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. castroviejoi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well most of the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Its presence in Chuquisaca and Tarija departments should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This species is only known from bigger ponds or lakes within the Yungas and Interandean Dry Forests. The range map must be seen as such, as the actual distribution is very scattered and related to this specific habitat. Its elevation distribution reaches from 1.100 to 1.600 m above sea level. The species was originally described from Argentina (Jujuy) and Bolivia (Laguna Volcan) but most probable does not occur in Argentina. The species seems to be able to survive some habitat disturbance, but probably will not survive the current construction of a five star hotel at its type locality Laguna Volcan.

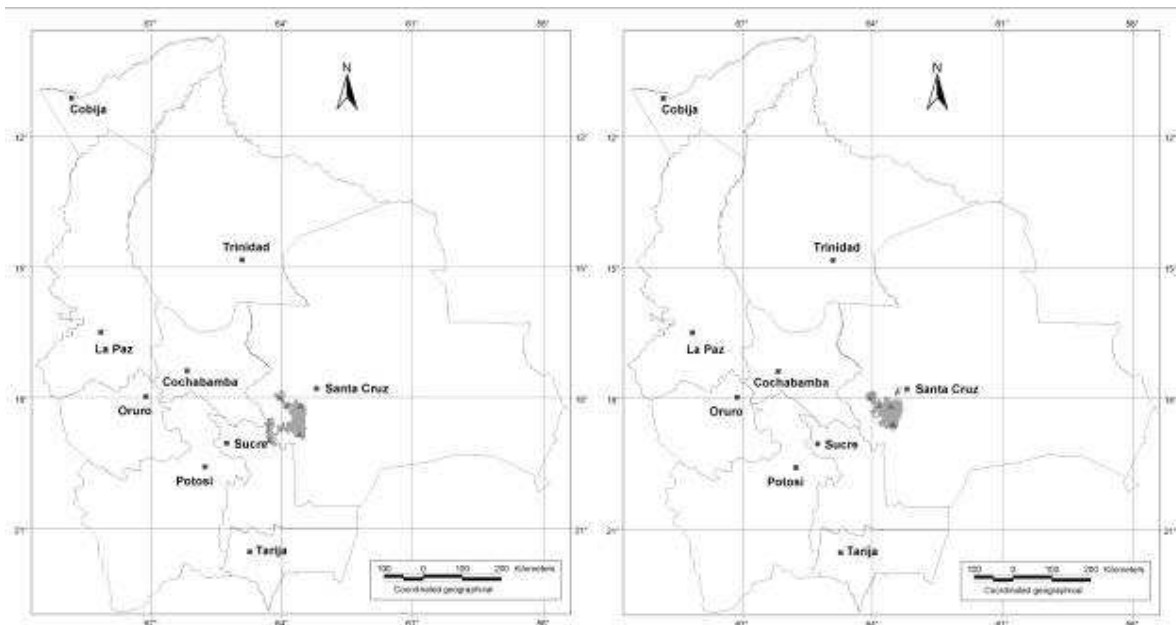
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *S. squalirostris*: The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the actual and possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Despite many collections within the predicted range it has only been found in one locality (Apolo).

Additional distribution information: This is probably the strangest distribution known for any species from Bolivia. Being a rather south eastern Brazilian taxon the finding of this species close to Apolo in the Inter Andean Dry Valleys was astonishing. De la Riva et al. (2000) predicted the presence of this species for Santa Cruz and Beni departments, but inspite of many field trips from different researchers the species has not been found anywhere else since. In Apolo it lives in flooded cow pastures, but might originally have been present in the savannas of this area. Advertisement calls from Apolo seem to show no mayor differences to the ones from southeastern Brazil. As stated before the species is capable of surviving some habitat disturbance.

3.4.3 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.4.3a: *Eleutherodactylus ibischi*

Fig. III 3.4.3.b: *Eleutherodactylus samaipatae*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. ibischi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Inter Andean Dry Valley endemic. It is known from semi-deciduous and deciduous forest in this region. At least some populations do occur in disturbed forest areas close to roads or rivulets.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. samaipatae* (Fig. III 3.4.3.b): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Inter Andean Dry Valley endemic. It is known from semi-deciduous and deciduous forest in this region. At least some populations do occur in disturbed forest areas close to roads or rivulets.

Fig. III 3.4.3.c: *Leptodactylus gracilis*

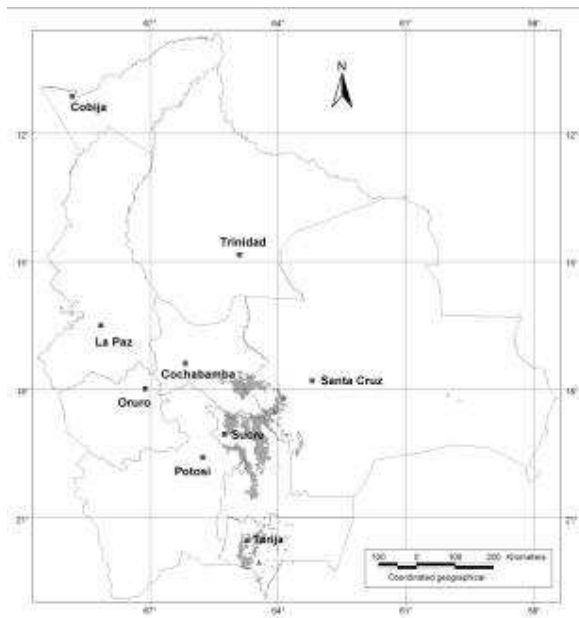
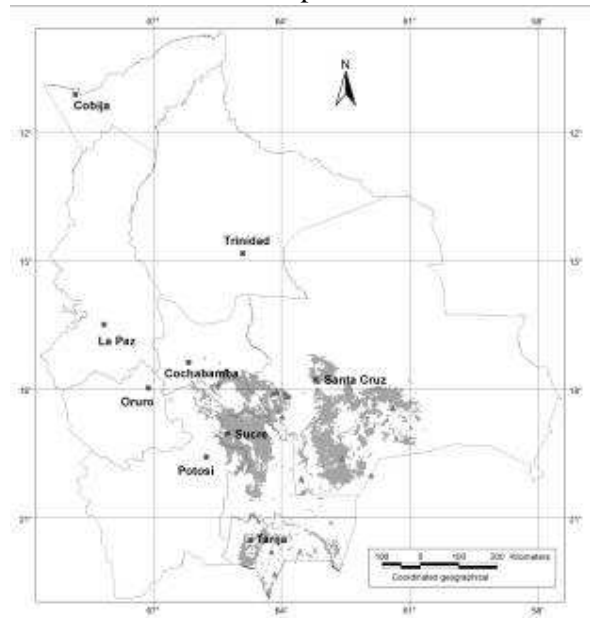


Fig. III 3.4.3.d: *Odontophrynus americanus/lavillai* complex



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. gracilis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: The species is also known from Argentina. It does occur in open areas within the Inter Andean Dry Valleys, and reproduces in pools close to mountain rivulets.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. americanus/lavillai* complex: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species-complex in Bolivia. It must be clarified how many species are involved and where their distributional limits are.

Additional distribution information: This is a species complex that is composed by at least three or more species in Bolivia, at least two of them are most probably undescribed. Populations are known from humid mountain forests (Tarija department), semi-deciduous lowland forests and disturbed open areas (Santa Cruz department) as well as mountain semi-deciduous forest and open areas at higher elevations (Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz departments). The known altitudinal distributions range from about 450 to about 2.800 m above sea level. About the complex see also chapter III. 6.

Fig. III 3.4.3.e: *Pleurodema cinereum*

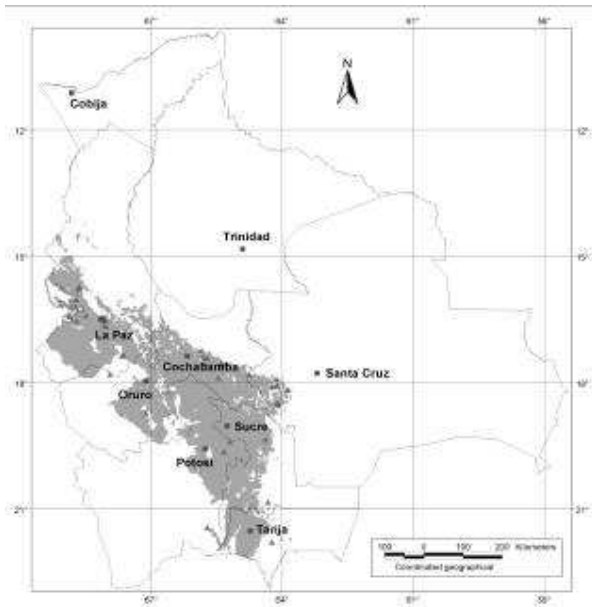
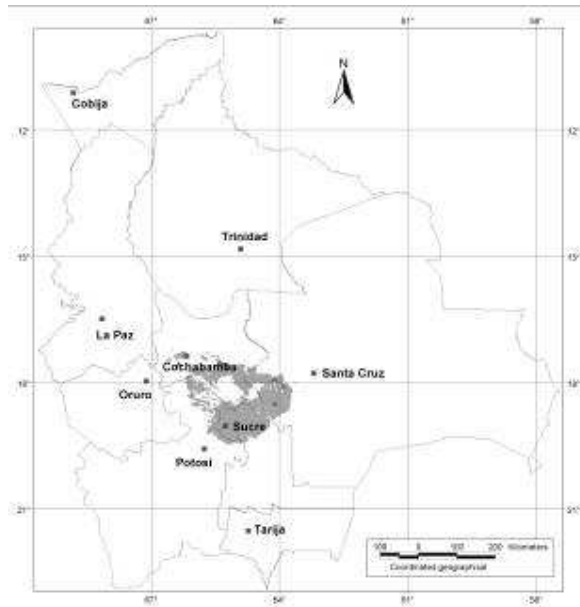


Fig. III 3.4.3.f: *Telmatobius simonsi*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. cinereum*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It might though overestimate the distribution into higher elevations of the La Paz, Oruro and Potosí Departments, but it should be easy to verify this with field entrances.

Additional distribution information: There is a lot of discussion going on about the taxonomic problem between *P. cinereum* and *P. borelli* (see also chapter III 6.), as in Bolivia no different advertisement could be distinguished so far, all records were taken into account as *P. cinereum*. This is a typical Puna and Interandean Dry Forest species, in the Puna rather found in lower elevations, it does also sometimes enter humid montane forests (for example in the La Siberia region). Populations were even found within the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba in very disturbed areas. The known altitudinal distribution in Bolivia ranges from 1.100 to 4.200 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. simonsi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It should be proved if the species is not wider distributed within the Potosí and Chuquisaca departments.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Inter Andean Dry Valley endemic. It is known from mountain streams and rivulets in open areas, semi-deciduous and deciduous forest in this region. At least some populations do occur in disturbed forest areas close to roads or rivulets.

3.4.4 Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Inter Andean Dry Valley distribution

14 amphibian species in Bolivia do have mainly Inter Andean Dry Valley distribution. Of these, two species (15%) belong to Bufonidae, six species (47%) are Hylidae and five species (38%) are Leptodactylidae.

Fig. III 3.4.4.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Inter Andean Dry Valley distribution

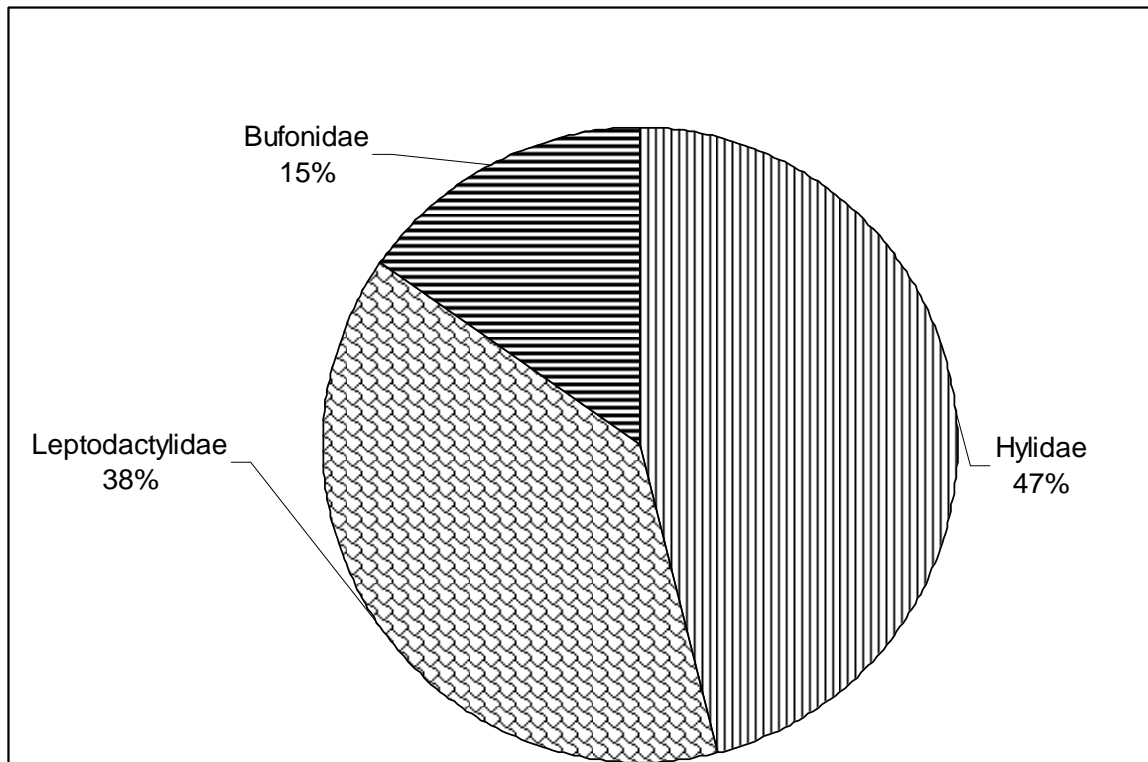


Fig. III 3.4.4.b: Iñaño Mountain ranges: Mixture of Inter Andean Dry Forests and Chaco Montane Forest, Chuquisaca department, Bolivia



3.5 Species with mainly Bolivian Yungas Distribution

3.5.1 Bufonidae

Fig. III 3.5.1.a: *Atelopus tricolor*

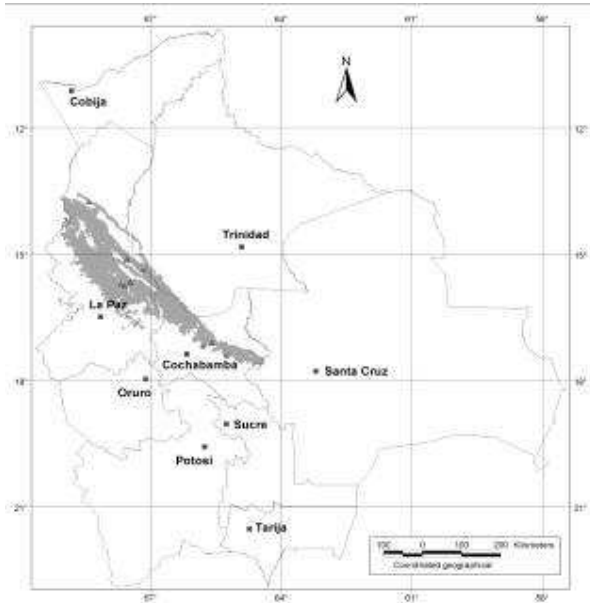
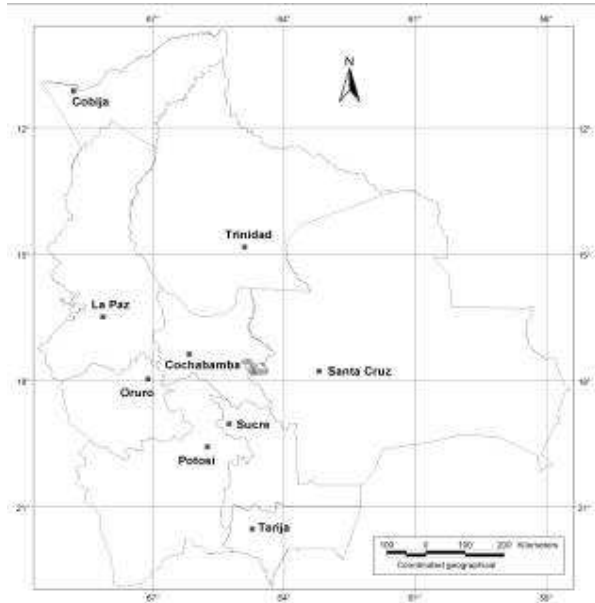


Fig. III 3.5.1.b: *Bufo amboroensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *A. tricolor*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. In some areas in the La Paz department it might be overestimating the possible distribution; this might be also true for the border between the Santa Cruz and Cochabamba departments.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Yungas species, with a known altitudinal distribution between 600 and 2.040 m above sea level. In these areas it is found typically in primary mountain rainforest, most often close to small fast flowing rivulets and mountain streams. Rarely can it be found in disturbed forests, for example in the Serrania de Bella Vista, close to coffee plantations in altitudes between 1.200 and 1.400 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. amboroensis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia. It might rather overestimate the real distribution of the species, but the modeled distribution should be proved by field entrances to those areas modeled as possible distribution for the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic, so far known only from two localities in the vicinity of La Siberia area. However see also chapter III 6.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. fissipes* (Fig. III 3.5.1.c): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. In some areas in La Paz department it might be overestimating the real distribution, but this must be checked by field visits.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Yungas species, with a known altitudinal distribution between 250 and 1.700 m above sea level according to Köhler (2000). It is found in primary and secondary mountain rainforest, as well as in the humid forests of the Andean foothills, mainly close to small rivulets and streams.

Fig. III 3.5.1.c: *Bufo fissipes*

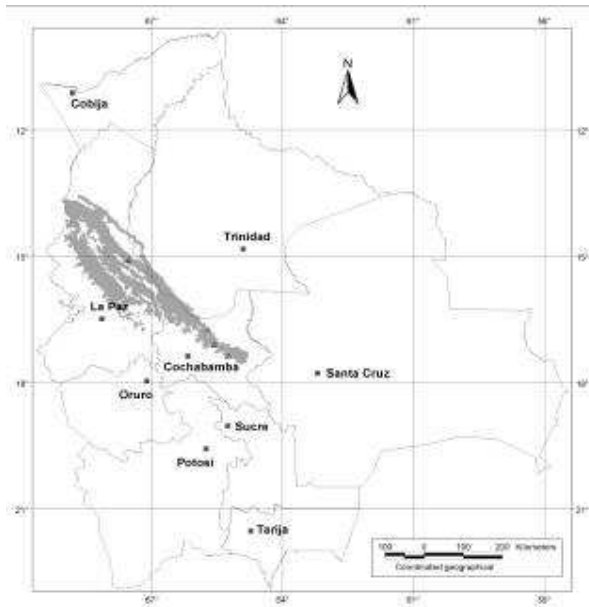
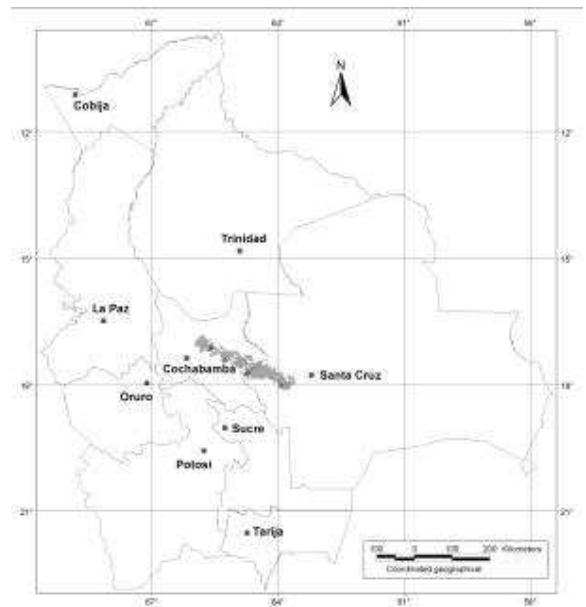


Fig. III 3.5.1.d: *Bufo justinianoi*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. justinianoi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, so far known only from few localities in mountain rainforests in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments, from heights in between 1.450 and 2.220 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.1.e: *Bufo quechua*

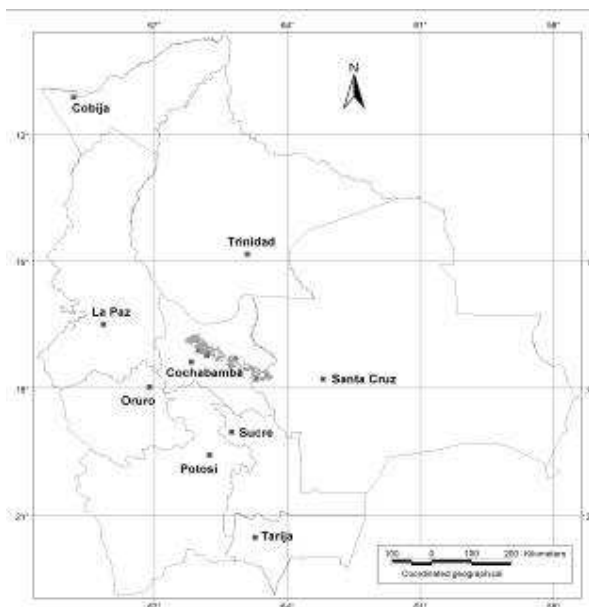
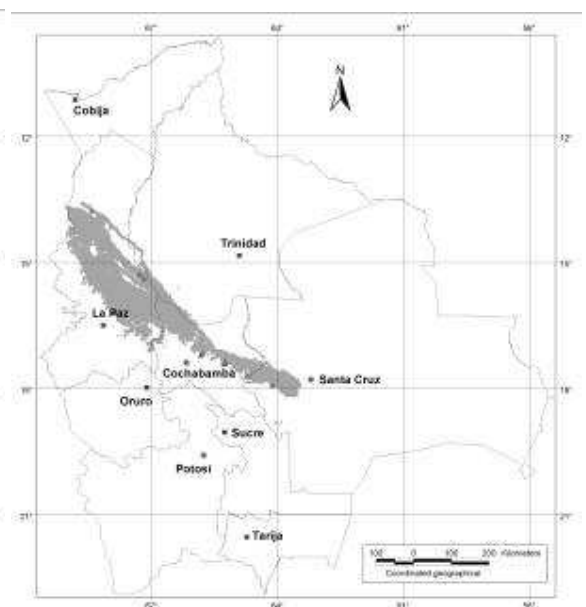


Fig. III 3.5.1.f: *Bufo stanlani*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. quechua*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia.

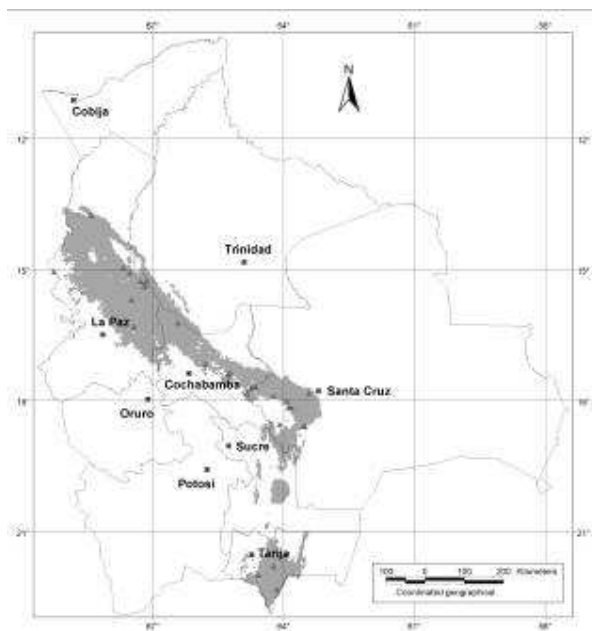
Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, with a known altitudinal distribution between 1.900 and 2.500 m above sea level. It is found in primary and

secondary mountain rainforest in Cochabamba and westernmost Santa Cruz departments, almost all specimens were taken close to small rivulets and streams. Records from the Cotapata National Park, La Paz Department (Cortez 2003), do actually belong to a new, so far undescribed species.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. stanlai* (Fig. III 3.5.1.f): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. The northern area in the La Paz department should be proved by field entrances and additional collections from these places.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, known from mountain rainforest in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments, from heights in between 1.400 and 1.900 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.1.g: *Bufo veraguensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. veraguensis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This is a species known from the eastern versants of the Andes throughout Bolivia, from the La Paz till Tarija department, from heights between 450 – 2.100 m above sea level. It is found in primary and secondary mountain rainforests, as well as in semi-humid forests in the Inter Andean Dry Valleys. As many Bolivian populations demonstrate remarkable variations it should be verified if not more than one species are involved (see also chapter III 6.).

3.5.2 Centrolenidae

Fig. III 3.5.3.a: *Cochranella bejaranoi*

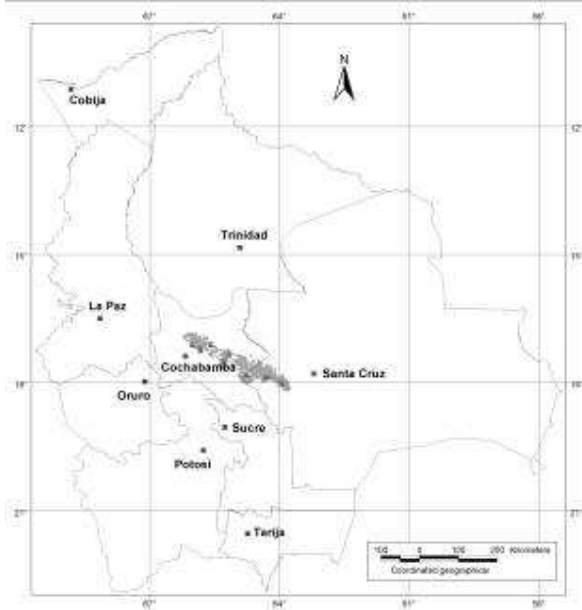
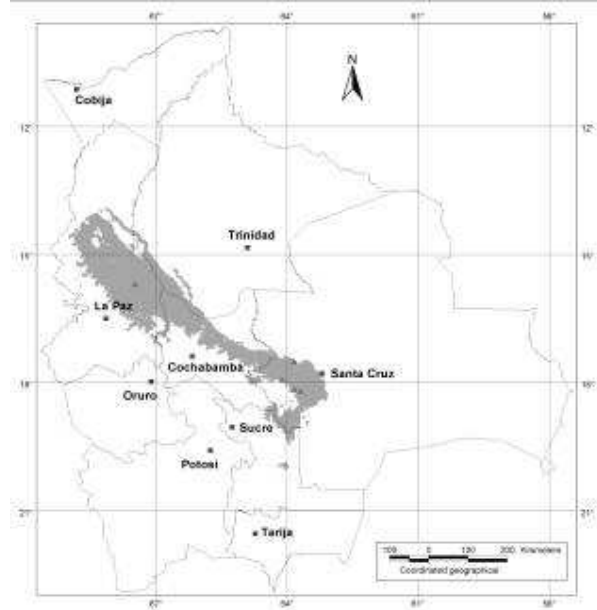


Fig. III 3.5.3.b: *Cochranella nola*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. bejaranoi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, known only from mountain rainforests in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments, from heights in between 1.600 and 2.400 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. nola*: Due to identification error of the specimens from the La Paz department that actually present a different species (verification by Michael Harvey) the modeled distribution is highly overestimated. The real distribution is rather restricted to localities in the Santa Cruz department. There it seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species. The modeled distribution to the southern of this department and northern parts of the Chuquisaca department must still be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, known currently only from a few localities in mountain rainforests in Santa Cruz department, from heights in between 500 and 1.750 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. pluvialis* (Fig. III 3.5.3.c): The modeled distribution might reflect the possible distribution of the species. However the northern part of the modeled distribution must though be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a species only known from two localities, one in Bolivia and one in Peru. It still should be proved if these two populations are conspecific. Both localities lie in mountain rainforests, the Bolivian site is situated at 2.050 m asl..

Fig. III 3.5.3.c: *Cochranella pluvialis*

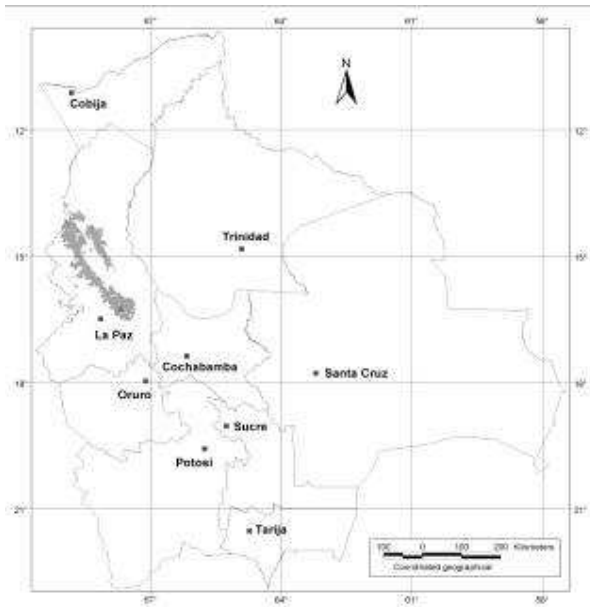
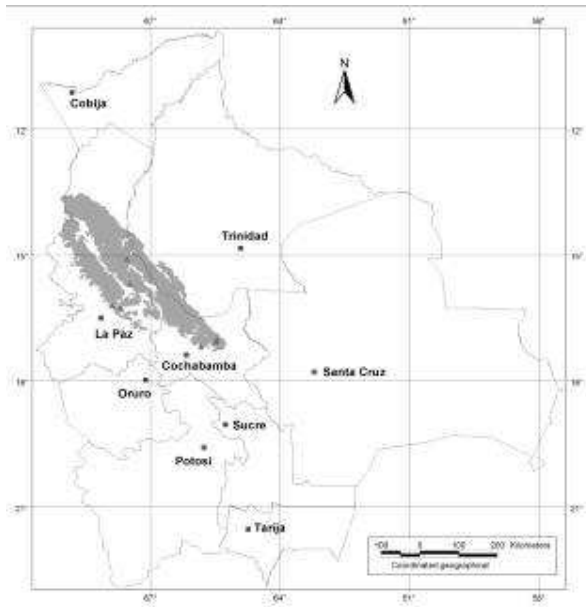


Fig. III 3.5.3.d: *Hyalinobatrachium bergeri*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. bergeri*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. Even though the species was reported from Peru the modeled distribution in northern part of the La Paz department should be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas and Andean foothills endemic (known from Peru and Bolivia). It is known from heights in between 300 and 1.980 m above sea level. It does occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

3.5.3 Dendrobatidae

Fig. III 3.5.3.a: *Colostethus mcdiarmidi*

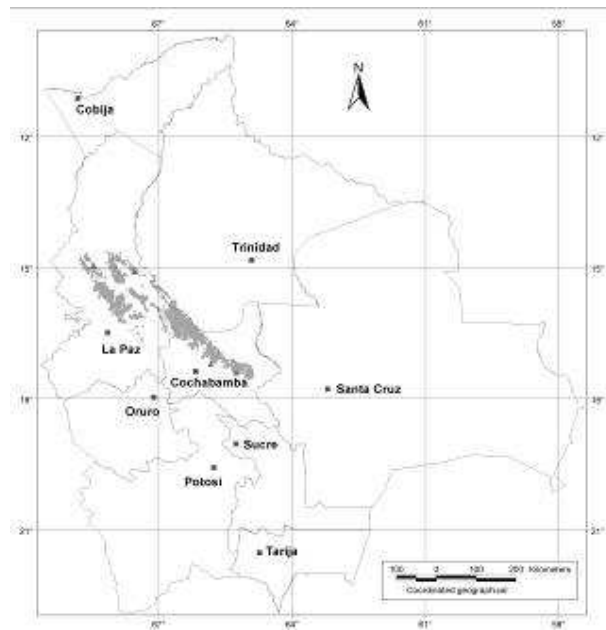
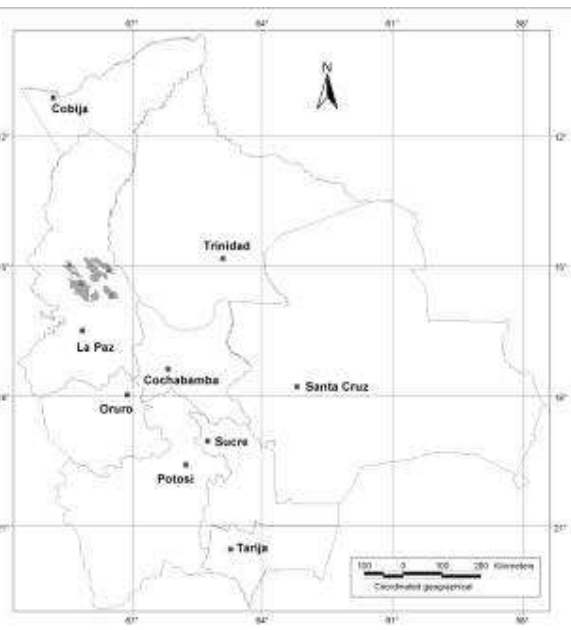


Fig. III 3.5.3.b: *Epipedobates bolivianus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *C. mcdiarmidi*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, with a known altitudinal distribution between 1.600 and 1.700 m above sea level. It is only known from very few localities in primary mountain rainforest in Cochabamba and La Paz departments. Apparently this species does not tolerate habitat alteration.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. bolivianus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species. The northern area in La Paz department should be proved by field entrances and additional collections from these places.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, known only from a few localities in mountain rainforests in La Paz, from heights in between 1.200 and 1.500 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights, at least in one locality close to Apolo it is found even in cow pastures with some forest patches left.

3.5.4 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.5.4.a: *Gastrotheca lauzuricae*

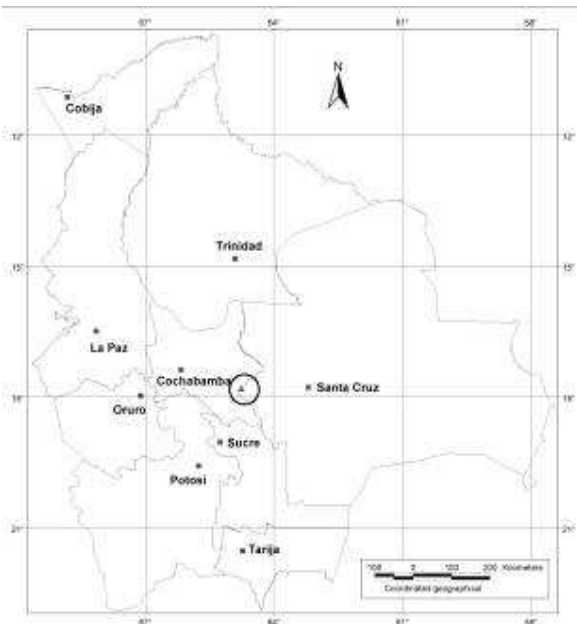
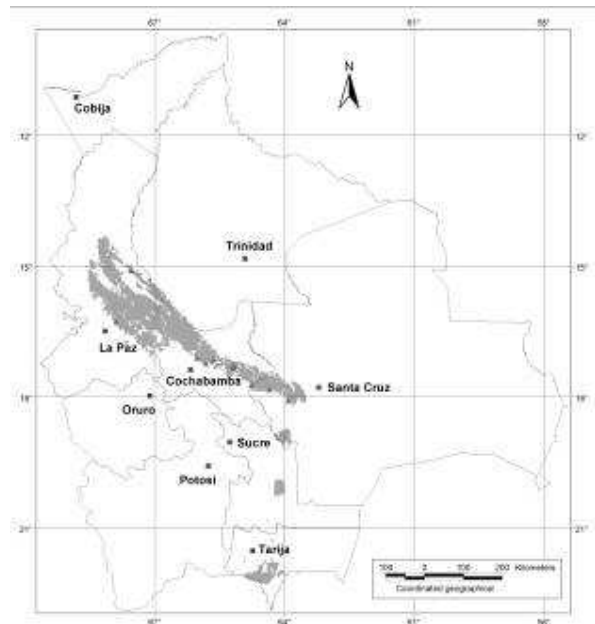


Fig. III 3.5.4.b: *Gastrotheca piperata*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *G. lauzuricae*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic only known from the type specimen at the type locality in the La Siberia area.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *G. piperata*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. Even though the species was reported from Peru the modeled distribution in the northern part of the La Paz department should be proved by collections.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic (known from Peru and Bolivia). It is known from heights in between 1.400 and 1.900 m above sea level. It does occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Fig. III 3.5.4.c: *Gastrotheca splendens*

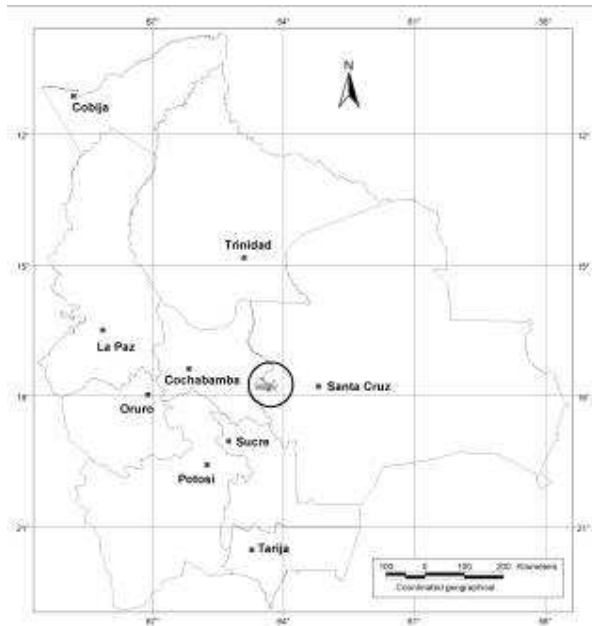
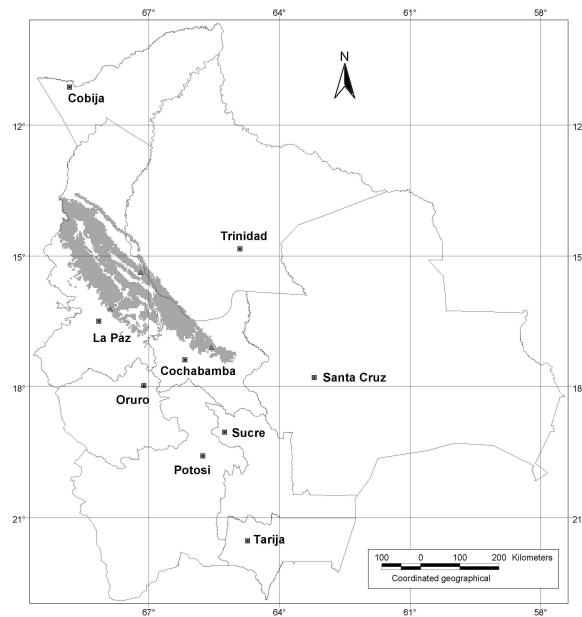


Fig. III 3.5.4.d: *Gastrotheca testudinea*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *G. splendens*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. It is though necessary to find the species in other localities than the only known one to prove the wider distribution.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic known only from one locality within the Amboro National Park.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *G. testudinea*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. Even though the species was reported from Peru and Ecuador the modeled distribution in northern part of the La Paz department should be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical primary mountain forest species, known from elevations in between 1.100 and 2.275 m above sea level. It has so far only been found at localities with mature undisturbed primary forests in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. armatus* (Fig. III 3.5.4.e): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: It is important to state that there are several species involved with this taxon (see chapter III 6.). All the involved species are regional or local Yungas endemics (known from Peru and Bolivia). They are known from heights in between 1.000 and 2.400 m above sea level. There they do mostly occur in relatively undisturbed forests in these heights, but might occasionally be found in somewhat disturbed forests. The species is always associated with fast flowing streams or rivulets.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. chlorosteus* (Fig. III 3.5.4.f): The modeled distribution seems to the possible distribution of the species. As the species is though only known from one locality it should be tried to find it in the wider range modeled herein.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic, only known from one locality in the Chapare region of Cochabamba at an elevation of 2.044 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.4.e: *Hyloscirtus armatus*

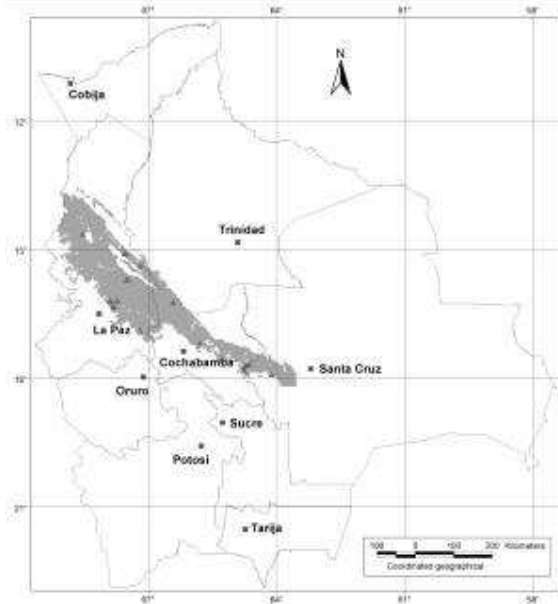
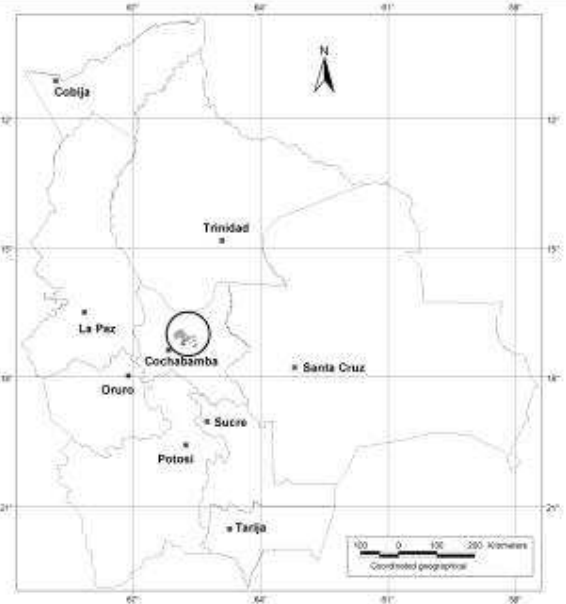


Fig. III 3.5.4.f: *Hyloscirtus chlorosteus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. balzani*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. The distribution in northern part of the La Paz Department must be verified after checking the taxonomic problems involved in this species (see chapter III 6.).

Additional distribution information: There are most probable several species involved with this taxon. They are all distributed in the Yungas and Andean foothills regions. There they are known from heights in between 500 and 1.980 m above sea level. All of them do also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Fig. III 3.5.4.g: *Hypsiboas balzani*

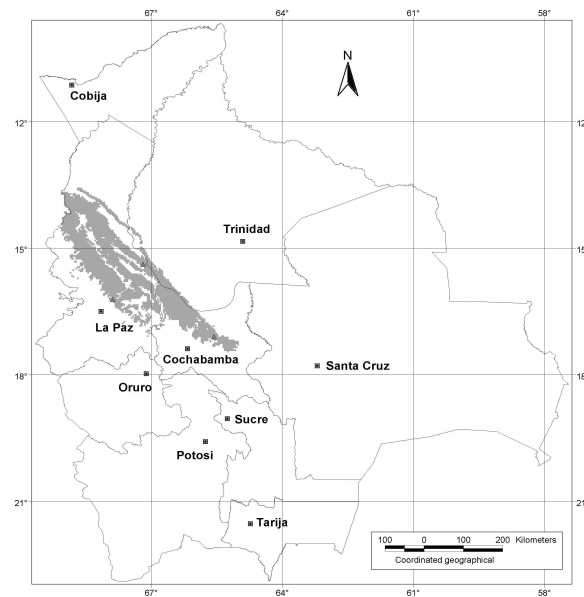
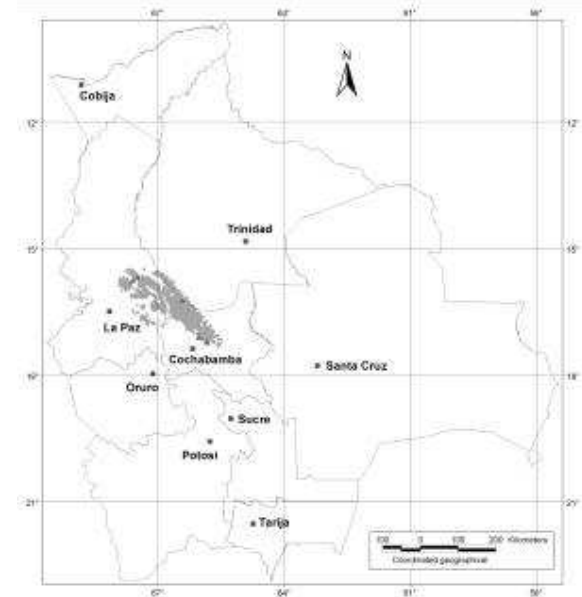


Fig. III 3.5.4.h: *Hypsiboas cf. callipleura*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H. cf. callipleura*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic. According to Köhler (2003) it is known from heights in between 700 and 2.300 m above sea level. It does occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights. The taxonomic problems involved with this species are discussed in chapter III 6.

