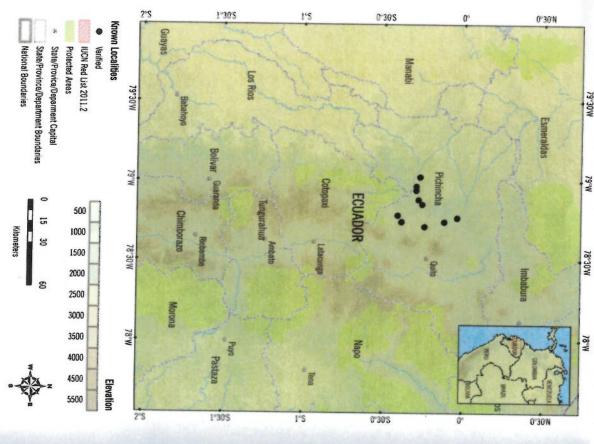
and A. Amézquita (eds.), pp. 347-351. Conservation International Tropical Field Guide Series, Colombia, Ecuador Perú and Venezuela, T. R. Kahan, E. La Marca, S. Lötters, J.L. Brown, E. Twomey (Fukhouser, 1956). In: Aposematic Poison Frogs (Dendrobatidae) of the Andean Countries: Bolivia, Almendariz, A. and U. Cisneros-Heredia. 2016. Espinosa Poison Frog Epipedobates espinosai

Conservation International, Arlington. USA.



Ana Almendáriz C.1 and Diego F. Cisneros-Heredia2

*Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador

English vernacular name Turquoise-bellied Poison Frog is descriptive. Frog and Spanish vernacular name Sapo Venenoso de Espinosa are also eponyms. The where the type specimen was collected. The English vernacular name Espinosa Poison an eponym honoring Alfredo Espinosa, founder of the Hacienda Espinosa, Ecuador (CITES); Sapo Venenoso de Espinosa (Walls, 1994). The specific epithet espinosai is Espinosa Poison Frog (Frank and Ramus, 1995); Turquoise-bellied Poison Frog

laxonomic Comments

rather than a color morph of E. boulengeri, as some researchers consider it to be. species to Dendrobates. Later, Myers (1987) placed it in his then-new Epipedobates (1976) placed it in his femoralis species group. Myers et al. (1978) allocated this see Grant et al., 2006). Lötters et al. (2007) argued that E. espinosai is a valid species. Funkhouser (1956) described this species in the genus Phyllobates, and Silverstone

dentification and Description

black, with nearly black flanks. coloration of the dorsal surfaces of the body and limbs are dark reddish-brown or and limbs have irregular, light turquoise spots on a dark brown ground color. The interrupted stripes between the venter and dorsum. The ventral surfaces of the body of enlarged, interconnected, turquoise spots on the flanks, giving the appearance of longitudinal, dorsolateral stripes; ventrolateral blotched areas are formed by a line but on the dorsum it is slightly granular. Epipedobates espinosai lacks well-defined ength (SVL) of 16.0–17.5 millimeters. The skin on the limbs and venter is smooth the Espinosa Poison Frog is a small poison frog with adult males having a snout-vent

dentification and Description of Larvae and Froglets

(OA) is oriented anteroventrally. The spiracle is sinistral, and the vent is medial papillae (MP) that is absent on the anterior margin of the OD. The oral apparatus developed tail fins (TF) and pigmentation on the snout. The labial tooth row formula In a 12.0 mm total length (TL) larvae (Funkhourser, 1956), the tadpole has well-(LTRF) is 2(2)/3. The oral disk (OD) is emarginated with a single row of marginal