3.5.5 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.5.5.a: *Eleutherodactylus ashkapara*

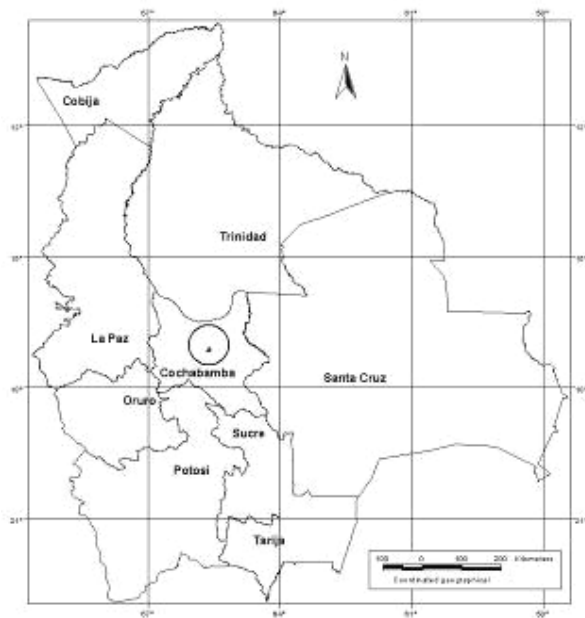
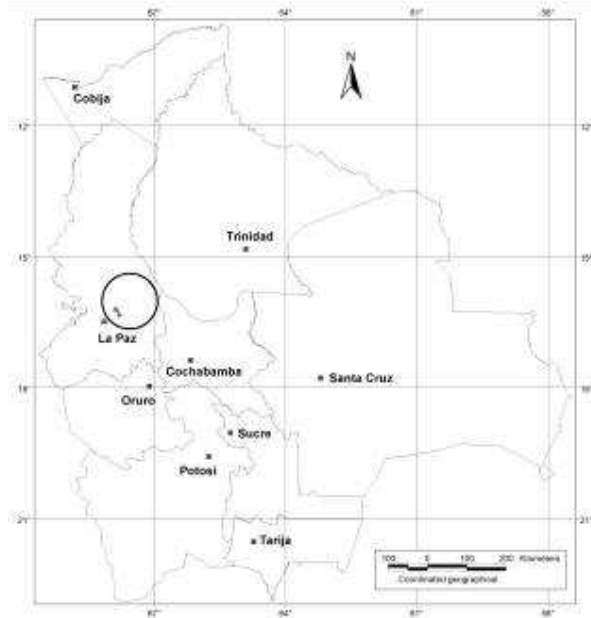


Fig. III 3.5.5.b: *Eleutherodactylus bisignatus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. ashkapara*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic, known only a few close by localities in undisturbed primary mountain rainforests in the Cochabamba department of Bolivia. It does occur in elevations between 1.800 and 2.200 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. bisignatus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic, only known from very few localities from the Yungas in the La Paz department, all very close or inside to the Cotapata National Park. It is known from heights in between 2.400 and 2.700 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. cruralis* (Fig. III 3.5.5.c): The modeled distribution seems to reflect mainly well the possible distribution of the species, however it is probably widely overestimated in the Beni department.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Yungas and Andean forested foothills species (known from Peru and Bolivia). According to Köhler (2003) it is known from heights in between 200 and 2.000 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Fig. III 3.5.5.c: *Eleutherodactylus cruralis*

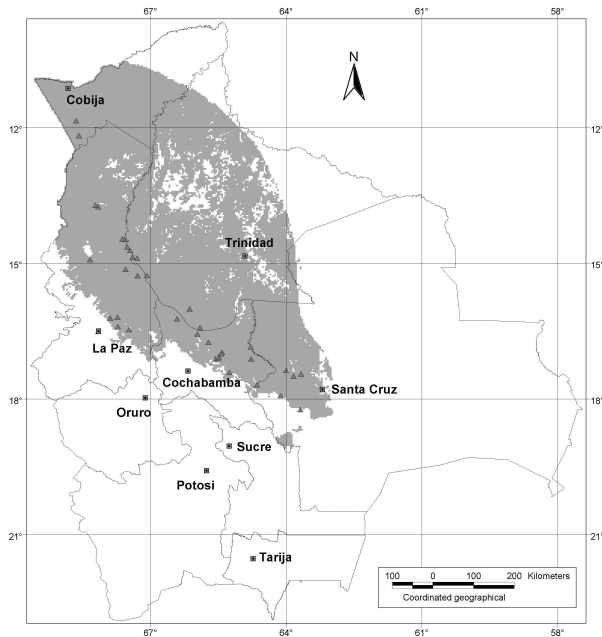


Fig. III 3.5.5.d: *Eleutherodactylus cruralis*
Rurrenabaque, La Paz department, Bolivia

Fig. III 3.5.5.e: *Eleutherodactylus fraudator*

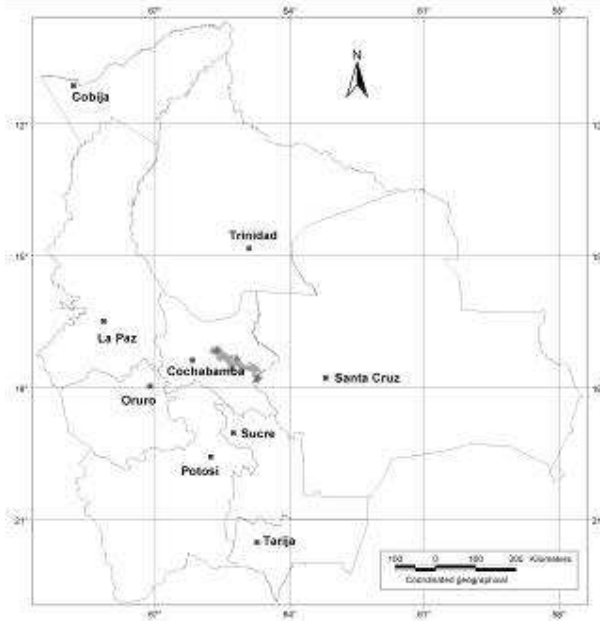
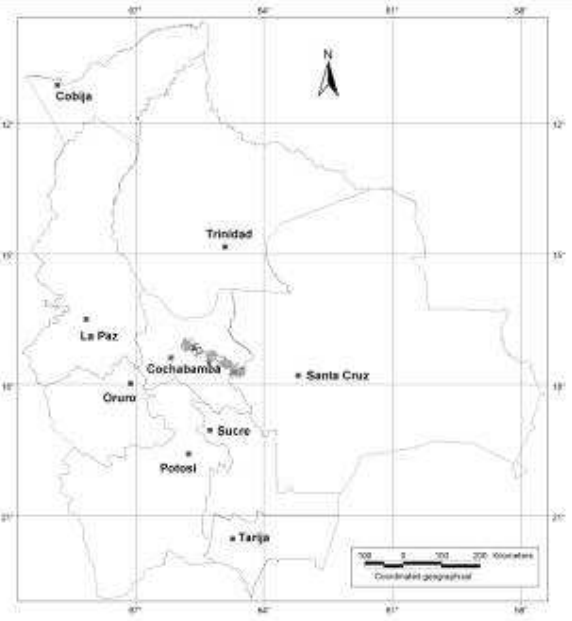


Fig. III 3.5.5.f: *Eleutherodactylus llojsintuta*



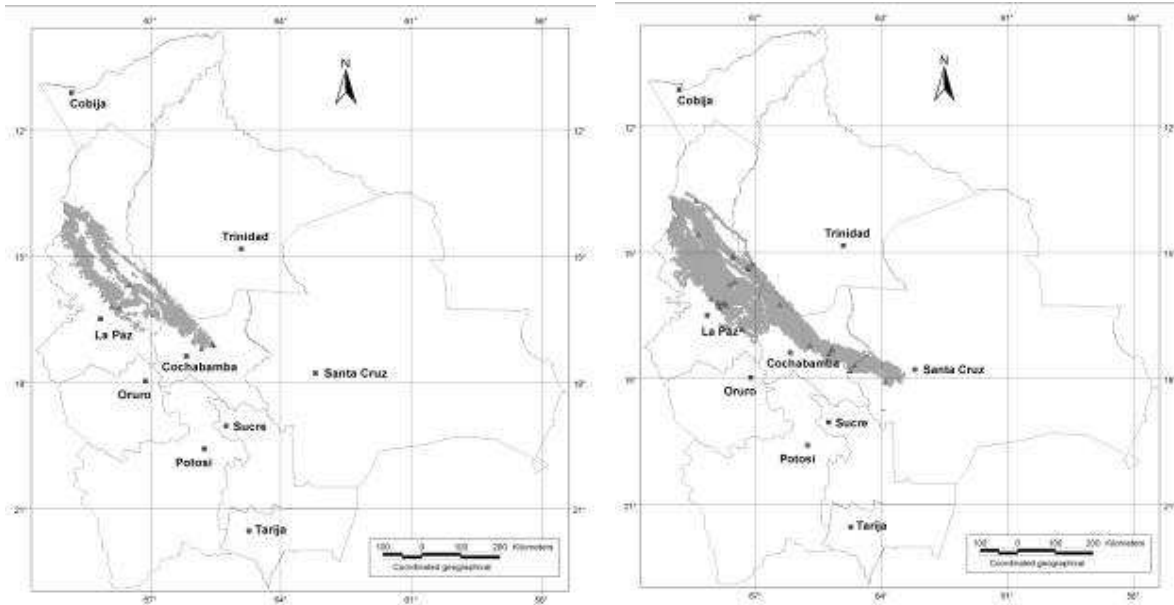
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. fraudator*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic only known from a few localities from the Cochabamba department and the border to Santa Cruz department. Here it is known from heights in between 2.050 and 2.900 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests and even relatively open areas in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. llojsintuta* (Fig. III 3.5.5.f): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. It must however be verified that several populations referred to as *E. platydactylus* in the La Paz department do actually not belong to *E. llojsintuta*, what might be the case, and then the distribution would obviously include big parts of the Yungas of La Paz.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, so far only known from a few localities in primary rainforests from the Cochabamba department and the border to Santa Cruz department. According to Köhler (2000) it is known from heights in between 2.000 and 2.200 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.5.g: *Eleutherodactylus mercedesae* Fig. III 3.5.5.h: *Eleutherodactylus platydactylus*



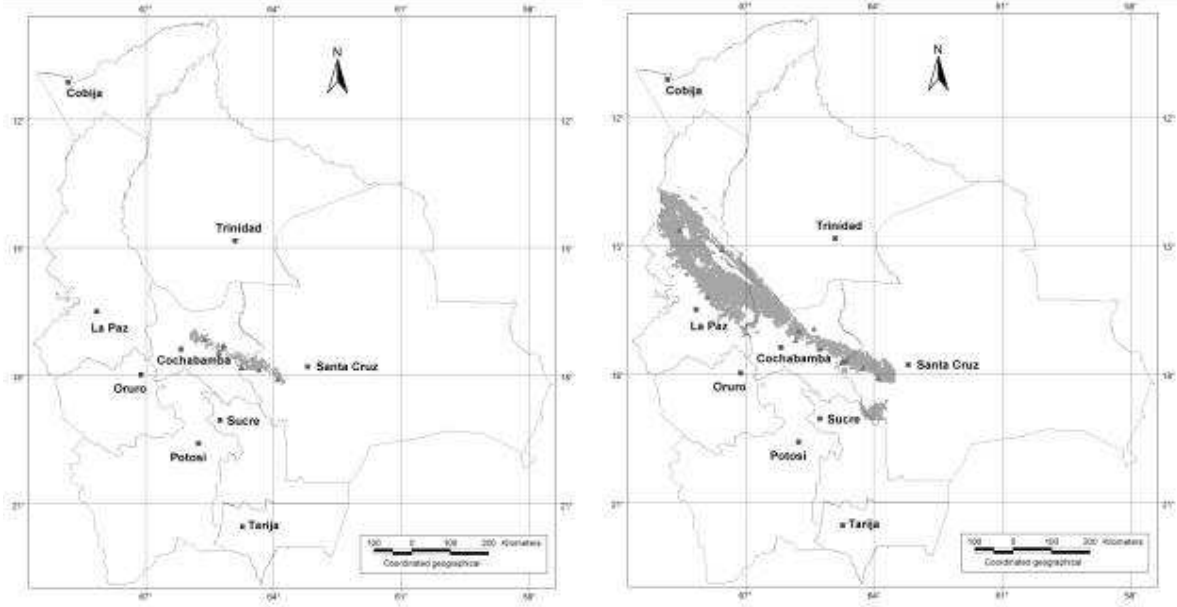
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. mercedesae*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic known from Peru and Bolivia. Here it is known from heights in between 1.400 and 1.950 m above sea level. It does also occur in slightly disturbed forests. Formerly recognized as a Bolivian endemic it was recently found in Peru (L. Rodriguez pers. com.).

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. platydactylus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively widespread Yungas species known from Peru and Bolivia. It is known from heights in between 950 and 3.500 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests and even relatively open areas in these altitudes.

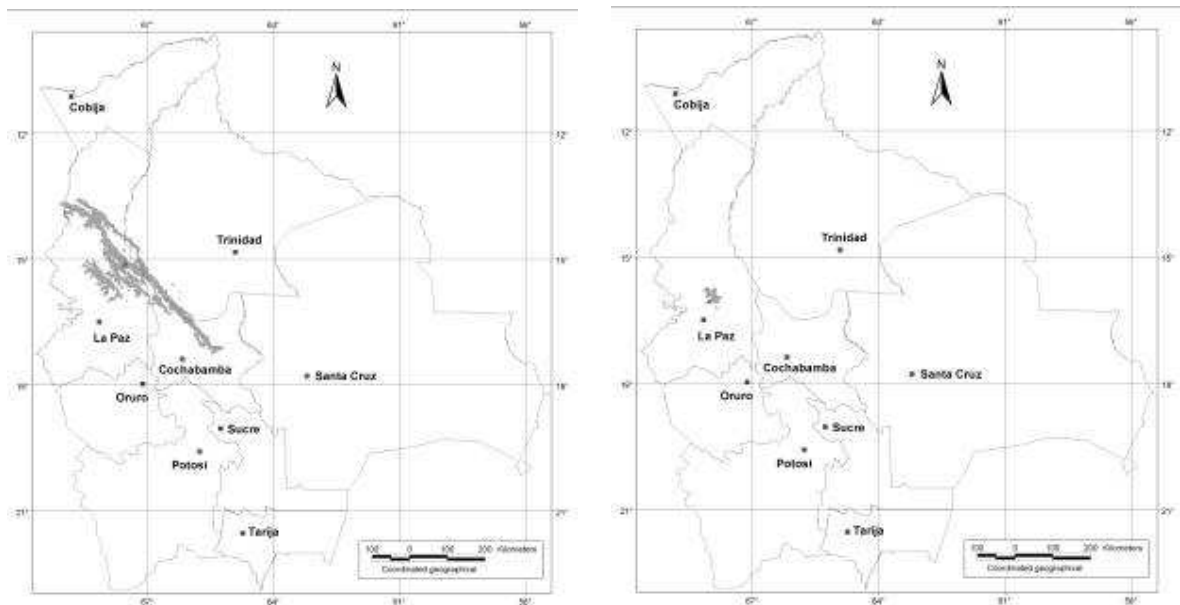
Fig. III 3.5.5.i: *Eleutherodactylus pluvicanorus* Fig. III 3.5.5.j: *Eleutherodactylus rhabdolaemus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. pluvicanorus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic only known from a few localities within undisturbed primary forests from the Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments. Here it is known from heights in between 2.000 and 2.250 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.5.k: *Eleutherodactylus ventrimarmoratus* Fig. III 3.5.5.l: *Eleutherodactylus zongoensis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. rhabdolaemus* (Fig. III 3.5.5.j): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. The modeled distribution at the border from Santa Cruz to Chuquisaca departments should be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively widespread Yungas species known from Peru and Bolivia, in elevations between 1.400 and 2.700 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. ventrimarmoratus* (Fig. III 3.5.5.k): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. The modeled distribution in the Cochabamba and Beni departments should be proved by field entrances.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively widespread Yungas and Amazonian species known from Peru and Bolivia, in elevations between 500 and 1.200 m above sea level. Not much is known about its ability to survive in disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. zongoensis* (Fig. III 3.5.5.l): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. It must though be proved that the species is present in other areas than the only known locality and that the modeled distribution does not overestimate the real one.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic only known from one locality in the Zongo Valley, in the La Paz Yungas at 1.200 m above sea level. The only known locality was already disturbed when the only specimen was taken and the species has not been collected since.

Fig. III 3.5.5.m: *Leptodactylus griseigularis*

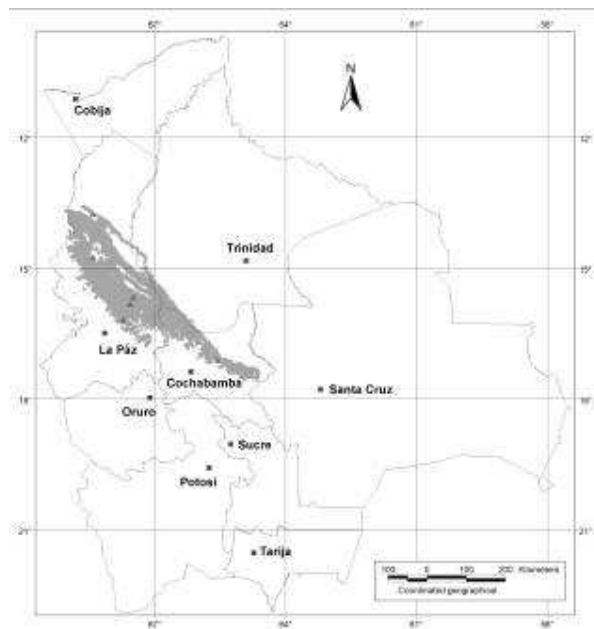
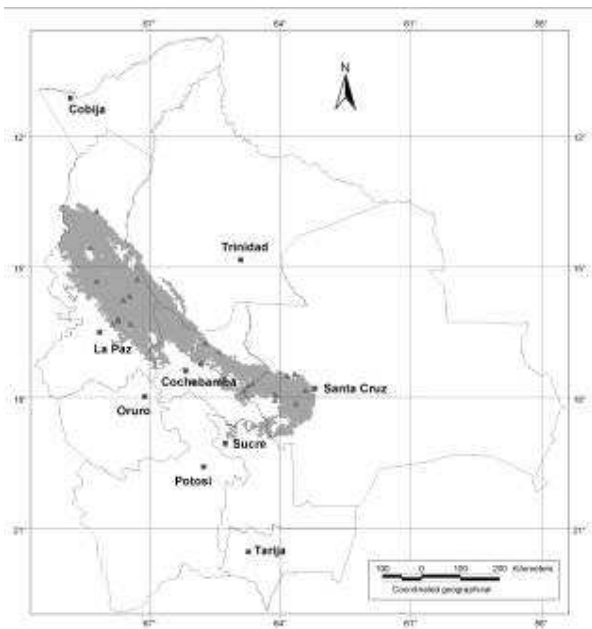


Fig. III 3.5.5.n: *Leptodactylus rhodonotus*



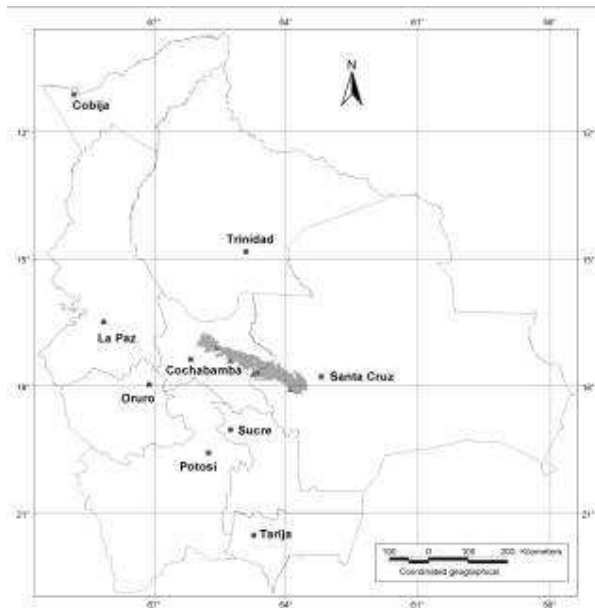
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. griseigularis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas and Andean foothills endemic (known from Peru and Bolivia). According to Köhler (2003) it is known from heights in between 100 and 1.800 m above sea level. It does occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. rhodonotus* (Fig. III 3.5.5.n): The modeled distribution seems to reflect well parts of the possible distribution of the species, though the distribution in the Chuquisaca department though should be proved be field entrances. Additionally the species was very recently found about 100 km east of Cobija and therefore the modeled distribution is widely underestimated, it must though be proved that these lowland populations (some are also known from lowland Peru) do actually belong to the same species.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively widespread Yungas and Andean foothills species (known from Peru and Bolivia). After finding the species in the Pando department it is now known from heights in between 190 and 1.980 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests in these heights, and does for example breed in roadside ditches along main of the roads in the Yungas.

Fig. III 3.5.5.o: *Oreobates sanctaecrucis*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *O. sanctaecrucis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic only known from a few localities from the Cochabamba department and the border to Santa Cruz department. Here it is known from heights in between 1.500 and 2.150 m above sea level. It does also occur in relatively disturbed forests.

Fig. III 3.5.5.p: *Phrynopus iatamasi*
Old road from Cochabamba to Villa Tunari
3900 m above sea level, Cochabamba dep.



Fig. 3.5.5.q: *Phrynopus iatamasi*, ventral
same data as in Fig. 3.5.5o



Fig. III 3.5.5.r: *Phrynopus adenopleurus*

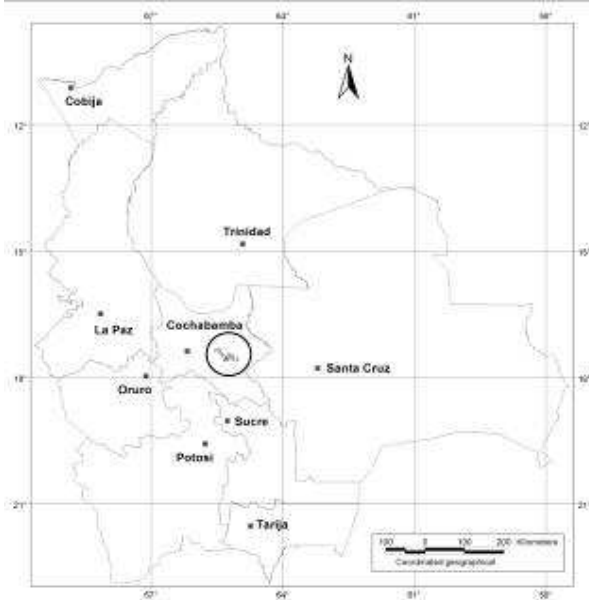
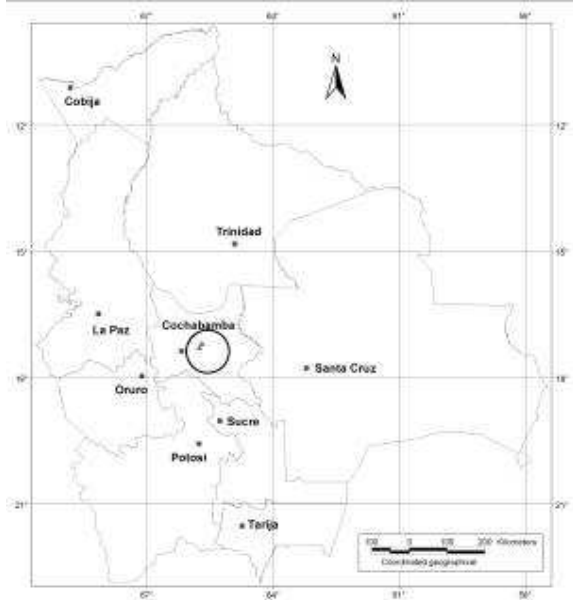


Fig. III 3.5.5.s: *Phrynopusia iatamasi*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. adenopleurus*: The modeled distribution might overestimate the actual distribution of the species. It must be proved that the species is present in other areas than the only so far known locality.

Additional distribution information: This is a local Yungas endemic.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. iatamasi*: The modeled seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently only known from two localities on the “old road” from Cochabamba to Villa Tunari, at elevations between 3.300 to 3.900 m above sea level. The higher locality is an open area formation with little vegetation; it is therefore thought that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Fig. III 3.5.5.t: *Phrynopus kempffi*

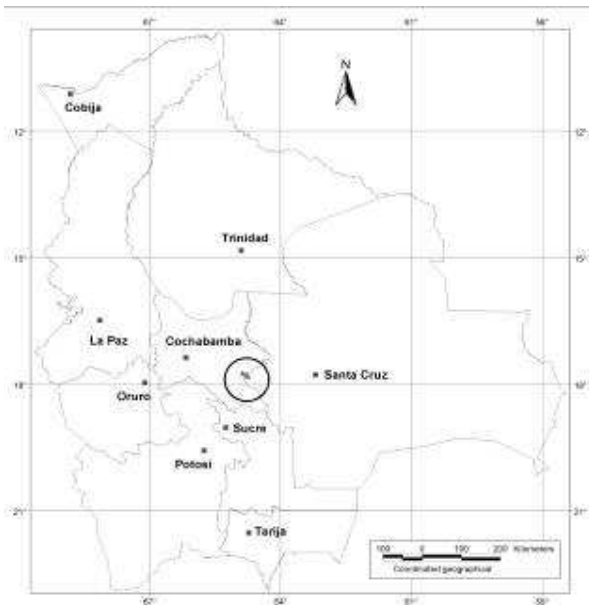
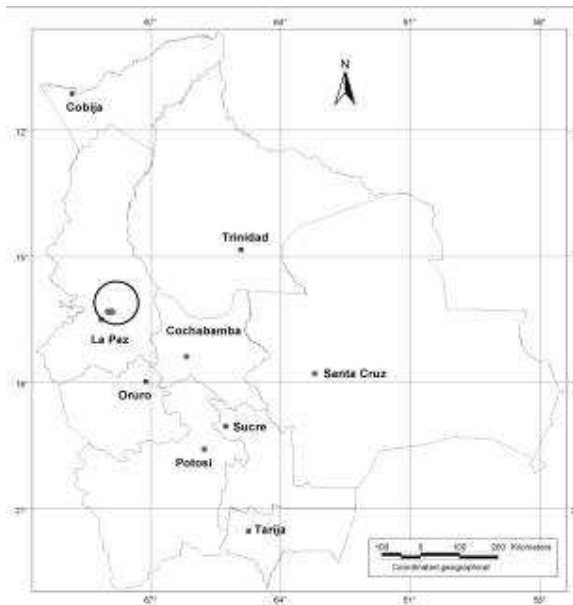


Fig. III 3.5.5.u: *Phrynopus laplacai*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. kempffi* (Fig. III 3.5.5.t): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

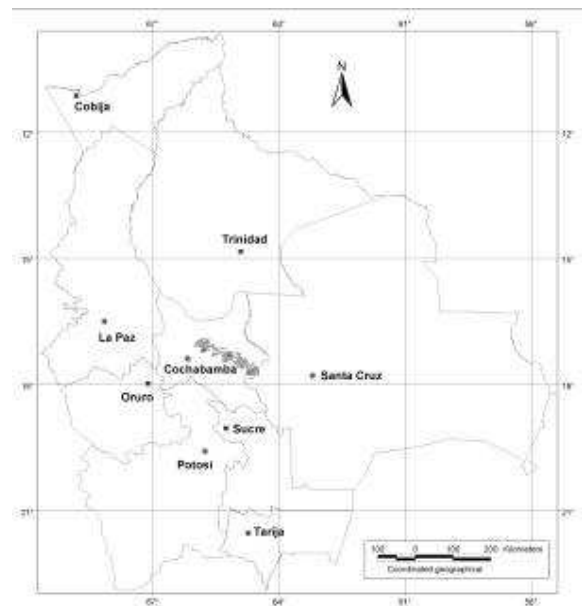
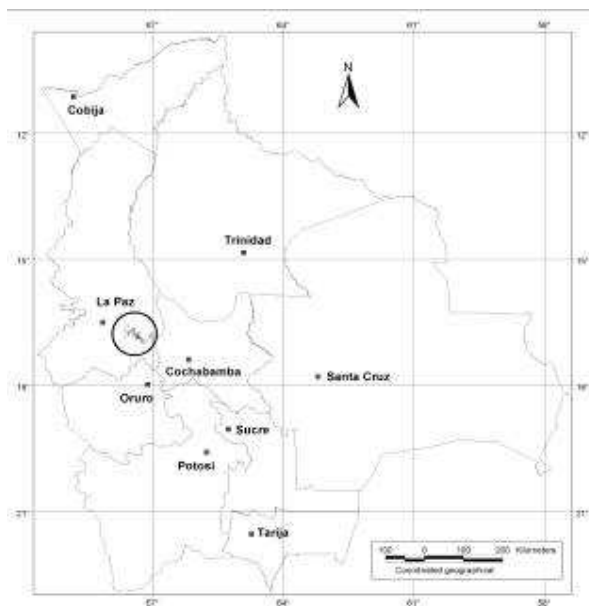
Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently only known from two localities in the La Siberia area between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba departments, at elevations between 3.200 to 3.300 m above sea level. Both localities are rather open area formations and it seems that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. laplacai* (Fig. III 3.5.5.u): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently only known from a few localities all in the vicinity of the road from Pongo to Unduavi at elevations between 3.000 to 3.700 m above sea level. All higher localities are rather open area formations with only scattered small trees and shrub vegetation; it is therefore thought that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas. This is true at least at one location where cattle grazing is common and the vegetation was already disturbed several years ago, nevertheless the species is densely still present at this site.

Fig. III 3.5.5.u: *Phrynopus pinguis*

Fig. III 3.5.5.v: *Phyllonastes carrascoicola*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. pinguis*: The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the actual distribution of the species. Search for the species in the adjacent valley revealed only the presence of a so far undescribed species, but failed to find *P. pinguis*, so that its distribution might be restricted to the only valley so far known.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently only known from one locality close to Choquetanga Chico in the La Paz department at an elevation of 3.200 m above sea level. The locality is a rather open area formation and it seems that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. carrascoicola*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic, currently only known from few localities in the Cochabamba department, at elevations between 1.850 to 2.700 m above sea level. Most localities are in primary undisturbed mountain forest, but at least one population lives close to an old road in an open vegetation formation and suggests that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Fig. III 3.5.5.w: *Phyllonastes ritarasquinae*

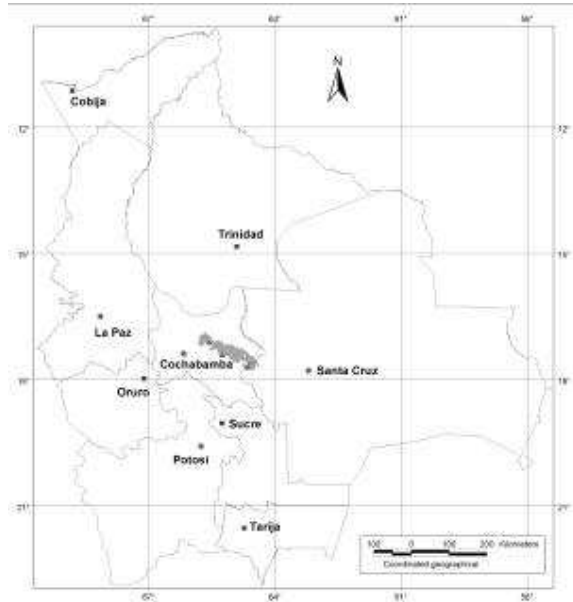
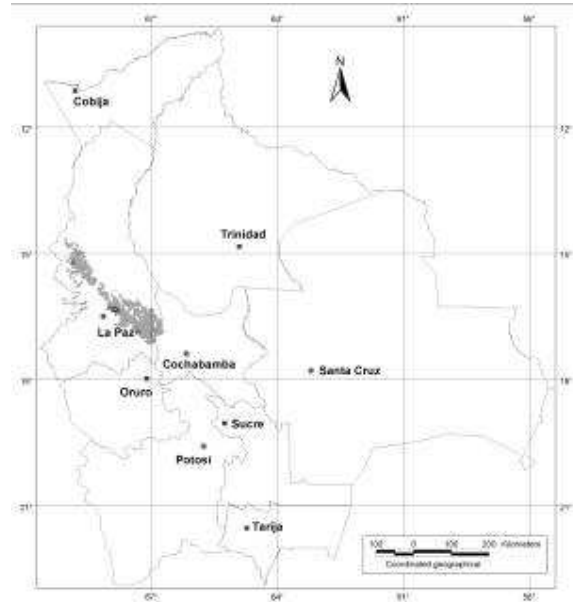


Fig. III 3.5.5.x: *Telmatobius bolivianus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. ritarasquinae*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Yungas endemic known from few localities in the Cochabamba department and the border of Santa Cruz department. It lives at elevations between 1.250 to 1.500 m above sea level. All localities lie in undisturbed primary mountain rainforest.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. bolivianus*: The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the possible distribution of the species. The presence of the species in areas between La Paz and Cochabamba Department should be proved, as well the relatively large distribution within the La Paz Department, nevertheless this is probably the most widespread of all the *Telmatobius* living in mountain rainforests and transitional zones to higher locations.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently known from several localities in the La Paz Department, at elevations between 2.700 to 3.300 m above sea level. Some localities are in rather open area formations and it seems that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. edaphonastes* (Fig. III 3.5.5.y): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local to regional endemic from a transitional zone between Yungas and Puna, currently only known from a few localities in the Sehuencas and La Siberia area between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba departments, at elevations between 2.200 to 2.800 m above sea level. All known localities are within primary rainforests, though one lies close to a road but in still very good forest.

Fig. III 3.5.5.y: *Telmatobius edaphonastes*

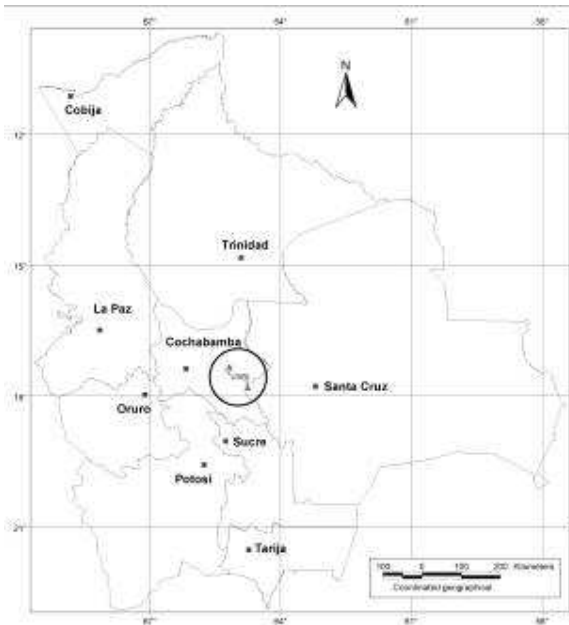
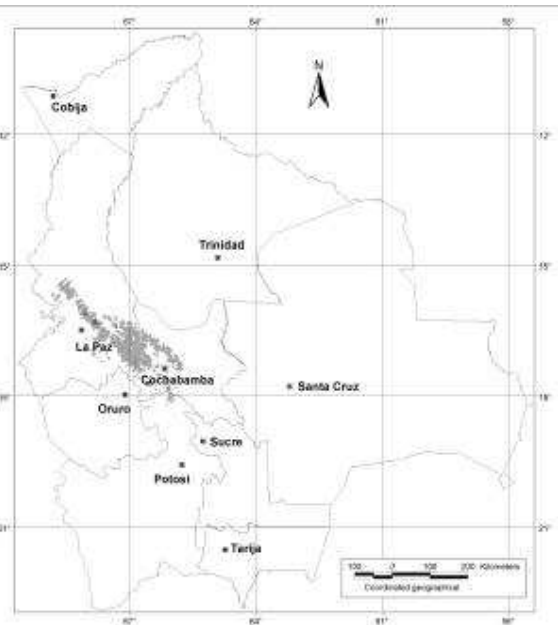


Fig. III 3.5.5.z: *Telmatobius verrucosus*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. verrucosus*: The modeled distribution seems to far overestimate the possible distribution of the species. The modeled range that reaches into the Cochabamba Department seems to be very questionable. Without any doubt collections of the species in southeastern La Paz and Cochabamba departments are necessary to prove the extensive species range modeled.

Additional distribution information: This species is currently seen as a local endemic, known from only two localities in the La Paz department. There it occurs at elevations between 3.200 to 3.300 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.5.5.aa: *Telmatobius sibiricus*

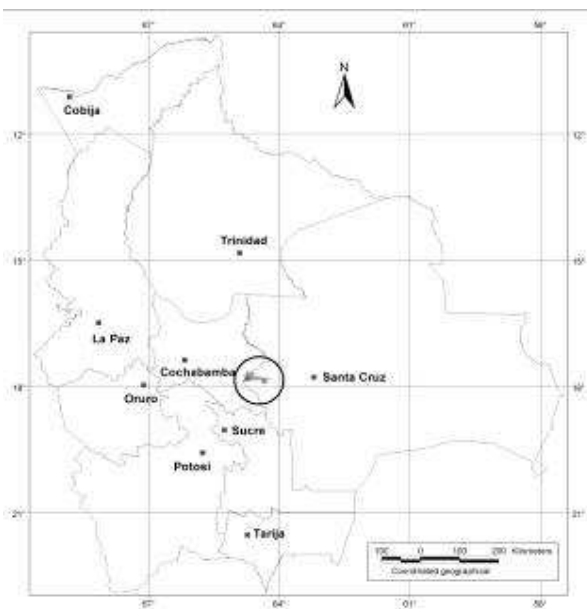
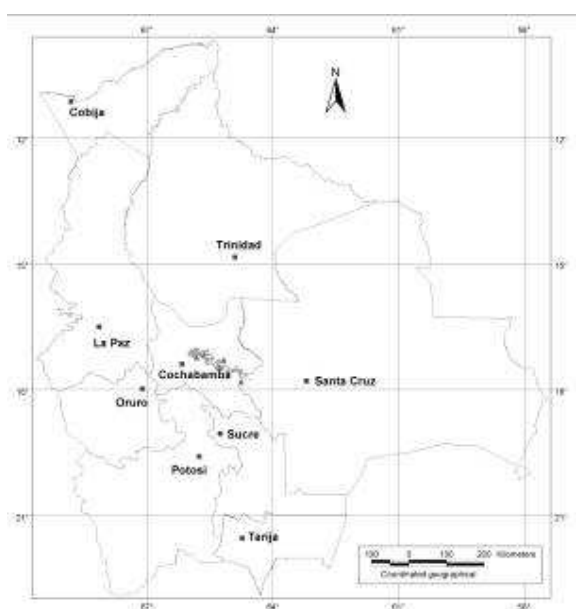


Fig. III 3.5.5.ab: *Telmatobius yuracare*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. sibiricus* (Fig. III 3.5.5.aa): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from the Yungas known from two localities in the Santa Cruz and border to Cochabamba department, at elevations between 2.000 to 2.550 m above sea level. At least one population was found in disturbed areas, which seem to suggest that the species can survive in at least somewhat disturbed areas.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. yuracare* (Fig. III 3.5.5.ab): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This is a Yungas endemic known from several localities in the Cochabamba department and the border to Santa Cruz department, at elevations between 2.000 to almost 3.000 m above sea level. This is an aquatic species living in fast flowing clear water mountain and cloud forest streams or rivulets. Population seems not to tolerate habitat alteration.



Fig. III 3.5.5.ac: *Telmatobius edaphonastes*
La Siberia region, border of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba departments

Fig. III 3.5.5.ad: *Telmatobius sibiricus*
Karahuasi, border of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba departments



3.5.6 Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Yungas distribution

46 amphibian species in Bolivia do present mainly Yungas distribution. Of these, seven species (15%) belong to Bufonidae, two species (4%) are Dendrobatidae, four species (9%) are Centrolenidae, eight species (17%) are Hylidae and 26 species (55%) are Leptodactylidae.

Fig. III 3.5.6.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Yungas distribution.

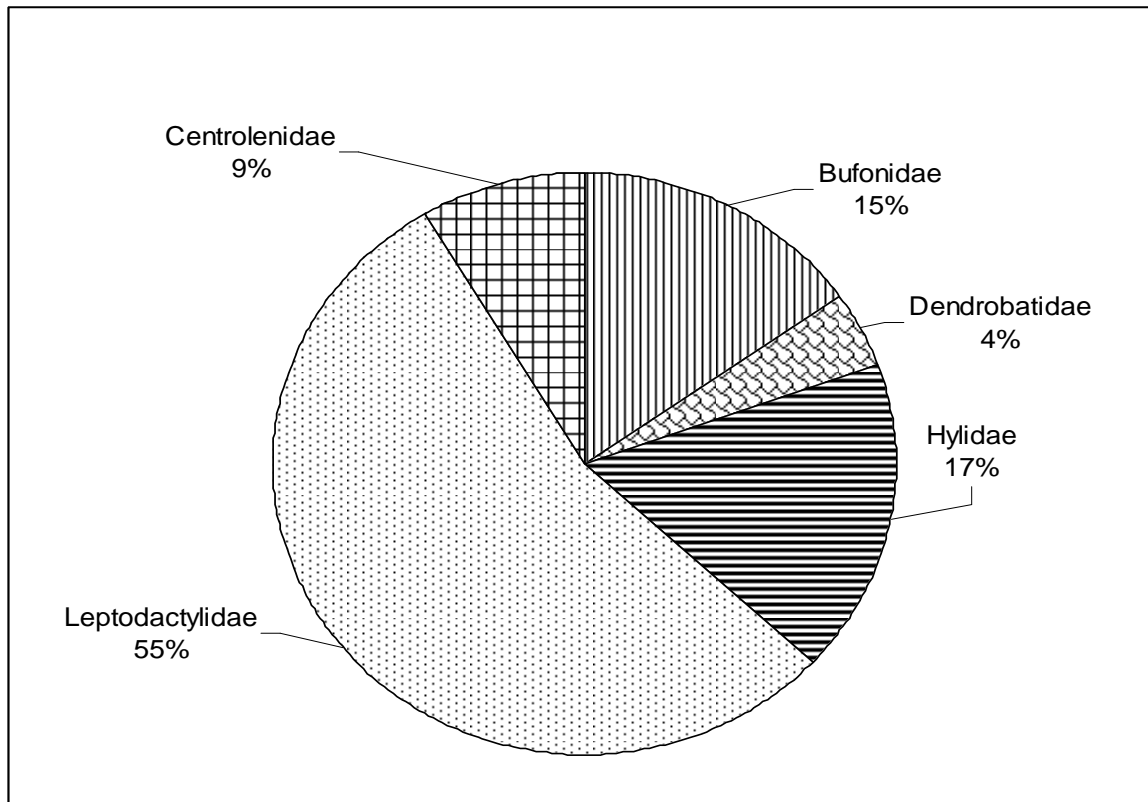


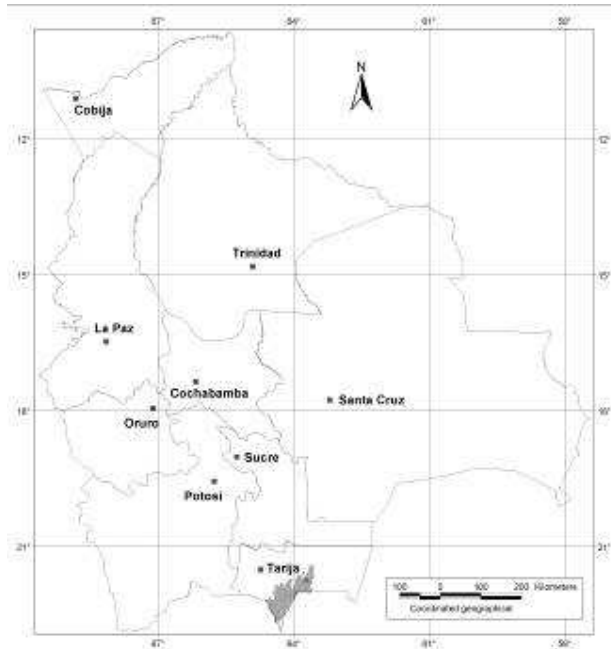
Fig. III 3.5.6.b: Typical mountain stream, Bella Vista mountain range, La Paz department, Bolivia



3.6 Species with mainly Tucuman-Bolivian Forest distribution

3.6.1 Bufonidae

Fig. III 3.6.1.a: *Bufo rumbolli*



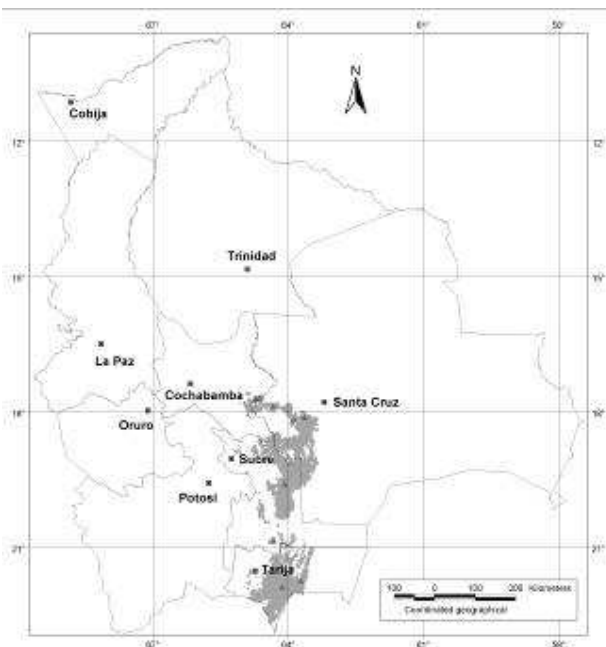
Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B.rumbolli*: It is difficult to tell if the modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia, as it is only known from one locality so far. Additional collections are needed to verify the range predicted by the model.

Additional distribution information:

This is a species known also from Argentina. Only one locality is known from Bolivia.

3.6.2 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.6.2.a: *Hypsiboas marianitae*

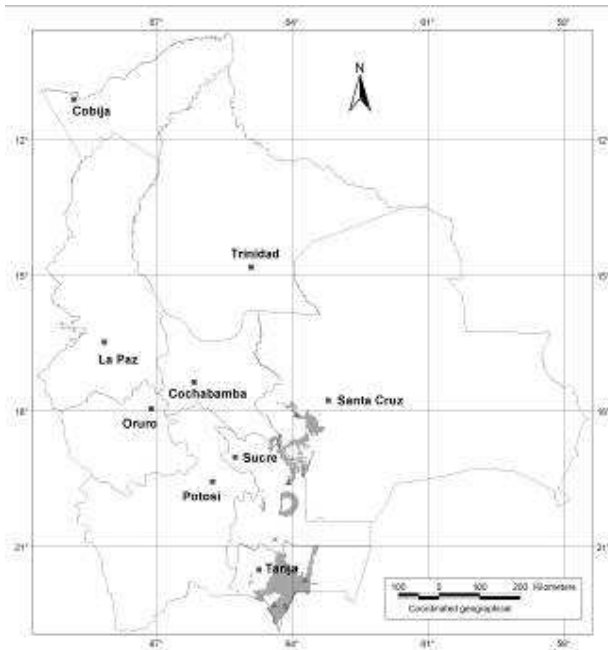


Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *H.marianitae*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia.

Additional distribution information: This species is part of a difficult complex of species (see chapter III 6.). Advertisement calls recorded close to Samaipata suggest that at least this population might be conspecific with *H. balzani*. The known populations live close to mountain streams bordered by humid mountain rainforests, but also semi deciduous forests. Several known populations do occur in disturbed areas. The known altitudinal distribution ranges from 450 – 1.800 m above sea level.

3.6.3 Leptodacylidae

Fig. III 3.6.3.a: *Eleutherodactylus discoidalis*

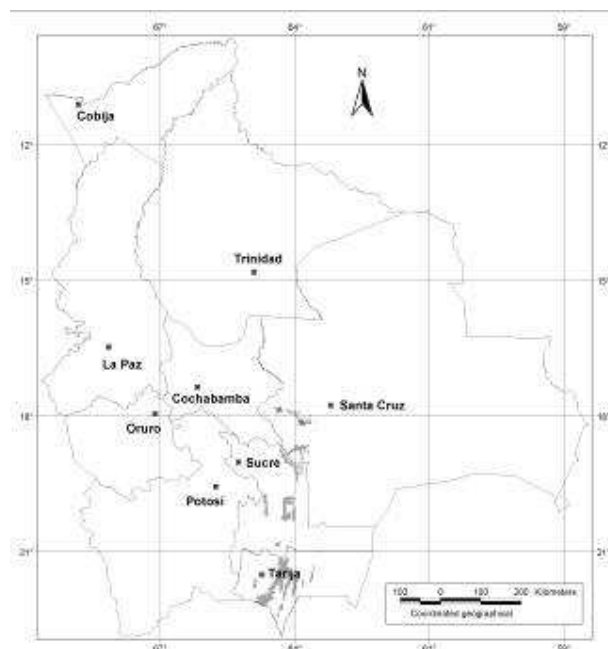


Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. discoidalis*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. It should though be proved if the distribution is really disjunct, or if it is rather continuous in the Chuquisaca department.

Additional distribution information: This species is known from semi-deciduous forests, chacoan montane forests and Tucuman Bolivian forests. The known altitudinal distribution ranges from about 1.000 to 2.200 m above sea level.

3.6.4 Microhylidae

Fig. III 3.6.4.a: *Elachistocleis cf. skotogaster*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *E. cf. skotogaster*: Because of the few collection points it is very difficult to estimate if the modeled distribution does reflect well the range of the species. It should especially be verified if the distribution is as disjunct as modeled and if proved so, if not more species are involved.

Additional distribution information: This species was part of a difficult species complex (see chapter III 6.) It is a Tucuman-Bolivian Forest endemic and just recently has been described from Argentina. In Bolivia it is known up to 2.150 m above sea level. It must be proved if populations from the Inter Andean Dry Forests are conspecific with the Argentinian populations or do belong to a different species.

3.6.5 Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Tucuman-Bolivian forest distribution

Only 4 amphibian species in Bolivia do present mainly Tucuman-Bolivian forest distribution. Of these, one species each (25%) belong to Bufonidae, Hylidae, Leptodactylidae and Microhylidae.

Fig. III 3.6.5.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly Tucuman-Bolivian forest distribution.

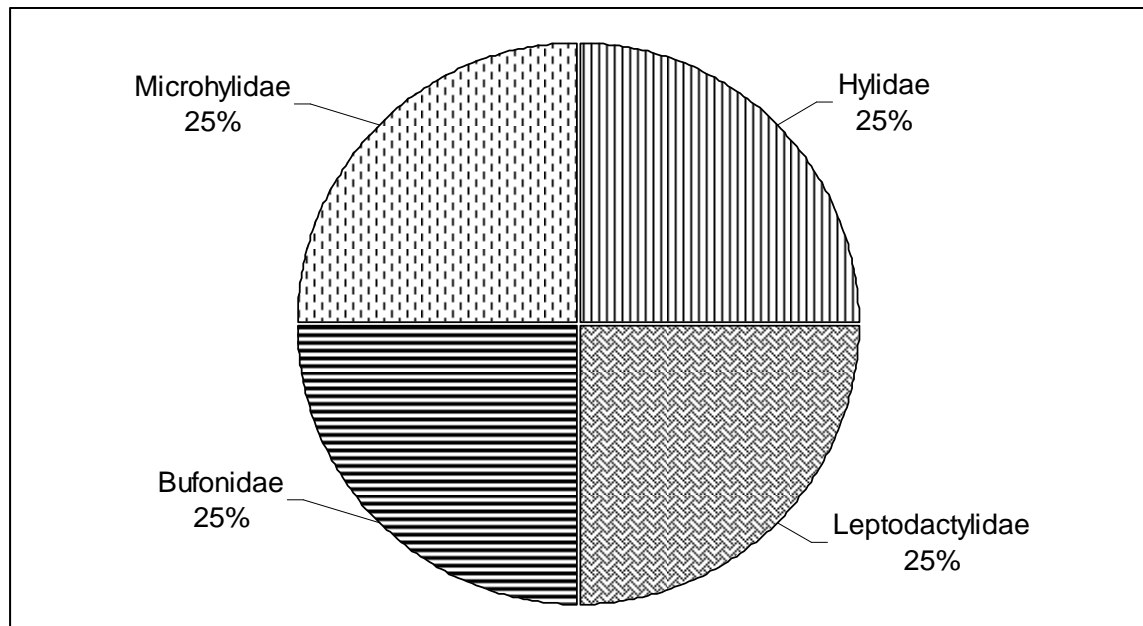
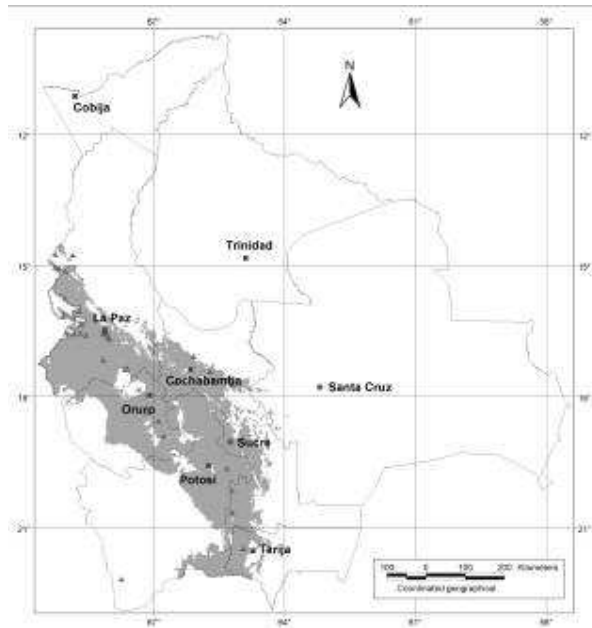


Fig. III 3.6.5.b: Typical bromeliads in the Tucuman-Bolivian Forests

3.7 Species with high Andean Puna distribution

3.7.1 Bufonidae

Fig. III 3.7.1.a: *Bufo spinulosus*

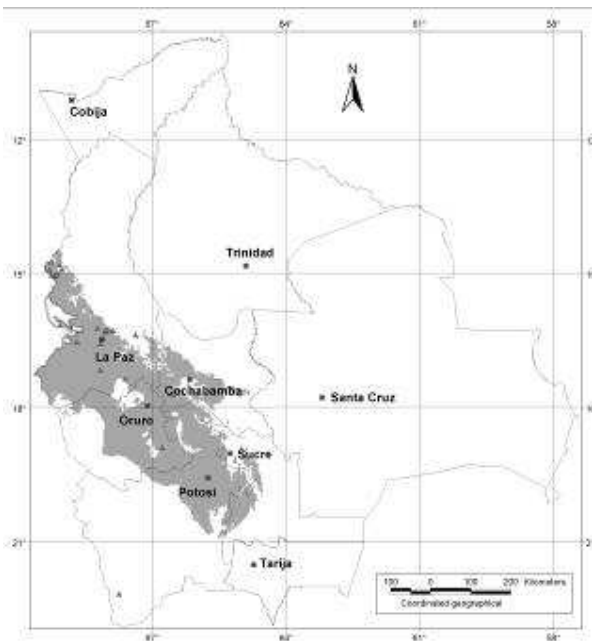


Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *B. spinulosus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. In some very extreme climates, such as the desert Puna, the distribution might be underestimated, as the species definitively occurs there in some suitable microhabitat, but was not modeled there.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical high Andean Puna species. Populations are found in natural environments as well as in very disturbed areas. Even in the city of La Paz there are still breeding populations known, this shows the high tolerance of the species to human impacts.

3.7.2 Leptodaetylidae

Fig. III 3.7.2.a: *Pleurodema marmoratum*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. marmoratum*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect well the possible distribution of the species. It might however overestimate the range into Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Potosi Departments, additional collections from these areas are needed to prove the extension of the modeled range.

Additional distribution information: This is a typical Puna species. It is known from heights between 4.100 to at least 4.500 m above sea level. It is rather found in well preserved environments and seems not to be very tolerant to major habitat alterations, although it is still be able to survive in areas with Lama and Alpaca presence.

Fig. III 3.7.2.b: *Telmatobius culeus*

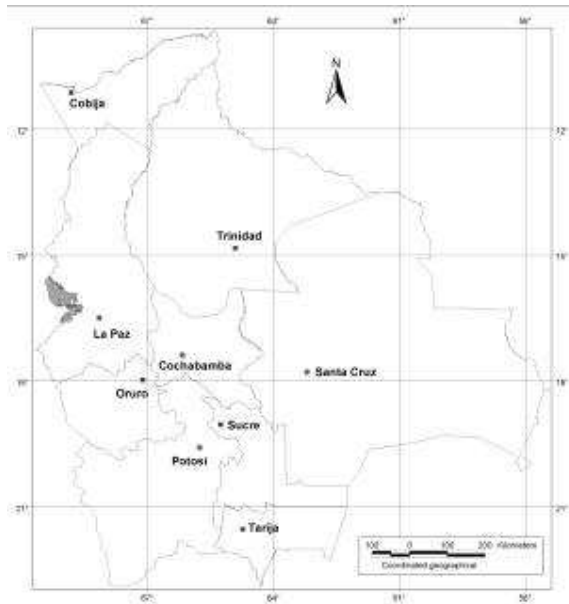
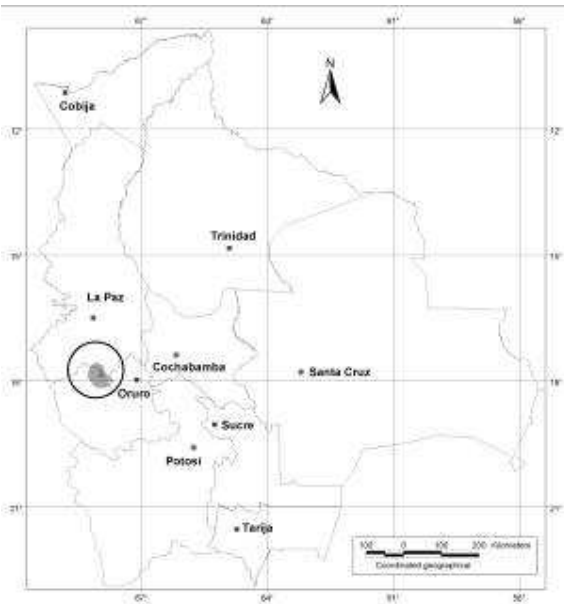


Fig. III 3.7.2.c: *Telmatobius gigas*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. culeus*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the actual distribution of the species. It does somehow underestimate the distribution in the tributaries and out flowing rivers of the Lake Titicaca, but this seems rather to be a scale problem than a modeling one.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from the Titicaca Lake. Despite being found throughout the lake, its reproductive areas are the taquara grasses at the lake border.

Fig. III 3.7.2.d: *Telmatobius hintoni*

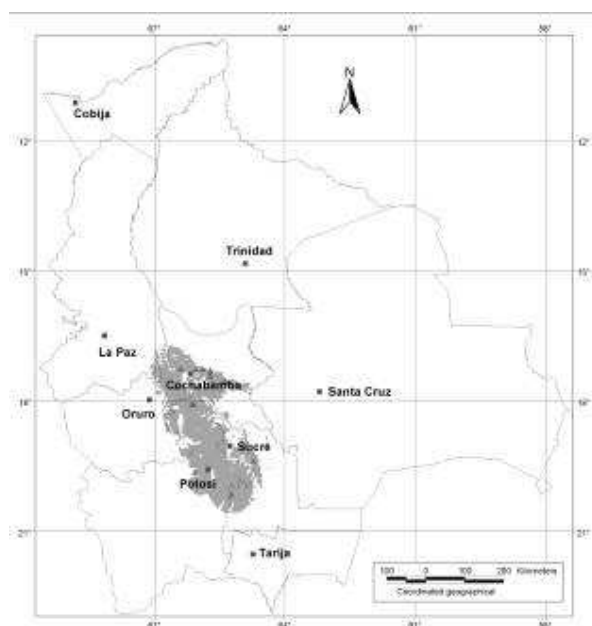
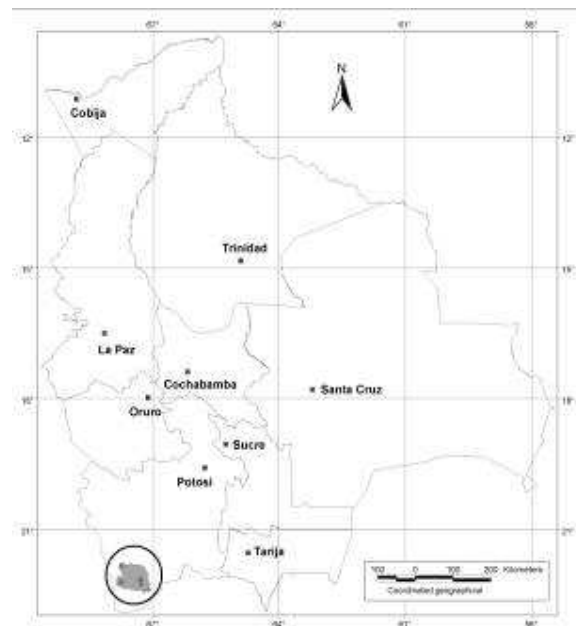


Fig. III 3.7.2.e: *Telmatobius huayra*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. gigas*: As this species is only known from one locality and no searching was done in similar areas close by, it is difficult to tell if the modeled distribution does reflect the possible or current distribution of this species. Additional field work

must be realized to prove the presence of the species in these areas. De la Riva (2005) suggested that the species is endemic for the Serrania of Huayllamarca.

Additional distribution information: This is a local endemic from an area in the Oruro Department at 3.965 m asl. It is an aquatic species living in fast flowing Puna streams in this area. At present this area is relatively intact, so that it is difficult to say if the species supports possible environmental impacts, but most probably it is rather susceptible to habitat degradation, as most species in the genus.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. hintoni* (Fig. III 3.7.2.d): The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species.

Additional distribution information: This species was formerly seen as a subspecies of *T. marmoratus*. De la Riva (2004) elevated it to species rank; apparently the former southern populations of *T. marmoratus* are now seen as *T. hintoni*. According to De la Riva (2005) it occurs at elevations between 2.700 – 4.400 m asl.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. huayra*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect very well the possible distribution of the species. It must though be stressed that this is only the distribution range and the species does only occur in streams and high Andean swamps in this area.

Additional distribution information: This is a regional Desert Puna endemic, known from the streams and rivulets in this region at elevations from around 4.600 m above sea level.

Fig. III 3.7.2.f: *Telmatobius marmoratus*

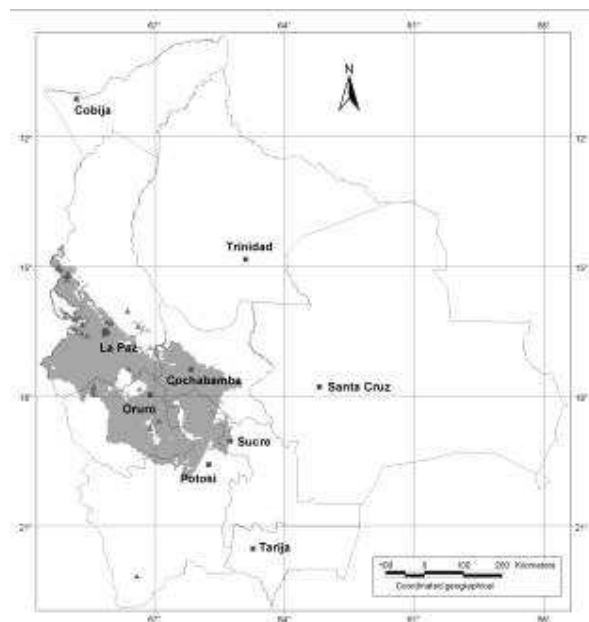
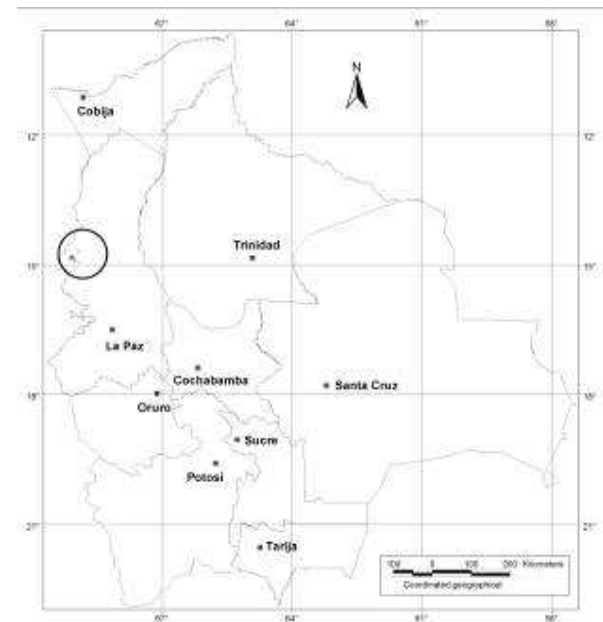


Fig. III 3.7.2.g: *Telmatobius sanborni*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. marmoratus*: The modeled distribution seems to overestimate the actual distribution of the species. This might also be due to the fact that there are several very closely related species present that are living in similar environments in adjacent areas. In these kinds of situations field entrances to areas that could harbor more than one species of the group must be undertaken to make sure which species is actually present.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively wide distributed species within the Humid Puna. It is an aquatic species that occurs at elevations from 3.100 to 4.500 m above sea

level. Several populations are known to persist in relatively impacted areas, suggesting that the species is able to survive at least some minor human impacts.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *T. sanborni*: With only one known collection point it is very difficult to comment on the accuracy of the modeled distribution. It seems possible that the modeled range reflects the actual distribution of the species in Bolivia, but additional collections could prove the species to be wider distributed than currently estimated.

Additional distribution information: This is also a species formerly included under the taxon *T. marmoratus*. De la Riva (2005) pointed out *T. sanborni* as a valid taxon, originally described from Peru.

3.7.3 Species composition of Bolivian Amphibians with mainly High Andean Puna distribution

Only 8 amphibian species in Bolivia do present mainly High Andean Puna distribution. Of these, one species (12.5%) belong to Bufonidae and seven species (87.5%) are Leptodactylidae.

Fig. III 3.7.3.a:

Species composition of Bolivian Amphibian with mainly High Andean Puna distribution.

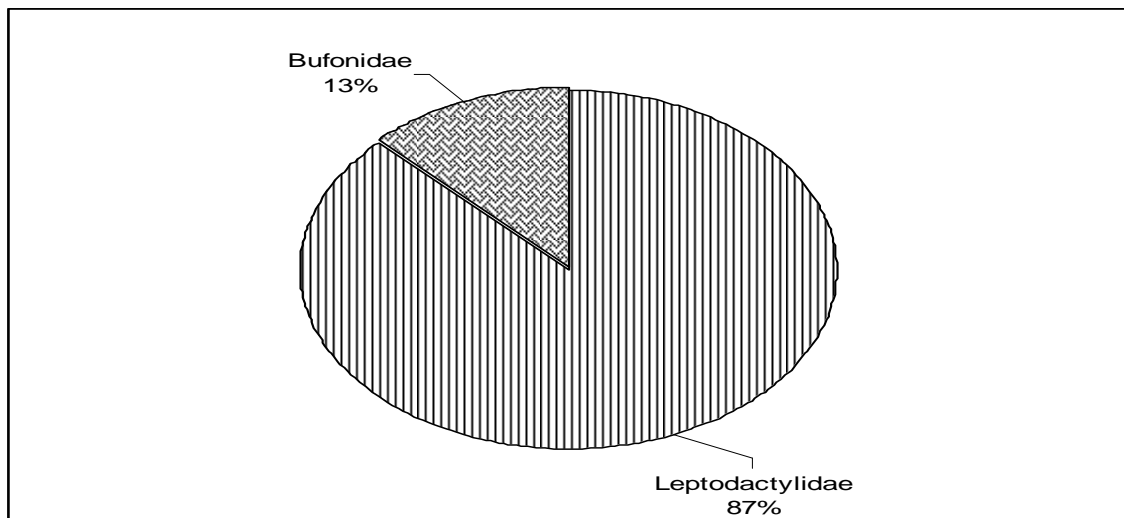
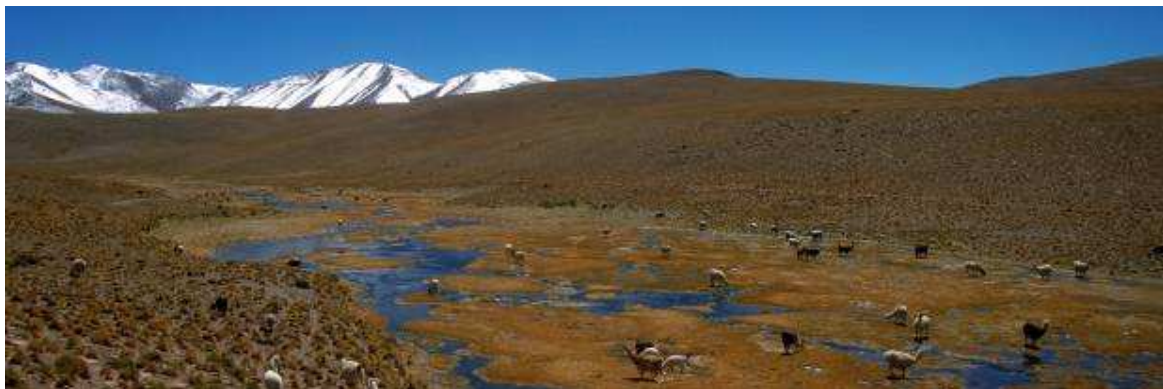


Fig. III 3.7.3.b: Wetland in the Desertic Puna, Eduardo Avaroa National Park, Potosi department, Bolivia



3.8 Species with wide distributions, including more than one mayor habitat type

In this chapter only three species (*Dendropsophus minutus*, *Phyllomedusa boliviana* and *Leptodactylus elenae*), are taken into account. All three are widely distributed without a clear pattern which of the formerly defined areas should be their major distribution. It might be clarified in the future where they actually have their strongest populations, or major distribution, but it is also thinkable that it might become clear that they actually involve more than one species. It is also possible that the original data basis for at least one species (*L. elenae*) does present misidentifications and therefore problems with the modeling predictions occur.

3.8.1 Hylidae

Fig. III 3.8.1.a: *Dendropsophus minutus*

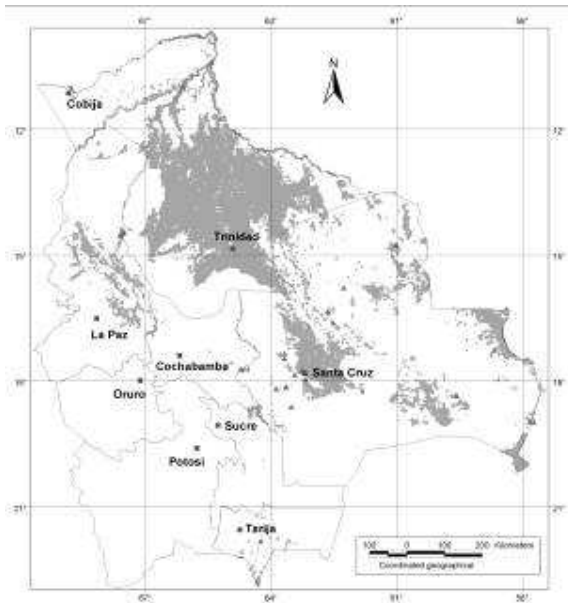
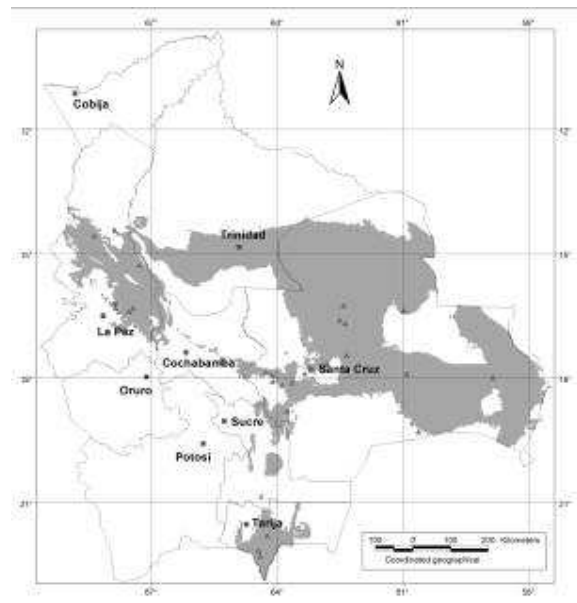


Fig. III 3.8.1.b: *Phyllomedusa boliviana*



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *D. minutus*: The modeled distribution seems to underestimate the actual distribution of the species. Probably it is much wider distributed in the Pantanal and Interandean Dry Valleys than predicted. Nevertheless it might be less extensively distributed in the Beni department.

Additional distribution information: This is a very widely distributed taxon, which probably includes several species, throughout its range. It is known from most of South America, from Venezuela to southern Brazil. In Bolivia populations are known from humid lowland rainforests (always in edge situations), open savanna areas in the Pantanal and also open swamps in the Interandean Dry Forests. Its altitudinal distribution in Bolivia ranges from about 200 to almost 2.000 m above sea level.

Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *P. boliviana*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect relatively well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. Although it might overestimate the range on the northern part (southern area of the Noel Kempff National Park and areas west of it) of the modeled distribution, as well as the northern parts in the Pantanal region. It should be verified if the populations in the Andes are really disjunct, or if there are connections between them.

Additional distribution information: This is a relatively widespread species known also from Argentina, which might also occur in Brazil. In Bolivia it is known from drier areas with semi-deciduous forests in the Chiquitania and the Interandean Dry Valleys. Its known altitudinal distribution ranges from about 400 to 20.00 m above sea level. Several populations are known from heavily impacted areas. Even within the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra there is at least still one population present.

3.8.2 Leptodactylidae

Fig. III 3.8.2.a: *Leptodactylus elenae*



Fig. III 3.8.2.b: *Leptodactylus elenae*
Florida, Velasco Province, Santa Cruz dep.



Accuracy of the modeled distribution map of *L. elenae*: The modeled distribution seems to reflect relatively well the possible distribution of the species in Bolivia. It does though underestimate the range in the drier Chaco areas. The presence in the Tarija department was just recently proved at a locality close to Bermejo and most probably there is also a connection between those populations and the Santa Cruz department populations. It has also been found recently close to Villamontes and close to the Bolivian – Paraguayan border. Its distribution in the Amazonian part is most probably overestimated; populations found there are mostly restricted to deforested and natural open areas.

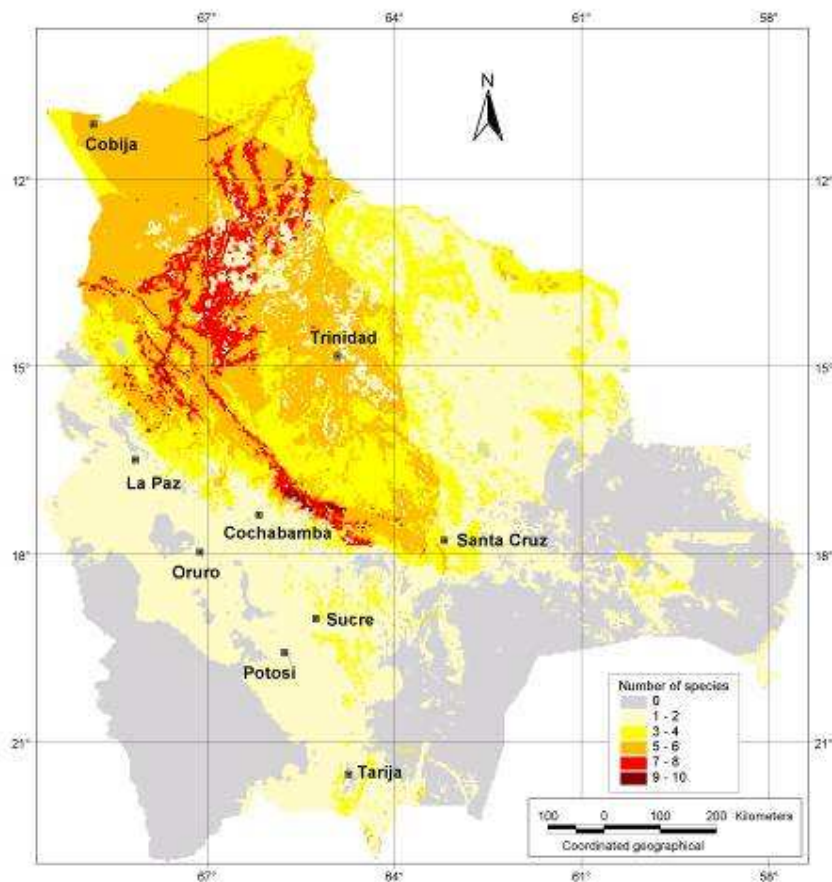
Additional distribution information: This is widespread species occupying several different ecoregions in Bolivia, such as Chaco, Chiquitano Dry Forest, Beni Savannas and even some parts in Amazonia. It is typically found in open areas with some bushy vegetation, close to temporary water bodies. Several populations are known to persist in heavily impacted areas, and this species seems actually to profit from ongoing land-use changes.

4) Diversity Patterns of Bolivian Amphibians

4.1 Bufonidae

In [fig. III 4.1.a](#) the diversity pattern of the Bufonid family within Bolivia is shown. The most diverse areas, with up to 10 species/ 3.64 km² belong to the Andean foothills in the La Paz and Cochabamba regions. But also parts in the lowland Beni regions where up to seven or eight species/ km² are predicted are relatively diverse.

[Fig. III 4.1.a](#): Diversity pattern of the Bufonidae in Bolivia

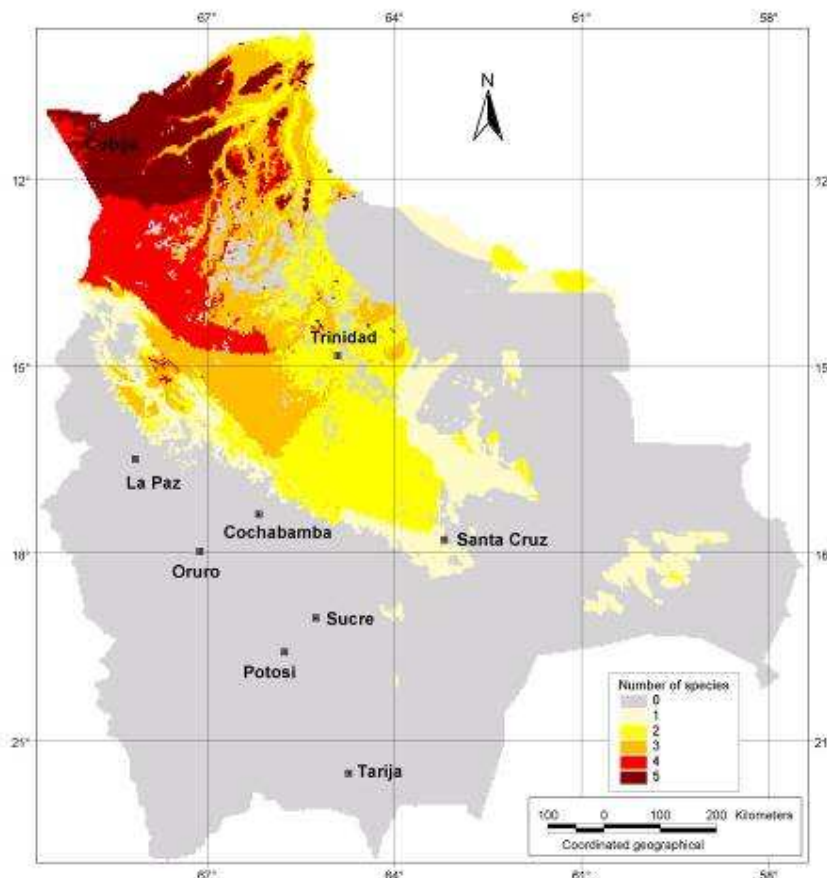


Accuracy of the diversity pattern map of Bufonid species: While the general pattern seems accurate the relatively low diversity in western- and easternmost parts of Pando, and also the transitional parts from the Chiquitania to Amazonia seem rather artificial. Also the absence of Bufonid species in large parts of the Pantanal and Chaco regions is not real, nevertheless only one to two species do live in these regions.

4.2 Dendrobatidae

In [fig. III 4.2.a](#) the diversity of Bolivian Dendrobatidae is shown. It is clearly seen that diversity is much higher with up to five species / 3.64 km² in the Amazonian areas and towards southern Bolivia dropping strongly.

[Fig. III 4.2.a](#): Diversity pattern of the Dendrobatidae in Bolivia

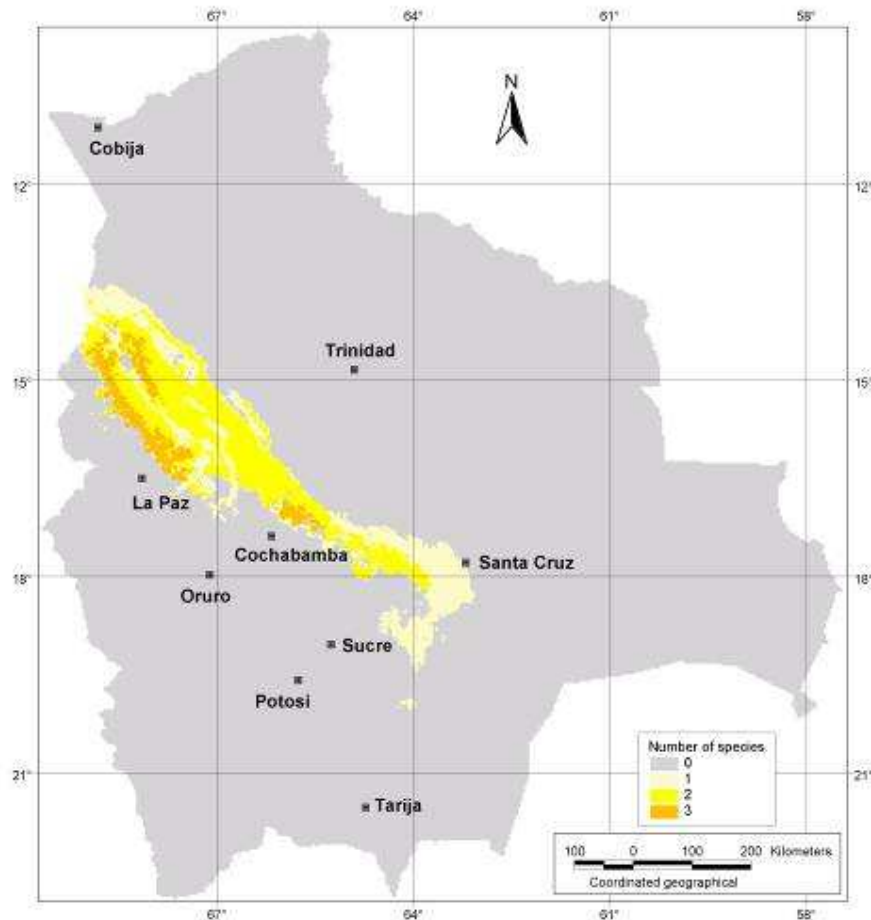


Accuracy of the diversity pattern map of Dendrobatid species: While the general pattern seems accurate the relatively low species richness in parts of eastern Pando department are questionable, so is the absence of species in large parts of the Chiquitania and transitional areas between Chiquitania and Amazonia, where at least *Epipedobates pictus* is found. The absence of dendrobatids as shown for these areas is a product of the modeling for *Epipedobates pictus* that is underestimated for this region, this is discussed already in the species chapter III. 3.

4.3 Centrolenidae

As to be expected the highest diversity lies in some parts of the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba (see [fig. III 4.3.a](#)).

[Fig. III 4.3.a](#): Diversity pattern of the Centrolenidae in Bolivia

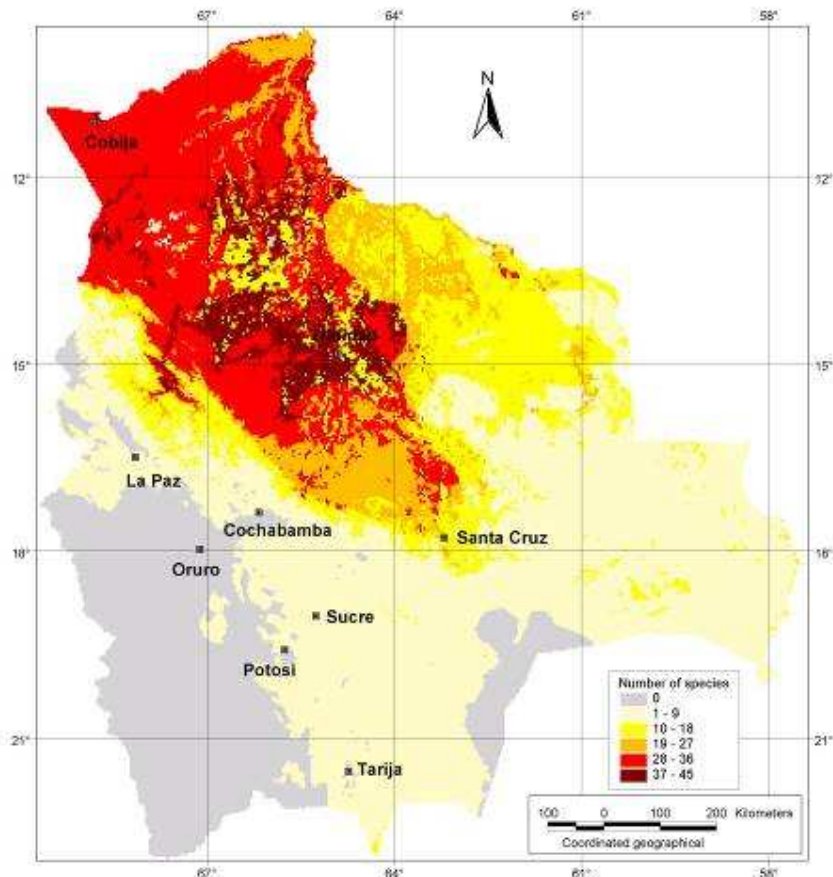


Accuracy of the diversity pattern of the Centrolenidae map: The map seems very accurate based on the current data. It has to be taken into account that *Cochranella spiculata* and *C. adenocheira* were not used to elaborate this map. The latter is found in the Noel Kempff National Park in eastern Bolivia, close to the Brazilian border, an area where so far no Centrolenid species were found. *C. spiculata* is found in the Yungas region in the La Paz department, additionally at least one more species from the same still awaits description. It is also possible that in lowland Amazonia still a Centrolenid species can be found within Bolivia. This means that the pattern for Centrolenids in Bolivia will still change substantially, but still with the most diverse areas for the group found in the Yungas region.

4.4 Hylidae

In fig. III 4.4.a the diversity pattern of the Hylid family within Bolivia is shown. The most diverse areas, with up to 45 species/ 3.64 km² belong to transitional areas in the Beni regions, where savannas do intersect with Amazonian forests. There are also very diverse areas within the region of the Madidi National Park and some lower areas at the Andean foothills in the La Paz department.

Fig. III 4.4.a: Diversity pattern of the Hylidae in Bolivia

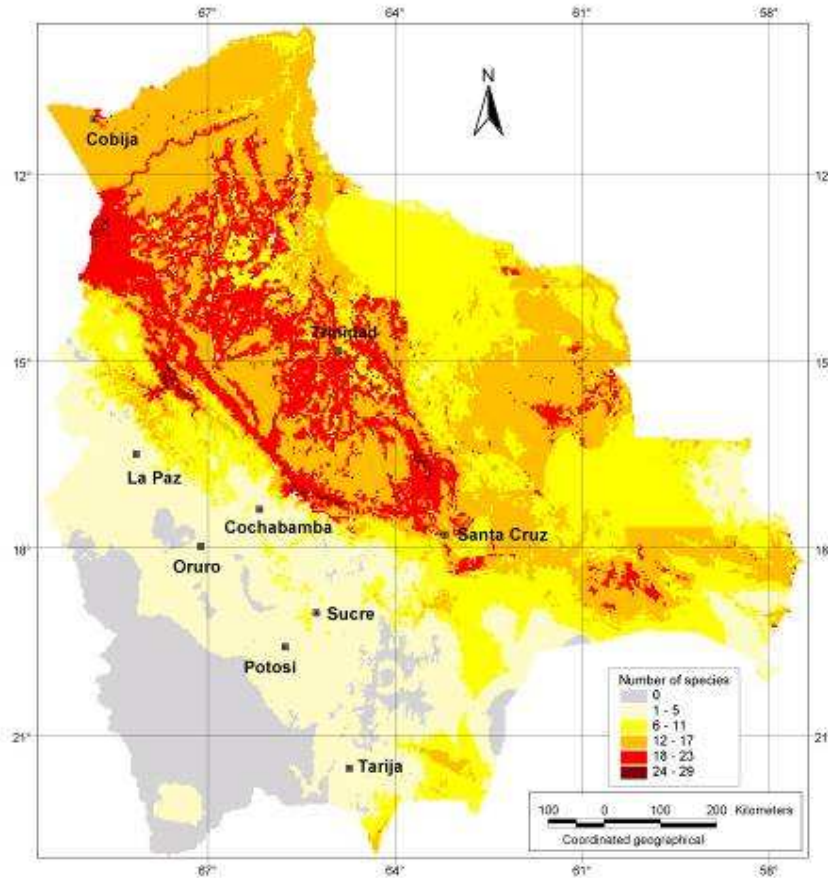


Accuracy of the diversity pattern of the Hylidae map: The pattern seems generally fine but does underestimate the Hylid diversity in several parts of Bolivia. For example parts in the eastern Pando department, as well as lowland areas in the Cochabamba department seem rather low in the predicted diversity. Also the low diversity of Hylidae in the Chiquitania and their absence in the dry Chaco does not reflect the reality. The predicted distribution in the drier areas is due to the underlying climate model that might be somehow deficient in this region.

4.5 Leptodactylidae

In [fig. III 4.5.a](#) the diversity pattern of the Leptodactylid family within Bolivia is shown. The most diverse areas, with up to 29 species/ 3.64 km² belong to areas in the Andean foothills and transitional areas between the Beni savannas and Amazonian forest at the border of the Beni and Santa Cruz departments. Areas of slightly lower, but still high diversity are also the transitional areas of savannas and forest in the Beni regions, and transitional zones between Amazonia and Chiquitania, as well as the mountain ranges in the Chiquitania.

[Fig. III 4.5.a](#): Diversity pattern of the Leptodactylidae in Bolivia

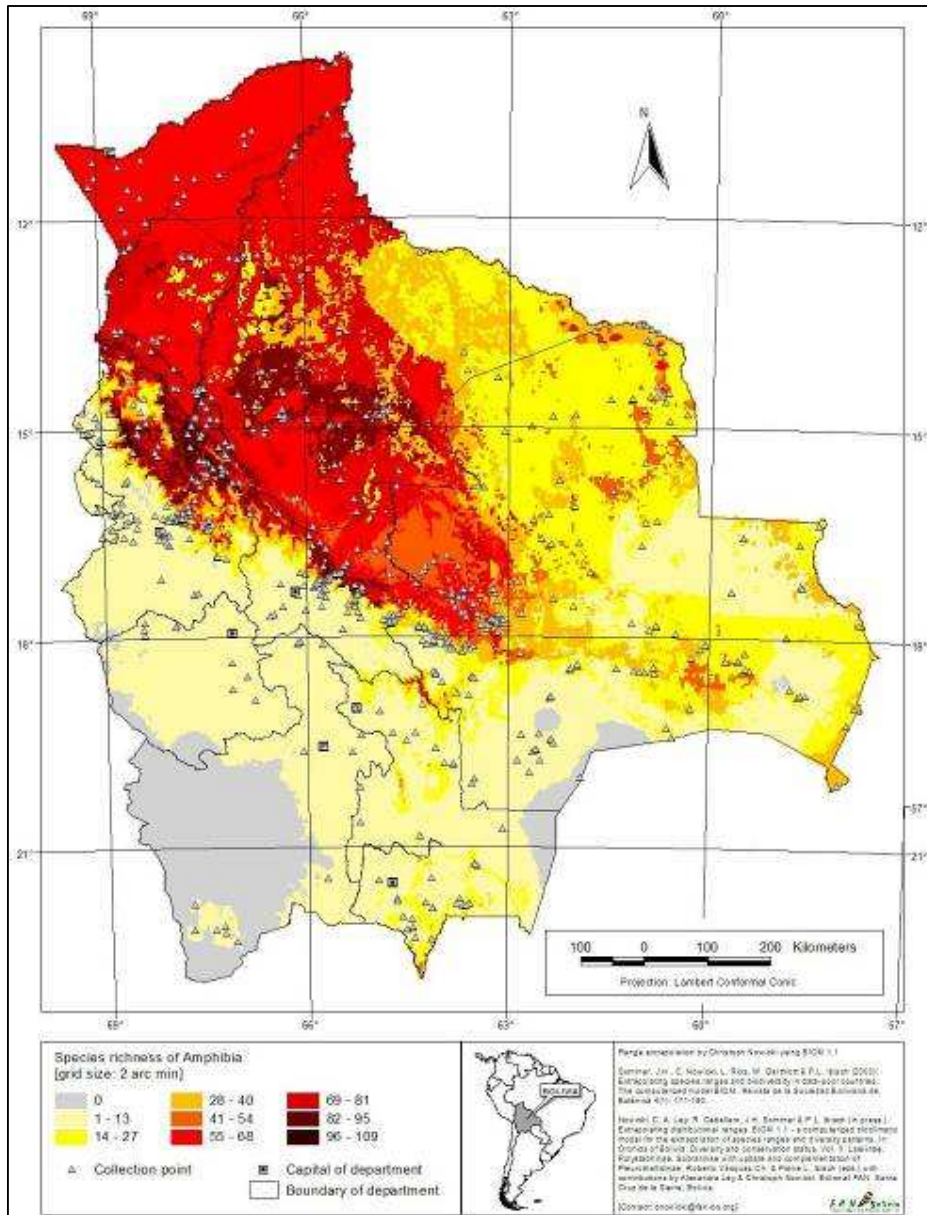


Accuracy of the diversity pattern of the Leptodactylidae map: The pattern seems generally fine but does underestimate the leptodactylid diversity in some parts of Bolivia; in few others it might overestimate it. For example parts in the Chiquitania and Pantanal seem to be underestimated, such is also the case for areas in the drier parts of the Chaco region. The relatively high diversity in the Chiquitanian Mountains seems overestimated, and must be verified in the field. The absence of the family in between Tarija and Sucre departments does not reflect the reality and is also a modeling artifact.

4.6 Species richness for Bolivian Amphibians

In fig. III 4.6.a species richness of Bolivian Amphibian is shown. The diversetest areas are predicted to be at the Andean foothills of the La Paz department and within the Madidi National Park. Also very diverse are actually most all areas at the Andean foothills and transitional areas between the Beni Savannas and Amazonian forests. Generally the predicted Amphibian diversity has a decreasing gradient from North to South and West to East.

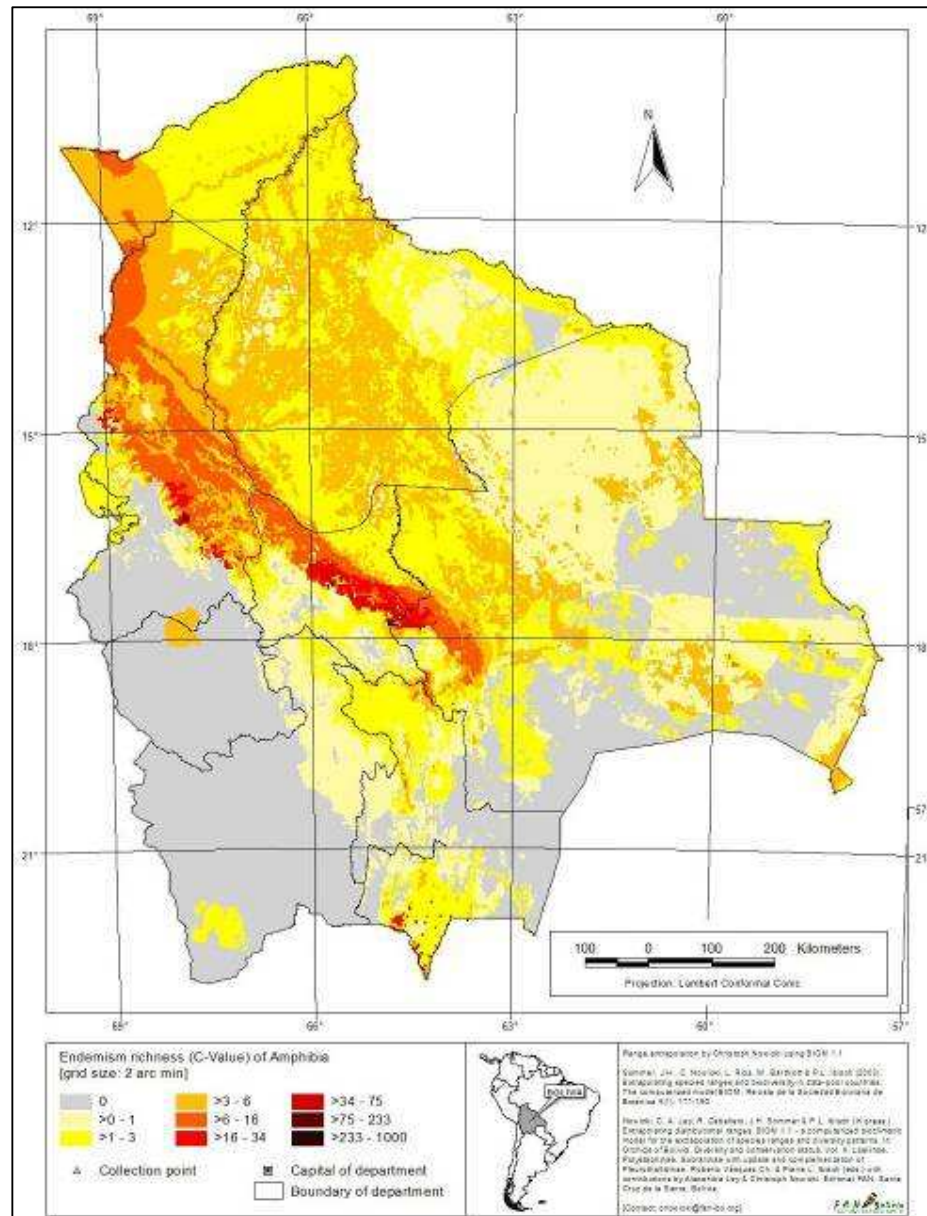
Fig. III 4.6.a: Species richness pattern of Amphibians in Bolivia



4.7 Endemism richness of Bolivian Amphibians

In fig. III 4.7.a the endemism richness, or C-Value of Bolivian Amphibian is shown. It is very obvious that the Yungas region shows by far the highest c-value of the country. Some other high values are predicted for the southern part of the Tarija department, within the Tucuman – Bolivian Forest. The high values of the area around Cobija is an artifact due to the presence of *Hyla joannae*, that was not collected elsewhere before, but now has been found at a couple of different localities.

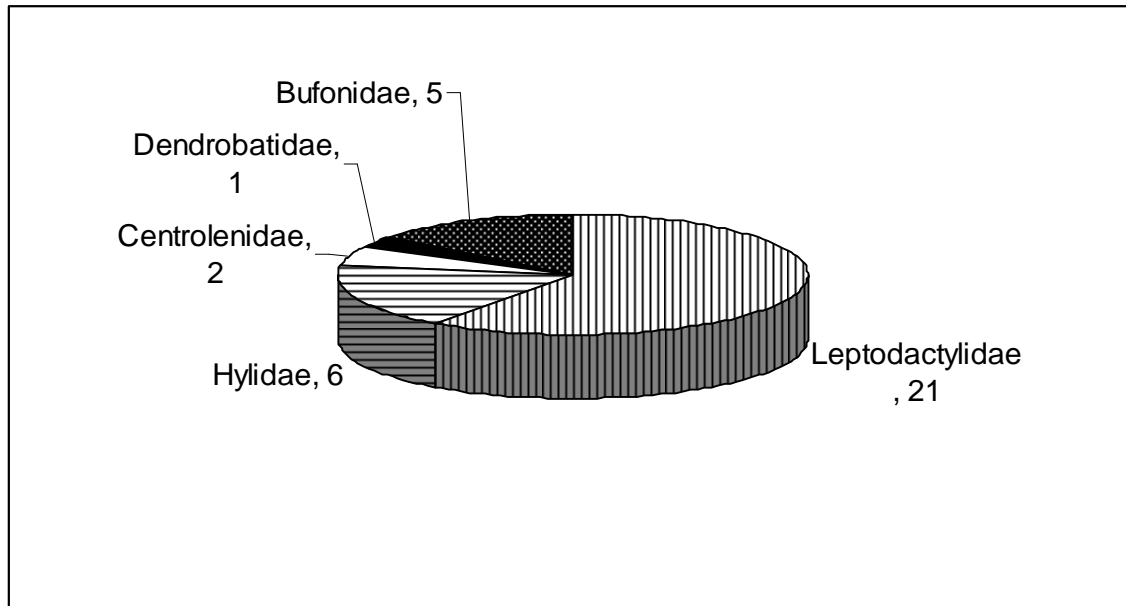
Fig. III 4.7.a: Endemism richness pattern of Bolivian Amphibians



5. Conservation Status of Bolivian Amphibians

Assessing 223 species of Bolivian Amphibians a total of 35 species present conservation problems (see [Table III 5.a](#)). Five species are found to be critically endangered, eight species to be endangered and 22 species ranked vulnerable. Specific data to each of these species is presented in chapter III 5.1., 5.2 and 5.3. [Fig. III 5.a](#) shows the composition of these species according to the families involved.

[Fig. III 5.a](#): Composition of Amphibian species with conservation problems in Bolivia



The most affected genera are *Telmatobius* (14 species) and *Hyloscirtus* (three species), of which all member species were found to present conservation problems. But also within *Bufo* (four species), *Eleutherodactylus* (four species) and *Oreobates* (three species) several members are threatened.

In [table III 5.a](#) not only the conservation status was ranked, and also for each species the taxonomic stability was evaluated.



[Fig. III 5.b](#):
Hyloscirtus charazani,
Category: Endangered

Table III 5.a: Conservation Status of Bolivian Amphibian Species

NE = not evaluated; other abbreviations see methodology chapter II 5. / * endemic for Bolivia

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Bufo	<i>Atelopus tricolor</i>	0	TSB	-10	20	0	20	10	40
Bufo	<i>Bufo amboroensis</i> *	20	TSR	0	90	0	40	10	160
Bufo	<i>Bufo apolobambicus</i> *	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Bufo	<i>Bufo arenarum</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	10	-30
Bufo	<i>Bufo castaneoticus</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	20
Bufo	<i>Bufo fissipes</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Bufo	<i>Bufo guttatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Bufo	<i>Bufo justinianoi</i> *	10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10	70
Bufo	<i>Bufo major</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Bufo	<i>Bufo "margaritifera"</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Bufo	<i>Bufo marinus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Bufo	<i>Bufo mirandaribeiroi</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Bufo	<i>Bufo poeppigii</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Bufo	<i>Bufo quechua</i> *	10	TUN	-10	10	0	20	10	40
Bufo	<i>Bufo rumbolli</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	40
Bufo	<i>Bufo schneideri</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Bufo	<i>Bufo spinulosus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	40	5	35
Bufo	<i>Bufo stanlani</i> *	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Bufo	<i>Bufo veraguensis</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Bufo	<i>Dendrophryniscus minutus</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	10
Bufo	<i>Melanophryniscus rubriventris</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	20	10	30
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella adenocheira</i> *	20	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	30
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella bejaranoi</i> *	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella nola</i> *	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella pluvialis</i>	20	TSB	0	160	0	40	10	230
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella spiculata</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	20	10	50
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium bergeri</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus brunneus</i>	10	TSB	-10	0	0	0	5	5
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus mcdiarmidi</i>*	10	TSR	0	20	0	20	5	55
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus trilineatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Dendrobatidae	<i>Dendrobates quinquevittatus</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	0	5	25
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates bolivianus</i> *	10	TSR	0	0	0	20	5	35
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates cf. flavopictus</i>	10	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	15
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates hahneli</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates pictus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates trivittatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates yungicola</i> *	20	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	25
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca piperata</i> *	10	TSR	-10	10	0	20	5	35
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca lauzuricae</i>*	20	TSR	0	160	0	40	10	230
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca marsupiata</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	40	5	35
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca splendens</i>*	20	TSR	-10	90	0	40	10	150
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca testudinea</i>	0	TSB	-10	20	0	20	5	35
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus acreanus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus bifurcus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus coffeus</i> *	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus cf. cruzi</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus delarivai</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus joannae</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus koechlini</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus leali</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus leucophyllatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus marmoratus</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	0	10
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus melanargyreus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus minutus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus nanus</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus parviceps</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus rhodopeplus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus riveroi</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus rubicundulus</i>	0	TSB	0	20	0	0	5	25
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus sarayacuensis</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus schubarti</i>	0	TSB	0	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus triangulum</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus tritaeniatus</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus xapuriensis</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus armatus</i>	0	TUN	-10	20	0	20	10	40
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus charazani</i>*	20	TSR	0	90	0	40	5	155
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus chlorosteus</i>*	20	TSR	0	160	0	20	10	210
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas alboniger</i>*	0	TSR	0	20	0	40	5	65
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas albopunctatus</i>	10	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas andinus</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	20	5	15

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas balzani</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	20	0	20
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas boans</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas cf. callipleura</i>	10	TUN	-10	10	0	20	5	35
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas cinerascens</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas fasciatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas geographicus</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas lanciformis</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas marianitae</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	20	0	20
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas punctatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas raniceps</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Lysapsus limellus</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus buckleyi</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus leprieurii</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus pearsoni</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus taurinus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Pseudis paradoxa</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Scarthyla goinorum</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	0	5	25
Hylidae	<i>Scinax acuminatus</i>	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Scinax castroviejoi</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	20	5	35
Hylidae	<i>Scinax chiquitanus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Hylidae	<i>Scinax cf. fuscomarginatus</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Hylidae	<i>Scinax garbei</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Hylidae	<i>Scinax ictericus</i>	10	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Scinax nasicus</i>	0	TUN	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Hylidae	<i>Scinax nebulosus</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Scinax parkeri</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Scinax pedromedinae</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	0	NE	NE	NE
Hylidae	<i>Scinax ruber</i>	0	TSB	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Hylidae	<i>Scinax squalirostris</i>	20	TSB	0	-30	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus lacteus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus coriaceus</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus venulosus</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa atelopoides</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	0	5	15
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa boliviana</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa camba</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa palliata</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa sauvagii</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	0	-40
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa tomopterna</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa vaillanti</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys cornuta</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys cranwelli</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Chacophrys pierotti</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lepidobatrachus llanensis</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera andreae</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera diptyx</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera hylaedactyla</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Edalorhina perezii</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Hydrolaetare schmidti</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus bolivianus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus bufonius</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus chaquensis</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus didymus</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus elenae</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	10	-30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus fuscus</i>	0	TUN	-10	-30	0	0	10	-30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus gracilis</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus griseigularis</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus knudseni</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus labyrinthicus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus laticeps</i>	10	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus latinasus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus leptodactyloides</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus macrosternum</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus mystaceus</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus mystacinus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus ocellatus</i>	10	TSB	0	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus petersi</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus podicipinus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus rhodomystax</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus rhodonotus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	20	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus syphax</i>	0	TSB	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes lineatus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	20	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus albonotatus</i>	0	TSB	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus biligonigerus</i>	0	TSR	-10	-30	0	0	5	-35
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus centralis</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus cuqui</i>	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	15
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus cuvieri</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	0	5	-5
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus nattereri</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	5	5
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus petersi</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	5	5
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema cinereum</i>	0	TSB	-10	-30	0	40	5	5
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema guayapae</i>	10	TSB	0	0	0	0	5	15
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema marmoratum</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	40	5	35
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola boliviana</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola mystacalis</i>	10	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus altamazonicus</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus askhajara</i>*	20	TSR	-10	0	0	20	10	40
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus bisignatus</i>*	20	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10	90
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus carvalhoi</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus cruralis</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus danae</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus dundeei</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus discoidalis</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus fenestratus</i>	0	TSB	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus fraudator*</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus heterodactylus</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus ibischi*</i>	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus llojsintuta*</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus madidi*</i>	10	TSR	-10	0	0	20	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus mercedesae*</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus ockendeni</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus olivaceus</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus platydactylus</i>	0	TUN	-10	-30	0	40	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus pluvicanorus*</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10	60
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus rhabdolaemus</i>	0	TSR	-10	0	0	20	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus samaipatae*</i>	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus skydmainos</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus toftae</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus ventrimarmoratus</i>	0	TSB	0	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus zimmermanae</i>	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus zongoensis*</i>	20	TSR	0	160	0	20	10	210
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus americanus</i>	0	TUN	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus lavillai</i>	0	TUN	0	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates choristolemma*</i>	20	TSR	0	90	0	20	10	140
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates quixensis</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	20

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates sanctaerucis</i> *	10	TSR	-10	20	0	20	10	50
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates sanderi</i> *	10	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10	40
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus adenopleurus</i> *	20	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus iatamasi</i> *	20	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus kempffi</i> *	20	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus laplacai</i> *	10	TSR	-10	0	0	0	10	10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus pingüis</i> *	20	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	30
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes carrascoicola</i> *	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes myrmecoides</i>	0	TSR	0	10	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes ritarasquinae</i> *	10	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	20
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius bolivianus</i> *	10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10	60
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>	20	TSR	0	20	160	40	20	260
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius edaphonastes</i> *	10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10	70
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius espadai</i>	10	TSR	0	10	0	40	10	70
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius gigas</i> *	20	TSR	0	0	30	40	10	100
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius hintoni</i> *	10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10	50
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius huayra</i> *	20	TSR	-10	0	0	40	10	60
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius marmoratus</i>	10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10	60
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius sanborni</i>	20	TSR	0	90	0	40	10	150
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius sibiricus</i> *	10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10	70
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius simonsi</i> *	10	TSR	0	10	0	40	10	80
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius timens</i> *	10	TSR	-10	0	0	40	10	50
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius verrucosus</i> *	10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10	70
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius yuracare</i> *	10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10	60

Family	Species	Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Captive Breeding	Total
Microhylidae	<i>Altigius alios</i>	20	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	30
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis albopunctata</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis bassleri</i>	0	TSB	0	10	0	0	10	20
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis ventrimaculata</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Microhylidae	<i>Ctenophryne geayi</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus muelleri</i>	0	TSR	0	0	0	0	10	10
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis bicolor</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis ovalis</i>	0	TUN	-10	0	0	0	10	0
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis cf. skotogaster</i>	0	TSB	0	0	0	0	10	10
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne boliviana</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Pipidae	<i>Pipa pipa</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	0	0
Ranidae	<i>Rana palmipes</i>	0	TSB	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa cf. altamazonica</i>	0	TUN	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia marcusii</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops annulatus</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops paulensis</i>	0	TSR	-10	10	0	0	10	10

Most of the listed Amphibians in chapter III 2. were submitted to a process assigning values to every conservation related character, as defined in the methodology. In this chapter all species are presented, that resulted with a conservation problem and are included in IUCN criterias Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR). For every species included, first the numerical range is given as Conservation Status Index (CSI), and then a written description of the factors that led to the categorization of the species.

5.1 Critically Endangered amphibian species (CSI > 160) – Five species

Cochranella pluvialis (Canatella & Duellman, 1982) **CSI = 230**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSB	0	160	0	40	10

Cochranella pluvialis is only known from its type locality in Peru and from the Uchumachi Mountain close to Coroico in the Yungas of La Paz in Bolivia at about 2.050 m above sea level. The area of the Bolivian population has been impacted during the last years, it is not clear if the population still survives there, the last field visit in 2005 did not reveal the presence of the species. Other species of *Cochranella* are known to be declining in similar elevations in other Andean countries (IUCN et al. 2006). The Uchumachi Mountain has been proposed as a municipal protected area, if this happens before the whole area is deforested this might assure the survival of the only known Bolivian population. If the total range of the species would be taken into account the species should only be listed as endangered, but the present work presents the conservation status of the species for Bolivia only.

Gastrotheca lauzuricae De la Riva, 1990 **CSI = 230**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	160	0	40	10

As shown in chapter III 3. this species is only known from one single locality close to the La Siberia area in the Cochabamba department, close to the border of the Santa Cruz department. In this region many colonists have settled in the last years and deforestation close to every road and accessible areas is very common and has affected also the type locality of *G. lauzuricae*. Despite many efforts of different herpetologists the species was not found again after its original description in 1990. This is also a typical species that could be affected by chytrid infections, declines are known for several *Gastrotheca* species throughout the Andes at different heights (IUCN et al. 2006).

Hyloscirtus chlorosteus (Reynolds and Foster, 1986) **CSI = 210**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	160	0	20	10

This species is only known from its type locality, as shown in chapter 4. Deforestation has been very common close to the Villa Tunari – Cochabamba road, consequently as well at the type locality of *H. chlorosteus*. Despite several visits of many herpetologists to the type locality and its

vicinity the species was not found again after its original description in 1986. Species from elevations above 1.500 m of the genus *Hyloscirtus* and similar genera are known to be affected by declines in other Andean countries (IUCN et al. 2006).

Eleutherodactylus zongoensis Reichle & Köhler, 1997 **CSI = 210**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	160	0	20	10

This species is only known from its type locality, as shown in chapter III 3. During its collection in 1996 a new hydroelectric power plant was constructed at the type locality. The whole site is now deforested and only some small forest fragments are still found close by. Despite the effort of several herpetologists in visiting the type locality and its vicinity the species was not found since its original collection. Other species of the *E. discoidalis* group though represent wider distribution patterns; this also could be the case for *E. zongoensis*.

Telmatobius culeus (Garman, 1875) **CSI = 260**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	20	160	40	20

This is an endemic species of the Titicaca Lake. Parts of its breeding habitat are currently undergoing structural changes as the Taquara grasses are being cut for house or boat constructions. The biggest threats for the species is probably though its irrational and unsustainable use by local fisherman, as well as the presence of introduced trouts that are preying on adults and tadpoles. Formerly “ancas de ranas”, frog legs, were a common dish around Lake Titicaca, and now one hardly finds a place which offers them. This is not due to a more conservationist like thinking of local people, rather to the fact that populations of *T. culeus* must have dropped dramatically. Other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador or Peru (IUCN et al. 2006).

Fig. III 5.1.a: *Gastrotheca lauzuricae*

La Siberia, Santa Cruz dep.
Foto: I. de la Riva



Fig. III 5.1.b: *Hyloscirtus chlorosteus*, holotype Smithsonian Museum of Natural History

Foto: I. de la Riva



Fig. III 5.1.c: *Eleutherodactylus zongoensis*
Valle de Zongo, La Paz dep.



Fig. III 5.1.d: *Telmatobius culeus*
Titicaca Lake, La Paz dep.
Foto: K.-H. Jungfer



5.2 Endangered amphibian species (CSI > 89; < 161): Eight Species

Bufo amboroensis Harvey & Smith, 1993

CSI = 160

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	90	0	40	10

This is a local endemic species. Specimens that were referred to this species in Bolivian collections do actually rather belong to *B. quechua* (see also chapter III 3.), such is most probable the case with the picture in De la Riva et al. (2000) and therefore the only known real population of this species is the one at the type locality. Since its description the species has not been collected again, but the habitat seems still relatively intact, also close to the type locality do already exist new colonizations, and the habitat is definitely in danger to be converted soon.

Gastrotheca splendens (Schmidt, 1857)

CSI = 145

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	-10	90	0	40	5

This species is only known from one locality within the Amboro National Park. Unfortunately this is an area where illegal incursions occur relatively frequently. Therefore the only known habitat is in danger to be converted in the next years if the park management is not able to control illegal encroachments. Additional effort should be undertaken to secure the only known population. *G. splendens* was rediscovered at Abra de la Cruz in the Amboro National Park after being lost more than 140 years, also because its type locality was reported in error. Other species of the genus are known to decline in other Andean countries (IUCN et al. 2006).

Hyloscirtus charazani (Vellard, 1970)

CSI = 155

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	90	0	40	5

Hyloscirtus charazani is only known from a river outside of Charazani at about 3.200 m above sea level. The population of this village is growing and the water of the habitat of *H. charazani* is in danger to be polluted with waste and used waters from the village. Recently other specimens of *H. charazani* were apparently collected in another valley close by, if this will be confirmed the status of this species could be reassessed and reduced to vulnerable. Several populations of other species in the family from similar elevations in other Andean countries are known to be declining.

Oreobates choristolemma

CSI = 140

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	90	0	20	10

This species was very recently described. It is so far only known from one site in the La Paz Department. Currently this site faces a severe threat of land-use change and as nothing is known about the tolerance of this species to habitat alteration, the current status seems very adequate.

Eleutherodactylus bisignatus (Werner, 1899)

CSI = 90

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	20	0	40	10

This is an endemic species of transitional cloud forest to Puna vegetation habitats. It is only known from very few localities, several of which are in danger to be converted. At least one population is present in the Cotapata protected area in the La Paz Department, nevertheless close to areas with local people living within the Cotapata protected area. It is unclear to what extent the species is able to cope with habitat modifications, thus the classification endangered seems correct at this moment in time.

Telmatobius gigas Vellard, 1969

CSI = 100

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	0	30	40	10

Telmatobius gigas was recently resurrected by De la Riva (2003). It is only known from one locality in the Oruro department, living in rivers close to a small village. The local people do apparently use the species for medicinal purposes but in relatively low numbers – the use might be sustainable. There is reason to believe that the habitat quality might suffer in the next years. Other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador or Peru (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius sanborni Schmidt, 1954

CSI = 160

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	0	90	0	40	10

This species is only known from one locality. The habitat quality probably will suffer during the next years. Other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador or Peru (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius sibiricus De la Riva & Harvey, 2003 **CSI = 90**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	40	0	40	10

This species is only known from few localities, most of which are undergoing land-use changes or are threatened to do so in the near future. Other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador or Peru (IUCN et al. 2006).

5.3 Vulnerable amphibian species (CSI = 40 – 89) – 23 species

In most of the cases the reason for considering most of the species presented in this chapter as vulnerable, is the decline of populations in the same genera in similar environments in other Andean countries, such as Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.

Atelopus tricolor Boulenger, 1902

CSI = 40

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
0	TBS	-10	20	0	20	10

This a species relatively widely distributed throughout Bolivian and Peruvian mountain forests. Several of its populations are found within protected areas, such as Carrasco and Pilon Lajas National Parks. Nevertheless the genus is the most affected by amphibian declines in Latin America (La Marca et al. 2005). For the same reason it seems more than justified to refer to this species as vulnerable. The population should be closely monitored so that possible declines would be notified early.

Bufo justinianoi Harvey & Smith, 1993

CSI = 70

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10

B. justinianoi is a relatively rare species with only regional distribution that is uncommon where it occurs. Some populations are known within protected areas but even so, the habitat of several populations are undergoing quick land-use changes. Other species of the genus distributed in similar environments in Latin America are known to suffer from declines.

Bufo quechua Gallardo, 1961

CSI = 40

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TUN	-10	10	0	20	10

This is a typical mountain rain forest and cloud forest species that is only found in forests in good conservation status. It is known within protected areas such as Amboro and Carrasco, but at the same time species of the genus are declining in other Latin American countries. There are also some problems with the taxonomy of the species that need to be solved, if it can be proved that there are several species involved in this taxon, those must be assessed for their conservation status.

Bufo rumbolli Carrizo, 1992

CSI = 40

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10

This species is known in Bolivia only from one locality. Not much is known about its habitat needs or distribution within the country, but as species within the genus in similar altitudes are declining throughout Latin America it seems correct to define this species as vulnerable.

Cochranella spiculata (Duellman, 1976)

CSI = 50

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	0	10	0	20	10

Just recently this species was cited for the first time in Bolivia. So far it is only known from very few localities in the La Paz department and no potential distribution map was realized. Nevertheless it seems justified that for its limited known distribution in Bolivia and declines in the same genus in other South American countries, the species is qualified as vulnerable.

Colostethus mdiarmidi Reynolds & Foster, 1992

CSI = 55

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	0	20	0	20	5

Colostethus mdiarmidi can only be found in mountain forest in very good conservation status. Some of the known habitats have been or are undergoing severe land-use changes. Members of the genus are known to be declining throughout South America.

Hyloscirtus armatus Boulenger, 1902

CSI = 40

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
0	TUN	-10	20	0	20	10

The fact is that currently the taxon only enters in this category because other similar species in countries like Ecuador are facing declines. Nevertheless it must be stressed that this is a species complex and actually all involved species must be reassessed after describing new species and clarifying the complex (see also chapter III 6.). Most probable several of the species involved should actually be rated endangered when assessed separately.

Hypsiboas alboniger (Nieden, 1923)

CSI = 65

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
0	TSR	0	20	0	40	5

This is a species that is known from heights above 2.000 m asl. Other species in the genus are suffering declines in other South American countries. As well some of the know localities are currently undergoing land-use changes. It should be clarified how much habitat degradation the species is capable to withstand. So far its qualification as vulnerable seems justified.

Eleutherodactylus ashkapara Koehler, 2000

CSI = 50

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	-10	0	0	20	10

E. ashkapara is a species only known from localities close to the “old Chapare road” from Villa Tunari to Cochabamba. The species is only known from primary, undisturbed rain forest. All localities known are within the Carrasco Nationalpark, but other *Eleutherodactylus* species from Latin America are known to be declining even in pristine habitat. Additionally the Carrasco Protected Area is suffering human pressure in several parts, which might increase in future years.

Eleutherodactylus pluvicanorus (De la Riva & Lynch, 1997) **CSI = 60**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Oreobates sanderi (Padial, Reichle & De la Riva, 2005) **CSI = 40**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	20	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the very similar genus *Eleutherodactylus* are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Oreobates sanctaegrucis (Harvey & Keck, 1995) **CSI = 50**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	20	0	20	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the very similar genus *Eleutherodactylus* are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius bolivianus Parker, 1940 **CSI = 60**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius edaphonastes De la Riva, 1995 **CSI = 70**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10

This species is known from a small part of the Karahuasi – La Siberia region. Some parts of its range do fall into the administrative area of the Amboro National Park, even so, parts of its known distributional range are currently undergoing land-use conversion and others are threatened to do so. As the distributional range (see chapter III 3.) is though wider than in other species the suggested category seems adequate. Other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador or Peru (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius espadai De la Riva, 2005 **CSI = 70**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding

10	TSR	0	10	0	40	10
----	-----	---	----	---	----	----

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius hintoni Parker, 1940 **CSI = 60**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius huayra Lavilla & Ergueta, 1995 **CSI = 60**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
20	TSR	-10	0	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable mainly because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius marmoratus (Dumeril & Bibron, 1941) **CSI = 60**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius simonsi Parker, 1940 **CSI = 70**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	0	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius timmens De la Riva, Aparicio & Rios, 2005 **CSI = 50**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	0	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable only because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006).

Telmatobius verrucosus Werner, 1899 **CSI = 70**

Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	20	0	40	10

Of the few populations known some are actually threatened by habitat degradation, as additionally other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006), the classification seems correct. The species should be monitored, as additional habitat changes could mean that it should be rated endangered.

Telmatobius yuracare De la Riva, 1994

CSI = 60

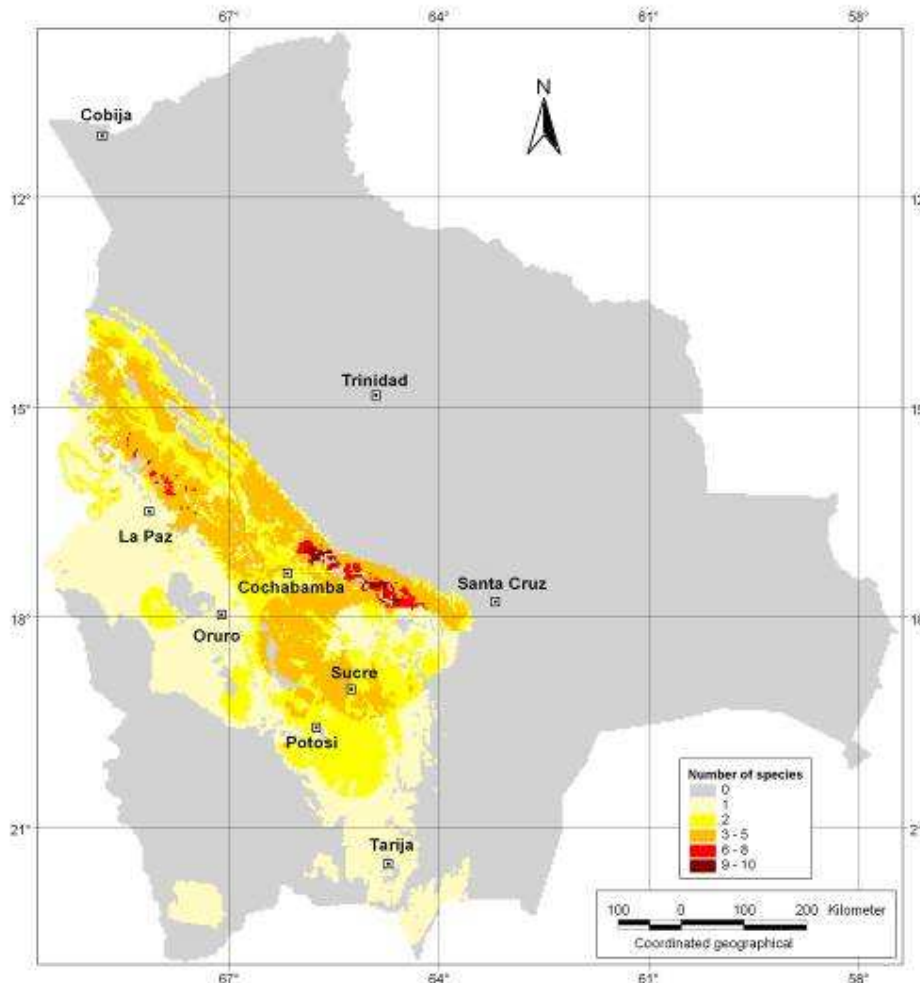
Distribution	Taxonomy	Presence in AP	Habitat use	Human use	Alt. Distribution	Breeding
10	TSR	-10	10	0	40	10

This species enters as vulnerable mainly because other species from the genus are known to be declining dramatically, for example in Ecuador (IUCN et al. 2006). However additionally also some populations are also threatened by habitat degradation.

5.4 Distribution of endangered Bolivian Amphibians

In [fig. III 5.4.a](#) the distribution of all endangered Bolivian Amphibians are overlaid, the outcome is a species richness map of endangered species. It shows clearly that the areas of highest diversity of endangered species are mainly located in the Yungas of Cochabamba and some in the Yungas of La Paz. In Cochabamba, in the Municipalities of Pongo and Villa Tunari ten and respectively nine endangered species can be found within 3.64 km². On the other hand there are only few endangered species on the Altiplano and so far none of the lowland species is endangered.

[Fig. III 5.4.a](#): Distribution of endangered Bolivian Amphibians



6). Important taxonomic aspects for Amphibian conservation in Bolivia

6.1. Taxonomy as a basic need for applied conservation

The purpose of this chapter is to point out some of the systematic problems that occur amongst amphibian taxa in Bolivia. Currently about 30 species are considered to present some kind of crucial taxonomic problems; this is around 13% of the known amphibian fauna of the country. For an integral conservation approach it is basic to be aware of the taxonomic stability of the taxa to be addressed, as most conservation approaches try to maintain several viable populations of all species (see for example Groves 2003). Therefore it is most important to be able to differentiate taxa to species level, this often in megadiverse countries leads one to a point of recognizing taxonomic problems (see also chap. IV. 5.).

Several taxa, belonging to the Bolivian Amphibian fauna, form part of South American species complexes, others are actually sibling species of taxa described from other countries and so far were not recognized. Other species represent complexes, or siblings within Bolivia, these are the ones this chapter is referring to. Köhler (2000) discussed some taxonomic problems of Bolivian amphibians, but did only take into account the *Bufo typhonius*, *Bufo granulatus*, *Telmatobius marmoratus* – complexes, as well as *Eleutherodactylus bisignatus* as resurrection from synonymy.

In the following, overall recognized complexes are discussed, as well as pointing out some so far neglected sibling species and other taxonomic problems. It must be stressed that this chapter is not exhaustive; some problems due to lack of data, such as available recordings of advertisement calls, have not been addressed and many others are probably to be discovered in the next years.

6.2. Bufonidae

6.2.1 “*Bufo margaritifera*” complex – sometimes also “*Bufo typhonius*” complex

Köhler (2000) discussed the issue broadly for the species involved in Bolivia, for more detailed data on the species complex refer to this publication. The following species are involved: *B. castaneoticus* so far is only known from northern Amazonian lowland forests, *B. stanlani*, distributed in Bolivian montane forests and most probably at least three additional taxa in lowland Bolivia. Those lowland taxa occur from northern Bolivia and reach areas as far south as in the Chiquitano Dry Forests (for example Santiago de Chiquitos) close to the Pantanal. In Santa Cruz and Beni Departments populations do show only slight ear crests (Fig. III 6.2.1.a, b) and might be conspecific or at least closely related to *B. scitulus*, which was just recently described from Brazil (Caramaschi & Niemeyer 2003). In northern Pando one can find populations which present huge ear crests as well as populations with small ones. Unfortunately advertisement calls have been published only for a population close to the Estación Biológica del Beni (Köhler et al. 1997) and so far no others are available. Nevertheless I agree with Köhler (2000) that there are probably more than two taxa involved in the complex in lowland Bolivia. According to the lack of valid published data, only *B. “margaritifera”* as one taxon is taken into account for the species richness map in chapter III 4. Nevertheless it is important for conservation planning to be aware of the taxonomic problems within this group.

Fig. III 6.2.1.a: Lateral head profile of *B. cf. margaritifer*

Taken at Flor de Oro, Department Santa Cruz,
Noel Kempff Nationalpark, Bolivia

Note the low supratympanic crests.



Fig. III 6.2.1.b: Dorsal profile of *B. cf. margaritifer*

Taken at Flor de Oro, Department Santa Cruz,
Noel Kempff Nationalpark, Bolivia

Note the low interorbital crests.



Both pictures taken in the PNNKM

6.2.2 *Bufo quechua*

This species is closely related to *B. amboroensis*, and actually the most obvious difference between the two species (toes fully webbed in *B. amboroensis*, while only partially in *B. quechua*) is a character that in *B. quechua*, depending on the population, is gradually different. It is either morphologically a very variable species (and if so the specific status of *B. amboroensis* should be revised), or, which is more probable, there are several species involved in this taxon. Research is needed to clarify its taxonomic status; this should be taken into account when referring to the distribution map of this species in chapter III 3. Populations known from the La Paz department (Cortez 2001) most probably do represent a different species and were not taken into account for the distribution map.

6.2.3 *Bufo veraguensis*

Several mountain *Bufo* populations are referred to as *B. veraguensis*. Without any doubt there are clear morphological differences between these (e. g. amount of webbing between toes, finger length, different color patterns etc.) and future research is urgently needed to clarify their status. As there is so far no published data on the complex for the taxon is treated as one species throughout this work.

6.3. Hylidae

6.3.1 *Dendropsophus tritaeniatus*

D. tritaeniatus presents a very disjunct distribution in Bolivia. Currently it is known from the savannas close to Flor de Oro in the Noel Kempff National Park, as well as the Beni savannas. Just recently I have seen additional collections from the savannas of the Pampas del Heath, close to the Peruvian border. As for their disjunct distribution, as well as the minor details which in this species group were used to describe new species in Brazil (Napoli & Caramaschi 1999a, 1999b, 2000), these populations should be revised for their taxonomic validity.

6.3.2 *Hyloscirtus armatus*

This taxon is a species complex. Known populations differ in advertisement calls as well as morphological characters (pers. data). Future research and definitions of species within the complex are crucial to provide basic data for conservation decisions for this group. As there are so far no published data the taxon is treated throughout the work as one species, but it must be taken into account that future research and publications will bring important additional data for distribution of all species involved.

6.3.3 *Hypsiboas andinus*

Populations within Bolivia show differences in their ecological needs as well as some differences in their advertisement calls. Typically this is a taxon that lives in higher elevations in the Inter Andean Dry Valleys, such as the Florida Province, for example Samaipata, Pampagrande or Comarapa, or even the La Paz Valley (see distribution map in species chapter), but there are also populations in extreme humid areas as for example cloud forests in the Chapare region. A comparison of the advertisement calls of these populations show also differences (see fig. III 6.3.3.a-b). More detailed studies are needed to clarify the taxonomic status of the Bolivian populations. Conservation problems that are implied by this problem are discussed in chapter III.5.

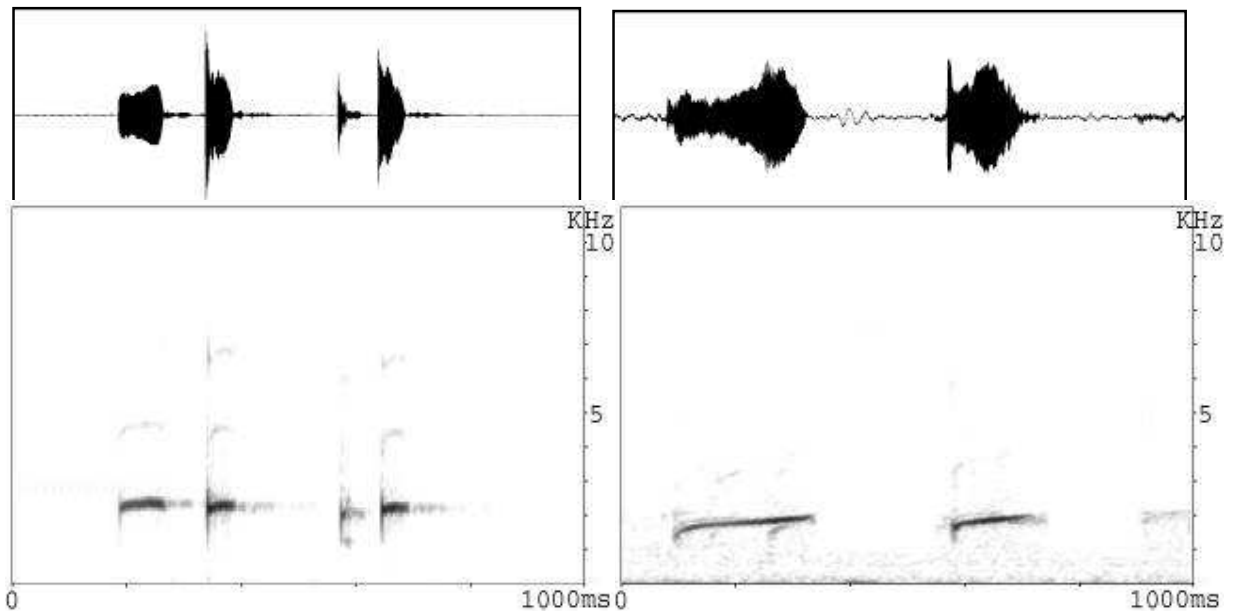


Fig. III 6.3.3.a-b: Advertisement calls of *H. andinus*, both recorded at 16°C
a) Samaipata, 1650 m asl., Dep. Santa Cruz b) Chapare, 2500 m asl., Dep. Cochabamba

6.3.5 *Hypsiboas balzani* / *Hypsiboas* cf. *callipleura* / *Hypsiboas marianitae*

This is a very complicated group. *H. balzani* is a valid species, with a broader distribution than originally thought by Duellman et al. (1997). The problematic of *H. cf. callipleura* has been discussed by Köhler (2000), and until someone can realize recordings of the advertisement calls at the type locality of *H. callipleura* it will not be possible to solve the problem. Advertisement calls (own data) from northern populations of *H. balzani* suggest that the taxon might actually consist of at least two different species, and taking into account the populations of *H. cf. callipleura* in the Madidi National Park, with different advertisement calls than other *H. cf. callipleura*, even of three different species. Additionally recently a new species of the group has been found in the savanna regions close to Apolo in drier areas of the Madidi Nationalpark (Embert pers. comm.).

On the other hand recordings from Samaipata suggest that the species calling there is actually conspecific with *H. balzani* and not *H. marianitae*, which raised the question if the distribution of the latter should be restricted to the southern part of Bolivia in Tarija, and maybe the parts of Tucuman Bolivian forests in Santa Cruz. Unfortunately no advertisement calls are available from the Tarija region, or from the type locality in Argentina, so until then this also remains unsolved. For this work *H. balzani*, *H. cf. callipleura* and *H. marianitae* have been taken into account, though restricting the latter to the Bolivian Tucuman Forests. Further investigations are needed to clarify the taxonomic status of these populations and the whole group in Bolivia. The taxonomic status of specimens and populations so far referred as *H. balzani* in southern Peru is questionable and should also be examined.

6.3.6 *Hypsiboas geographicus*

There are at least two taxa involved under this name within Bolivia, one occurring in forest habitat and another one in open areas such as savannas or floating meadows in rivers. The two taxa in Bolivia are easily differentiated by their advertisement calls. Nevertheless, due to the lack of published data throughout this work they are taken into account as one taxon and all modeled maps are based on localities of all known populations.

6.3.7 *Lysapsus limellus*

Frost (1985) recognized two species in the genus: *Lysapsus mantidactylus* (now a synonym of *Pseudis minuta*, see Klappenbach 1985) and *Lysapsus limellus*, pointing out the existence of subspecies in the latter that had been published by Gallardo (1961, 1964b): *L. limellus limellus*, *L. l. bolivianus*, *L. l. laevis* and *L. l. caraya*. Two of these (*L. l. bolivianus* and *L. l. caraya*) were described by the author, while *L. laevis* had been described by Parker, 1935 and was subsequently considered at subspecific level by Gallardo (1961). Klappenbach (1985) suggested in a rather unformal way the following specific and subspecific assessments: *Lysapsus limellus* Cope, 1862; *L. laevis laevis* Parker, 1935, *L. laevis bolivianus* Gallardo, 1961 and *L. caraya* Gallardo, 1964. These combinations have not been considered by Duellman (1993), but later several of them have been accepted by Frost (2004).

De la Riva et al. (2000) pointed out some of the taxonomic problems involved with this taxon in Bolivia. Advertisement calls of different populations and morphological data strongly support the need to differentiate at least two to three species involved in this taxon in Bolivia (see for example Fig. III 6.3.7.a and 6.3.7.b). It is so far unclear which names should be applied to the different populations and calls, although it is clear that *Lysapsus limellus bolivianus*, as for its type locality (Reyes, Bolivia) is an available name, and most probable should be rather ranked at

species level. Additionally populations in the Pantanal do belong to *Lysapsus limellus limellus*, as the type locality is Corumba, on the Brazilian side of the Paraguay River.

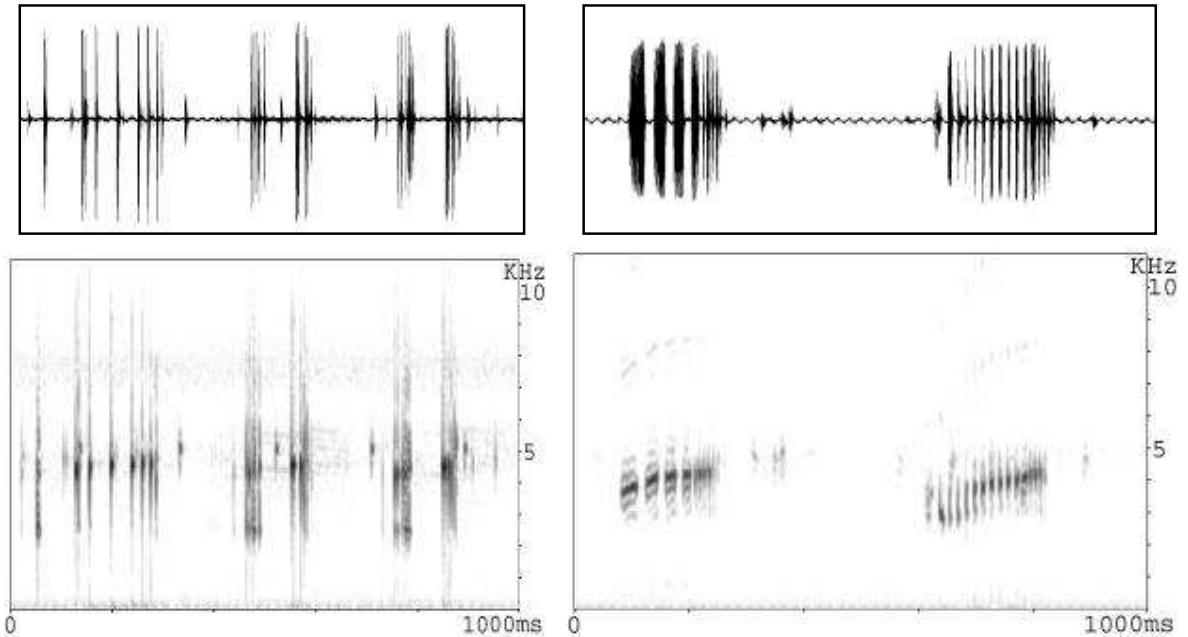


Fig. III 6.3.7.a: Advertisement call of *L. limellus* El Porvenir, EBB, Dep. Beni

Fig. III 6.3.7.b: Advertisement call of *L. limellus* 50 km west of El Porvenir, Dep. Beni

6.3.8 *Scinax* cf. *fuscmarginatus*/ *Scinax parkeri*

Scinax parkeri was described from Buenavista, Dep. Santa Cruz, Bolivia. It is an open habitat species, calling mainly from grass vegetation in slightly inundated meadows or savannas. A long time the species was considered a synonym of *Scinax fuscmarginatus*, but Duellman & Wiens (1992) and De la Riva et al. (1994) stated the specific status of this taxon. The latter ones decision was mainly based on advertisement call data.

However there are at least two species involved under this taxon in Bolivia, and the only secure way to differentiate them is based on their advertisement calls and ecological needs. While *Scinax parkeri* calls from inundated grass vegetation, another species that I refer herin to as *Scinax* cf. *fuscmarginatus* does only call from bushes in the same general area. Both species differ substantially in their advertisement calls as can be seen in [Fig. III 6.3.8.a](#) and [6.3.8.b](#).

As I do not feel comfortable to differentiate these species in alcohol; in the distribution and conservation section this species pair is taken into account as only one taxon. Nevertheless one should be aware of, that there are several areas where these species do occur syntopically, such as the savannas in the Noel Kempff National Park, the open areas between San Rafael and El Tuna, and most probable some areas in the Bolivian Pantanal.

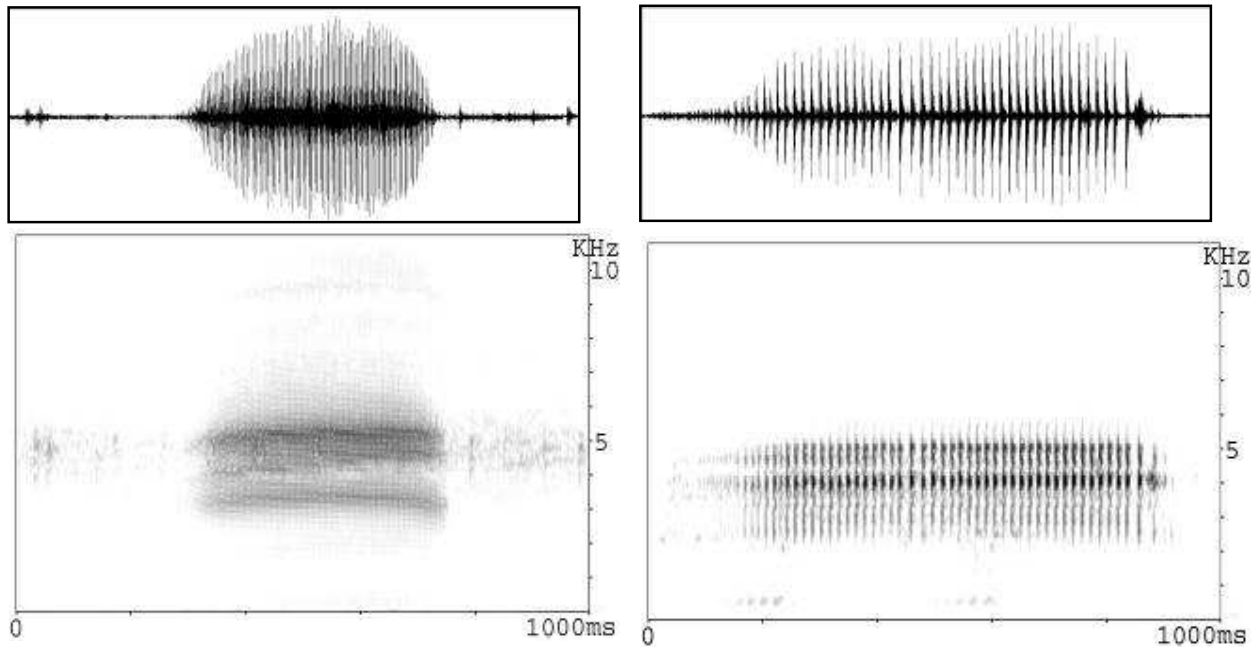


Fig. III 6.3.8.a: Advertisement call of *Scinax parkeri* Estación Biológica del Beni, 24.7 °C

Fig. III 6.3.8.b: Advertisement call of *Scinax cf. fuscomarginatus* San Rafael – Tuna Rd. Dep. Santa Cruz 24.7 °C

6.3.9 *Scinax nasicus* / *Scinax ruber*

Another problematic group is that of *Scinax ruber* and *Scinax nasicus*. Besides that *S. ruber* is a widespread species, that actually may consist of more than one species, in alcohol the two species look very much alike and in some cases it is very difficult to make decisions to which taxon museum specimens belong. This problem is made worse by the presence of another, so far undescribed, cryptic species, which is morphologically highly similar to *S. nasicus* and in some places found syntopically with *S. ruber* (for example El Porvenir, Estación Biológica del Beni), in others with *S. nasicus* (for example Lomas de Arena close to Santa Cruz de la Sierra). So far I have not found all three species syntopically in the field, but all three occur closely in the Beni Department.

It might be possible that some specimens identified in museums as *S. nasicus* do actually belong to this this undescribed species. As stated before in some cases it might also be possible that museum specimens were misidentified between *S. nasicus* and *S. ruber*. Fortunately for conservation aspects all these species are normally found in open area habitats (*S. ruber* can also be found in forest edge situations) and therefore do face less landuse-change pressure.

The best way to differentiate these species is on behalf of their advertisement calls, which for all three species differ significantly in pulse rate, notes per call and also call repetition rate and length. (see [Figs. III 6.3.9. a,b,c](#)).

Scinax sp. was not taken into account for distribution, species richness and conservation status in this work.

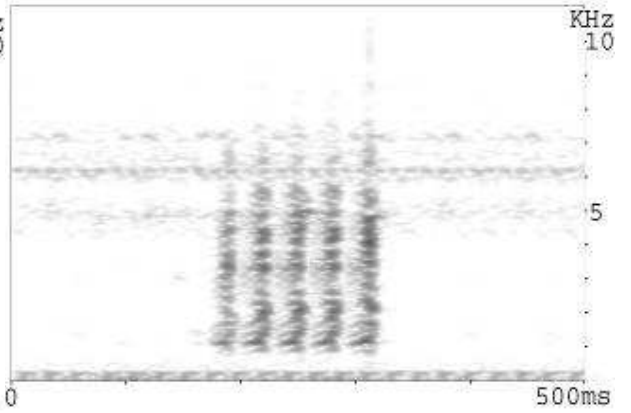
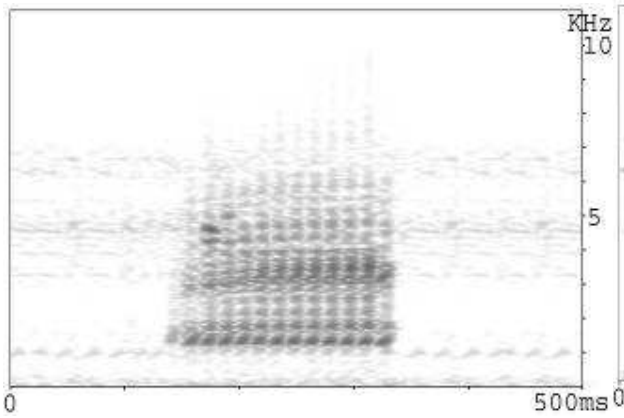
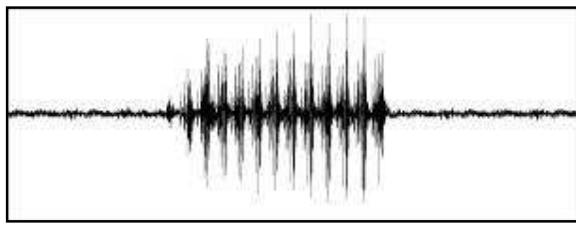


Fig. III 6.3.9.a: Advertisement call of *S. ruber*
Estación Biológica del Beni. 23,5°C

Fig. III 6.3.9.b: Advertisement call of
Scinax sp., Estación Biológica del Beni
23,5°C

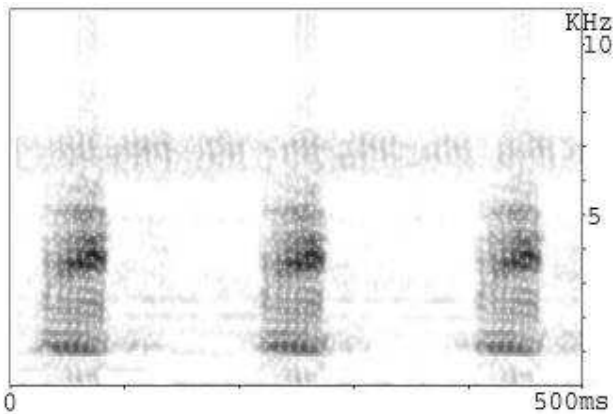
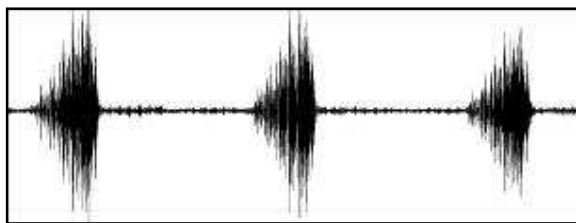


Fig. III 6.3.9.c: Advertisement call of *S.*
nasicus, Estancia El Puesto, Dep. Beni.
23,8°C

6.4. Leptodactylidae

6.4.1 *Ceratophrys cranwelli*

The populations of this taxon found in the Chiquitania and extending West till Santa Cruz de la Sierra show rather pronounced supraocular appendices, while specimens from the much drier Chaco region have much smaller ones. Advertisement call analyses or genetical analyses are necessary to clarify if these populations belong to a single species or if more species are involved.

6.4.2 *Adenomera andreae* / *Andenomera hylaedactyla* / *Adenomera diptyx*

Parts of this complex are between the most difficult taxonomic problems in South America. There are up to four sympatric species being found, the morphological differences between different populations are minor and call vouchers are hard to collect (Angulo et al. 2003). In Bolivia the main problem is restricted to forest taxa, where several different species occur that all present specific advertisement calls. One of these species from the Chapare region is currently under description (Angulo & Reichle in revision). Additionally to this species there are at least two – three more species involved under the name *A. andreae* in Bolivia. The Chapare collection localities of the new species were not taken into account when elaborating the distribution map of *A. andreae*.

In open vegetation formations *A. hylaedactyla* is found in Amazonian ecosystems and *A. diptyx* is a species that is distributed in the drier areas of the Chiquitania and northern Chaco parts. However in transitional areas between Amazonia and the Chiquitania it is very hard to differentiate those two species as morphological differences are minute and also the advertisement calls are very similar. Both species seem to occur sympatrically at Buena Vista in the Santa Cruz Department.

6.4.3 *Leptodactylus chaquensis* / *Leptodactylus macrosternum*

Gallardo (1964b) in his revision of the *L. ocellatus* group reported *L. chaquensis* and *L. macrosternum* in Bolivia. Nevertheless according to our current state of knowledge it is impossible to address these species to specific localities, as morphologically the two species are practically indistinguishable (De la Riva & Maldonado 1999). As pointed out by De la Riva et al. (2000) provisionally, Amazonian populations can be assumed to correspond to *L. macrosternum*, whereas Chacoan populations rather should be *L. chaquensis*. Advertisement calls of individuals from the Beni savannas in comparison to the Bolivian Pantanal show differences, so that it seems clear that at least two species are involved (pers. obs.). The taxonomy of this species pair needs urgent revision.

6.4.4 *Leptodactylus fuscus*

L. fuscus is a widely distributed species that occurs from Panama to Argentina, as well on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. Wynn & Heyer (2001) showed the genetic diversity within the species and pointed out, that especially south of the Amazon River populations demonstrate genetic partitioning leaving to the conclusion that several species might be involved. In their analysis they also took into account two Bolivian populations (Beni and Palos Blancos), which also turned out to be genetically different. The probable conclusion is, that even within Bolivia at least two different species are involved in this taxon. Currently genetics seem to be the only possibility to differentiate populations, for this reason only one taxon as *L. fuscus* was taken into account for the elaboration of distribution maps.

6.4.5. *Pleurodema cinereum* / *Pleurodema borelli*

Peracca (1897) reported *Pleurodema borelli* in Bolivia. However there is an ongoing discussion about the validity of this species and as well biochemical as bioacoustical evidence seems to indicate that only one species might be involved (McLister et al. 1991). Although De la Riva et al. (2000) tentatively included the species in the Bolivian list, I prefer not to include it, as besides the old citation of Peracca (1897) there is no evidence at all that the species is present.

6.4.6. *Eleutherodactylus danae*

At least two different advertisement calls that are referred to this taxon are distinguishable. One call is referable to populations living in the lowlands and heights up to 1.300 m asl., the other one for populations above 1.300 up to 1.800 m asl.

6.4.7. *Eleutherodactylus platydactylus*

De la Riva (1997) pointed out the taxonomic problems referring to this taxon. He described three morphs that might prove to be valid species, but refrained from naming those species. It seems very probable that more than one species is involved under this taxon. Some populations were separated by Köhler & Lötters (1999) based on advertisement calls and described as *Eleutherodactylus llojsintuta*. All other collections of the taxon were used to elaborate the distribution map of the *E. platydactylus* found in chapter 3.

6.4.8. *Odontophrynus americanus* / *Odontophrynus lavillai*

It is difficult to assign Bolivian populations to either of those two species. At least three different advertisement calls are distinguishable and the known localities assignable to each call show suggest strange distribution patterns. For example some populations from within Santa Cruz de la Sierra at 450 m asl. have an almost identical advertisement call as a population close and above to the city of Comarapa at about 2.200 m asl. In between there is a population at Pampagrande at 1.650 m asl. that has a complete different call. Additionally to the mentioned there are several other populations that are not possible to be assigned to any of the mentioned ones as for the lack of recordings from these areas. Therefore within the present work only the complex is taken into account.

6.5. Microhylidae

6.5.1 *Elachistocleis bicolor* / *Elachistocleis* cf. *skotogaster* / *Elachistocleis* sp.

Several problems are involved in this complex. A basic problem is that the type specimens of *E. bicolor* and *E. ovalis* are lost, and the type localities are either vague (*E. bicolor* - South America) or in case of *E. ovalis* not stated. The original descriptions in both cases are rather basic, which is not surprising taking into account that they date from 1799 (*E. ovalis*) and 1838 (*E. bicolor*). For morphometrical reasons a long time it was discussed if *E. bicolor* should be a junior synonym of *E. ovalis*, or if they are actually two different species. Lavilla et al. (2003) discussed the problem deeply and suggested an operational solution:

All specimens having an immaculate venter and occupy the southern portion of the generic range should be called *Elachistocleis bicolor*, all populations with immaculate venters in the northern part of the generic range *Elachistocleis ovalis*. Therefore all *Elachistocleis* species with mottled bellies are neither *E. ovalis*, nor *E. bicolor*. During this work, specimens that have a mottled belly and occurring in the Inter Andean Dry Valleys, as well as Tucuman Bolivian Forest are addressed to as *E. cf. skotogaster*, the species just recently described from Argentina. Populations with mottled bellies from the lowlands are referred to as *Elachistocleis* sp., as they

are not conspecific with the former. It must still be clarified how many species are actually involved in this genus in Bolivia, but it seems clear that as well *E. bicolor*, and *E. sp.* might actually be a conglomerate of several species involved.

6.6. Plethodontidae

6.6.1 Bolitoglossa cf. altamazonica

Despite the fact that not many collections are known of this taxon from Bolivia it might actually conclude at least two different species. Specimens collected at Mataracu (Dep. Santa Cruz), Villa Tunari (Dep. Cochabamba) and Pilon Lajas (Dep. La Paz) were sent to David Wake, who suggested that at least two species are involved in the collected material (D. Wake pers. com.)

IV Discussion

1. Collection data

1.1 General collection data for Bolivian Fauna

It is interesting that apart from the data presented in Anderson (1997) no complete database on Bolivian mammals is currently available. There have been many specific works on Bolivian mammals recently (for example Emmons 1998) even including a the description of a new monkey species (Wallace et al. 2006), but no general work summarizing locality data for all Bolivian mammal species. There is however, a current Chiroptera list containing 120 species for Bolivia and the authors did put together recently a complete locality database for this taxon (pers. com. L. Aguirre).

For birds the situation is very different. The Bolivian bird conservation organization ARMONIA hosts a bird species location database that currently includes more than 35.000 records. Several thousands additional records for the group are currently being digitized and more than 60.000 records for the 1.400 Bolivia bird species should be available shortly (pers. com. Herzog). With this amount of location records, birds are by far the best known vertebrate group in Bolivia. However, even in birds, new species continue to be documented and described (pers. com. Herzog).

More than 2000 locality records for the currently known 276 Bolivian Reptile species have been collected by Dirk Embert, a doctoral student from Bonn University in Germany, studying the distribution and conservation status of reptiles of Bolivia (Embert pers. com). The proportion of records to extant species of reptiles in Bolivia is only slightly minor to that for amphibians of Bolivia. Many additional species of reptiles are yet to be found, and every year new species from Bolivia are described (e.g., Reichle & Embert 2005).

There are many fish collections in the museums of La Paz and Santa Cruz, but the data have not yet been compiled as a species locality database, which could be used to predict distribution and endemism patterns for this group. In 2005 as part of the Bolivian GAP analysis efforts, Paul van Damme and his national working group began compiling data on some families of fish with the objective of initiating conservation planning for freshwater systems in Bolivia.

Although there are large entomological collections in Bolivia (Noel Kempff Museum of Natural History – Santa Cruz, Colección Boliviana de Fauna – La Paz), little data on insects in Bolivia has been compiled and published. At this time, the only groups for which national inventories have been published are the Cicindelidae (Pearson et al. 1999), the Sphingidae (Kitching et al. 2001) and Butterflies (Gareca et al. 2006). However, a species richness map with distribution patterns has been produced only for Cicindelidae (pers. com N. Araujo).

1.2 Collection data for Bolivian Amphibians

As shown in the tables III 1.a and 1.b, several areas in Bolivia lack adequate amphibian collections. The lack of information can largely be attributed to the difficulty of accessing these areas, especially during the rainy season when amphibians are most active. Building new and improving existing roads will facilitate the collection of data in different areas, ultimately

increasing collections. Initiatives such as rapid assessment programs (promoted by Conservation International) or the just recently finished Darwin Initiative Project (led by Ross McLeod and Aidan McCormick, University of Glasgow) will also help to close some information gaps. In particular, the Darwin Initiative Project, which used the collection map of amphibians presented here (see chapter I fig 1.a) to identify regions in which little data has been collected, is expected to provide much-needed data for these regions.

Much collection data exists for most species groups; however the data have not been organized and systematized. The database used for the current study is based primarily on Bolivian and German museum specimens, with some data coming from North American museums. A complete survey of data from all North American museums would increase the density of collection data, and therefore improve the quality of the distribution maps, but this effort is beyond the financial possibilities of the presented work.

Because the available collection data primarily represents areas with easy access, our knowledge of the distributions of many species is likely biased. Therefore, the use of computer programs to model potential distributions of species is necessary to address this bias by identifying the location of suitable habitat for species in unsurveyed areas. To minimize possible over-predictions of distributions, modeled results must be ground-truthed.

The average number of collections per species varies by family (Tab. IV 1.2a). These differences are expected; families with many endemic and less widely distributed species should have less dense collections. Similarly, families with unique ecological requirements (e.g., species with subterranean life forms) or that are extremely rare are more difficult to collect than others. In contrast, families with widespread and common species are expected to have higher densities of collections because they are generally easier to collect.

Tab. IV 1.2a: Collection numbers for families

Family	Total collections	Average collections/ species
Bufonidae	347	18.26
Centrolenidae	22	5.5
Dendrobatidae	113	12.56
Hylidae	1097	14.81
Leptodactylidae	1137	12.63
Microhylidae	107	11.89
Ranidae	10	10
Pipidae	12	12
Plethodontidae	8	8
Caeciliidae	13	4.33
Total	2866	

The data shown in [table IV 1.2a](#) reflect these expectations to a certain extent. The Family Caeciliidae, whose members in Bolivia are all secretive and fossorial, is the least densely collected, Centrolenidae, which primarily comprises species that have relatively restricted distribution ranges follow.

It is interesting that the Microhylidae is represented by relatively good collection densities, considering all species in this family live for part of their lives subterraneously. However, they reproduce in great numbers in ephemeral water bodies and are then easy to find and collect. All

the mayor families are represented by species with widespread distributions and species with restricted distributions, although the Leptodactylidae include relatively more species with smaller distributions than do other families, and therefore have smaller collection densities. Bufonidae is the most densely collected family, however including the species group of *Bufo* cf. *margaritifer* which, if it were split into several species, would reduce the collection/species densities for the family (see chapter III 6.).

2. Diversity of Bolivian Amphibians

For the current study, data on 202 species and three species pairs were used to create the distribution maps, and the conservation status of 223 species was evaluated, the current list including 231 species. This, however, represents only 60-70% of the species actually occurring in the country; on most field trips, including those to areas already visited several times, species new to science and new to Bolivia are documented. As collection trips are conducted to previously unvisited areas new records of amphibians are certain to be added to these lists. More than 40 species not included in the current amphibian list for Bolivia have been collected and await description or publication as new country records. Moreover as the taxonomy of amphibian species complexes will be clarified, it is expected that the number of species of amphibians in Bolivia will increase by an additional 10 to 20 species (see chapter III 6.).

Based on my experience the Leptodactylidae is the group in which most species remain to be discovered and described, particularly in the genera *Phrynopus*, *Phyllonastes* and *Eleutherodactylus*. Additionally many species new to Bolivia and/or to science are likely to be discovered among the hylids, especially, small- and medium-sized *Hypsiboas*, *Dendropsophus* and *Scinax* species (pers. obs.).

Considering potential taxonomy splits, access to collection areas, and expert opinion regarding species likely to occur in Bolivian systems (De la Riva et al. 2000), it has been suggested that up to 350 species actually occur in the country (Köhler 2000, Reichle 2003). If species descriptions and publications continue to be conducted at their current rate, it will take between 15-20 years to describe these additional species. The rate of this process must be increased if the conservation of amphibian populations is a priority, especially given the rapid changes in land-use (e.g., deforestation, land conversion to agriculture) currently occurring in the country (see chapter IV.5.2).

Based on results from the Global Amphibian Assessment, Bolivia is ranked among the 15 most diverse countries for amphibians (IUCN et al. 2006) (Table IV 2.a). If results from this study are used (231 species), this rank increases to 12. However, it is expected that these ranks will change as new species are documented in Bolivia as well as in other countries.

Table IV 2.a: Global amphibian diversity / countries

Rank	Country	Total species
1	Brazil	751
2	Colombia	697
3	Ecuador	447
4	Peru	411
5	Mexico	363
6	Indonesia	347
7	China	326
8	Venezuela	298
9	United States	261
10	Papua New Guinea	244
11	India	239
12	Madagascar	226
13	Australia	214
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	211
15	Bolivia	209

Source: IUCN et al. 2006

3. Taxonomic problems and their importance for conservation

As for the general species distribution range, in general the present taxonomic problems do have more conservation concern if they involve taxa that are distributed in the Yungas and Tucuman-Bolivian Forest ecoregions (see [fig. I 3.2.a](#)). Therefore of the mentioned taxonomic problems the ones that should be verified quickly for conservation concerns are *Bufo quechua*, *Bufo veraguensis*, *Hyloscirtus armatus*, *Hypsiboas andinus*, *Hypsiboas marianitae*/ cf. *callipleural balzani* y *Eleutherodactylus platydactylus*. Based on my personal experience I would suggest that especially some populations so far referred to as *Hyloscirtus armatus* do represent different species, which additionally are found in restricted distribution ranges with severe human pressure for land-use changes. This is also true for the *Hypsiboas* mentioned, but in a difference to *Hyloscirtus*, all so far known Bolivian *Hypsiboas* can actually survive in disturbed environments. A similar situation occurs within the mentioned Bufonidae, while *Bufo quechua* is rather a species that needs relatively pristine environments, *Bufo veraguensis* can survive within disturbed areas. However for both taxa mentioned the current data are still very basic to decide if actually more than one species are involved in each.

4. Distribution of Bolivian Amphibians

4.1 Modeling species distributions

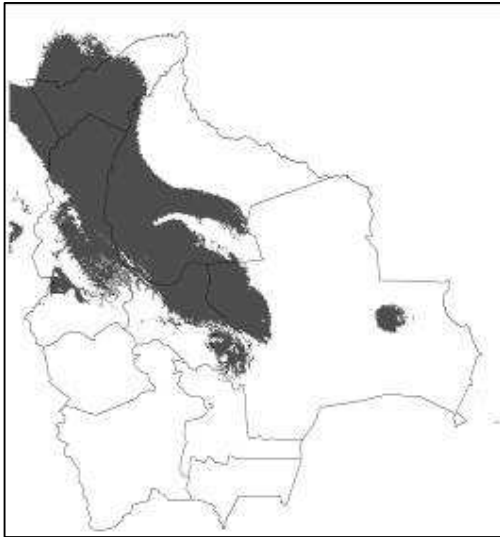
A model is only as good as the data used in the process, and one should always critically evaluate the quality of the input data. For this study, this is true for all baseline data, including data on abiotic factors from the program BIOM, as well as the point collection data for each species. Based on my knowledge, BIOM models the distribution of amphibian species in Bolivia very well; however, some problems were observed in several maps:

- Climate data (especially precipitation) is not accurate enough or is unavailable for some regions making accurate modeling difficult. This is especially true in the drier parts of eastern Bolivia, such as areas south of the Noel Kempff National Park, and in the area around Puerto Almacen.
- The modeled species richness is low in the northeastern part of the country. This is likely due to the inclusion of altitude as data layer for modeling, this region is lower in elevation than others in Amazonia, and several species were not modeled there because no collections from lower parts were available. This potential discrepancy is also evident in some species distribution maps and in the overall species richness map (see III 4.6).
- Species that have broad ecological ranges are difficult to model, especially when distributions include very humid as well as very dry areas. It should be taken into account that several of these species actually may represent species complexes, comprising taxa with ecological needs narrower than those of an entire species complex (e.g. the *Leptodactylus chaquensis-macrosternum* complex).
- Species with narrow microclimatic requirements and habitats are difficult to model using BIOM (and most modeling software) because most software programs operate at regional or even broader spatial scales. Species falling into this category include those that inhabit riverine forest in relatively dry areas (for example *Hypsiboas boans*, *Hypsiboas fasciatus*) but also occur in very moist Amazonian ecosystems. For these species, the habitat similarity index in the drier regions often drops below the 33% threshold used here to describe a species' distributional range. The result is that sometimes known collection locations fall outside of the distribution range shown on the maps (see e.g. [Fig. III 3.1.3o](#) and [Fig. III 3.1.3r](#)).
- Even if point locality data were checked for accuracy, errors in location data may have occurred. This type of mistake obviously will result in incorrect extrapolation by the model and incorrectly predicted distributions.

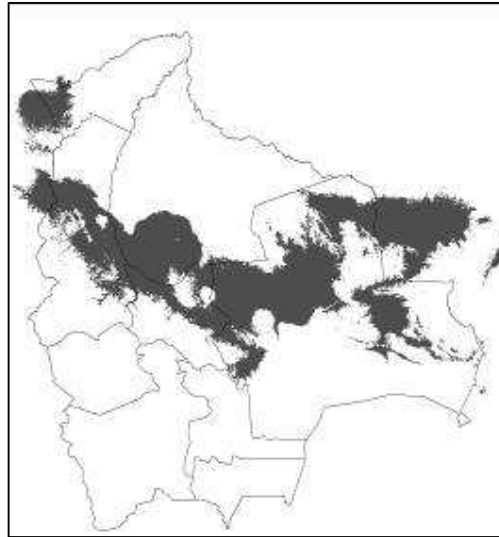
BIOM was developed specifically to model species distributions in Bolivia. I chose to use BIOM to model amphibian distributions because of its availability at the time the research presented here was begun, and because it was and continues to be used to model distributions of many other taxa (birds, reptiles, many plant families etc.). However, several other modeling programs are available, and several of the produced maps are currently being checked against approaches used by these programs (M. Fernandez pers. com.).

Fig. IV 4.1.a-c Potential distribution of *Eleutherodactylus cruralis* using different software programs

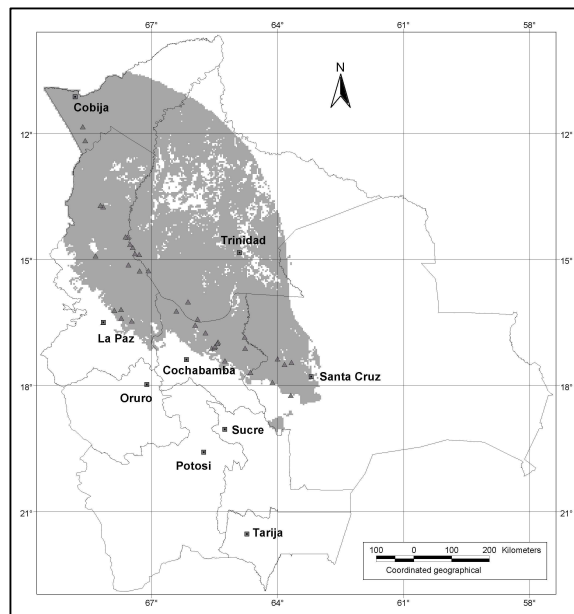
4.1.a DOMAIN



4.1.b BIOCLIM



4.1.c BIOM



In Figs. IV 4.1. a-c, the predicted distribution of *Eleutherodactylus cruralis* using the programs DOMAIN and BIOCLIM are compared with that produced using BIOM. DOMAIN apparently

models a distribution for *E. cruralis* very similar to that modeled by BIOM, with the exception of an additional patch in the Chiquitania region and a narrower distribution in the Beni savannas. BIOCLIM predicts a much broader range in the Pantanal and Chiquitana region. As suggested in chapter III 3.5.5c, BIOM probably overestimates the distribution for species occurring in the Beni savannas, but the rest of the modeled distribution is realistic, based on known locality data. DOMAIN apparently models distributions better in the Beni region, but worse in the Chiquitania region. BIOCLIM, on the other hand, probably overestimates the distribution of the species in eastern Bolivia and western Brazil, compared to distributions modeled by BIOM and DOMAIN.

The accuracy of different modeling software programs in predicting ranges of species of amphibians occurring in Bolivia should be tested. Nevertheless, the results obtained by BIOM seem to reflect very well the possible distributions of most species.

5. Conservation of Bolivian Amphibians

Severe declines of amphibian populations in the Neotropics began to be noticed during the second half of the 1990s. Evidence of declines was described for amphibian populations in Central (Lips 1998, Lips 1999, Young et al. 2001), and South American countries (La Marca & Lötters 1997, Lynch & Grant 1997). The current consensus is that a parasitoid fungus is responsible for most of these declines (Daszak et al. 1999, Lips 1998, Merini-Viteri 2001), however the validity of this contention has been called into question recently (McCallum 2004, see below).

The fungus is still believed to be a key factor explaining declines, but the current discussion focuses on whether or not populations were already weakened by other environmental changes, such as an increase in UV-radiation, habitat fragmentation and/ or climate changes.

So far no massive declines or massive deaths of amphibians have been reported from Bolivia. However, as discussed in the previous chapter, there are many Bolivian amphibian species that are of conservation concern for other reasons. The possibility that the fungus might spread to Bolivia is also of concern. Some of these threats can be tackled within the country, but others are global or regional in origin, and therefore cannot be solved only within Bolivia. In the following section, some of the local and national threats are discussed, as well as regional and global factors that might be crucial for the conservation of amphibian populations in Bolivia. In my opinion it is likely that most declines can be attributed to a combination of local and broad scale factors

5.1 Chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) – Disease

At the end of the 1990s several authors started to point out the presence of a parasitoid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) as a possible factor explaining amphibian population declines then occurring in many parts in the Neotropics (Lips 1998, Lips 1999, Carey et al. 1999, Daszak et al. 1999). Since then numerous articles have examined the feasibility of this possibility;

There is evidence that the fungus originated in Africa and was brought as a result of the animal trade to North America (Daszak et al. 2004). There is some speculation on how it then reached Central and South America, including the possibility that researchers may have inadvertently

brought the fungus on their field equipment.. A protocol outlining how researchers could improve hygiene to minimize the risk of fungus and other disease agents spreading was suggested by Wellington & Haering (2001). Reichle (2003b) suggested that a specific protocol should also be part of collection efforts and permits for researchers in Bolivia.

Recently the question was raised as to whether or not the fungus is the principal reason for the declines (McCallum 2004, Ouellet et al. 2004). In North America there is evidence that there were high rates of chytrid infections in amphibian populations in the 1960s (Ouellet et al. 2004) without major declines. McCallum (2004) states that “even if there is considerable evidence to support the hypothesis that the chytrid fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* is the primary agent responsible for widespread declines in amphibian populations.....I argue that the case has not been made conclusively”.

So far there is no evidence that the fungus is present in Bolivia, but there are efforts to monitor Bolivian amphibian populations and to determine if the fungus occurs here (De la Riva pers. com, Lötters pers.com.). As the fungus is probably playing a major role in amphibian population decline, these efforts to monitor its presence in Bolivia are important, but additionally as part of an “early warning system” also its spread throughout the continent should be monitored.

5.2. Anthropogenic land-use changes - Habitat loss and degradation

When considering the threat of habitat loss and habitat degradation due to human influences, it is important to first look at some definitions of habitat. UNEP (1992) defines habitat as “the place or environment in which an organism or a population occurs naturally.” The term habitat should only be used for species, subspecies and populations, i.e., there is no such thing as a habitat for a genus or family. Unfortunately the term is often used (or rather misused) for ecosystems, vegetation types or landscapes. The result is that potentially different habitat for different species is erroneously grouped under one definition of ‘habitat’. This is a problem when considering how land use changes are interpreted. For example, land-use change may affect whole or parts of ecosystems, but they can affect the habitat of many species within those systems. In this chapter I discuss the effects of land-use changes on the habitat of specific species as well as impacts on amphibians in general.

Land-use changes are the main threat to amphibian populations in many countries (Rueda-Almonacid et al. 2004). These changes can lead to fragmentation of landscapes, as well as the destruction of specific resources for species, such as shelter, food or areas used for reproduction. How strongly these land-use changes affect amphibian species depends mainly on their extent and intensity, but also on the pre-adaptation of species to such changes, the resilience of its populations, and the original species distribution (pers. obs.).

Personal experience in Bolivia suggests to me that land-use changes that occur in open areas, such as montane grasslands, tropical and subtropical savannas, or areas with natural shrub vegetation may be less threatening to amphibian populations than those that occur in forested areas. If land use changes from a closed (forest) to an open (agriculture or cattle ranching) environment, the environmental matrix is dramatically different from the original and remnant land use, whereas if change occurs from open (e.g., savanna) to open (e.g., agriculture), the matrix is similar after change takes place. For example, in the flooded savannas of the Pantanal, extensive cattle ranching does not have a big effect on populations of amphibians, and even after a possible change to intensive cattle ranching, most species would be able to persist, although

many would occur in edge situations. However, the dramatic change from Amazonian forest to cattle ranching does lead to species extirpations. The same applies for a change from forest to small- or intermediate-scale agriculture. In these cases, however, the amount of pesticides used would likely exacerbate the effects of the original land conversion on biodiversity.

Species living in forests are therefore more affected by land-use changes than species living in open areas. Species that occur in open habitats and that are currently very common may in fact have been rare species before humans began to change the landscape. The species now most threatened by land-use changes and habitat degradation are those with low tolerance to these changes and with historically restricted distributions. In Bolivia, the species most threatened by possible anthropogenic changes are those inhabiting forested mountainous areas and also having restricted distributions (e.g. *Hyloscirtus charazani*, *Gastrotheca lauzuricae*). In my opinion most of these species are negatively impacted by habitat degradation. Species with very restricted natural distributions are also at great risk because even small-scale changes, especially if intense, could result in extinctions of the only known populations (e.g., many *Phrynopus* species). Many *Phrynopus* species however, are capable of living with some habitat degradation; many populations have been found co-existing with cattle or lamas (e.g. Cortez 2001). More intensive changes, such as burning to promote growth of fodder in pastures, could be though fatal for these populations.

In lowland Bolivia, most species living in forests would not be able to survive dramatic changes to the matrix environment. However, most of these species have relatively wide distributions and current rates of deforestation are not threatening the persistence of the species, although these changes may threaten individual populations.

Species living in lowland open vegetations are the currently less threatened by land-use changes in Bolivia. Even if cattle ranching continues to shift from extensive grazing on natural vegetation to an intensive system of introduced pastures, and as large scale mechanized agriculture becomes more widespread, most species occurring in open areas in the lowlands are capable of surviving in changed habitats. Very few species specifically require natural savannas and would not survive in anthropogenically-altered open landscapes (e.g. *Dendropsophus rubicundulus*, *Physalaemus centralis*).

A recent study by the office of the Superintendence of Forestry of Bolivia (Wacholtz et al. 2006) shows that over 85% of the annual deforestation in the country is illegal and mostly affects the Department of Santa Cruz. The rate of deforestation apparently is increasing, with 244.000 hectares deforested in 2004, and 266.000 hectares deforested in 2005 (Wachholtz et al. 2006). However, if the size of Bolivia and the relatively wide distributions of lowland amphibians are taken into account, deforestation currently does not appear to threaten these species. It should though be stressed that a contiguous natural forest matrix is critical for the functionality of ecosystems in the country, not only to provide the necessary connectivity but also as a possible regional climate regulator for systems as montane and cloud forests (see the Costan Rican example Pounds et al. (1999) in the following section).

5.3 Climate change

Global warming may be the largest threat faced by biodiversity today and in the near future. Several publications describe ongoing changes resulting from global warming (for example Parmesan & Yohe 2003, Root et al. 2003). Some authors suggest that the biota most affected will be species with restricted ranges, most of which are located in the so-called biodiversity

hotspots (Thomas et al. 2004, Malcolm et al. 2006). Climate change resulting from global warming will likely ultimately affect all biota, but to different extents.

Regional and local land-use changes may exacerbate the effects of global warming, particularly at smaller spatial scales. For example, in the Inter Andean Dry Valleys of Bolivia, temperatures apparently have risen far above the average for global temperatures (Villarpando pers. com.). These steep temperature increases might be a result of quick growing urban spaces, less forest cover and the desiccation of natural wetlands, in addition to changes in climate at the global scale.

Many amphibians depend on specific microhabitats and microclimates. For these sensitive species, climate change may already have led to declines in populations in many areas. Pounds et al. (1999) contend that extensive deforestation of lowland forests in Costa Rica led to an upward shift of the cloud layers, and therefore to local climate changes in humidity and rising temperatures in montane forested areas. They suggest these changes are key factors explaining for the decline of amphibian populations in montane and cloud forests in Costa Rica.

Climate change must be seriously considered as a threat to amphibian populations if declines are occurring in natural environments, such as in pristine montane forests in Ecuador, Costa Rica or Panama, where other impacts (e.g., land-use changes and overuse of the species) can be ruled out (e. g. Lips 1998). Possible interactions with other factors should also be considered. For example, the proliferation of infectious diseases among amphibians may be favored by increases in temperatures.

Some species may be able to adjust to climate changes by moving to find their natural habitat and climate, e.g., climbing higher or further north in the case of Bolivian species. This depends on the movement capabilities of each species as well as on the quality or permeability of the area necessary to cross. For example, species that reproduce in swampy areas will not be able to move up the next mountain, if the matrix on steep slopes does not include suitable habitat for reproduction. Considering these restrictions, species living in Inter-Andean Valleys and the Andean foothills are the ones to be most vulnerable for climate changes (i.e., global warming) to come.

5.4 Human use of amphibian

There is little support that human use of amphibians in Bolivia negatively impacts amphibian populations. Some amphibians are used by local people as food and in practicing traditional medicine, and some large species are used as bait for fishing. Non-commercial uses like these are not likely to affect amphibians unless use is very intense and occurs over a prolonged period. However, the commercial use of some species has the potential of increasing their risk of extinction (IUCN et al. 2006). Collection of Axolotis for is believed to be the main factor leading to the critical state of this species in Mexico (IUCN et al. 2006). In Bolivia, the only well-documented case of commercial overuse of a species involves the collection (for consumption) of *Telmatobius culeus* from Lake Titicaca (Monteza et al. 2006). The main market for this species includes small restaurants in communities close to the Lake, but there are also rumors of illegal exportation of this species to France. This is the only amphibian species in Bolivia for which overuse is the main reason for its endangered status, although other factors, including predation by introduced trout species (see the following section) and habitat degradation contribute to its classification as ‘critically endangered’ (see chapter III 5.1).

Montaño & Aparicio (1996) suggested that *Leptodactylus ocellatus* from the Bolivian Pantanal are exported to the United States for consumption, leading to categorize this species as 'data deficient' on the Bolivian list of threatened fauna (Aparicio 2003). However, this is a very common and widespread species in the Pantanal region, and it is questionable whether this type of use exists and if so in fact has a large impact on its populations.

The skins of some species of *Bufo* (for example *B. schneideri*, *B. marinus* and *B. poeppigii*) are used to make wallets, or they are stuffed and sold at fairs to tourists (Reichle 1996). These species are common, however, and the relatively small number of individuals used to manufacture these objects is likely to be too small to negatively affect populations.

5.5 Introduction of exotic species – Invasive species

Introduced species can impact the densities and species composition of native species by competing for resources. Introduced species may eventually become dominant over native species, exacerbating the negative effects on the latter. Very little data is available on the distribution or effects of exotic or invasive species on populations of native amphibians in Bolivia, however introduced fish, amphibians, mammals, and plants have been implicated in contributing to declines of native amphibian populations in other countries. It has been hypothesized that the presence of trout (*Onchorhynchus* spp.) in many high Andean rivers may be a major threat to aquatic amphibian species, such as *Telmatobius* and their larvae, as well as to larvae of other genera (e.g., *Hyloscirtus* or *Hypsiboas*). Trout are also hypothesized to be a factor contributing both to the extinction of some native fish species and to declines in the endemic population of *Telmatobius culeus* in Lake Titicaca (Monteza et al. 2006). Other introduced fish species, such as *Tilapia* spp., also may threaten native amphibians populations as a result of predation or competition for resources.

For other countries (e.g. Ecuador and Uruguay) it has been shown that large size plantations of *Eucalyptus* negative effects on native amphibians (Duellman 1999). In Australia, Pough et al. (1997) showed that the introduction of the common house rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) ultimately led to the extirpation of several native amphibian populations. Both threats are present in Bolivia, large plantations of *Eucalyptus* in the Altiplano were fomented by the Worldbank in the 1990s and studies on birds show drastic declines in bird diversity within these forests in comparison to native forests (S.Herzog pers. com). Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) are common in most of Bolivia, but no specific studies of their impact on native biodiversity was undertaken so far.

Captive breeding of bull frogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) poses a major threat to populations of amphibians as well as to other taxa. Breeding communities of this species in native environments are often established when individuals escape from 'frog farms'. *Rana catesbeiana* can directly affect some amphibian populations through predation, and may indirectly affect populations by serving as a vector for the spread of chytrid fungus (Daszak et al. 2005). In Bolivia, *Rana catesbeiana* 'frog farms' are reported to exist near the city of Santa Cruz (pers. obs. and C. Vaca pers. com.).

5.6 Previous conservation status evaluations and differences to the present study

So far only two listings, specifically for Bolivia were realized. Harvey & Ergueta (1996) and Aparicio (2003) did only list very few species, taking into account taxonomic changes since then, they only listed *Telmatobius culeus* and *Hyloscirtus (=Hyla) charazani*. Additionally Aparicio (2003) listed *Leptodactylus ocellatus* as Data Deficient, however this was the only species listed as such.

The Global Amphibian Assessment (IUCN et al. 2006) listed 21 species with conservation problems for Bolivia. All but three of these are also considered within this work, only *Gastrotheca chrysosticta* (actually an Argentinian species, not cited for Bolivia yet), and *Phrynopus iatamasi* and *Phrynopus kempffi* were not found to present conservation problems at the moment in Bolivia. The status of the latter two is possible to be discussed, the GAA took them into account as for land-use change close to the few known localities and possible population declines in the next years, however it seems that species in this genus might survive some extent of habitat degradation, this is why they were not cited herein. Some other species were evaluated and found to be in different categories, the following table provides the GAA listings, categories and the possible reason for species that were not listed during GAA.

Table IV 5.6.a: Bolivian Amphibian species with conservation problems and their categories in different assessments.

Species	GAA category	CSI category (this work)	Reason for differences
<i>Atelopus tricolor</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>Bufo amboroensis</i>	DD	EN	During the GAA the uncertainty of its distribution range was the main factor for not listing this species, in a different category. However, if one only takes into account the populations at La Siberia as belonging to this species it must be listed as EN
<i>Bufo justinianoi</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>Bufo quechua</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>Bufo rumbolli</i>	VU (Argentina)	VU	The species was just recently cited for Bolivia.
<i>Cochranella pluvialis</i>	DD	CR	During the GAA the whole range of this species was evaluated, however in this work only the status of the species in Bolivia is taken into account
<i>Cochranella spiculata</i>	NT	VU	The species was just cited for Bolivia after the GAA, and as for the anterior species only its range and status within Bolivia is evaluated.

Species	GAA category	CSI category (this work)	Reason for differences
<i>Colostethus mcdiarmidi</i>	NT	VU	During GAA the species was suggested to be VU, then for consistency with UICN criteria the species was rated NT
<i>Gastrotheca lauzuricae</i>	CR	CR	-
<i>Gastrotheca splendens</i>	EN	EN	-
<i>Hyloscirtus armatus</i>	LC	VU	The GAA originally listed this species as DD, as for its taxonomic problems involved. However for consistency it was then listed as LC.
<i>Hyloscirtus chlorosteus</i>	CR	CR	-
<i>Hyloscirtus charazani</i>	EN	EN	-
<i>Hypsiboas alboniger</i>	NT	VU	The species was assessed during GAA without taking into account possible problems due to fungus disease.
<i>Eleutherodactylus ashkapara</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>E. bisignatus</i>	EN	EN	-
<i>E. pluvicanorus</i>	LC	VU	The species was assessed during GAA without taking into account possible problems due to fungus disease.
<i>E. zongoensis</i>	CR	CR	-
<i>Oreobates choristolemma</i>	DD	EN	Species was found to be data deficient, but known distribution actually suggests that the species should be EN
<i>O. sanctaecrucis</i>	LC	VU	During the GAA listed as LC as for a presumable adaptivity for degrading environment. This however is doubted herein.
<i>O. sanderi</i>	LC	VU	During the GAA listed as LC as for a presumable adaptivity for degrading environment. This however is doubted herein.
<i>Telmatobius bolivianus</i>	NT	VU	In the GAA it was discussed that the species must be reassessed if the fungus will affect its populations
<i>T. culeus</i>	CR	CR	-

Species	GAA category	CSI category (this work)	Reason for differences
<i>T. edaphonastes</i>	EN	VU	Additional populations and range extension were found after the GAA
<i>T. espadai</i>	-	VU	Species was described after the GAA
<i>T. gigas</i>	CR	EN	The current use of the species was evaluated differently in the GAA
<i>T. hintoni</i>	-	VU	Species was revalidated after GAA
<i>T. huayra</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>T. marmoratus</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>T. sanborni</i>	-	EN	Species was revalidated after GAA
<i>T. sibiricus</i>	EN	EN	-
<i>T. simonsi</i>	NT	VU	Species was listed as VU during the GAA, but for consistency was then rated NT
<i>T. timens</i>	-	VU	Species was described after the GAA
<i>T. verrucosus</i>	VU	VU	-
<i>T. yuracare</i>	VU	VU	-

Most of the species with differences in their evaluation were described or revalidated after the GAA workshops. Some differences can be explained by taking into account that the present work had Bolivia as scale and not the whole range of the species.

For other species (e. g. *O. sanderi*, *O. sanctaerucis*) the perception of different scientists and conservatonists are just different.

In general it seems that the outcomes created by the methodology used in the present work are very comparable with the results that the IUCN methodology provided. Still in both methodologies there are some subjective factors that depend mainly on expert opinion. Probably the main factor is the sensitivity of species to habitat degradation and land-use change, also due to missing published information for many species in our region.

5.7 Outlook and suggestions for Amphibian conservation in Bolivia

As shown in [table I 2.a](#) Bolivia in comparision to other South American countries has relatively few amphibian species that present conservation problems. However increasing rates of deforestation and land-use changes might quickly change this reality. Conservation action must be taken quickly at different levels. Many municipalities are currently, or in the near future, elaborating their Municipal land-use plans, a good opportunity to include Municipal protected areas that could provide for amphibian habitat conservation, especially important for species with restricted distributions and endemic for Bolivia. The maps shown in [Figs. III 4.6.a](#), [III 4.7.a](#) and [III 5.4.a](#) are a good guidline to define specific areas. The two municipalities that could conserve many endangered species are the ones from Pongo and Villa Tunari, both in the Cochabamba department.

For very few species (currently only *Telmatobius culeus* and *T. gigas*) guidelines or management plans for their sustainable use should be elaborated and implemented. However it

seems more important, also in this cases that their habitat needs to be conserved and invasive species such as trouts to be reduced.

Most important for all Amphibian species however is the protection and conservation of large forest blocks and the connectivity between them. There is no discussion anymore if global climate change is happening, it is now just a question how quick and how intense this will happen. Large forests are functional in climate regulation for regional and global climates; it is obvious that the Bolivian forests alone will not be able to maintain the current climate, but they are most necessary to secure that the regional climate changes within the country will be slower and that there might be a chance for a lot of species to have enough time to adjust to different temperatures or to migrate to more favorable climates in the same region.

Literature

- Aguayo, R. (2000): Ecología de la comunidad de anuros en dos pisos bioclimáticos del Parque Nacional Carrasco (Cochabamba-Bolivia). Tesis de Grado, Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Facultad de Ciencias y Tecnología, Carrera de Biología.
- Anderson, S. (1997): Mammals of Bolivia, taxonomy and distribution. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, 231: 1-652.
- Angulo, A., R. B. Cocroft & S. Reichle. (2003): Species identity in the genus *Adenomera* (Anura: Leptodactylidae) in southeastern Peru. *Herpetologica* 59: 490-504.
- Angulo, A. & S. Reichle (in revision): A new species of *Leptodactylus* (Anura, Leptodactylidae) from Chapare Province, Bolivia, with comments on the Systematics of Amazonian and associated populations and the operational use of species concepts in morphologically cryptic complexes. *Zool. J. Linn. Soc.*
- Anzalone, C. R., L. B. Kats & M. S. Gordon (1998): Effects of solar UV-B radiation on embryonic development in *Hyla cadaverina*, *Hyla regilla* and *Taricha torosa*. *Conservation Biology* 12: 646-653.
- Aparicio, J. (1992): Herpetofauna, En: Salm, H. & Marconi, M. (eds.): Reserva Nacional Amazonica Manuripi-Heath. Programa de reestructuración (Fase II). Lidema, La Paz. 113-119.
- Aparicio, J. (2003): Anfibios. En: Flores, E. B. & Miranda, C. L. (eds.): Fauna Amenazada de Bolivia. Animales sin futuro? Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible, La Paz, Bolivia. 69-76.
- Beebee, T. J. C., R. J. Fletcher, A. C. Stevenson, S. T. Patrick, P. G. Appleby, C. Fletcher, C. Marsh, J. Natkanski, B. Rippey & R. W. Battarbee (1990): Decline of the natterjack toad *Bufo calamita* in Britain: paleoecological, documentary and experimental evidence for breeding site acidification. *Biological Conservation* 53: 1-20.
- Blaustein, A. R., P. D. Hoffman, D. G. Hokit, J. F. Kiesecker, S. C. Walls & J. B. Hays (1994): UV repair and resistance to solar UV-B in amphibian eggs: a link to population declines? *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America* 91: 1791-1795. (Blaustein et al. 1994a)
- Blaustein, A. R., D. G. Hokit, R. K. O'Hara & R. A. Holt (1994): Pathogenic fungus contributes to amphibian losses in the Pacific Northwest. *Biological Conservation* 67: 251-254. (Blaustein et al. 1994b)
- Boettger, O. (1891): Reptilien und Batrachier aus Bolivia. *Zool. Anz.* 14: 343-347.
- BOLFOS (2004): Annual report BOLFOS II 2005. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia (unpublished).
- Boulenger, G. (1882): Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia S. Ecaudata in the collection of the British Museum. 2nd ed., British Museum London.
- Boulenger, G. (1887): Description of new or little known South American frogs of the genera *Paludicola* and *Hyla*. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (ser.5) 20: 295-300.
- Boulenger, G. (1891): Notes on American batrachians. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (ser.6, 8) 48: 453-457.
- Boulenger, G. (1898): A list of reptiles and batrachians collected by the late Professor L. Balzan in Bolivia. *Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova* (2) 19: 1-6.
- Boulenger, G. (1902): Descriptions of new batrachians and reptiles from the Andes of Peru and Bolivia. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (7), 10: 394-402.

- Bradford, D. F., F. Tabatabai & D. M. Graber (1993): Isolation of remaining populations of the native frog, *Rana muscosa*, in Sequoia ans. Kings Canyon National Parks, California. *Conservation Biology* 7: 883-888.
- Cannatella, D. C. (1980): Two new species of *Centrolenella* from Bolivia (Anura: Centrolenidae). *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 93 (3): 714-724.
- Caramachi, U. & H. Niemeyer (2003): Nova espécie do complexo de *Bufo margaritifer* (Laurenti, 1768) do Estado do Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil (Amphibia, Anura, Bufonidae).. *Boletim do Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)*, n. 501, p. 1-16, 2003.
- Caramaschi, U. & C. Canedo (2006): Reassessment of the taxonomic status of the genera *Ischnocnema* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 and *Oreobates* Jiménez-de-la-Espada, 1872, with notes on the synonymy of *Leiuperus verrucosus* Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862 (Anura: Leptodactylidae).
- Carey, C., N. Cohen & L. Rollins-Smith (1999): Amphibian declines an immunological perspective. *Development and Comparative Immunology* 23: 459-472.
- Cei, J. M. (1968): A new frog of the genus *Syrhophus* from the Bolivian plateau. *J. Herpetol.*, 2: 137-141.
- Coloma, L. A., S. Lötters & A. W. Salas (2000): Taxonomy of the *Atelopus ignescens* complex (Anura: Bufonidae): designation of a neotype of *Atelopus ignescens* and recognition of *Atelopus exiguus*. *Herpetologica* 56: 303-324.
- Cortez, C. (2001): Variación altitudinal de la diversidad y composición de la fauna de anuros durante la estación de lluvias, en el Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Cotapata. Tesis de Grado, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Facultad de Ciencias Puras y Naturales, Carrera de Biología. La Paz, Bolivia.
- Daszak, P., L. Berger, A. A. Cunningham, A. D. Hyatt, D. E. Green & R. Speare (1999): Emerging infectious diseases and amphibian population declines. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 5: 735-748.
- Daszak et al. (2005):
- De la Riva, I. (1990a): Una especie nueva de *Ololygon* (Anura: Hylidae) procedente de Bolivia. *Rec. Esp. Herp.* 4: 81-86.
- De la Riva, I. (1990b): Lista preliminar comentada de los anfibios de Bolivia con datos sobre su distribución. *Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. Nat. Torino* 8: 261-319.
- De la Riva, I., R. Marquez & J. Bosch (1994): Advertisement calls of Bolivian species of *Scinax* (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae). *Bijdr. Dierk.* 64: 75-85.
- De la Riva, I., R. Marquez & J. Bosch (1995): Advertisement calls of eight Bolivian hylids (Amphibia: Anura). *J. Herpetol.* 29: 113-118.
- De la Riva, I., R. Marquez & J. Bosch (1996): Advertisement calls of four microhylids frogs from Bolivia (Amphibia, Anura). *Am. Midl. Hist.* 136: 418-422.
- De la Riva, I. & M. Maldonado (1999): First record of *Leptodactylus ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Bolivia (Anura, Leptodactylidae) and comments on related forms. *Graellsia* 55: 193-197.
- De la Riva, I., J. Köhler, S. Lötters & S. Reichle (2000): Ten years of research on Bolivian amphibians: updated checklist, comprehensive literature, taxonomic problems, distribution, and iconography. *Rev. Esp. Herp.* 14: 19-164.
- De la Riva, I. (2005) : Bolivian frogs of the genus *Telmatobius* : synopsis, taxonomic comments, and description of a new species. *Monogr. Herpetol.* 7 : 65 -101.
- D' Orbigny, A. (1847): *Voyage dans l' Amerique Meridionale*. Tome V,. Chez Bertrand. Paris.
- Duellman, W. E. (1973): Frogs of the *Hyla geographica* group. *Copeia* 1973 (3): 515-533.
- Duellman, W. E. (1993): *Amphibian Species of the World: Additions and Corrections*. Univ. Kansas, Mus. Nat. Hist., Spec. Publ. 21: 1-372.
- Duellman, W. E. (1999): Global distribution patterns of Amphibians in South America. In Duellman, W. E. (ed.). *Patterns of Distribution of Amphibians: A global perspective*. The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. 255 – 328.

- Duellman, W. E., and J. J. Wiens. (1992): The status of the hylid frog genus *Ololygon* and the recognition of *Scinax* Wagler, 1830. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History University of Kansas* 151:1–23.
- Duellman, W.E., De la Riva, I., Wild, E.R. (1997): Frogs of the *Hyla armata* and *Hyla pulchella* groups in the Andes of South America, with definitions and analyses of phylogenetic relationships of Andean groups of *Hyla*. *Sci. Pap. Nat. Hist. Mus. Univ. Kansas* 3: 1-41.
- Eisentraut, M. (1932): Biologische Beobachtungen im bolivianischen Chaco. V. Ein neuer Fall von Brutfürsorge in der Forschungsgattung *Leptodactylus*. *Zeitschr. Morph. Ökol. Tiere* 26: 317-326.
- Ergueta, P. (1991): Los anfibios, pp. En: Forno, E. & Baudoin, M. (eds.): *Historia natural de un valle de los Andes*: La Paz. Instituto de Ecología, UMSA, La Paz. 453-468.
- Ergueta, P. (1993): Aspectos de la biología y ecología de *Phrynopus laplacai* (Anura: Leptodactylidae) en un bosque nublado de altura de Yungas (La Paz, Bolivia). *Ecología en Bolivia* 21: 19-29.
- Ergueta, P. & M. B. Harvey (1996): Anfibios. En: Ergueta, P. & Morales, C. (eds.): *Libro rojo de los vertebrados de Bolivia*. Centro de Datos para la Conservación, La Paz. 67-72.
- Faivovich, J., C.F.B. Haddad, P.C.A. Garcia, D.R. Frost, J.A. Campbell & W.C. Wheeler (2005): Systematic Review of the Frog Family Hylidae, with Special Reference to Hylinae: Phylogenetic Analysis and Taxonomic Revision. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, Num. 294, pp.1-240
- Fisher, R. N. & H. B. Shaffer (1996): The decline of amphibians in California's Great Central Valley. *Conservation Biology* 10: 1387-1397.
- Frost, D. R. (editor). 1985. *Amphibian Species of the World. A Taxonomic and Geographical Reference*. Allen Press, Inc. and The Association of Systematics Collections. Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.
- Frost, D. R. 2006. *Amphibian Species of the World: an online reference*. Version 4.0 (17 August 2006). Electronic Database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.php>. American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.
- Frost, D.R., T. Grant, J. Faivovich, R.H. Bain, A. Haas, C. F.B. Haddad, R.O. De Sa, A. Channing, M. Wilkinson, S.C. Donnellan, C.J. Raxworthy, J.A. Campbell, B.L. Blotto, P. Moler, R.C. Drewes, R.A. Nussbaum, J.D. Lynch, D.M. Green, W.C. Wheeler (2006): Amphibian tree of life. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, Number 297, 370 pages.
- Fugler, C. M. (1983): Lista preliminar de los anfibios y de los reptiles de Tumi Chucua, Provincia Vaca Diez, Departamento de Beni. *Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. (Bolivia) Comunicación* 2: 4-11.
- Fugler, C. M. (1984): Tercera contribución a la fauna herpetológica del Oriente Boliviano. *Ecología en Bolivia* 5: 63-72.
- Fugler, C. M. (1985): Adiciones y correcciones a la lista preliminar de la herpetofauna de Tumi Chucua, Provincia Vaca Diez, Departamento de Beni. *Cuad. Acad. Cienc. Bolivia (Zool.)* 3: 17-18.
- Fugler, C. M. (1986): La estructura de una comunidad herpetológica en las selvas benianas en la estación de sequía. *Ecología en Bolivia* 8: 1-20.
- Fugler, C. M. (1988): Consideraciones sobre la herpetofauna de las selvas tropicales bolivianas. *Mus. Hist. Nat. (Bolivia) Comunicación* 6: 3-12.
- Galarza, Y. (2003): Principales instrumentos legales para la gestión de biodiversidad. En Ibsch, P.L. & G. Merida (eds.). *Biodiversidad: La riqueza de Bolivia*. Estado de conocimiento y conservación. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible. Editorial FAN, Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia. 503 – 516.
- Gallardo, J. M. (1961): On the species of Pseudidae (Amphibia, Anura). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 125(4): 111-134.
- Gallardo, JM (1964a): Una nueva forma de Pseudidae (Amphibia, Anura). *Acta zool. lilloana* 20: 193-209.

- Gallardo, J. M. (1964b): Consideraciones sobre *Leptodactylus ocellatus* (L.) (Amphibia, Anura) y especies aliadas. *Physis*, B 24 (68): 373 – 384.
- Gallardo, J. M. (1965): The species *Bufo granulatus* Spix (Salientia: Bufonidae) and its geographic variation. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* 134(4): 107-138.
- Gareca, Y., E.Forno, T. Pyrcz, K. Willmott & S. Reichle (2006): Lista preliminar de mariposas de Bolivia. PROMETA, Tarija, Bolivia.
- Gonzales, L. (1998): La herpetofauna del Izozog. *Ecología en Bolivia* 31: 45-51.
- Gonzales, L. & S. Reichle (2004): Seis primeras citas y datos sobre la biología de siete especies de Anuros (Amphibia: Anura) para Bolivia. *Ecol. Cons. Amb.*, 15: 93 – 99.
- Gorzula, S. (1996): The trade in dendrobatid frogs from 1987 to 1993. *Herpetological Review* 27: 116-123.
- Groves, C. R. (2003): *Drafting a conservation blueprint*. Island Press, Washington DC, US. ISBN 1-55963-939-3.
- Hedges, S. B. (1993): Global amphibian declines: a perspective from the Caribbean. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 2: 290-303.
- Heyer, W. R. (1970): Studies on the frogs of the genus *Leptodactylus* (Amphibia, Leptodactylidae). VI. Biosystematics of the *melanonotus* group. *Cont. Sci. Nat. Hist. Los Angeles Co.* 191: 1-48.
- Heyer, W. R. (1973): Systematics of the *marmoratus* group of the frog genus *Leptodactylus* (Amphibia, Leptodactylidae). *Cont. Sci. Nat. Hist. Los Angeles Co.* 251: 1-50.
- Heyer, W. R., A. S. Rand, C. A. G. da Cruz & O. L. Peixoto (1988): Decimations, extinctions, and colonizations of frog populations in southeast Brazil and their evolutionary implications. *Biotropica* 20: 230-235.
- Heyer, W. R., A. S. Rand, C. A. G. de Cruz, O. L. Peixoto & C. E. Nelson (1990): Frogs of Boracéia. *Arq. Zool. São Paulo* 31: 237-410.
- Ibisch, P. L. (1998): Estado de conservación de las especies bolivianas del género *Puya* (Bromeliaceae) aplicando un nuevo método de evaluación – Valor de Conservación. *Rev. Soc. Bol. Bot.* 2 (1): 89 – 98.
- Ibisch, P. L., S. G. Beck, B. Gerkmann & A. Carretero (2003): Ecoregiones y ecosistemas. En Ibisch, P.L. & G. Merida (eds.). *Biodiversidad: La riqueza de Bolivia. Estado de conocimiento y conservación*. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible. Editorial FAN, Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia. 47 – 88.
- INE & PNUD (2005): *Atlas Estadístico de Municipios de Bolivia*. ISBN: 99905-63-10-01. La Paz, Bolivia.
- IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. *Global Amphibian Assessment*. www.globalamphibians.org.
- Kitching, I. J., Ledezma, J. & J. Baixeras (2001). Una lista comentada de los Sphingidae de Bolivia (Insecta: Lepidoptera). *Gayana (Concepc.)*, 2001, vol.65, no.2, p.79-111. ISSN 0717-6538.
- Klappenbach, M.A. 1985. *Notas herpetológicas, V. Comunicaciones Zoológicas del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo*, Montevideo, 11 (150): 1-23.
- Köhler, J. & Lötters, S. (1999): New species of the *Eleutherodactylus unistrigatus* group (Amphibia: Anura: Leptodactylidae) from montane rain forest of Bolivia. *Copeia*, 1999 (2): 422-427.
- Köhler, J. (2000): Amphibian diversity in Bolivia: A study with special reference to montane forest regions. *Bonn. Zool. Monogr.* 48: 1-243.
- Köhler, J. (2003): Geographic distribution: Anura: *Hyla cruzi*. – *Herpetological Review* 34 (4): 381.
- La Marca, E. & H. P. Reinthaler (1991): Population changes in *Atelopus* species in the Cordillera de Mérida, Venezuela. *Herpetological Review* 22: 125-128.
- Lavilla, E.O., Vaira, M. and Ferrari, L. (2003): A new species of *Elachistocleis* (Anura:

Microhylidae) from the Andean Yungas of Argentina, with comments on the *Elachistocleis ovalis* - *E. bicolor* controversy. *Amphibia-Reptilia*. 24:269-284.

- Lips, K. R. (1998): Decline of a tropical montane amphibia fauna. *Conservation Biology* 12: 106-117.
- Lips, K. R. (1999): Mass mortality and population declines of anurans at an upland site in western Panama. *Conservation Biology* 13: 117-125.
- Lötters, S., A. Schmitz & S. Reichle. 2005. A new cryptic species of poison frog from the Bolivian Yungas. *Herpetozoa*. 18 (3/4): 115-124.
- Lynch, J. D. (1976): The species groups of the South American frogs of the genus *Eleutherodactylus* (Leptodactylidae). *Occ. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas* 61: 1-24.
- Lynch, J. D. & R. W. McDiarmid (1987): Two new species of *Eleutherodactylus* (Amphibia: Anura: Leptodactylidae) from Bolivia. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 100: 337-346.
- McCallum, H. (2005): Inclusiveness of Chytridiomycosis as the agent in widespread frog declines. *Conservation Biology* 19; 5:1421 -1430.
- McLister, J. D., S. C. Loughheed & J. P. Bogart (1991): Electrophoretic and vocalization comparisons among three leptodactylid frogs (*Pleurodema* spp.) from northwestern Argentina. *Can. J. Zool.*, 69: 2397 – 2403.
- Malcolm, J. R., C. Liu, R. P. Neilson, L. Hansen & L. Hannah (2006): Global warming and extinctions of endemic species from biodiversity hotspots. *Conservation Biology* 20; 2: 538 – 548.
- Marquez, R., I. De la Riva & J. Bosch (1993): Advertisement calls of Bolivian species of *Hyla* (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae). *Biotropica* 25: 426-443.
- Montaño, M.E. & J. Aparicio (1996): Herpetofauna. En: Rebolledo, P. & M.E. Montaño (eds.). *Primera evaluación de la Ictio y Herpetofauna de la Laguna Cáceres y áreas de influencia en el Pantanal Boliviano* (German Busch – Santa Cruz). UAGRM – MHNNKM Santa Cruz. Unpublished.
- Monteza, J.I., S. Reichle, I. De la Riva, U. Sinsch & J. Köhler (2004): *Telmatobius culeus*. In: IUCN 2006. 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 10 June 2006.
- Müller, L. & W. Hellmich (1936): *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der deutschen Gran Chaco-Expedition. Amphibien und Reptilien*. 1. Teil: Amphibia, Chelonia, Loricata. Verlag von Strecker & Schröder, Stuttgart.
- Napoli, M. F. & Caramaschi, U. (1999a): Geographic variation of *Hyla rubicundula* and *Hyla anataliasiasi*, with the description of a new species (Anura, Hylidae). *Alytes*, 16(3-4): 165-189.
- Napoli, M. F. & Caramaschi, U. (1999b): Variation and description of two new Brazilian *Hyla* of the *H. tritaeniata* complex (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae). *Bol. Mus. Nac., N. S., Zool.*, 407: 1-11.
- Napoli, M. F. & Caramaschi, U., (2000): Description and variation of a new Brazilian species of the *Hyla rubicundula* group (Anura, Hylidae). *Alytes*, 17(3-4): 165-184.
- Narvaes, P. (2003): Revisão taxonômica das espécies de *Bufo* do complexo *granulosus* (Amphibia, Anura, Bufonidae). Unidade Instituto de Biociências (IB). Tesis de Doutorado
- Nowicki, C., Ley, A., Caballero, R., Sommer, H., Barthlott, W. & P. L. Ibisch (2004): Extrapolando rangos de distribución. BIOM 1.1 – un modelo bioclimático computerizado para la extrapolación de rangos de especies y patrones de diversidad. / Extrapolating distribution ranges – BIOM 1.1, a computerized bio-climatic model of the extrapolation of species ranges and diversity patterns. In: VASQUEZ, C. R. & P. L. IBISCH (eds.) *Orquídeas de Bolivia/Orchids of Bolivia*. Vol. 2. Editorial F.A.N., Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia

- Ouellet, M., I Mikaelian, B. D. Pauli, J. Rodrigue & D. M Green (2005): Historical evidence of widespread chytrid infection in North American Amphibian Populations. *Conservation Biology* 19; 5: 1431 -1440.
- Padial, J. M. & De Sá, R. O. (2003): Geographical distribution: *Phyllomedusa palliata*. Bolivia. *Herpetological Review*, 34 (4): 381.
- Padial, J.M., Gonzáles, L., Reichle, S., Aguayo, R. & De la Riva, I. (2004): First records of five Species of the genus *Eleutherodactylus* (Anura: Leptodactylidae) for Bolivia. *Graellsia*, 60,167–174.
- Padial, J.M. & De la Riva, I. (2005): Rediscovery, redescription and advertisement call of *Eleutherodactylus heterodactylus* (Miranda Ribeiro, 1937) (Anura: Leptodactylidae), and notes on other *Eleutherodactylus*. *Journal of Herpetology*, 39, 372–379.
- Parker, H. W. (1928): Reptiles and batrachians from Mato Grosso and E. Bolivia. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 10: 96-99.
- Parmesan R. G. & G. Yohe (2003): A globally coherent fingerprint of climate change impacts across natural systems. *Nature* 421: 37 – 42.
- Pearson, D. L., J. F. Guerra & D. W. Brzoska (1999): The tiger beetles Of Bolivia: Their identification, distribution and natural history. *Contributions on Entomology, International* 3: 379-523
- Péfaur, J. E. & N. M. Sierra (1999): Distribución y densidad den la trucha *Onchorhynchus mykiss* (Salmoniformes: Salmonidae) en los Andes venezolanos. *Revista de Biología Tropical* 46: 775-782.
- Pombal JR., J.P. & R.P. Bastos (1998): Nova espécie de *Hyla* Laurenti, 1768 do centro-oeste brasileiro e a posição taxonômica *Hyla microcephala weneri* Cochran, 1952 e *Hyla microcephala meridiana* B. Lutz, 1952 (Anura, Hylidae). *Boletim do Museu Nacional, N.S., Zoologia*, Rio de Janeiro, 390: 1-14.
- Pough, F. H., R. M. Andrews, J. E. Cadle, M. L. Crump, A. H. Savitzky & K. D. Wells (1997): *Herpetology*. Upper Saddle River. New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
- Pounds, J. A., M. P. Fogden & J. H. Campbell (1999): Biological response to climate change on a tropical mountain. *Nature* 398: 611-615.
- Reichle, S. (1996): Estudio de mercado sobre el comercio ilícito de la Vida Silvestre en Bolivia. Dirección Nacional de Conservación de la Biodiversidad, La Paz, Bolivia. Unpublished.
- Reichle, S. (1997a): Frösche des Savannengebietes der Estación Biológica del Beni (EBB), Bolivien. Teil I: Einleitung, Untersuchungsgebiet, Artenliste der Anuren des Schutzgebietes und die Familien Bufonidae und Pseudidae. *Herpetofauna* 19 (106): 5-11.
- Reichle, S. (1997b): Frösche des Savannengebietes der Estación Biológica del Beni (EBB), Bolivien. Teil II: Die Familien Leptodactylidae, Microhylidae und Hylidae (Teil 1). *Herpetofauna* 19 (107): 11-18.
- Reichle, S. (1997c): Frösche des Savannengebietes der Estación Biológica del Beni (EBB), Bolivien. Teil III: Die Familie Hylidae (Teil 2), Schlussbetrachtung und Literatur. *Herpetofauna* 19 (108): 11-18.
- Reichle, S. & J. Köhler (1998): Saisonale und wasserstandsabhängige Rufplatzverteilung von Froschlurchen der südlichen Beni-Savannen, Bolivien. *Salamandra* 34 (1): 43-54.
- Reichle, S. (2003a): Anfíbios. En Ibisch, P.L. & G. Merida (eds.). *Biodiversidad: La riqueza de Bolivia. Estado de conocimiento y conservación*. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible. Editorial FAN, Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia. 133 - 137.
- Reichle, S. (2003b): Un fenómeno global?! – Declinación de las poblaciones de anfíbios. En Ibisch, P.L. & G. Merida (eds.). *Biodiversidad: La riqueza de Bolivia. Estado de conocimiento y conservación*. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible. Editorial FAN, Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia. 252 – 255.
- Reichle, S., R. Aguayo and C. Cortez. (2004): Geographic distribution: *Phyllonastes myrmecoides*. *Herpetological Review*. 35 (3):283.

- Root, T. L., J. T. Price, K. R. Hall, S. H. Schneider, C. Rosenzweig & J.A. Pounds (2003): Fingerprints of global warming on wild animals and plants. *Nature* 421: 57 - 60.
- Salas, A. W. (1995): Herpetofauna peruana: una visión panorámica sobre investigación, conservación y manejo. *Biotempo* 2: 125-137.
- Scott, N.J. ,Jr. (1994): Standard techniques for inventory and monitoring. Complete species inventories. In: Heyer, W. R., M.A. Donnelly, R. W. McDiarmid, L.-A.C. Hayek & M.S. Foster (eds.): *Measuring and monitoring biological diversity: standard methods for amphibians*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, London. 78 – 84.
- Sommer, H., Nowicki, C., Rios, L., Ibisch, P. & W. Barthlott (2003): Extrapolating species ranges and biodiversity in data-poor countries: the computerized model BIOM. *Revista de la Sociedad Boliviana de Botánica* 4(1): 171-190
- Sparling, D. W. (1995): Acidic deposition: a review of biological effects. En: D. J. Hoffman, B. A. Rattner, G. A. Burton Jr. & J. Cairns Jr. (eds.): *Handbook of ecotoxicology*. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Florida. 301-329.
- Steindachner, F. (1892): Über zwei noch unbeschriebene *Nototrema*-Arten aus Ecuador und Bolivia. *Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, 100: 337-342.
- Thomas, C. D., A. Cameron, R. E. Green, M. Bakkenes, L. J. Beaumont, Y. C. Collingham, B. F. N. Erasmus, M. Ferreira De Siqueira, A. Grainger, L. Hannah, L. Hughes, B. Huntley, A. S. Van Jaarsveld, G. F. Midgley, L. Miles, M. A. Ortega-Huerta, A. Townsend Peterson, O. L. Phillips & S. E. Williams. (2004): Extinction risk from climate change. *Nature* 427: 145 – 148.
- Tschudi, J.J. (1838): Classification der Batrachier, mit Berücksichtigung der fossilen Thiere dieser Abteilung der Reptilien. *Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Neuchatel* 2: 1-99.
- UNEP (1992): Convention on biological diversity. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- Vellard, J. (1970): Contribución al estudio de los batracios andinos. *Rev. Mus. Arg. Cien. Nat. "B. Rivadavia"* 10: 1-21.
- Vides, R. & S. Reichle (2003): Areas protegidas departamentales y municipales. En Ibisch, P.L. & G. Merida (eds.). *Biodiversidad: La riqueza de Bolivi. Estado de conocimiento y conservacion*. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible. Editorial FAN, Santa Cruz de la Sierra – Bolivia. 364 – 379.
- Wallace, R., H. Gomez, A. Felton & A. M. Felton (2006): On a new species of Titi Monkey, Genus *Callicebus* Thomas (Primates, Pitheciidae), from Western Bolivia with preliminary Notes on Distribution. *Primate Conservation* (20): 20-39.
- Wellington, R. & R. Haering (2001): Hygiene protocol for the control of disease in frogs. Information Circular No. 6. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hurstville. 1-16.
- Werner F. (1899): Beschreibung neuer Reptilien und Batrachier. *Zool. Anz.* 22: 479-483.
- Werner F. (1901): Reptilien und Batrachier aus Peru und Bolivien. *Abhandlungen Berichte Königl. Zoologischen Anthropologisch – Ethnographischen Museum Dresden* 9(2): 1-14.
- Weygoldt, P. (1998): Changes in the composition of mountain stream frog communities in the Atlantic mountains of Brazil: frogs as indicators of environmental deteriorations? *Studies of Neotropical Fauna and Environment* 243: 249-255.
- Wynn, A. & W. R. Heyer (2001): Do geographically widespread species of tropical amphibians exist? An estimate of genetic relatedness within the Neotropical frog *Leptodactylus fuscus* (Schneider 1799) (Anura Leptodactylidae). *Tropical Zoology* 14:255-285.
- Young, B. E., K. E. Lips, J. K. Reaser, R. Ibáñez, A. W. Salas, J. Rogelio Cedeño, L. A. Coloma, S. Ron, E. La Marca, J. R. Meyer, A. Muñoz, F. Bolaños, G. Chaves & D. Romo (2001): Population declines and priorities for amphibian conservation in Latin America. *Conservation Biology* (15) 5: 1213-1223.

Summary

The current work is the first comprehensive publication on the distribution and conservation status of Bolivian amphibians.

For 202 species modeled distribution range maps are presented, based on 2.866 collection points, thus making an average of more than 14 collection points/ species. All maps are discussed for their accuracy and for areas of possible miss-modeling.

Species richness maps are shown for all families with more than 4 species (Bufonidae, Centrolenidae, Dendrobatidae, Hylidae and Leptodactylidae), as well as an overall species richness map and an endemism richness map for all Bolivian Amphibians are presented. The emerging patterns show that the ecoregion with most endemism in Amphibians by far are the Bolivian Yungas, while the most species rich ecoregions are the Beni Savannas and South-West Amazonia, the first one because of the vegetation mosaics of savannas and forests, the second because of the variation of the altitudinal gradients at the Andean foothills.

A short overview on the taxonomic problems of Bolivian amphibians is given, mainly to provide input for conservation decision makers. More than 30 species are shown to present taxonomic problems within the country. The taxa with most urgent taxonomic problems to be solved as for conservation reasons are living in mountain regions in the Bolivian Yungas.

In order to be able to evaluate quickly the conservation status of each species, a new methodology based on numerical values was developed, and 223 species were assessed. Out of these, 35 species (16%) present conservation problems, five species are found to be critically endangered, eight to be endangered and 22 to be vulnerable. A distribution map for all species with conservation problems is shown, being the base for future specific conservation actions to be taken. All species with conservation problems are living in altitudes from 1.800 m asl. up to 5.000 m asl.

All major conservation problems in Bolivia for Amphibians are discussed, suggesting that the biggest threats currently are land-use changes and chytrid fungus disease, between the two affecting all 35 species found to have conservation problems. Only for two species (*Telmatobius culeus*, *T. gigas*) the use and overuse of their populations is also an important factor. Other threats such as invasive species or climate change are discussed, and in the case of the latter it is suggested that this might lead to mass extinctions and a major shift of known species distributions.

In a global perspective, unlike other South American countries, Bolivia so far has a relatively low number of threatened amphibians, nevertheless a reality that could change quickly, taking into account ongoing land-use and climatic changes. To secure the future of many Bolivian Amphibian species conservation action must be taken at different levels, starting with the need of habitat protection measures, especially for species with restricted distributions and the reduction of use of some species. However all these measures will not be effective if we will not be able to conserve large patches of forests in the lowlands and Andean slopes, these are most important for local and global climate regulation and will also serve as functional corridors for the displacement of species in the future.

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	MUSEUM NUMBER	MUSEUM/ Lit. Source	LAT	LONG	DEPARTMENT	PROVINCE	LOCALITY
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	288	CBF	-15.76667	-67.6	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bella Vista
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	892	CBF	-17.18944	-65.79701	Cochabamba	Chapare	Río Ronco
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	1778	CBF	-15.71667	-67.68333	La Paz	Murillo	Sainani, Proximo a
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	2487	CBF	-15.13333	-67.55	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	2574	CBF	-15.67757	-67.47083	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Yucumo a Caranavi, km 41 de
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	3519	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serrania Esclavon
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	185	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.11667	-65.6	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 1250m
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 1600m
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	3690	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	4079	NKA	-15.38889	-67.17361	La Paz	Sud Yungas	San Ignacio
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>		Pers. Data	-15.673	-67.47367	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Yucumo a Caranavi
Bufonidae	<i>Atelopus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>		Pers. Data	-15.66435	-67.45568	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Yucumo a Caranavi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>amboroensis</i>		Original description	-17.78333	-64.7	Santa Cruz		Type locality
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1231	CBF	-21.81667	-63.76667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Caraparí
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1392	CBF	-20.03333	-63.5	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Camiri
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1568	CBF	-21.75	-64.66667	Tarija	Arce	
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	2476	CBF	-19.6	-64.08333	Chuquisaca	Hernando Siles	Acero Norte
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	2477	CBF	-19.8	-63.95	Chuquisaca	Hernando Siles	Monteagudo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	3721	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	3774	CBF	-22.30028	-64.39389	Tarija	Arce	La Planchada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	3799	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	4873	CBF	-22.18334	-64.51682	Tarija	Arce	Río La Lima
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	4874	CBF	-22.03338	-64.44142	Tarija	Arce	Potrerillos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	4875	CBF	-22.16364	-64.43272	Tarija	Arce	Camban
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	4960	CBF	-21.88337	-64.13742	Tarija		Chiquiaca

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.41667	-66.13333	Cochabamba	Cercado	Laguna Alalay
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>		Köhler 2000	-19.83333	-63.81667	Chuquisaca	Luis Calvo	W of Vaca Guzman
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	187	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	379	NKA	-19.41667	-65.2	Potosi	Saavedra	Millares
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1570	NKA	-18.11647	-64.21615	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mataral
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1573	NKA	-18.12458	-63.9575	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mairana
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	1997	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	2988	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Laguna Volcan
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>arenarum</i>	3538	NKA	-18.58222	-63.55528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Rio Seco
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>castaneoticus</i>	3327	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>castaneoticus</i>	4451	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>castaneoticus</i>	4452	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>	3699	CBF	-16.23333	-67.71667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Yolosa, Camino a
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>	365	CBG	-17.36583	-65.24167	Cochabamba		Arepucho, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>	599	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera Antigua VT-CBBA, 1700
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.1	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera Antigua VT-CBBA, 1300- 1400
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>	3716	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>fissipes</i>	3740	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturralde	Ixiamas
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Ivón
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Cercado	Tumi Chucua
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.53333	-65.63333	Beni	Vaca Diez	Cachuela Esperanza
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	141	CBF	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	267	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	732	CBF	-15.7582	-65.48349	Beni	Moxos	Puerto San Lorenzo

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	912	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	962	CBF	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1317	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1474	CBF	-14.83333	-66.38333	Beni	Yacuma	Rio Curiraba
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1507	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1759	CBF	-14.5	-66	Beni	Yacuma	Trapiche
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1869	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2329	CBF	-14.89	-66.32545	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, 1,5 Km. S del
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2571	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturrealde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2645	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	3639	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4354	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	873	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	891	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sudyungas	Misiones Mosetenes
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	3	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	16	NKA	-14.55	-60.75	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Serrania de Huanchaca
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	94	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	117	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	172	NKA	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San Jose
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1378	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	1494	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2239	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	2872	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	3414	NKA	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	3819	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4600	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4608	NKA	-19.62472	-62.57306	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa orilla del Rio Parapeti

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4721	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4731	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cachari La Madre
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4732	NKA	-19.4	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Aquaraiqua
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4733	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	La Madre
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4800	NKA	-19.4815	-62.35883	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campo Cerro Colorado
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4828	NKA	-18.50444	-60.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	4928	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	5244	NKA	-19.43194	-60.54028	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	El Palmar de las Islas
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	5610	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>	5668	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>granulosus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivián	San Borja
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	5126	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	3683	NKA	-12.52194	-67.77194	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pto. Araona/Palmasola
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	5014	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	5190	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>	6122	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>		Pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Catarata Ahlfeld
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>guttatus</i>		Pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Catarata Encanto
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>	168	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>	239	CBG	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 2150 m
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>	635	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>	950	NKA	-18.01667	-63.93333	Santa Cruz	Florida	EL Chape
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>		Pers. Data	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>justinianoi</i>		ZFMK	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 1650 m
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	188	CBF	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	971	CBF	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1137	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1213	CBF	-14.7575	-68.41222	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Apolo, Riachuelo el asechado
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1305	CBF	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Boyuyo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1493	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1508	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1736	CBF	-14.15	-67.91667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Tumupasa, Al Sur de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1738	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas, 14 km de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	1794	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	2181	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	2573	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	3284	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	3303	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	5114	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	5115	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	16	CBG	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	619	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	691	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.96667	-68.96667	La Paz	Iturrealde	San Fermín
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	314	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	3776	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas- Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey El charal
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	4582	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	6457	NKA	-17.05614	-64.24841	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	4	PBC	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>	5	PBC	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>marinus</i>		Pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Catarata Ahlfeld
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	4	CBF	-15.25	-68.16667	La Paz	Larecaja	Rio Mapiri
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	7	CBF	-15.33333	-68.53333	La Paz	Camacho	Consata
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	3547	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	4189	CBF	-16.20681	-67.83497	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pacallo - Chairó, camino
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	5049	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	970	CBF	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	1348	CBF	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	2483	CBF	-15.27194	-67.69444	La Paz		Villa Muchanes
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	2704	CBF	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	2848	CBF	-16.11667	-67.75	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Mururata
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	5132	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	237	CBG	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	565	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	633	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	690	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	843	CBG	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.24444	-64.37667	Cochabamba		Bulo Bulo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.83251	-67.56557	La Paz		Caranavi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	10	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	238	NKA	-17.66667	-63.65	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Cheyo, PNA
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	1517	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista, Rio Surutú, Entrada al P.N.A.
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	3187	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>poepigii</i>	4974	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Jose
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>quechua</i>		Original description	-17.23333	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca/ Type locality
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>quechua</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.18333	-65.8	Cochabamba	Chapare	Locotal
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>quechua</i>	103	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuencas, 2000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>quechua</i>	485	NKA	-17.11667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Tablasmontes

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>quechua</i>	621	NKA	-17.78333	-64.7	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia, Rio Chuacochoa
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>rumbolli</i>	1409	CBF	-21.75	-63.71667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Yacuiba Serrania Aguarague, 40 km de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-19.46667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Colorado
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	102	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	695	CBF	-15.7582	-65.48349	Beni	Moxos	Puerto San Lorenzo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	974	CBF	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1480	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1540	CBF	-16.03333	-65.28333	Beni	Moxos	Laguna Bolivia
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1567	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1880	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2028	CBF	-15.5	-60.98333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2245	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3751	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	18	NKA	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	21	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Boca Paucerna, Rio
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	57	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	156	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	171	NKA	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San Jose de Chiquitos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1296	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1947	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Pirai
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	1975	NKA	-18.11647	-64.21615	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mataral
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2038	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Río Guarayos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2201	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2877	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	2907	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3076	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3416	NKA	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3488	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3496	NKA	-18.58222	-63.55528	Santa Cruz	Florida/rio seco	
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	3841	NKA	-13.53222	-61.10544	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Rancho Nuevo, Izozog
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	4427	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	5258	NKA	-19.4	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Aguaraygua, Izozog
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	5599	NKA	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santo Corazon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	5601	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	6344	NKA	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos, la escuelita
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>	6358	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>schneideri</i>		Pers. Data	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivián	San Borja
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-20.65	-65.21667	Chuquisaca	Norcinti	Camargo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-19.58333	-65.75	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Potosí
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.56667	-66.9	Oruro	Avaroa	Urmiri
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.73333	-65.2	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Totora
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.43333	-65.71667	Cochabamba	Arani	Tiraque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.6	-68.56667	La Paz	Ingavi	Querqueta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.58333	-68.85	La Paz	Ingavi	Guaqui
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.54377	-69.02479	La Paz	Ingavi	Desaguadero
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.5	-68.15	La Paz	Murillo	La Paz
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.35	-68.66667	La Paz	Ingavi	San José
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.36553	-67.12669	Oruro	Cercado	Choro
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.90525	-66.7789	Oruro	Avaroa	Challapata
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	6	CBF	-16.05	-68.71667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Achacachi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	31	CBF	-16.55	-68.7	La Paz	Ingavi	Tiahuanacu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	41	CBF	-17.36667	-67.61667	La Paz	Aroma	Huaraco
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	58	CBF	-16.68333	-68.03333	La Paz	Murillo	Mecapaca

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	59	CBF	-17.3752	-67.673	La Paz	Aroma	La Huachaca
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	77	CBF	-14.76667	-68.86667	La Paz	Ingavi	Huacullani
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	162	CBF	-16.63333	-68.06667	La Paz	Murillo	Huajchilla
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	190	CBF	-16.58333	-68.16667	La Paz	Murillo	Achachicala, Alto
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	828	CBF	-16.53333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Calacoto
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	1207	CBF	-15.05	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Ulla Ulla
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	1225	CBF	-22.17805	-67.75013	Potosi	Sud-Lipez	Campamento Castor - Laguna Colorada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	1378	CBF	-16.16667	-69.08333	La Paz	Manco Kapac	Copacabana
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	2004	CBF	-19.65	-65.33333	Potosi	Linares	Estacion experimental Chinoli
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	2104	CBF	-17.68111	-66.49444	Cochabamba	Arque	Callani Centro
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	2747	CBF	-15.75984	-69.05732	La Paz		Lago Titicaca (Kiruni)
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	2800	CBF	-16.45	-68.11667	La Paz	Murillo	Chuquiaguillo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	2972	CBF	-21.48333	-64.95	Tarija		Iscayachi-Villazon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3029	CBF	-17.08472	-66.09417	Cochabamba	Chapare	Mayca Mayu
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3047	CBF	-17.73333	-65.2	Cochabamba	Totora	Cocapata, 2 Km de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3051	CBF	-20.15	-65.21667	Chuquisaca	Nor Cinti	Camargo, 53 Km. N de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3102	CBF	-15.06667	-69.18333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Laguna Cañuma
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3119	CBF	-17.16667	-68.16667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Patamanta (Río Suches)
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	3127	CBF	-14.75	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Laguna Suches
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>	60	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>spinulosus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.135	-69.03417	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani a Curva, quebrada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>		Pers. Data	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz		La Hoyada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	3511	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturralde	Serrania Eslavon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	4129	CBF	-16.19569	-67.88728	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Plataforma
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	177	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	364	CBG	-17.36583	-65.24167	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Arepucho, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	654	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Diampampa, 1700 msnm

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	840	CBG	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba	Chapare	San Onofre
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	3971	NKA	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlai</i>	4972	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Jose
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>stanlail</i>	3795	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	686	CBF	-14.7	-66.73333	Beni	Yacuma	Curiraba, Arroyo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1477	CBF	-14.83333	-66.38333	Beni	Yacuma	Rio Curiraba
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1501	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1739	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas, 14 km de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1758	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1816	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1886	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	1981	CBF	-14.47653	-68.09906	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	San Jose, 5 Km W, 10 km S de
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	2069	CBF	-14.83333	-67.6	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Río Suapi
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	2070	CBF	-14.85	-67.63333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Toregua
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	2196	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	2696	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni		Chevejecure, Bosque
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	4352	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	4854	CBF	-9.80833	-65.51667	Pando	Federico Ramon	Fortaleza de Abuna
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	517	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	566	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	621	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	671	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	887	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	19	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Boca Paucerna, Rio
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	46	NKA	-14.5	-60.65	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Huanchaca
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	65	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhoni</i>	161	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	235	NKA	-17.66667	-63.65	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Cheyo, PNA
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	260	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	387	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	394	NKA	-17.014	-65.45593	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paractito, 4 km S de Villa Tunari
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	535	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	973	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	1114	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	1490	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	1750	NKA	-14.55	-60.83333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, 22 km N de ruta, Los Fierros hacia choré y Bella Vista
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	1977	NKA	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2010	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Rio San Martin
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2836	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2876	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2894	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2928	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista /PNA , Río Mataracú, Arroyo Verde
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	2936	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3034	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3039	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3090	NKA	-13.91213	-60.78478	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Huanchaca, W de La Meseta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3122	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3651	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3681	NKA	-12.52194	-67.77194	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pto. Araona
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	3777	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Rio Quiquibey

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4114	NKA	-15.37194	-67.19472	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bocerón Quebrada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4231	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4397	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando		Campamento Serna-Humanita
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4521	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Bufonidae	<i>bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4632	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4637	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4713	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	Espejillos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4810	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4918	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	4924	NKA	-17.67222	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	El Potrerillo
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	6	RA	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>typhonius</i>	21	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Vía Recuate
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	1108	CBF	-15.05	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Ulla Ulla
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3014	CBF	-16.31667	-67.43333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Silala
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3526	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturralde	Serrania Esclavon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3726	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3786	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	4974	CBF	-22	-64.58333	Tarija	Arce	Bajanda de la Escalera
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	182	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	225	CBG	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	263	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	371	CBG	-17.36583	-65.24167	Cochabamba		Arepucho, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	650	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	769	CBG	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron, 1000 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	813	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>		Pers. Data	-16.23139	-66.42667	Cochabamba		Rio Hermoso
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>		Pers. Data	-15.70361	-67.4875	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bellavista
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	954	NKA	-18.01667	-63.93333	Santa Cruz	Florida	EL Chape
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	1506	NKA	-17.83333	-64.83333	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Khara Huasi, La Siberia

Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	1969	NKA	-18.17823	-63.82078	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata-Quebrada El Fuerte
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	2172	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3195	NKA	-17.9031	-64.2223	Santa Cruz	Florida	Valle Hermoso
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3511	NKA	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3545	NKA	-18.58222	-63.55528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Rio Seco
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3551	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3739	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3773	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas-Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey El charal
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	3806	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	4110	NKA	-15.37194	-67.19472	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bocerón Quebrada
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	4709	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	Espejillos
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo</i>	<i>veraguensis</i>	4968	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Onofre
Bufonidae	<i>Dendrophryniscus</i>	<i>minutus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.11681	-64.77	Cochabamba	Chapare	Valle de Sajta
Bufonidae	<i>Melanophryniscus</i>	<i>rubriventris</i>	4953	CBF	-22	-64.58333	Tarija	Arce	Bajanda de la Escalera
Bufonidae	<i>Melanophryniscus</i>	<i>rubriventris</i>	922	NKA	-17.53333	-65.38333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Rio Lope Mendoza
Bufonidae	<i>Melanophryniscus</i>	<i>rubriventris</i>		Pers. Data	-17.9	-65.46667	Santa Cruz		Comarapa-Siberia
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia</i>	<i>marcusi</i>		CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, Bosque de
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia</i>	<i>marcusi</i>		CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia</i>	<i>marcusi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia</i>	<i>marcusi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-65.25	Cochabamba	Chapare	Chipiriri, 6 Km al N de
Caeciliidae	<i>Caecilia</i>	<i>marcusi</i>		NKA	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>annulatus</i>	4499	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Chalalan
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>annulatus</i>		Pers. Data	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>annulatus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, Bosque de
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>paulensis</i>	1849	CBF	-16.7	-61.01667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Miguel
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>paulensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>paulensis</i>	2123	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Río San Martín

Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>paulensis</i>	4429	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	A.Ibañes	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Caeciliidae	<i>Siphonops</i>	<i>paulensis</i>	4516	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	14	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, 2500 msnm
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	182369	KU	-17.18333	-65.83333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 58.1 Km al SO de
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	423	NKA	-17.11667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Tablasmontes
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	3487	NKA	-17.88333	-64.33333	Santa Cruz		Remates, San Juan del potrero (Abra de la Cruz)
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	3509	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Santa Cruz		La Siberia
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	3846	NKA	-18.01667	-63.93333	Santa Cruz	Florida	EL Chape
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	66830	ZFMK	-17.48333	-65.28333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, 2150 msnm
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	66830	ZFMK	-17.25	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>bejaranoi</i>	66889	ZFMK	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, carretera vieja
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>nola</i>	1742	NKA	-18.16667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Florida	El Fuerte, Quebrada
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>nola</i>	3462	NKA	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>nola</i>	3566	NKA	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>nola</i>	3688	NKA	-18.1965	-63.69633	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bella Vista, carretera cuevas
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>nola</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi ' Yucumo
Centrolenidae	<i>Cochranella</i>	<i>pluvialis</i>	3302	CBF	-16.25625	-67.68708	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cerro Uchumani
Centrolenidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	5544	NKA	-17.867	-64.24727	Santa Cruz	Florida	Santa Rosa de Lima
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	2490	CBF	-15.1	-67.53667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	2586	CBF	-16.25625	-67.68708	La Paz		Cerro Uchumachi
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	2587	CBF	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz		Caranavi hacia Yucumo, km 30 de
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	4199	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	182363	KU	-17.18333	-65.83333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 58.1 Km al SO de
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	425	NKA	-17.014	-65.45593	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paractito, a 4 km S de Villa Tunari
Centrolenidae	<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i>	<i>bergeri</i>	72538	ZFMK	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	7 km de Paractito
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femoralis</i>	2530	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian

Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	2531	CBF	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	2588	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	3662	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	5133	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>		CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Dendrobatidae	<i>Allobates</i>	<i>femorialis</i>		Pers. Data	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>brunneus</i>	3835	NKA	-13.53222	-61.10544	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Boca de Pauserna
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>mcdiarmidi</i>		Original description	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba		Type locality
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>mcdiarmidi</i>	154	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>mcdiarmidi</i>	3708	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>mcdiarmidi</i>		Pers. Data	-14.96667	-68.45833	La Paz		Salida con Ignacio
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	1551	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	2533	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	2680	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni		Chevejecure, Bosque
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	4341	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5198	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	478	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	3974	NKA	-14.8875	-67.28333	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	4405	NKA	-11.43333	-67.56667	Pando	Manuripi	Independencia
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	4453	NKA	-11.15739	-68.34353	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	El Paraiso
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	4459	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5061	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5079	NKA	-11.38333	-67.2	Pando	Manuripi	Bella Vista
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5138	NKA	-11.84956	-68.64326	Pando	Manuripi	Corechi de San Silvestre - Puesto de GP
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5185	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5199	NKA	-11.42046	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca Hiroshima - Río Manuripi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	5230	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Campamento Serna - Humaita
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	6175	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colostethus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>	4845	CBF	-9.7	-65.38333	Pando	Federico Ramon	Río Negro- Fortaleza de Abuna

Dendrobatidae	<i>Colosthetus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Dendrobatidae	<i>Colosthetus</i>	<i>trilineatus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, Bosque de
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.96667	-68.43333	La Paz		10 km antes de Correo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3707	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi - Yucumo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.4	-68.18333	La Paz	Larecaja	San Carlos
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>flavopictus</i>		Gans 1960	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Porton
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>flavopictus</i>		NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Serrania de Santiago
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	5136	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	5158	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	3650	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	4431	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	5055	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>	6210	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>hahneli</i>		Pers. Data	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		Original description	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibanez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Río Surutú
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunaria hacia Cochabamba, A 40 Km. De
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.66667	-67.23333	La Paz	Sudyungas	Huachi, Abajo de
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.96667	-68.96667	La Paz	Iturrealde	San Fermín
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Diez	Guayaramerín
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	693	CBF	-15.63718	-67.16432	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Popoi, Camino a
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1381	CBF	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1517	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1740	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas, 14 km de

Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1741	CBF	-14.15	-67.91667	La Paz	Iturralde	Tumupasa, 4 km sud de
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1742	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturralde	Ixiamas, 16 km de
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2620	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, Bosque de
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2700	CBF	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2749	CBF	-14.85	-67.63333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Toregua
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2758	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3285	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturralde	Yariapo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3632	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3675	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3936	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturralde	Pampas de Heath
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4338	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	5075	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturralde	Serranía Tequeje
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	5096	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturralde	Candelaria
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	359	CBG	-17.36583	-65.24167	Cochabamba		Arepucho, 1000 msnm
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	410	CBG	-17.24444	-64.37667	Cochabamba		Bulo Bulo, 350 msnm
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	554	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	600	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	888	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serranía Beu, 468 msnm
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Ivón
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	59	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	186	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	686	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	862	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	972	NKA	-14.5	-60.65	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Huanchaca I, PNNKM
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1051	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo y Rio negro de Caimanes
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1190	NKA	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Surutú, Buena Vista,
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1404	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	1510	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2102	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Río San Martín

Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2733	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	2848	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3753	NKA	-15.20306	-67.18722	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Mikey, Camino maderero El charal
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3771	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas-Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey El charal
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	3794	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4024	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4053	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4163	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4233	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4402	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando		Campamento Serna-Humaita
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4710	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	Espejillos
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	5741	NKA	-15.06667	-63.06667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Prop. Chocolatal 45km carretera Beni
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	6123	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	6288	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Michi
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>	4a	PBC	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.79063	-66.97957	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Covendo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.45	-67.55	La Paz	Iturrealde	San Buenaventura
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>pictus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.15	-67.91667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Tumupassa
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	5087	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	4335	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	3644	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	4455	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	4456	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	4456	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Dendrobatidae	<i>Epipedobates</i>	<i>trivittatus</i>	5136	NKA	-11.84956	-68.64326	Pando	Manuripi	Corechi de San Silvestre - Puesto de GP

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	1151	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturralde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	1155	CBF	-11.25	-68.68333	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	1313	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	2462	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	3692	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>		Pers. Data - Picture	-15.43339	-67.15537	La Paz		El Sillar
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	63	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	4464	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	4542	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Villa tunari
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>acreanus</i>	6218	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz		Florida
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	1991	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	2563	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturralde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	2687	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni		Chevejecure, Bosque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	3689	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>		CBF	-15.60483	-67.20977	La Paz		Sapecho - Covendo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	432	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	729	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	4474	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>	4475	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>bifurcus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.33333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San Rafael - Tuna
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>	4398	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Campamento Serna-Humaita
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>	2557	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturralde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>	3331	CBF	-17.10778	-65.56444	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti - El Palmar, 24 Km al sur camino
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>	3332	CBF	-17.10167	-65.51	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti - El Palmar, 15 Km al sur camino
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>	3691	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>delarivai</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>joannae</i>	4616	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>	2180	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturralde	Pampas de Heath

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>	3688	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>	5203	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>	4064	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>koechlini</i>	5031	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>		Pers. Data	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	1080	CBF	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2358	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2389	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2449	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2565	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan, camino al Tuichi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2665	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni	Yacuma	Chevejecure
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	3278	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	68	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	433	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	546	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	821	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Laguna Noel Kempff a 3 km. del Rio Pirai
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2891	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	4510	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	5745	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	6183	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	6474	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leali</i>	2	PBC	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	377	CBF	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja, Estancia Elsner
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	720	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	1418	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	1512	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	1513	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	2244	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	2373	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni	Yacuma	Chevejecure, Arroyo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	3670	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	4303	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	4362	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	575	CBG	-16.65761	-64.80021	Cochabamba		Nueva Capernaun, 210 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	907	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	62	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	258	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	2018	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Rio San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	2176	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	2801	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	3043	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	3123	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	3660	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	4415	NKA	-11.43333	-67.56667	Pando	Pando	Independencia
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	4884	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	5146	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	6375	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>	6465	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>leucophyllatus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		ZFMK	-14.60077	-61.49759	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Camino de Santa Rosa de la Roca a Florida, 169km al norte de Santa Rosa
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	1280	CBF	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Entre Puesto Castanero de Chive y Camacho
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-20.03333	-63.5	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Camiri
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	2009	CBF	-15.5	-60.98333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	4515	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	76	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	545	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	2174	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito- La Pascana
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	2888	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	3157	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	4501	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	4503	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>	5519	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		Pers. Data	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>melanargyreus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivian	Río Quiquibey
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	2037	CBF	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	2567	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturrealde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	3267	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	3787	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	4366	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	4683	CBF	-10.38333	-65.4	Beni	Vaca Diez	Villa Bella
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	4943	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	637	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	89	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	105	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Zona Palmasola Moragrande
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	264	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	435	NKA	-18.12995	-63.6337	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	554	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	1766	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	1974	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Piraí
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	3015	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	3483	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	4531	NKA	-17.33333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	La belgica
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	5516	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	6354	NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Arco - Santiago de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	6445	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Espejillos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.35	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Sarah	Portachuelo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.83251	-67.56557	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Caranavi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Diez	Guayaramerín

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	218	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	379	CBF	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja, Estancia Elsner
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	928	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Ballivian	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2024	CBF	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2287	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2348	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2394	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2419	CBF	-14.98333	-65.5	Beni	Moxos	río Mamore y río Tijimachi, Carretera entre
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2556	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturrealde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2849	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3270	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4364	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberaalta
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4939	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	898	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	61	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	204	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	1972	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Río Piráí
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2184	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2217	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2806	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2889	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	2993	NKA	-17.5	-63.16667	Santa Cruz		Warnes
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3013	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3018	NKA	-13.63333	-61.75	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Piso Firme, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3028	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3131	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3261	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3397	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3405	NKA	-16.6518	-58.68119	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Hacienda Paraiso
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	3426	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tukum
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4488	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4667	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada los Ciros
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4784	NKA	-19.77306	-62.86139	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4832	NKA	-18.50444	-60.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto(Bañado)
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4836	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4845	NKA	-18.39111	-61.965	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	4882	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5003	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5493	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5530	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5557	NKA	-14.60275	-61.19439	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Campamento Florida
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5579	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Puerto Busch
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>	5870	NKA	-18.28417	-60.27167	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Estancia Lourdes - Rio San Miguel
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>nanus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>			-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	4320	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	510	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	1113	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	4062	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	5120	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	5192	NKA	-11.66667	-67.71667	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca San Miguel - Rio Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	6192	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>parviceps</i>	7	CBG	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Vía Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.96667	-68.96667	La Paz	Iturralde	San Fermín
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	1156	CBF	-11.25	-68.68333	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Porvenir

Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	2566	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	3087	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Cotapata
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	3282	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	4310	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rhodopeplus</i>	6200	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	1960	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	2691	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	376	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	2020	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Rio San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	3991	NKA	-14.8875	-67.28333	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	4469	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	4959	NKA	-11.43333	-67.56667	Pando	Manuripi	Independencia
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	5153	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay, desembocadura de Rio Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>	6470	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>riveroi</i>		Pers. Data	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rubicundulus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>rubicundulus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santo Corazon
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>sarayacuensis</i>	4435	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>sarayacuensis</i>	6213	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, camino a Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>schubarti</i>		Pers. Data	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>schubarti</i>	281678	USNM	-11.03333	-68.76667	Pando		Rio Acre
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>triangulum</i>	4934	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>tritaeniatus</i>	2458	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Dendropsophus</i>	<i>tritaeniatus</i>	974	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.23333	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Arce	Incachaca
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.11667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Tablasmontes
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	4425	CBF	-16.28919	-67.89011	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coscapa

Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	6	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba		Sehuenas, 2500 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	52	CBG	-17.14639	-65.63739	Cochabamba		Camino antiguo - Aguirre, 2500 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	135	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba		Sehuenas, 2000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	3238	NKA	-17.83333	-64.33333	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Abra de La Cruz (San Juan del Potrero y Cerro Bravo)
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	3493	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Yunga
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	3729	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	60	SN	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>lauzuricae</i>	635	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>lauzuricae</i>	635	NKA	-17.8	-64.76667	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.61667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Arce	Tarata
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.45	-65.71667	Potosí	Sudchichas	Tupiza
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-19.58333	-65.75	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Potosí
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-19.03333	-65.28333	Chuquisaca	Oropeza	Sucre
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.86667	-68.43333	Oruro	Sajama	Curahuara de Carangas
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.7	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto de San Mateo
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.4	-65.8	Cochabamba	Cercado	Cochabamba
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.55	-68.7	La Paz	Ingavi	Tihuanacu
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-67.8	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chaco
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-68.86667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Tiquina
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.03331	-67.63147	La Paz	Murillo	Choro
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	185	CBF	-15.78333	-68.66667	La Paz	Larecaja	Sorata
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	198	CBF	-16.58333	-68.16667	La Paz	Murillo	Achachicala, Alto
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	680	CBF	-16.48333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Cota Cota
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	855	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cotapata
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	1094	CBF	-16.28333	-67.9	La Paz	Murillo	Cerro Mallachipata
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	1674	CBF	-17.81667	-63.05	La Paz	Murillo	Cotacota CBF
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	1915	CBF	-16.83333	-67.33333	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga Chico
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	2635	CBF	-16.16667	-69.08333	La Paz	Manco Kapac	Copacabana

Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	3028	CBF	-17.08472	-66.09417	Cochabamba	Chapare	Mayca Mayu
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	4701	CBF	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	4973	CBF	-22	-64.58333	Tarija	Arce	Bajanda de la Escalera
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		Pers. Data	-17.32278	-65.71694	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera antigua de Villa Tunari a CBBA, bofedales
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		Pers. Data	-16.83917	-67.3175	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.58333	-67.73333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Totoral
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.73528	-68.63639	La Paz	Larecaja	Sorata hacia Mapiri, 18.5 km
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	317	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	427	NKA	-17.26667	-65.28472	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, a 25 km al N de Monte Punco
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>marsupiata</i>	75	Pers. Data	-17.82319	-64.74389	Cochabamba		La Siberia, 3000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>splendens</i>		NKA	-17.83333	-64.33333	Santa Cruz		Abra de la Cruz
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>testudinea</i>		Pers. Data	-17.1	-65.5666	Cochabamba	Chapare	
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>testudinea</i>	4206	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Hylidae	<i>Gastrotheca</i>	<i>testudinea</i>	774	CBG	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron, 1000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi - Yucumo
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	630	CBF	-16.88333	-67.18333	La Paz	Inquisivi	Río Khatu
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	1850	CBF	-16.33333	-67.8	La Paz	Sud Yungas	El Chaco - río Unduavi
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	4181	CBF	-16.19569	-67.88728	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Plataforma
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	4195	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni-Bajo
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	293	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Río Grande, 1000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	649	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	859	CBG	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron, 1000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.34917	-67.81944	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Unduavi, afluente en Chaco
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.70361	-67.4875	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bellavista

Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.64	-68.5275	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Bilunto, Santa Cruz de Valle Ameno
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	963	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	3691	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	3741	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.18944	-65.79701	Cochabamba		Río Ronco
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	97	SN	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	67101	ZFMK	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico (cerca)
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	72637	ZFMK	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>charazani</i>		Pers. Data	-15.18306	-68.98972	La Paz	Saavedra	Rio Washuacu, Charazani
Hylidae	<i>Hyloscirtus</i>	<i>chlorostea</i>		Original description	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba	Chapare	Parjacti
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	1485	CBF	-21.78333	-64.66667	Tarija	Arce	Casi Padcaya
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	2953	CBF	-21.45	-65.71667	Potosi	Sud Chichas	Tupiza
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	3031	CBF	-18.08472	-66.09417	Potosi		Acacio, 28 Km. O de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	3033	CBF	-18.09889	-66.14111	Potosi		Acacio, 30 Km. Oeste de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	3049	CBF	-20.15	-65.21667	Chuquisaca	Nor Cinti	Camargo, 53 Km. N de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	853	NKA	-21.48333	-64.95	Tarija		Rio Tomayapo, 1 km al este de Isacayachi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	98	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	28601	ZFMK	-19.05	-65.25833	Chuquisaca		Sucre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	54566	ZFMK	-18.11667	-65.76667	Cochabamba		Toro Toro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>alboniger</i>	430	CBF	-21.48333	-64.95	Tarija		Isacayachi, 1 km de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>albopunctatus</i>	4692	CBF	-9.80833	-65.51667	Pando	Federico Roman	Fortaleza-Abuna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>albopunctatus</i>	970	NKA	-14.5	-60.65	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Huanchaca I, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>albopunctatus</i>	72698	ZFMK	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Las Gammas
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	429	CBF	-21.45	-64.15	Tarija	Cercado	Tarija, 61 km al este de

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	556	CBF	-16.3	-68.48333	La Paz	Los Andes	Cerro "Jacha Khatawi"
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	629	CBF	-19.48333	-64.51667	Chuquisaca	Tomina	Sopachuy
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	1484	CBF	-21.78333	-64.66667	Tarija	Arce	Casi Padcaya
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	2034	CBF	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	2114	CBF	-19.38333	-64.73333	Chuquisaca	Zudañez	Jatun Mayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	2943	CBF	-16.48333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Cota Cota
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	2955	CBF	-21.48333	-64.95	Tarija	Mendez	Río Tomapayo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	2966	CBF	-21.48333	-64.95	Tarija		Iscaiyachi-Villazon
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3024	CBF	-17.08472	-66.09417	Cochabamba	Chapare	Mayca Mayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3055	CBF	-20.15	-65.21667	Chuquisaca	Nor Cinti	Camargo, 53 Km. N de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3069	CBF	-20.85	-64.31667	Chuquisaca	Zudañez	El Palmar
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3711	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3822	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	4879	CBF	-22.18334	-64.51682	Tarija	Arce	Río La Lima
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	4881	CBF	-22.16364	-64.43272	Tarija	Arce	Camban
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	4967	CBF	-21.88337	-64.13742	Tarija		Chiquiaca-Región de la laguna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.35361	-65.77667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera antigua de Villa Tunari a CBBA, arroyo cerca de Aguirre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	184	NKA	-18.51667	-64.08333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Huasacañada
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	201	NKA	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	320	NKA	-17.3	-65.9	Cochabamba	Chapare	Entre Corami y Colomi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	338	NKA	-19.06667	-64.91667	Chuquisaca	?	Lamboyo, 12 km N; 11km E de Tarabuco
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	380	NKA	-17.11667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Tablasmontes, Río Pilcomayo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	624	NKA	-17.9	-65.46667	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Comarapa-Lampazarra
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	855	NKA	-21.81667	-63.76667	Tarija		Carapari, 3 km de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	903	NKA	-17.53333	-65.38333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Río Lope Mendoza a 449km de SC
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	1946	NKA	-18.17823	-63.82078	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata-Quebrada El Fuerte
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	3503	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Santa Cruz		La Siberia

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	66828	ZFMK	-17.47889	-65.28472	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenacas
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	66901	ZFMK	-18.5	-64.11667	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Vallegrande
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>andinus</i>	66947	ZFMK	-17.23333	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	490	CBF	-14.56667	-68.36667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Estancia San Antonio
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	539	CBF	-16.46667	-67.46667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Irupana
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	1215	CBF	-14.7575	-68.41222	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Apolo, Riachuelo el asechado
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	1574	CBF	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	1847	CBF	-16.25625	-67.68708	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cerro Uchumani
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	2919	CBF	-15.1	-68.46667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Río Ñeques
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	3018	CBF	-16.31667	-67.43333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Silala
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	3606	CBF	-16.35858	-67.50539	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Apa Apa
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	3697	CBF	-16.23333	-67.71667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Yolosa, Camino a
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4118	CBF	-16.2	-67.9	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Sandillani
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4198	CBF	-16.20681	-67.83497	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pacallo - Chairó, camino
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>		Pers. Data	-15.68583	-67.49083	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serranía Bellavista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>		Pers. Data	-15.07278	-68.47361	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani a Apolo, entre Río Nequos y Río Yuyo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>		Pers. Data	-14.64	-68.5275	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Bilunto, Santa Cruz de Valle Ameno
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	3719	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	3745	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serranía Chepete
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4092	NKA	-15.38889	-67.17361	La Paz	Sud Yungas	San Ignacio
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4180	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4712	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Espejillos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	4967	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km dirección a San Onofre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>balzani</i>	66942	ZFMK	-17.23333	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Misiones Mosestenes
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	La Florida

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	1492	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	2734	CBF	-14.96667	-67.45	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Río San Luis
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	3528	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	5067	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	5087	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	5178	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	573	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	738	CBG	-16.6579	-65.79773	Cochabamba		Santa Anita
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		Pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Catarata Ahlfeld
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	579	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	863	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	3079	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	3754	NKA	-15.20306	-67.18722	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Mikey, Camino maderero El charal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	3815	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	4022	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	4227	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	6293	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>	6322	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Nuano
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>boans</i>		ZFMK	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas del Heath
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	2530	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	2531	CBF	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	5204	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	5204	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	5214	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	4585	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>calcarata</i>	4941	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>		Pers. Data	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba		Parjacti
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi - Yucumo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>	2787	CBF	-15.76667	-67.6	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.23333	-65.81667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cf. callipleura</i>	422	NKA	-17.11667	-66.01667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Tablasmontes
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>charazani</i>		Original description	-15.22361	-69.03556	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolás Suárez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	2524	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	4367	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	4699	CBF	-10.38333	-65.4	Beni	Vaca Diez	Villa Bella
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	5179	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	5198	NKA	-11.42046	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca Hiroshima - Rio Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>cinerascens</i>	6286	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Michi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-65.25	Cochabamba	Chapare	Chipiriri
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	1131	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	1471	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2253	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2346	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2562	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan, camino al Tuichi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2659	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni	Yacuma	Chevejecure
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	3317	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	3666	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	4533	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	5165	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	579	CBG	-16.65761	-64.80021	Cochabamba		Nueva Capernaun, 210 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	91	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	407	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	730	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	1427	NKA	-17.67278	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	El Potrerillo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2813	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro - Río Itenez
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	2814	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	4019	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	4037	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	4577	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	5036	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	5140	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	6187	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	6406	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	6	CBG	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	5071	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.9	-60.9	Beni		Navidad
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibanez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.36667	-60.96667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Ignacio de Velasco
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sudyungas	Misiones Mosetenes
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.66667	-67.23333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Huachi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>			-14.61667	-64.95	Beni		Boca Ibarre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-12.53333	-66.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Barraca Rio Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	1441	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	1490	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	1808	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	1965	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	2173	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	2532	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3265	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	5097	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	527	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	900	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	86	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	342	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	410	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	538	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	1429	NKA	-17.67278	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	El Potrerillo

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	2035	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Río Guarayos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	2775	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro - Río Itenez
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	2776	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3419	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tucum
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3749	NKA	-15.14194	-67.55028	La Paz	Larecaja	Pilon Lajas, Reserva de Biosfera
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3750	NKA	-14.44194	-67.55028	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3769	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas-Ballivian	Río Quiquibey El charal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	3817	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	4018	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	4490	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Río Piray
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	4524	NKA	-17.33333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	La belgica
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	5191	NKA	-11.66667	-67.71667	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca San Miguel - Río Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	5473	NKA	-16.56667	-59.51667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Tuna, San Rafael
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	6292	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	6323	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Nuano
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>geographicus</i>	6355	NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Arco - Santiago de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	822	CBF	-15.83251	-67.56557	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Caranavi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	1141	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	1302	CBF	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	1809	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	1988	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	2184	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	4361	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	4851	CBF	-10.38333	-65.4	Beni	Vaca Diez	Villa Bella
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	5070	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	5081	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	5164	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	679	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	743	CBG	-16.6579	-65.79773	Cochabamba		Santa Anita
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	295	NKA	-17.66667	-63.65	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Cheyo, PNA
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	330	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	3756	NKA	-15.20306	-67.18722	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Mikey, Camino maderero El charal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	3779	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas- Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey El charal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	3804	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	5131	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	5706	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobja
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	6182	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	6214	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, camino a Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>	6291	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>lanciformis</i>		Pers. Data	-15.59386	-67.22918	La Paz		Sapecho - Covendo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	1394	CBF	-19.6	-64.08	Chuquisaca	Hernando Siles	Rio Pilipili
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	1410	CBF	-21.75	-63.71667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Yacuiba Serrania Aguarague, 40 km de
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	4980	CBF	-21.88333	-64.125	Tarija	Arce	Puesto quebrada El Naranjal-Chiquiaca
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	251	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	639	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	412	NKA	-18.12995	-63.6337	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo, Angostura, en un arroyo afluente del Pirai

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	3532	NKA	-17.88333	-64.33333	Santa Cruz		Remates/san Juan del potrero
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	3535	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>	3540	NKA	-20.85	-64.31667	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	El Palmar
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>marianitae</i>		Pers. Data	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.36667	-60.96667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Ignacio de Velasco
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Diez	Guayaramerín
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	214	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	376	CBF	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja, Estancia Elsner
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1321	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1807	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1979	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2013	CBF	-14.63333	-65.25	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2223	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2306	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2420	CBF	-14.98333	-65.5	Beni	Moxos	río Mamore y río Tijimachi, Carretera entre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2560	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2831	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	3299	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	4369	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	4850	CBF	-9.80833	-65.51667	Pando	Federico Ramon	Fortaleza de Abuna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	889	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	72	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	348	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	713	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	797	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Laguna Noel Kempff a 3 km. del Rio Pirai
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1099	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1406	NKA	-17.67278	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	El Potrerillo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	1909	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2178	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces 2 km w Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2234	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2792	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	2793	NKA	-14.41667	-60.83333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Serrania de Huanchaca, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	3058	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	3222	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	3421	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tucum
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	3988	NKA	-14.8875	-67.28333	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	4440	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	4514	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	4939	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	5005	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	5184	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	5578	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Puerto Busch
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	6103	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	6296	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>punctatus</i>	6463	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibanez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.66667	-61.95	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Los Troncos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Diez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Diez	Guayaramerín
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.53333	-65.63333	Beni	Vaca Diez	Esperanza
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	96	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1283	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1429	CBF	-14.83333	-66.38333	Beni	Yacuma	Rio Curiraba
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1436	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1502	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1534	CBF	-16.03333	-65.28333	Beni	Moxos	Laguna Bolivia
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2017	CBF	-15.5	-60.98333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2392	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2692	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3276	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4928	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	696	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	14	NKA	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	341	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	536	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1306	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	1927	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Río Pirai
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2214	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2757	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro - Río Itenez
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	2919	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario

Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3168	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3169	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3173	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3233	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3257	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3291	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3388	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3675	NKA	-15	-65.61667	Beni		San Ignacio de Moxos 8km en direccion a Trinidad
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	3847	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4520	NKA	-17.33333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	La belgica
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4647	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est.Cachari La Madre
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4815	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4909	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	Est. El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	5204	NKA	-11.42046	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca Hiroshima - Rio Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	5705	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	6000	NKA	-17.68333	-63.15	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Vallecito, Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>	4	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Vía Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Hypsiboas</i>	<i>raniceps</i>		Pers. Data	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Ivón
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	110	CBF	-15.26222	-67.13972	Beni	Ballivian	Rio Quiquibey, Arroyo San Luis
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	1520	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	2050	CBF	-15.76667	-67.6	La Paz	Caranavi	
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	612	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	669	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu

Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	2091	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Río San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	3755	NKA	-15.20306	-67.18722	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Mikey, Camino maderero El charal
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	5118	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	5173	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i>	Foto	Pers. Data	-17.71667	-63.38333	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Terevinto
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>lepreurii</i>	3638	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	2518	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	4946	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	5042	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	6290	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Michi
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	6324	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Nuano
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieurii</i>			-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieurii</i>	5217	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieurii</i>	3048	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Paucerna
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieurii</i>	3072	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>pearsoni</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>pearsoni</i>		De la Riva 1990	-12.6	-66.96667	La Paz		Alto río Beni, abajo de la boca del río Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>pearsoni</i>	5145	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>pearsoni</i>	860	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>pearsoni</i>	4067	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Río Surutú
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Misiones Mosetenes
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.25	-68.16667	La Paz	Larecaja	Mapiri
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Ivón
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	1111	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	1301	CBF	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive

Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	1386	CBF	-15.13333	-67.55	Beni	Ballivian	Pilon Lajas
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	1511	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	1874	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	2623	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	2688	CBF	-14.51667	-66.31667	Beni		Remanso, Bosque de
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	3542	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	4333	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	4496	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	4537	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		E	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	31	Pers. Data	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	77	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	2769	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro - Río Itenez
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	2770	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	4068	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	4580	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	5074	NKA	-11.38333	-67.2	Pando	Manuripi	Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	5135	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	5152	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay, desembocadura de Río Manuripi
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	6280	NKA	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Gamas, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	6283	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Michi
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	6299	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Río Nuano
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>	6373	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Río Negro
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>taurinus</i>		Pers. Data	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Boyuyo
Hylidae	<i>Osteocephalus</i>	<i>leprieuri</i>	4629	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>coriaceus</i>	1118	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>coriaceus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>coriaceus</i>	4060	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>resinifictrix</i>	4909	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>resinifictrix</i>		Pers. Data	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan

Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>resinifictrix</i>		Pers. Data	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando		Pingo de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>resinifictrix</i>		Pers. Data	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	289	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	1427	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	2356	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3264	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Ballivian	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3307	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3713	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4356	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Díez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4627	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.36667	-60.96667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Ignacio de Velasco
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturralde	Ixiamas
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.53333	-65.63333	Beni	Vaca Díez	Esperanza
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	29	NKA	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	101	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	249	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	265	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	450	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	756	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	984	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	1811	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos, Canton El Cerro
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	2036	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Río Guarayos

Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	2864	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Núfelo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	2920	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3078	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3231	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3255	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3293	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	3420	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tucum
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4010	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4487	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4648	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est.Cachari La Madre
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4659	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	4904	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	San Ignacio de Moxos	Est. El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	5249	NKA	-19.52651	-62.30959	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Cortado
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	5553	NKA	-14.60275	-61.19439	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Campamento Florida
Hylidae	<i>Trachycephalus</i>	<i>venulosus</i>	5693	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>atelopoides</i>	5075	NKA	-12.39398	-68.57693	Pando	Manuripi	Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	2446	CBF	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	2513	CBF	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	5179	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturralde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		Pers. Data	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		Pers. Data	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	6102	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	491	CBF	-14.56667	-68.36667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Estancia San Antonio
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2839	CBF	-16.68333	-62.36667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pâlos Blancos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3019	CBF	-16.31667	-67.43333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Silala
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3085	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Cotapata
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3772	CBF	-22.30028	-64.39389	Tarija	Arce	La Planchada
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3794	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas

Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4108	CBF	-16.2	-67.9	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Sandillani
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4186	CBF	-16.20681	-67.83497	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pacallo - Chairó, camino
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4884	CBF	-22.16364	-64.43272	Tarija	Arce	Camban
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4907	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	178	NKA	-17.89	-63.33	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	La Guardia
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	324	NKA	-18.8	-63.76667	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Masicuri, 4 km antes
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	521	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1308	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1556	NKA	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1771	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1928	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1990	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3387	NKA	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Santo Corazon, Camino a
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3799	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4657	NKA	-17.9	-60.9	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Natividad
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4674	NKA	-19.29528	-60.62056	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Ravelo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5550	NKA	-17.86	-64.26	Santa Cruz	Florida	Santa Rosa de Lima
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5576	NKA	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Pers. Data	-16.36667	-60.96667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Ignacio
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Type	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz		Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Type	-16.4	-67.53333	La Paz		Chulumani
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>		Pers. Data	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>		Pers. Data	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caiman
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	1132	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	1237	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	1314	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	1854	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	2345	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	3614	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	5073	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	5170	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi

Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	5170	CBF	-13.58333	-68.76667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi, Moira Camp
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	516	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	908	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>		NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	84	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	1497	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	2886	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	3068	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	3821	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	6212	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	6371	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	6453	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	5	PBC	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	28	SN	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	118699	USNM	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buenavista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	281889	USNM	-15.48333	-67.5	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	336143	USNM	-13.88333	-68.25	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rio Satariapo, 13km al sudoeste de Ixiamas
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>camba</i>	336157	USNM	-14.63333	-60.7	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Campamento Encanto, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>		Pers. Data	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santo Corazon
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	245	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	930	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Ballivian	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	2006	CBF	-15.5	-60.98333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	2399	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	2811	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	3266	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos

Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	4538	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	4910	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivián	San Borja
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	79	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen, Pampa a 20 km de Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	989	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	1944	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Piraí
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	2274	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	4506	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañez	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	4772	NKA	-19.01667	-60.27639	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Estacion El Cañon 250m
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	4813	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>hypochondrialis</i>	5512	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>		Padial & De Sa 2003	-17.66	-63.70183	Santa Cruz		La Chonta
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	2347	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totalzal
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	2679	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni		Chevejecure, Bosque
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	2806	CBF	-15.55154	-67.24822	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pãlos Blancos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	3320	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	5082	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>		Pers. Data	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>palliata</i>	6206	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.82663	-58.63114	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.25	-63.5	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Villamontes
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	4644	NKA	-18.42444	-61.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est.Isla Verde(Bañados)
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	4672	NKA	-19.77306	-62.86139	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	4676	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	4720	NKA	-19.29528	-60.62056	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Ravelo

Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	5255	NKA	-19.4	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Aguaraygua, Izozog
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>	5623	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>sauvagii</i>		Pers. Data	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	3619	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	3890	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	4327	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	5212	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	3797	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>tomopterna</i>	6188	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-65.25	Cochabamba	Chapare	Chipiriri
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>		Pers. Data	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caiman
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	2522	CBF	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	2523	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	3541	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	3897	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	5197	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	5207	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	484	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	488	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	3642	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	4023	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	4034	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	4454	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	4454	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	5114	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Phyllomedusa</i>	<i>vaillanti</i>	2	PBC	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Hylidae	<i>ScartHypsiboas</i>	<i>goinorum</i>	5183	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>acuminatus</i>	2227	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>acuminatus</i>	3283	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>acuminatus</i>	3392	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	1551	NKA	-18.51667	-64.08333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Huacacana
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	1768	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	3480	NKA	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	3484	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	3495	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	3495	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	3533	NKA	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>		Pers. Data	-14.96667	-68.45833	La Paz		Cerca Correo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>castroviejo</i>	72633	ZFMK	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	2549	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	3308	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	584	CBG	-16.65761	-64.80021	Cochabamba		Nueva Capernaun, 210 msnm
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	1557	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	4036	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	4056	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>	11	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>chiquitanus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	2830	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	3937	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	4947	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	479	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	3146	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	3147	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscomarginatus</i>	3149	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-20.03333	-63.5	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Camiri
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1403	CBF	-19.81667	-63.81667	Chuquisaca	Hernando Siles	Candua - Rio Banado
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1851	CBF	-18.12995	-63.6337	Tarija	Arce	Bermejo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	3712	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	3809	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4971	CBF	-22.15	-64.43333	Tarija	Arce	Imimiri, Cambarí subida a
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	7	NKA	-17.81667	-63.05	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Cotoca
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	17	NKA	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	85	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	223	NKA	-17.33333	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Obispo Santiesteban	Montero
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	256	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	858	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1948	NKA	-18.17823	-63.82078	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata-Quebrada El Fuerte
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1952	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos, Canton El Cerro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1978	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	1998	NKA	-18.00937	-64.01	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mairana, Nogales
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	2923	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	3033	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	3117	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	3120	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4491	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4662	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4678	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4780	NKA	-19.77306	-62.86139	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	4802	NKA	-19.46667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Colorado
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	5533	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Lomas de Arena
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	5538	NKA	-18.05083	-64.12133	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Negros, Barrio Nuevo

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	5632	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	5740	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	6449	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Espejillos
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	66846	ZFMK	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	67037	ZFMK	-19.83333	-63.81667	Santa Cruz		Vaca Guzman (westlich)
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>fuscovarius</i>	67057	ZFMK	-18.58333	-63.53333	Santa Cruz		40 km westl. Rio Seco
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	1095	CBF	-15.25	-68.16667	La Paz	Larecaja	Río Mapiri
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	1120	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	1500	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	3091	CBF	-9.7	-65.38333	Pando	Federico Roman	Abuna
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	3318	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	3664	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	4325	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	5095	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	1430	NKA	-17.67278	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	El Potrerillo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	3643	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	4004	NKA	-14.8875	-67.29194	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	4558	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	5134	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	5176	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	6119	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>garbei</i>	9	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ictericus</i>	6164	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ictericus</i>	6199	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	547	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3629	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	508	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	863	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	139	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	202	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	222	NKA	-17.33333	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Obispo Santiesteban	Montero
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	2672	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3041	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3042	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3093	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3107	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3116	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3127	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3158	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3159	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Ex Aserradero San Martín
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3259	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3393	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	3394	NKA	-16.6518	-58.68119	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Paraiso
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4507	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4518	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4649	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est.Cachari La Madre
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4653	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4679	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4766	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4775	NKA	-19.01667	-60.27639	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Estacion El Cañon 250m
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4790	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	San Ignacio de Moxos	San Ignacio, Est. El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4812	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	4843	NKA	-18.39111	-61.965	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	5250	NKA	-19.52651	-62.30959	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Cortado
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	5496	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	5626	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	5701	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nasicus</i>	6435	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negrillo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	1798	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	1799	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	1832	CBF	-10.95	-66.83333	Pando	Abuná	Ingavi
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	4342	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	4350	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	347	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	2634	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	3126	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	3297	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	4821	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	4933	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	5150	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	5556	NKA	-14.60275	-61.19439	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Campamento Florida
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	5594	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>nebulosus</i>	6420	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negrillo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	2357	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	2372	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	2387	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	515	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	980	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	2179	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	2195	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	3396	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	3427	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matías Bahía de Tucum
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	4525	NKA	-17.33333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	La belgica
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	5472	NKA	-16.56667	-59.51667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Tuna, San Rafael
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>parkeri</i>	6436	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negrillo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Ivón, Arroyo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	208	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	282	CBF	-14.7	-66.73333	Beni	Yacuma	Curiraba
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	659	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	1159	CBF	-11.25	-68.68333	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Porvenir
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	1547	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	1953	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	2185	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	2402	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	2552	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturrealde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3089	CBF	-9.7	-65.38333	Pando	Federico Roman	Abuna
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3311	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3313	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3536	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	4349	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	4913	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5144	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5216	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	704	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	35	NKA	-14.59361	-61.17917	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Aserradero Moira
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	37	NKA	-17.81667	-63.05	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Cotoca, 4 km O
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	73	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	108	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho, 1 km al Norte

Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	343	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	1558	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	2019	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Rio San Martin
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3236	NKA	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	3670	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	4482	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	4559	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	4788	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	San Ignacio de Moxos	Est. El Paso
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5060	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5172	NKA	-11.84956	-68.64326	Pando	Manuripi	San Silvestre
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5549	NKA	-17.07944	-64.28861	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campo Petrolero Vibora
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	5836	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	6462	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	12	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	72682	ZFMK	-14.60275	-61.19439	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM-Florida
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>ruber</i>	72693	ZFMK	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM Pauserna
Hylidae	<i>Scinax</i>	<i>squalirostris</i>		Pers. Data	-14.7575	-68.41222	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Apolo, a 3 km carretera a Charazani
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	2647	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	87	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	349	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia, Rio Negro
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	1409	NKA	-17.67278	-63.45694	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	El Potrerillo
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	2845	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito

Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	3045	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	3083	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	3856	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Buena Vista-El cairo
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	4009	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	4517	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	4948	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	6425	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negrillo
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	6478	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	4612	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivián	San Borja
Hylidae	<i>Sphaenorhynchus</i>	<i>lacteus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>		Pers. Data	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	3663	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	4717	CBF	-9.80833	-65.51667	Pando	Federico Roman	Fortaleza-Abuna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	3598	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	4472	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	6118	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	6138	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	6176	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	6415	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negrillo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>	22	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>andreae</i>		Pers. Data	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni		Totaizal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4520	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	2302	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	3422	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahía de Tucum
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	3624	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica, La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4493	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4535	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra

Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4691	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4738	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cachari La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4748	NKA	-19.38742	-62.5325	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Iyobi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4749	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	4840	NKA	-18.39111	-61.965	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	5667	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>	5789	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca dos milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>		Pers. Data	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Gammas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>diptyx</i>		Pers. Data	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.24413	-66.82785	Cochabamba	Ayopaya	Santa Elena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Beni	Cercado	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.66667	-67.23333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Huachi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Ivón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.53333	-65.63333	Beni	Vaca Díez	Cachuela Esperanza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	1266	CBF	-14.51667	-66.31667	Pando	Manuripi	Remanso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	2482	CBF	-15.08694	-67.72306	La Paz		Río Suapi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	2823	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	3625	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Víbora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	4379	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Díez	Riberalta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	66	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	3597	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	3751	NKA	-14.44194	-67.55028	Beni	Ballivian	Río Quiquibey El charal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	4031	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	4051	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	4157	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	4457	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	27	SN	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta

Leptodactylidae	<i>Adenomera</i>	<i>hylaedactyla</i>	66989	ZFMK	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 550 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>		Pers. Data	-14.75	-66.33333	Beni		EBB, Bosque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	1528	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	1947	CBF	-14.42683	-67.92153	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Rurrenabaque, 42 Km W, 1 Km N de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	4912	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	5137	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	97	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	4044	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cornuta</i>	6162	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>		Pers. Data	-21.25	-63.48333	Tarija		Villa Montes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>		Pers. Data	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santo Corazon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	39	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Villa Primero de Mayo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	4484	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	4687	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	5633	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	5653	NKA	-19.29548	-60.61995	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Fortin Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Ceratophrys</i>	<i>cranwelli</i>	5683	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Chacophrys</i>	<i>pierottii</i>		Lucindo Gonzales	-	-	Santa Cruz		cerca de Abapo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>altamazonicus</i>	3637	NKA	18.950552	63.344238	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ashkapara</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera Antigua VT-CBBA, 1700
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ashkapara</i>		Type	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera Antigua VT-CBBA, 2150
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>bisignatus</i>	4113	CBF	-16.19569	-67.88728	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Plataforma
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>bisignatus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.33333	-67.8	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chaco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>heterodactylus</i>	6356	NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Arco - Santiago de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.4	-67.71667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Chulumani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	529	CBF	-16.46667	-67.46667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Irupana

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	1133	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturralde	Aseradero San Francisco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	1337	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	1545	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	2484	CBF	-15.13333	-67.55	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3347	CBF	-17.1	-65.5	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 800 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3348	CBF	-18.23333	-63.68333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bella Vista - Cuevas road
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3638	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3667	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4208	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4224	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturralde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	198	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	276	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	570	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	595	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>		Pers. Data	-16.23083	-66.40972	Cochabamba		Cumbre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	1489	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	1492	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3792	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4003	NKA	-14.8875	-67.29194	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4030	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4074	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	4182	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	5086	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	6120	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	118686	NMNH	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	146577	NMNH	-17	-65.433			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	280617	NMNH	-14.466	-67.616			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	336140	NMNH	-14.916	-68.333			

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	3	PBC	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	29	SN	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>		Pers. Data	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	66964	ZFMK	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 550 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	66971	ZFMK	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 1300 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>cruralis</i>	72570	ZFMK	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 1300 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 550 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	2485	CBF	-15.13333	-67.55	La Paz		Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	2492	CBF	-15.1	-67.53667	La Paz		Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	2543	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4209	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	5223	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>		Pers. Data	-14.64	-68.5275	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Bilunto, Santa Cruz de Valle Ameno
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	3635	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	3692	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	3743	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4081	NKA	-15.38889	-67.17361	La Paz	Sud Yungas	San Ignacio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4113	NKA	-15.37194	-67.19472	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bocerón Quebrada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4119	NKA	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron Cima de Serrania proxima a San Ignacio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4178	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4592	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4596	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4942	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	4961	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Jose
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	5085	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	5178	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>danae</i>	6174	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>	1396	CBF	-19.6	-64.08	Chuquisaca	Hernando Siles	Rio Pilipili
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>	1411	CBF	-21.75	-63.71667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Yacuiba Serrania Aguarague, 40 km de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>	3742	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>	3773	CBF	-22.30028	-64.39389	Tarija	Arce	La Planchada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz		La Yunga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	236	NKA	-17.66667	-63.65	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Cheyo, PNA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	1196	NKA	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Surutú, Buena Vista,
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	1199	NKA	-18.15	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Angostura
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	1511	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista, Rio Surutú, Entrada al P.N.A.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	2810	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	2811	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>dundeei</i>	6447	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Espejillos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17	-65.75	Cochabamba	Chapare	Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Misiones Mosetenes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.25	-68.16667	La Paz	Larecaja	Mapiri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.96667	-68.96667	La Paz	Iturrealde	San Fermín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1506	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1531	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1735	CBF	-14.15	-67.91667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Tumupasa, Al Sur de

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1761	CBF	-15.33333	-68.21667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1792	CBF	-14.3	-68.58333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Río Tuichi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1819	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	1904	CBF	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2172	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2546	CBF	-11.52672	-69.10372	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	Pingo de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2705	CBF	-16.05861	-68.02	La Paz	Murillo	Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2751	CBF	-14.85	-67.63333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Río Alto Beni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2761	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2834	CBF	-14.51667	-67.58333	La Paz	Inquisivi	Quiquibey, Rio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2836	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3094	CBF	-9.7	-65.38333	Pando	Federico Roman	Abuna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3545	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4112	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5149	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5199	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	520	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	556	CBG	-16.56381	-65.96167	Cochabamba		Villa Fatima
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	613	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	681	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	901	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.07278	-68.47361	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani a Apolo, entre Río Nequos y Río Yuyo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	224	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Río Saguayo, PNA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	2829	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3124	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3673	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Campamento Serna-Humaita
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3730	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3784	NKA	-14.43972	-67.52944	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3801	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	3820	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4007	NKA	-14.8875	-67.29194	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4013	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4058	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4083	NKA	-15.38889	-67.17361	La Paz	Sud Yungas	San Ignacio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4150	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4562	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4578	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4620	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	4945	NKA	-11.84478	-68.63656	Pando	Manuripi	Laguna Bay, Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5011	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5070	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5084	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5137	NKA	-11.84956	-68.64326	Pando	Manuripi	Corechi de San Silvestre - Puesto de GP
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5177	NKA	-11.78121	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Arroyo Tulapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5193	NKA	-11.42046	-67.81898	Pando	Manuripi	Barraca Hiroshima - Rio Manuripi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	5596	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	6114	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	6173	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	257849	NMNH	-17	-65.75			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	280620	NMNH	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	281132	NMNH	-15.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	336141	NMNH	-13.583	-68.766			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	498267	NMNH	-15.5	-67.5			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	498268	NMNH	-16.516	-67.15			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	498268	NMNH	-16.833	-63.916			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	26	SN	-16.42306	-65.90306	Cochabamba		San Jose de la Angosta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.05861	-68.02	La Paz	Murillo	Valle de Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	66965	ZFMK	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 550 m

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fenestratus</i>	72545	ZFMK	-17.1	-65.5	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, Carretera antigua 700 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>	1	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba		Sehuencas, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>	41	CBG	-17.82319	-64.74389	Cochabamba		La Siberia, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>	54	CBG	-17.14639	-65.63739	Cochabamba		Camino antiguo - Aguirre, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>	59	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>	635	NKA	-17.78333	-64.7	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia, Rio Chuacochoa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>fraudator</i>		Pers. Data	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 2150 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ibischi</i>	3341	CBF	-18.18333	-63.56667	Santa Cruz	Florida	68,5 km SC - Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ibischi</i>	A1490	CET	-18.83333	-63.58333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Masicuri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ibischi</i>		Pers. Data	-17.99197	-64.05506	Santa Cruz	Florida	Cerca Mairana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ibischi</i>		Pers. Data	-18.96335	-64.284	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Volcanes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ibischi</i>	60472	ZFMK	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>llojsintuta</i>		Pers. Data	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 2150 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>llojsintuta</i>	46	CBG	-17.14639	-65.63739	Cochabamba		Camino antiguo - Aguirre, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>llojsintuta</i>	658	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>llojsintuta</i>	3475	NKA	-17.47889	-65.28472	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuencas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>		Original Description	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba	Chapare	Type
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT- CBBA, 1300
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT- CBBA, 1650
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi - Yucumo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>	3701	CBF	-16.23333	-67.71667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico, Camino a
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>mercedesae</i>	4120	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ockendeni</i>	5111	NKA	-12.17699	-68.57828	Pando	Manuripi	Florida

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 1500 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 950 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.1	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 1250 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.06667	-65.48333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 550 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	3329	CBF	-17.10167	-65.51	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti - El Palmar, 15 Km al sur camino
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	3330	CBF	-17.10444	-65.51667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti - El Palmar, 20 Km al sur camino
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	366	CBG	-17.36583	-65.24167	Cochabamba		Arepucho, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	592	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	494	CBF	-14.56667	-68.36667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Estancia San Antonio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	1340	CBF	-16.25625	-67.68708	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cerro Uchumachi, Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	1683	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cotapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	1919	CBF	-16.83333	-67.33333	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga Chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	2489	CBF	-15.1	-67.53667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas, Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	2788	CBF	-15.76667	-67.6	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	2808	CBF	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	3504	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serrania Esclavon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4062	CBF	-16.28919	-67.89011	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coscapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4115	CBF	-16.19569	-67.88728	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Plataforma
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4116	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4130	CBF	-16.19553	-67.89661	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Mina "El Sueño"
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	8	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba		Sehuenas, 2500 msnm

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	38	CBG	-17.82319	-64.74389	Cochabamba		La Siberia, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	55	CBG	-17.20881	-65.69678	Cochabamba		Camino antiguo - Aguirre, 3500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	98	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba		Sehuencas, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	191	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	277	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.2325	-66.41583	Cochabamba		Laguna Carachupa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.83917	-67.3175	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.70361	-67.4875	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bellavista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	907	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	3489	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Yunga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	3693	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	3737	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4089	NKA	-15.38889	-67.17361	La Paz	Sud Yungas	San Ignacio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4093	NKA	-15.37194	-67.19472	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bocerón Quebrada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4118	NKA	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron Cima de Serrania proxima a San Ignacio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4156	NKA	-15.26833	-67.07139	Beni	Ballivian	Snia pilon-antena de ENTEL
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>	4424	NKA	-16.23208	-67.79431	La Paz		Cotapata - Rio Santa Elena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>platydactylus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.1	-68.05	La Paz	Murillo	Valle de Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT - CBBA, Carretera antigua 2150 m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>	91	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuencas, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>	134	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuencas, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.86667	-64.33333	Santa Cruz		Remates
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>	634	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia, Rio Chuacochoa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>	3514	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Yunga

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>pluvicanorus</i>	60186	ZFMK	-17.48333	-65.28333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuencas, 2200
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17	-65.75	Cochabamba	Chapare	Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	2701	CBF	-16.95	-65.4	Cochabamba	Chapare	Cochabamba - Villa Tunari, Carretera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	4211	CBF	-16.215	-67.88611	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Hornuni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	203	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha, 1500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	278	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	645	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.64	-68.5275	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Bilunto, Santa Cruz de Valle Ameno
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	3537	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Yunga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	3694	NKA	-15.11	-67.5425	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Pilon Lajas Serr, Reserva De Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	5544	NKA	-17.867	-64.24727	Santa Cruz	Florida	Santa Rosa de Lima
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>	38	SN	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>rhabdolaemus</i>		ZFMK	-17.15	-65.61667	Cochabamba		VT-CBBA, carretera antigua 1250-2200
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>		Pers. Data	-17.99197	-64.05506	Santa Cruz	Florida	Cerca Mairana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>		Pers. Data	-18.58333	-63.53333	Santa Cruz		Rio Seco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>		Pers. Data	-18.18333	-63.56667	Santa Cruz	Florida	68,5 km SC - Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>	3526	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>	6444	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Espejillos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>samaipatae</i>		Original Description	-18.16667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Florida	El Fuerte
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>toftae</i>	5103	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturralde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>toftae</i>	471	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>toftae</i>	4966	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Jose

Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ventrimarmoratus</i>	3689	NKA	-15.14194	-67.55028	La Paz	Larecaja	Pilon Lajas, Reserva de Biosfera
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>ventrimarmoratus</i>	3742	NKA	-15.09	-67.52833	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Serrania Chepete
Leptodactylidae	<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	<i>zongoensis</i>		Original Description	-16.05861	-68.02	La Paz	Murillo	Valle de Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	801	CBF	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	1136	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	1428	CBF	-14.83333	-66.38333	Beni	Yacuma	Rio Curiraba
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	1486	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	2481	CBF	-15.08694	-67.72306	La Paz		Río Suapi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	2597	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sudyungas	Misiones Mosestenes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Original Description	-12.53333	-66.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Barraca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	473	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3064	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3075	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3077	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna, Río Iténez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3099	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3632	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	3823	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	4016	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	6165	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	6381	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	6456	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	13	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Vía Recuate
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	1236	CBF	-21.28101	-63.45073	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Estancia Bolivar
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-20.75	-63.06667	Chquisaca	Luis Calvo	Carandaití, 30 Km al E de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.83333	-58.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	1362	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	1368	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista - El Cairo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	3386	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	4504	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	4646	NKA	-18.42444	-61.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est. Isla Verde(Bañados)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	4655	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	4763	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	4827	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5239	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada Los Ciros
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5612	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5644	NKA	-19.29548	-60.61995	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Fortin Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5694	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5754	NKA	-19.76383	-62.5235	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5757	NKA	-19.38742	-62.5325	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Iyobi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5762	NKA	-18.88383	-62.37967	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	La Madre, Cachari
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	5767	NKA	-19.46667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Colorado
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	97	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	657	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	759	CBF	-14.46667	-67.56667	Beni	Ballivian	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1316	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1398	CBF	-21.25	-63.5	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Villamontes - Rio Pilcomayo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1404	CBF	-19.81667	-63.81667	Chquisaca	Hernando Siles	Candua - Rio Banado

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1438	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1488	CBF	-16.03333	-65.28333	Beni	Moxos	Laguna Bolivia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1494	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1593	CBF	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1954	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2001	CBF	-13.63333	-65.38333	Beni	Ballivian	Río Yacuma
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2007	CBF	-15.5	-60.98333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2340	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2388	CBF	-12.83511	-66.05494	Beni	Yacuma	Hacienda San Martin
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2414	CBF	-14.85	-65.1	Beni	Moxos	río Mamore y río Tijimachi, Carretera entre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3636	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3739	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3817	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4657	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4933	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4976	CBF	-21.88337	-64.13742	Tarija		Chiquiaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	914	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.83333	-58.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.46667	-59.38333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tunama
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.66667	-61.95	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Los Troncos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañez	Rio Piray
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Misiones Mosevenes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	38	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	167	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	170	NKA	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San Jose
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	266	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1303	NKA	-17.71667	-63.38333	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Terevinto

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	1894	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos, Canton El Cerro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2862	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	2930	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista /PNA , Río Mataracú, Arroyo Verde
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3256	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3294	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3301	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	3306	NKA	-16.6518	-58.68119	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Paraiso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4483	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4663	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada los Ciros
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4680	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4730	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cachari La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4801	NKA	-19.4815	-62.35883	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campo Cerro Colorado
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4803	NKA	-19.46667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Colorado
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	4923	NKA	-17.71667	-63.38333	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibañez	El Terrevinto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	5253	NKA	-19.4	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Aguaraygua, Izozog
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	5509	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	5622	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	5657	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	93209	NMNH	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	146518	NMNH	-17.45	-63.733			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	146525	NMNH	-17.383	-63.2			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	280627	NMNH	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	280630	NMNH	-14.45	-67.583			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	281778	NMNH	-17.8	-63.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	283272	NMNH	-14.85547	-66.30713			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	283289	NMNH	-14.2	-66.616			

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	346469	NMNH	-19.216	-57.916			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	346470	NMNH	-18.213	-59.465			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>chaquensis</i>	498272	NMNH	-14.5	-66			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	2511	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	675	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	866	CBG	-14.96749	-67.67805	La Paz		Serrania Beu, 468 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Río Surutú
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	3780	NKA	-15.26222	-67.13972	La Paz-Beni	Sud Yungas-Ballivian	Río Quiquibey El charal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	3793	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	4012	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	4038	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	6209	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>didymus</i>	2	SN	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	685	CBF	-14.5	-66	Beni	Yacuma	El Trapiche, 1 1/2 km de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	1495	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	1561	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	2640	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	2662	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni	Yacuma	Chevejecure, Estancia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	2750	CBF	-14.85	-67.63333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Arroyo Toregua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	3634	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	3927	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4370	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5029	CBF	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni	Ballivián	Lago Rogagua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	318	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	1371	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	1936	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Río Pirai
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	2929	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista /PNA , Río Mataracú, Arroyo Verde
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	3062	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4496	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañez	Río Piray
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4762	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4837	NKA	-18.39111	-61.95944	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4980	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cachari - La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4987	NKA	-19.61483	-62.56383	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa - Orillas Río Parapeti
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4992	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	4993	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08172	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5240	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada Los Ciro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5497	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5651	NKA	-19.29548	-60.61995	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Fortin Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5660	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	5859	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	280212	NMNH	-11.133	-66.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	280645	NMNH	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	281131	NMNH	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae</i>	1	PBC	-14.71751	-67.44695	La Paz		Torno azul, 300 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>elenae cf</i>	2855	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	99	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espirito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	266	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	393	CBF	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivian	San Borja, Estancia Elsner
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	1189	CBF	-14.7575	-68.41222	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Apolo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	1315	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	1334	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	1439	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2337	CBF	-14.89	-66.32545	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, 1,5 Km. S del
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2577	CBF	-14.4362	-67.49303	Beni	Iturrealde	Pantano Tranca, Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2611	CBF	-12.53333	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Sheraton Fábrica de palomitos, Paso Noria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2648	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2904	CBF	-16.68333	-62.36667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Palos Blancos, 1 Km. NO de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	3627	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	3718	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	3777	CBF	-22.30028	-64.39389	Tarija	Arce	La Planchada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	4628	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	4915	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	677	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	50	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	381	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	395	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	559	NKA	-18.04222	-63.87444	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	PNA, Estancia San Rafael
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	669	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	988	NKA	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Gamas, PNNKM

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	1955	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Pirai
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2286	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2800	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	2887	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	3089	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	3814	NKA	-14.56028	-67.3725	Beni	Ballivian	Arroyo Agua clara
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	4548	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	4651	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	4816	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	5248	NKA	-19.52651	-62.30959	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Cortado
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	5540	NKA	-18.05083	-64.12133	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Negros, Barrio Nuevo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	5742	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08172	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	6338	NKA	-12.52194	-67.77194	La Paz	Iturrealde	Palmasola
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	6339	NKA	-12.56975	-67.07606	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Pista Pampa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	6345	NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Arco - Santiago de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	6458	NKA	-16.99549	-64.23949	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora, pasando, Camino a Reserva Elias Meneces
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	146508	NMNH	-17.2	-65.783			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	146516	NMNH	-17.416	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	146517	NMNH	-17.45	-63.733			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	257858	NMNH	-16.95	-65.4			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	280647	NMNH	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	280994	NMNH	-14.783	-64.783			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	283273	NMNH	-14.883	-66.333			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	283274	NMNH	-14.85547	-66.30713			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	346471	NMNH	-18.213	-59.465			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	498280	NMNH	-15.5	-67.5			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>fuscus</i>	498283	NMNH	-14.5	-66			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	4883	CBF	-22.03338	-64.44142	Tarija	Arce	Potrerillos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	1550	NKA	-18.51667	-64.08333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Huasacana

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	3504	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>	813	CBF	-15.83251	-67.56557	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Caranavi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>	2923	CBF	-14.7575	-68.41222	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Apolo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>	3508	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serrania Esclavon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>		Pers. Data	-15.66889	-67.49083	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bellavista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.11667	-65.56667	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, carretera antigua 1300
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>griseigularis</i>		Pers. Data	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	1491	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	3086	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Cotapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	3673	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	182	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	313	NKA	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	4006	NKA	-14.8875	-67.29194	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	4040	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>	6172	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>		Pers. Data	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>knudseni</i>		Pers. Data	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	2305	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	88	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	557	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	2910	NKA	-17.33833	-59.6825	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Concesión Minera Don Mario
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	3081	NKA	-14.90213	-60.6331	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM, 61 km sur de los Fierros
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	3177	NKA	-13.63333	-61.75	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Piso Firme, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	3178	NKA	-14.55622	-60.92787	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, PNNKM -
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	3527	NKA	-18.6025	-63.50528	Santa Cruz	Florida	Serrania del toce/Los vidrios
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	4426	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	5247	NKA	-17.9475	-60.49111	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santa Teresita
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>	5646	NKA	-19.29548	-60.61995	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Fortin Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>labyrinthicus</i>		Pers. Data	-16.33333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Rafael

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>laticeps</i>		Lucindo Gonzales	-	-	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Colorado
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	1402	CBF	19.482222 -21.25	62.359722 -63.5	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Villamontes - Rio Pilcomayo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.85	-63.66667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Aguarenda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.81667	-63.56667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Caiza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	4654	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	4716	NKA	-18.23889	-62.81528	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha 10
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	4723	NKA	-18.86667	-62.35	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cachari La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	4737	NKA	-19.38742	-62.5325	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Iyobi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>latinasus</i>	5695	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1091	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1112	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1327	CBF	-16.85	-64.78333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Puerto Villaroel
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1482	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1763	CBF	-14.85	-66.29167	Beni	Yacuma	Porvenir camino a Trinidad, 5,5 Km del
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1894	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2339	CBF	-14.89	-66.32545	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, 1,5 Km. S del
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2675	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2888	CBF	-14.83333	-66.38333	Beni	Yacuma	Rio Cuariraba, Alredeores
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3503	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serrania Eslavon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3531	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3661	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4372	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	509	CBG	-16.92791	-64.10788	Cochabamba		Brazo Muerto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	587	CBG	-16.65761	-64.80021	Cochabamba		Nueva Capernaun, 210 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	880	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1061	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1399	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1529	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista, Rio Surutú, Entrada al P.N.A.

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1748	NKA	-14.55	-60.83333	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Los Fierros, 22 km N de ruta, Los Fierros hacia choré y Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	1839	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2033	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Río Guarayos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2588	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	2851	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3088	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3112	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3156	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3648	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3810	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3980	NKA	-14.8875	-67.28333	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4025	NKA	-14.86639	-67.39639	Beni	Ballivian	San Luis chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4059	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4478	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4547	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4684	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4782	NKA	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo - Laguna Volcán
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4838	NKA	-18.39111	-61.96028	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	4995	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	5016	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	5052	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	5523	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	5748	NKA	-18.88383	-62.37967	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	La Madre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	6295	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	6332	NKA	-12.56617	-67.66572	La Paz	Iturrealde	Poza Cuernudo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	6361	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	118687	NMNH	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	118688	NMNH	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	142110	NMNH	-17.816	-63			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	146523	NMNH	-17.45	-63.733			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	280221	NMNH	-11.133	-66.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	283260	NMNH	-14.516	-67.583			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	283261	NMNH	-14.833	-66.383			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	306605	NMNH	-14.5	-66			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	306647	NMNH	-14.2	-63.616			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>leptodactyloides</i>	3	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>		NKA	-18.83333	-58.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-12.5	-64.3	Beni	Mamoré	Boca del Baures
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>	64	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Núflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>	3061	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystaceus</i>	4681	NKA	-19.43194	-60.54028	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	El Palmar de las Islas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>	1933	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Río Pirai
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>	3279	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>	4792	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>	4875	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>mystacinus</i>	5634	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.78079	-57.76541	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Laguna Gaiba
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	2225	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>ocellatus</i>	3295	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Busch - Pontón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	5092	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	5160	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	3828	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Agua clara
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	4639	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	4640	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Manuripi	Buyuyo

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>pentadactylus</i>	4641	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	1487	CBF	-15.54392	-65.57139	Beni	Moxos	San Lorenzo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	1802	CBF	-10.28225	-67.07103	Pando	Abuná	Barraca San Juan del Nuevo Mundo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	2860	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	3898	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas de Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	4375	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5039	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5051	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5169	NKA	-11.84956	-68.64326	Pando	Manuripi	San Silvestre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	6300	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rio Nuano
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	6301	NKA	-12.55	-67.63333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Arroyo Yayu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	6307	NKA	-12.54453	-67.74211	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Rio Nuano
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	6308	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Nuano
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		Pers. Data	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	5108	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	5200	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	3645	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4434	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4561	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	280216	NMNH	-11.1333	-66.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	281759	NMNH	-11.02924	-68.74597			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	336199	NMNH	-10.766	-66.733			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>petersii. cf</i>	1118	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	72415	AMNH	-15.633	-64.616			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79168	AMNH	-12.5	-64.3			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79171	AMNH	-14.666	-64.866			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79174	AMNH	-15.85	-64.65			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79175	AMNH	-12.066	-65.15			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79178	AMNH	-13.583	-65.483			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	???	AMNH	-17.716	-63.633			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	98	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	1143	CBF	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Aseradero San Francisco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	1750	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	3630	CBF	-17.36667	-64	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	4930	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	882	CBG	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.83333	-58.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.36667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho de Yapacaní
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.33333	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Obispo Santiesteban	Montero
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañez	Río Piray
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Beni	Cercado	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.5	-67.51667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Puerto Linares
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Ballivián	Estación Biológica del Beni
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivián	Río Quiquibey
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-12.53333	-66.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Barraca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.11667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Ivón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.53333	-65.63333	Beni	Vaca Díez	Cachuela Esperanza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	30021	MCZ	-18.8	-58.55			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	30024	MCZ	-18.333	-59.75			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	30027	MCZ	-18.166	-60.133			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	30028	MCZ	-17.85	-60.783			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	21346	MZUSP	-18.433	-59.45			

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	6	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	375	NKA	-14.3	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Perseverancia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	383	NKA	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	695	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	1194	NKA	-17.4	-63.85	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Surutú, Buena Vista,
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	1958	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Pirai
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	2202	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	2852	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	3017	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	3254	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	3383	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	3428	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tucum
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	4544	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	4560	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	4664	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada los Ciros
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	5489	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	5522	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	5747	NKA	-20.06639	-58.03556	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Puerto Busch
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	5875	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	79162	NMNH	-12.766	-63.066			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	92575	NMNH	-14.783	-64.85			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	128446	NMNH	-12.066	-65.15			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	146551	NMNH	-17.383	-63.2			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	146552	NMNH	-17.216	-62.866			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280215	NMNH	-11.133	-66.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280681	NMNH	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280906	NMNH	-10.816	-66.85			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280995	NMNH	-14.783	-64.783			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	283292	NMNH	-14.2	-66.616			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	306620	NMNH	-14.5	-66			

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	346473	NMNH	-19.216	-57.916			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	64099	UMMZ	-11.116	-66.15			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	64100	UMMZ	-13.716	-66.9			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	64102	UMMZ	-10.533	-65.633			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	74353	UMMZ	-17.45	-63.666			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	146551	USNM	-17.333	-63.216			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280690	USNM	-14.466	-67.566			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280712	USNM	-14.466	-67.583			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	280907	USNM	-10.833	-65.4			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus</i>	19.40.4.6.74	USNM	-17.8	-61.166			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus cf</i>	1761	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus cf</i>	3044	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>podicipinus cf</i>	3060	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodomystax</i>	2512	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodomystax</i>	5083	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturralde	Candelaria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodomystax</i>		De la Riva 1990	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni	Vaca Díez	Tumi Chucua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodomystax</i>	6327	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturralde	Campamento Nuano
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodomystax</i>		Pers. Data	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz		Chalalan
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	495	CBF	-14.56667	-68.36667	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Estancia San Antonio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	496	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Cotapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	1347	CBF	-16.19368	-67.72468	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coroico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	2065	CBF	-15.33333	-68.21667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	2789	CBF	-15.76667	-67.6	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	2921	CBF	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	2942	CBF	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	2944	CBF	-16.23333	-67.71667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Yolosa, Al este de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	3013	CBF	-16.31667	-67.43333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Silala
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	5037	CBF	-17.20872	-65.82764	Cochabamba	Chapare	Paracti
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	5066	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturralde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	267	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	618	CBG	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm

Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>		Pers. Data	-15.66472	-67.45639	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Serrania Bellavista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.61667	-66.01667	Cochabamba		Tarate
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	415	NKA	-18.12995	-63.6337	Santa Cruz	Florida	Bermejo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	1356	NKA	-17.83333	-64.83333	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Khara Huasi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	3566	NKA	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	3800	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	5541	NKA	-18.05083	-64.12133	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Negros, Barrio Nuevo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	6451	NKA	-17.83333	-63.41667	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Espejillos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	257859	NMNH	-16.95	-65.4			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	257860	NMNH	-17.2	-65.816			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>rhodonotus</i>	68	SN	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>syphax</i>		ZFMK	-14.60077	-61.49759	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Camino de Santa Rosa de la Roca a Florida, 169km al norte de Santa Rosa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>syphax</i>		Pers. Data	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Serrania de Santiago
Leptodactylidae	<i>Leptodactylus</i>	<i>syphax</i>		Pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz		Catarata Ahlfeld
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	2455	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	5130	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	5147	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	1757	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	3798	NKA	-15.27528	-67.28194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Arroyo Amahuachi, Camino maderero Bella Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>	6197	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>		Pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>		Pers. Data	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Lithodytes</i>	<i>lineatus</i>		Pers. Data	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	3740	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	3818	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas

Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	83	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	1343	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Yunga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	1345	NKA	-17.9	-65.46667	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Comarapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	1549	NKA	-18.51667	-64.08333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Huasacana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	1989	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	3438	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4244	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A .Ibañes	Rio Piray
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4489	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4669	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4699	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Beni	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4702	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	4903	NKA	-18.11647	-64.21615	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mataral
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	5242	NKA	-18.16667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Florida	El Fuerte , Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.	5539	NKA	-18.05083	-64.12133	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Negros, Barrio Nuevo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.		Pers. Data	-20.1	-63.53333	Santa Cruz		Camiri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Odontophrynus</i>	sp.		ZFMK	-18.65	-63.98333	Santa Cruz		Guadalupe, 29kmSO
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>quixensis</i>	3620	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>quixensis</i>	3640	NKA	-12.05	-68.28333	Pando	Manuripi	Serna-Humaita
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>quixensis</i>	4591	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>quixensis</i>	4591	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>		Pers. Data	-17.73722	-64.74667	Cochabamba		Karahuasi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>	152	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaqisacha, 1500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>	291	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>	634	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba		Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>	1198	NKA	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz	Florida	EL Chape
Leptodactylidae	<i>Oreobates</i>	<i>sanctaerucis</i>		Koehler 2000	-17.11667	-65.58333	Cochabamba	Chapare	VT-CBBA, carretera antigua 1500
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>adenopleurus</i>		Original Description	-17.33	-65.17	Cochabamba		Monte Punko

Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>iatamasi</i>		Pers. Data	-17.29611	-65.74333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera antigua de Villa Tunari a CBBA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>iatamasi</i>		Original Description	-17.12	-65.42	Cochabamba		Zona de Aguirre, 70 km antigua carretera al Chapare
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>kempffi</i>	1598	CBF	-17.75	-64.86667	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Pojo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>kempffi</i>	4704	CBF	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>	1679	CBF	-16.31667	-67.85	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Cotapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>	1690	CBF	-16.32856	-67.97242	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pongo, Antes de llegar a
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>	2917	CBF	-16.33333	-67.93333	La Paz	Murillo	Pongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>	4063	CBF	-16.28919	-67.89011	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coscapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>	4105	CBF	-16.276	-68.01358	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chucura
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>laplacai</i>		Pers. Data	-16.3183	-67.92883	La Paz	cerca Unduavi	
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phrynopus</i>	<i>pinguis</i>		Original Description	-16.83333	-67.33333	La Paz		Choquetanga Chico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>carrascoicola</i>	150	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>carrascoicola</i>	657	CBG	-17.70806	-64.70889	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Diampampa, 1700 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>carrascoicola</i>	4973	NKA	-17.16667	-65.78333	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari, 43 km direccion a San Jose
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>myrmecoides</i>	5222	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>ritarasquinae</i>	3350	CBF	-17.11389	-65.57194	Cochabamba	Chapare	Old road from Paracito - Cochabamba
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>ritarasquinae</i>	156	CBG	-17.41167	-65.25194	Cochabamba		Chaquisacha
Leptodactylidae	<i>Phyllonastes</i>	<i>ritarasquinae</i>	157	CBG	-17.68986	-64.64225	Cochabamba		Rio Grande, 1000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4937	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen

Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	1319	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	1627	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	2494	CBF	-12.53333	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Sheraton Fábrica de palomitos, Paso Noria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	2840	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	75	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	465	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	544	NKA	-16.6	-62.5	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	San Ramón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	709	NKA	-17.71667	-63.38333	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Terevinto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	1156	NKA	-15.86667	-63.36667	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Rio San Pablo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	1965	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Pirai
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	2298	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	2861	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	3040	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, PNNKM - La
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	3046	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	3264	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	3310	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4500	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4685	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4765	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4773	NKA	-19.01667	-60.27639	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Estacion El Cañon 250m
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4834	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4841	NKA	-18.39111	-61.965	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Isla Verde (Bañado)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	4999	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5498	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5524	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena

Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5593	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5600	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5783	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	5839	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca dos milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-20.03333	-63.5	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Camiri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.46667	-59.38333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tunama
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San José de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	36449	ZFMK	-21.25	-63.48333	Tarija		Villa Montes
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	151	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Campus Universitario
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	1575	NKA	-17.56667	-62.03333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pozo del Tigre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	2850	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	3263	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	3382	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4486	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4497	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4643	NKA	-19.615	-62.57833	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Yapiroa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4645	NKA	-18.42444	-61.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Est. Isla Verde(Bañados)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4682	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08311	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4735	NKA	-19.77306	-62.86139	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4761	NKA	-19.93556	-62.67333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Perforacion San Antonio Parap.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	4767	NKA	-20.01306	-61.90417	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Puesto Militar 27 nov.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5241	NKA	-18.43111	-60.82333	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Quebrada Los Ciros
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5246	NKA	-19.29528	-60.62056	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5251	NKA	-19.52651	-62.30959	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Cortado

Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5256	NKA	-19.4	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Aguaraygua, Izozog
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5475	NKA	-16.56667	-59.51667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Tuna, San Rafael
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5514	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5621	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5652	NKA	-19.29548	-60.61995	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Fortin Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5688	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5785	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca dos milanos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5804	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	3824	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>biligonigerus</i>	5030	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>centralis</i>	2681	CBF	-14.88333	-66.31667	Beni	Yacuma	Totalal
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>centralis</i>	4661	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuqui</i>	3714	CBF	-22.32028	-64.15222	Tarija	Arce	El Cajon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuqui</i>	3811	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuqui</i>	4885	CBF	-22.03338	-64.44142	Tarija	Arce	Potrillos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuqui</i>	4886	CBF	-22.16364	-64.43272	Tarija	Arce	Camban
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuqui</i>	5023	CBF	-21.88337	-64.13742	Tarija		Chiquiaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>		Pers. Data	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Gamas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>	3274	CBF	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>	4935	CBF	-17.24819	-58.65167	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>	3311	NKA	-17.27	-58.63	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Comunidad San Fernando
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>	6347	NKA	-18.34722	-59.56032	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Arco - Santiago de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>		Pers. Data	-18.31667	-59.56667	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Santiago de Chiquitos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.1	-60.05	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	El Portón
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.36667	-60.96667	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Ignacio de Velasco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.25	-62.4	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>	2030	CBF	-15.91597	-61.44753	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Santa Rosa de la Roca

Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>nattereri</i>	5243	NKA	-19.29528	-60.62056	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Ravelo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-65.25	Cochabamba	Chapare	Chipiriri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni	Ballivián	Rurrenabaque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.15	-67.91667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Tumupassa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturrealde	Pampas del Heath
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	1548	CBF	-16.01099	-66.13186	Beni	Moxos	Areruta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	3934	CBF	-13.76667	-68.41667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serrania Esclavon
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	4843	CBF	-9.80833	-65.51667	Pando	Federico Ramon	Río Negro- Fortaleza de Abuna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5138	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5159	CBF	-13.71667	-68.21666	La Paz	Iturrealde	Serranía Tequeje
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5229	CBF	-13.58681	-68.68	La Paz	Iturrealde	Candelaria
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	5013	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	6321	NKA	-12.55647	-67.76222	La Paz	Iturrealde	Campamento Nuano
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	419	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	3560	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta/230 km de Santa Cruz
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	3978	NKA	-14.8875	-67.28333	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4228	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4461	NKA	-11.18333	-69.03333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Mucden
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4462	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4471	NKA	-11.57489	-68.53725	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Buyuyo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	4556	NKA	-11.69627	-68.36574	Pando	Madre de Dios	Barraca montes Carlos
Leptodactylidae	<i>Physalaemus</i>	<i>petersii</i>	67108	ZFMK	-17.07944	-64.28861	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Campamento Vibora
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.75	-67.11667	Oruro		Lago Poopo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.43333	-65.71667	Cochabamba	Arani	Tiraque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.5	-68.15	La Paz	Murillo	La Paz
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	1	CBF	-16.68333	-68.03333	La Paz	Murillo	Mecapaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	2	CBF	-15.75984	-69.05732	La Paz	Kiruni	Lago Titicaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	12	CBF	-15.78333	-68.66667	La Paz	Larecacha	Sorata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	27	CBF	-16.55	-68.7	La Paz	Ingavi	Tiahuanacu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	39	CBF	-17.36667	-67.61667	La Paz	Aroma	Huaraco

Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	74	CBF	-16.48333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Cota Cota
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	80	CBF	-16.44292	-68.86007	La Paz	Ingavi	Huacullani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	164	CBF	-16.63333	-68.06667	La Paz	Murillo	Huajchilla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	476	CBF	-16.53333	-68.03333	La Paz	Murillo	Rio Ovejuyo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	631	CBF	-16.05	-68.71667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Achacachi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	670	CBF	-17.3752	-67.673	La Paz	Aroma	La huachaca: Ayamaya, Parina, Kkota Pampa, cerca al río Kheto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	701	CBF	-15.73528	-68.63639	La Paz	Larecaja	Sorata, km 17
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	893	CBF	-16.53333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Calacoto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	2002	CBF	-19.65	-65.33333	Potosi	Linares	Estacion experimental Chinoli
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	2470	CBF	-19.36667	-64.38333	Chuquisaca	Tomina	Alcalá
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	2951	CBF	-21.45	-65.71667	Potosi	Sud Chichas	Tupiza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	3802	CBF	-21.8	-64.23333	Tarija	O'Connor	Salinas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	33	CBG	-17.82319	-64.74389	Cochabamba		La Siberia, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	57	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>		Pers. Data	-17.81972	-67.94306	Oruro	Carangas	Rio Khochi, 2.1km al norte de Huallamarca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>		Köhler 2000	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz		La Hoyada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	197	NKA	-18.5	-64.11667	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Vallegrande, 2 km al Sur
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	310	NKA	-18.17667	-63.863	Santa Cruz	Florida	Samaipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	402	NKA	-19.41667	-65.2	Potosí	Saavedra	Millares, Rio Pilcomayo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	454	NKA	-17.4	-65.8	Cochabamba	Cercado	Cochabamba
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	573	NKA	-18.51667	-64.08333	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Huasacanada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	921	NKA	-17.53333	-65.38333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Rio Lope Mendoza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	1346	NKA	-17.9	-65.46667	Santa Cruz	Caballero	Comarapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	3429	NKA	-18.11647	-64.21615	Santa Cruz	Florida	Mataral
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	3517	NKA	-18.55419	-64.08766	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	Guadalupe
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	3520	NKA	-18.08333	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	3522	NKA	-20.85	-64.31667	Santa Cruz	Vallegrande	El Palmar
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	118185	NMNH	-17.566	-65.783			

Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	118691	NMNH	-17.65	-65.4			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	146564	NMNH	-17.25	-65.85			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	257861	NMNH	-16.216	-68.733			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>cinereum</i>	281480	NMNH	-16.416	-68.5			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>guayapae</i>	5604	NKA	-19.65327	-62.62678	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Kopere Brecha, Comunidad
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>		Original Description	-19.58333	-65.75	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Potosí
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.90525	-66.7789	Oruro	Avaroa	Challapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	16	CBF	-16.55	-68.7	La Paz	Ingavi	Tiahuanacu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	152	CBF	-16.58333	-68.16667	La Paz	Murillo	Achachicala, Alto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	371	CBF	-17.36667	-67.61667	La Paz	Aroma	Huaraco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	779	CBF	-15.06667	-69.18333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Laguna Cañuma.
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	829	CBF	-17.70972	-66.5486	La Paz	Murillo	Pongo, 4 km de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	836	CBF	-15.05	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Ulla Ulla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	1226	CBF	-22.17805	-67.75013	Potosi	Sud-Lipez	Campamento Castor - Laguna Colorada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	2818	CBF	-16.45	-68.11667	La Paz	Murillo	Chuquiaguillo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	3132	CBF	-14.91667	-69.31667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Sorapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	3163	CBF	-14.75	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Laguna Suches
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	3187	CBF	-17.16667	-68.16667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Patamanta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	3203	CBF	-15.03333	-69.13333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Cañuma
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	4090	CBF	-16.276	-68.01358	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chucura
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	4092	CBF	-16.31011	-68.05822	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Lama Khuchu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	4436	CBF	-16.28919	-67.89011	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Coscapa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	4437	CBF	-16.28742	-68.05019	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chucura-Samanapampa
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-14.91667	-69.03333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Palca y Hilo Hilo, entre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-14.81667	-69.08333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Pelechucu, cerca de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	316	NKA	-16.38333	-67.38333	La Paz	Murillo	La Cumbre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	146565	NMNH	-16.233	-68.233			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	281594	NMNH	-15.05	-69.266			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pleurodema</i>	<i>marmoratum</i>	498306	NMNH	-16.45	-68.116			
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Original Description	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Pers. Data	-15.03333	-66.76667	Beni	Ballivián	San Borja
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.83333	-64.9	Beni	Cercado	Trinidad

Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni	Ballivián	Lago Rogagua
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.75	-68.15	La Paz	Iturrealde	Ixiamas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1445	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2776	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	477	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Lomas de Arena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2892	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2893	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito, Camino a la
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3151	NKA	-13.655	-60.81167	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Torres, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3253	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5492	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5597	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5925	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Pers. Data	-16.33333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Rafael - Tuna
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Original Description	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.13333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concepción
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>	986	NKA	-14.80916	-60.38129	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Gamas, PNNKM
Leptodactylidae	<i>Pseudopaludicola</i>	<i>mystacalis</i>		Pers. Data	-13.77612	-60.94646	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Cerca Catatarata Arcoiris
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Original Description	-16.33333	-67.8	La Paz		Chaco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	2817	CBF	-16.31667	-67.91667	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Unduavi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>	4086	CBF	-16.276	-68.01358	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chucura Alto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.85361	-67.31833	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga, encima en las afluentes del Rio Miguillas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.83917	-67.3175	La Paz	Inquisivi	Choquetanga
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.34917	-67.81944	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Unduavi, afluente en Chaco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.31806	-67.88389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Unduavi, afluente por carretera a Chulumani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.31472	-67.90972	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Rio Unduavi, Unduavi

Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.3025	-67.85194	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Rio Perkha Pampa, afluente del Rio Unduavi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>bolivianus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.20222	-68.86889	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani a Apolo, km 13
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.54416	-69.0246	La Paz	Ingavi	Bahía de Desaguadero
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.31667	-68.63333	La Paz		Carapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.21667	-68.86667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Tiquina
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.16667	-69.08333	La Paz	Manco Kapak	Copacabana
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>		Original Description	-16.05	-68.71667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Achacachi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>	1781	CBF	-16.18333	-68.73333	La Paz	Omasuyos	Huatajata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>culeus</i>	3193	NKA	-15.75984	-69.05732	La Paz		Lago Titicaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>edaphonastes</i>	12	CBG	-17.3345	-65.1721	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>edaphonastes</i>	1115	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>gigas</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.84139	-67.96056	Oruro	Carangas	Rio Huallamarca, 1.8 km al este de Huallamarca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.43333	-65.71667	Cochabamba	Arani	Tiraque
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	2108	CBF	-18.08333	-66.13333	Potosi	General Bilabao	Acacio, 32 Km. Oeste de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	2113	CBF	-19.38333	-64.73333	Chuquisaca	Zudañez	Jatun Mayu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	3022	CBF	-17.68111	-66.49444	Cochabamba	Arque	Callani Centro
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	3032	CBF	-18.08472	-66.09417	Potosi		Acacio, 28 Km. O de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	3050	CBF	-20.15	-65.21667	Chuquisaca	Nor Cinti	Camargo, 53 Km. N de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	26	CBG	-17.56528	-65.28611	Cochabamba		Monte Punkhu, 3000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-19.63583	-66.06194	Potosi	Quijarro	Rio San Juan, entre Uyuni y Potosi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.32278	-65.71694	Cochabamba	Chapare	Carretera antigua de Villa Tunari a CBBA, bofedales
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.2625	-65.88306	Cochabamba	Chapare	Arroyo junto a la represa de Korani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.25861	-66.03528	Cochabamba	Chapare	Arroyo afluente del Rio Jankho Khala, Cordillera Tunari

Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.2525	-66.39056	Cochabamba	Chapare	Arroyo desague de la Laguna Linde Khocha
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>hintoni</i>	969	NKA	-17.53333	-65.38333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Rio Lope Mendoza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>huayra</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-22.17805	-67.75013	Potosi		Campamento Castor - Laguna Colorada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>huayra</i>	1103	CBF	-22.35	-67.1	Potosi		Laguna Chojlla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>huayra</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-22.21472	-67.27694	Potosi	Sud Lipez	Arroyo en la mina Uturuncu
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>huayra</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-22.12278	-67.28556	Potosi	Sud Lipez	Estancia Sol de Manana, 1.5 km hacia Quetena chica
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>huayra</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-21.80139	-67.74389	Potosi	Sud Lipez	Arroyo de Bofedal entre laguna pastos grandes y laguna khara
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>jahuira</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.70972	-66.5486	La Paz		Pongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>jahuira</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.1	-68.05	La Paz	Murillo	Valle de Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>jahuira</i>	2732	CBF	-16.29931	-67.81945	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Chuspipata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>jahuira</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.29167	-67.83333	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Arroyo afluente del Rio Chairo, Cotapata
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.75	-67.11667	Oruro		Lago Poopo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.56667	-66.9	Oruro	Avaroa	Urmiri
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.86667	-68.43333	Oruro	Sajama	Curahuara de Carangas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.6	-68.56667	La Paz	Ingavi	Querqueta
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.55	-68.7	Cochabamba	Ordán	Tolota
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.53333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Calacoto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.5	-68.15	La Paz	Murillo	La Paz
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.35	-68.66667	La Paz	Ingavi	San José
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	79	CBF	-16.44292	-68.86007	La Paz	Ingavi	Huacullani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	83	CBF	-17.70972	-66.5486	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Pongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	166	CBF	-17.36667	-67.61667	La Paz	Aroma	Huaraco
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	195	CBF	-16.58333	-68.16667	La Paz	Murillo	Achachicala, Alto
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	200	CBF	-16.38333	-67.38333	La Paz	Murillo	La Cumbre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	522	CBF	-16.44292	-68.86007	La Paz	Ingavi	Huacullani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	778	CBF	-15.06667	-69.18333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Laguna Cañuma.

Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	833	CBF	-15.05	-69.26667	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Ulla Ulla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	858	CBF	-16.48333	-68.1	La Paz	Murillo	Cota Cota
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	1589	CBF	-16.21667	-68.86667	La Paz	Omasuyos	Tiquina
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	2165	CBF	-16.18333	-68.73333	La Paz	Omasuyos	Lago Titicaca (Huatajata)
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	3621	CBF	-15.21667	-69.05	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	3651	CBF	-22.16667	-67.41667	Potosi	Sud Lipez	Río Quetena
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	4471	CBF	-16.03331	-67.63147	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Choro, Camino al
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	4948	CBF	-15.22361	-69.03556	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.95	-68.41667	La Paz	Pacajes	Comanche
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-17.78333	-68.41667	La Paz	Ingavi	Comanche hacia Viacha, a 18km afluente del Río Collama
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.49694	-68.185	La Paz	Camacho	Puerto Acosta, 4 km hacia Peru
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.32083	-68.01833	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Laguna bajo del Cerro Picacho Upuzani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.31778	-68.03361	La Paz	Nor Yungas	Arroyo bajo de la cumbre, cabezeras del Río Unduavi
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-16.28083	-68.11611	La Paz	Murillo	Valle de Zongo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.31694	-69.03944	La Paz	Camacho	Charazani hacia Escoma, Arroyo
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.22361	-69.03556	La Paz	Saavedra	Charazani, 7 km al Sur
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.18306	-68.98972	La Paz	Saavedra	Río Washuacu, Charazani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.17333	-69.00583	La Paz	Saavedra	Río Charazani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-15.05083	-69.22417	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Estacion Experimental Ulla Ulla
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>sanborni</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-14.81667	-69.08333	La Paz	Franz Tamayo	Pelechuco, cerca de
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>sibiricus</i>	965	NKA	-17.78333	-64.7	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Río Chua Khocha
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>sibiricus</i>	3466	NKA	-17.86667	-64.33333	Santa Cruz		Remates, North of San Juan de Potrero
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>sibiricus</i>	3574	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia

Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>		Original Description	-19.03333	-65.28333	Chuquisaca	Oropeza	Sucre
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.56667	-66.35	Cochabamba	Quillacollo	Parutani
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>	1465	CET	-18.09167	-63.90833	Santa Cruz		El Chape
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>	160130	KU	-17.65	-65.23333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Epizana, 3 km S of
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>	229	NKA	-18.5	-64.11667	Santa Cruz		Vallegrande
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>	941	NKA	-17.53333	-65.38333	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Rio Lope Mendoza
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>simonsi</i>	3830	NKA	-17.92492	-64.1218	Santa Cruz	Florida	La Hoyada
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>yuracare</i>	48	CBG	-17.14639	-65.63739	Cochabamba	Chapare	Camino antiguo - Aguirre, 2500 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>yuracare</i>	139	CBG	-17.28694	-65.17145	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas, 2000 msnm
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>yuracare</i>		Original Description	-17.23472	-65.81917	Cochabamba	Chapare	Incachaca
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>yuracare</i>	511	NKA	-17.47889	-65.28472	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Sehuenas
Leptodactylidae	<i>Telmatobius</i>	<i>yuracare</i>	519	NKA	-17.81667	-64.75	Cochabamba	Carrasco	La Siberia
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-16.33333	-62.63333	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	San Javier
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>		Pers. Data	-14.61667	-61.2	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	2122	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Río San Martín
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	3418	NKA	-16.36667	-58.4	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	San Matias Bahia de Tucum
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	4495	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Rio Piray
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	4505	NKA	-17.7642	-63.0698	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañes	Jardin Botanico
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	4543	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	5680	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	5743	NKA	-18.48333	-61.11667	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del gasoducto
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	5837	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca dos milanos
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>	5891	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>		Pers. Data	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>albopunctata</i>		ZFMK	-18.58333	-63.53333	Santa Cruz		40 km al oeste del Rio Seco
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>bassleri</i>	4295	CBF	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	Nicolás Suarez	San Sebastian
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>bassleri</i>	6185	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>ventrimaculata</i>		Pers. Data	-14.75	-66.33333	Beni		EBB, Bosque

Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>ventrimaculata</i>	136316	KU	-16.75	-65.25	Cochabamba		Chipiriri, 6,5km al norte
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>ventrimaculata</i>	3671	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Microhylidae	<i>Chiasmocleis</i>	<i>ventrimaculata</i>		Pers. Data	-15.587	-67.365	La Paz		Sapecho - Covendo
Microhylidae	<i>Ctenophryne</i>	<i>geayi</i>		Pers. Data	-15.587	-67.365	La Paz		Sapecho - Covendo
Microhylidae	<i>Ctenophryne</i>	<i>geayi</i>	4952	CBF	-14.43333	-67.86667	La Paz	Iturrealde	Yariapo
Microhylidae	<i>Ctenophryne</i>	<i>geayi</i>	6143	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-21.83333	-63.61667	Tarija	Gran Chaco	Tatarenda
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		Pers. Data	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.46667	-59.38333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tunama
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.33333	-59.75	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Roboré
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		Pers. Data	-21.25	-63.48333	Tarija		Villa Montes
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		Pers. Data	-17.98333	-58.85	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santo Corazon
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	2846	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	4675	NKA	-18.47847	-62.08172	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Campamento Cupesi
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	4707	NKA	-19.38742	-62.5325	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Iyobi
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	4708	NKA	-19.77306	-62.86139	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Tierras Nuevas
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	4872	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	5654	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Microhylidae	<i>Dermatonotus</i>	<i>muelleri</i>		Pers. Data	-16.33333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Velasco	San Rafael*
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.36667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho de Yapacaní
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	1478	CBF	-14.5	-66	Beni	Yacuma	Trapiche
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	1497	CBF	-16.03297	-66.1868	Beni	Moxos	Oromomo
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	2336	CBF	-14.89	-66.32545	Beni	Yacuma	Totaizal, 1,5 Km. S del
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	2466	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	3672	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturrealde	Rurrenabaque
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4351	CBF	-10.98333	-66.1	Beni	Vaca Diez	Riberalta
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	576	CBG	-16.65761	-64.80021	Cochabamba		Nueva Capernaun, 210 msnm
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		Köhler 2000	-18.11667	-63.63333	Santa Cruz		Laguna Volcan

Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	153	NKA	-17.85	-63.3	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Ayacucho
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	192	NKA	-17.58333	-63.8	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Rio Saguayo, PNA
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	817	NKA	-17.8	-63.16667	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibáñez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Laguna Noel Kempff a 3 km. del Rio Pirai
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	2300	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	3413	NKA	-16.6518	-58.68119	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Hacienda Paraiso
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	3559	NKA	-17.11681	-64.77034	Cochabamba	Carrasco	Valle de Sajta/230 km de Santa Cruz
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4041	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4616	NKA	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4619	NKA	-11.25	-68.68333	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Porvenir
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4756	NKA	-18.49889	-61.03	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4759	NKA	-18.50444	-60.96083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto Bañado
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	4804	NKA	-17.45833	-62.33333	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Finca Dos Milanos
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	5001	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	5491	NKA	-18.71667	-58.78333	Santa Cruz	German Busch	Santa Ana
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	5670	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	5805	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	6166	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	6204	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>		NKA	-15.587	-67.365	La Paz		Sapecho - Covendo
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>cf. skotogaster</i>		ZFMK	-18.16667	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Florida	El Fuerte, 1900
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.78333	-67.08333	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Misiones Mosestenes
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Nuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		De la Riva 1990	-13.93333	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	2174	CBF	-13.01667	-68.83333	La Paz	Iturralde	Pampas de Heath
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	2451	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	22	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Boca Paucerna, Rio

Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	1957	NKA	-17.75	-63.25	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Las Cruces-2,5 km w del Rio Pirai
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	1993	NKA	-18.1	-64.1	Santa Cruz	Florida	Pampagrande
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	2441	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	3007	NKA	-14.61	-61.1938	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Florida, La
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	3053	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	4247	NKA	-17.76667	-63.21667	Santa Cruz	A .Ibañez	Rio Piray
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	4508	NKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	A. Ibañez	Santa Cruz, Villa Olimpica
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	4751	NKA	-18.45833	-61.38083	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Brecha del Gasoducto
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	4797	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	5252	NKA	-19.52664	-62.30958	Santa Cruz	Cordillera	Cerro Cortado
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	5542	NKA	-18.05	-64.28	Santa Cruz	Florida	Los Negros, Barrio Nuevo
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	5671	NKA	-18.51585	-60.80998	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Tucavaca, Campamento
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>	6374	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha - Rio Negro
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		Pers. Data	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>ovalis</i>		ZFMK	-18.58333	-63.53333	Santa Cruz		Rio seco, 40 km al oeste
Microhylidae	<i>Elachistocleis</i>	<i>skotogaster</i>	5542	NKA	-17.86667	-64.33333	Santa Cruz	Florida	Remates
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>		Original Description	-17.45	-63.66667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Buena Vista
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1868	CBF	-15.08791	-66.60436	Beni	Ballivian	Jamanchi
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	1968	CBF	-15.02198	-66.58238	Beni	Ballivian	El Triunfo
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2243	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2588	CBF	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2643	CBF	-14.85	-62.35	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	2666	CBF	-14.88275	-65.96624	Beni	Yacuma	Chevejecure
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3319	CBF	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3662	CBF	-14.46861	-67.56722	La Paz	Iturralde	Rurrenabaque
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	455	NKA	-15.76667	-62.25	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Puerto Almacén, Rio Negro
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3653	NKA	-12.46667	-68.6	Pando	Manuripi	Nueva Espana, Rio Madre de Dios
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	3996	NKA	-14.8875	-67.29194	Beni	Ballivian	Laguna azul
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	4043	NKA	-14.64111	-67.5125	Beni	Ballivian	Asuncion

Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	5002	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	6147	NKA	-12.38822	-68.52061	Pando	Manuripi	Chive, Isla
Microhylidae	<i>Hamptophryne</i>	<i>boliviana</i>	19	SN	-16.77584	-64.96529	Cochabamba		Via Recuate
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	1109	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu, Arroyom Carnaval
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	2068	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	EBB
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	3529	CBF	-14.42456	-67.92067	La Paz	Iturrealde	Chalalan
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.51667	-67.58333	Beni	Ballivián	Río Quiquibey
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>		De la Riva 1990	-12.48333	-64.26667	Beni	Iténez	Río Iténez, 2 Km arriba de Costa Márquez
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	2032	NKA	-14.83333	-62.01667	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chavez	Concesión Forestal Oquiriquia, Orillas del Río Guarayos
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	2774	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	3065	NKA	-13.655	-60.81167	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Las Torres, PNNKM
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	4450	NKA	-11.40722	-69.0175	Pando	N.Suarez	San Sebastian/ Tahuamanu
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	5072	NKA	-12.39116	-68.52417	Pando	Manuripi	Gran Progreso
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	6113	NKA	-11.84478	-68.6356	Pando	Manuripi	Lago Bay
Pipidae	<i>Pipa</i>	<i>pipa</i>	6277	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guayaros	Urubicha
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>		De la Riva 1990	-9.7	-65.38333	Pando	Federico Ramon	Abuna
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>		Pers. Data	-15.69856	-67.481	La Paz	Nor Yungas	KM 30 Caranavi - Yucumo
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	3334	CBF	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba	Chapare	Villa Tunari
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	760	CBG	-16.6579	-65.79773	Cochabamba		Santa Anita
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	3687	NKA	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	4109	NKA	-15.37194	-67.19472	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Bocerón Quebrada
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	4123	NKA	-15.38361	-67.18389	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Boqueron Cima de Serrania proxima a San Ignacio
Plethodontidae	<i>Bolitoglossa</i>	<i>cf. altamazonica</i>	9	RA	-16.74794	-65.7144	Cochabamba		Santo Domingo, 800 msnm
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-15.50838	-67.43011	La Paz	Sud Yungas	Santa Ana de Movimas
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.31667	-67.38333	Beni	Ballivián	Reyes
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	143	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espiritu

Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2279	CBF	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Flor de Oro
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2415	CBF	-14.85	-65.1	Beni	Moxos	río Mamore y río Tijimachi, Carretera entre
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2430	CBF	-14.98333	-65.5	Beni	Moxos	río Mamore y río Tijimachi, Carretera entre
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2878	CBF	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	4620	CBF	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	716	CBG	-13.63333	-65.38333	Beni		Rio Yacuma
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>		De la Riva 1990	-14.53132	-66.98071	Beni		Laguna Rogagua
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	439	NKA	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni	Yacuma	El Porvenir
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2215	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2777	NKA	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2890	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	2995	NKA	-17	-63.75	Santa Cruz	Sara	Santa Rosa Del Sara - Laguna Juan chulo
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	3167	NKA	-13.53267	-61.1056	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Boca del Pauserna
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	3206	NKA	-17.075	-61.78333	Santa Cruz	Ñuflo de Chávez	Estancia San Miguelito
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	4881	NKA	-14.75	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	El Refugio
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	5006	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	Moxos	San Ignacio de Moxos - El Paso
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>	5977	NKA	-14.99134	-62.66577	Santa Cruz	Guarayos	Urubicha
Pseudidae	<i>Lysapsus</i>	<i>limellus</i>		Pers. Data	-14.90067	-65.96542	Beni		Carretera entre San Borja y San Ignacio
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	???	AMNH	-10.83	-65.36	Beni		Guayaramerín
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	694	CBF	-14.21667	-66.66667	Beni	Ballivian	Espirito
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		Cochran 1955 - Ignacio publ.	-14.46861	-67.56722	Beni		Rurrenabaque
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		Ignacio-publ	-17.83333	-60.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	San Jose
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		INKA	-17.81972	-63.18306	Santa Cruz	Andrés Ibañez	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.83333	-58.66667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	El Carmen
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		De la Riva 1990	-18.8	-58.61667	Santa Cruz	Germán Bush	San Fermín
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		De la Riva 1990	-17.31667	-63.55	Santa Cruz	Sarah	Nueva Moka

Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		Lucindo Gonzales	-11.02319	-68.76017	Pando	Nicolas Suarez	Cobija
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	449	NKA	-17.66667	-62.8	Santa Cruz	Chiquitos	Pailon
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	2240	NKA	-18.96667	-57.8	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Puerto Suarez
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	2885	NKA	-17.53333	-63.51667	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Caranda
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	3268	NKA	-18.46667	-62.06667	Santa Cruz	Germán Busch	Estancia Cupesi
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	3412	NKA	-16.6518	-58.68119	Santa Cruz	Angel Sandoval	Hacienda Paraiso
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	4692	NKA	-15	-65.65	Beni	San Ignacio de Moxos	Est. El Paso
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	5505	NKA	-17.94038	-63.15712	Santa Cruz	Andres Ibanez	Hacienda Don Querubin, Lomas de Arena
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		pers. Data	-13.59653	-60.91472	Santa Cruz	Velasco	Lago Caimán, PNNKM
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		pers. Data	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		pers. Data	-11.13333	-66.16667	Beni		Trinidad
Pseudidae	<i>Pseudis</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>		Pers. Data	-14.85547	-66.30713	Beni		El Porvenir/ EBB
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>	1843	CBF	-9.86667	-65.7	Pando	Federico Roman	Río Negro
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>	5176	CBF	-13.63228	-68.74086	La Paz	Iturrealde	Alto Madidi
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>	688	CBG	-14.84923	-67.60944	La Paz		Suapi, 350 msnm
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>		De la Riva 1990	-10.83	-65.36	Beni	Vaca Díez	Guayaramerín
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>		Koehler 2000	-16.96667	-65.41667	Cochabamba		Villa Tunari/ Paractito
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>	2798	NKA	-13.55	-61	Santa Cruz	Velasco	PNNKM - Flor de Oro - Río Itenez
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>		pers. Data	-17.5	-63.83333	Santa Cruz	Ichilo	Mataracu
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>		Ignacio de la Riva	-14.42444	-67.92056	La Paz		Chalalan
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>		pers. Data	-13.76109	-60.98802	Santa Cruz		Catarata Ahlfeld
Ranidae	<i>Rana</i>	<i>palmipes</i>	336146-47	Smithsonian Institute	-13.58333	-68.76667	La Paz	Iturrealde	