

CDF Checklist of Galapagos Amphibians

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This checklist is automatically generated using Version 3.0 of the online database CDF Galapagos Species Checklist.

Amphibians live on land and in water.

Typically, the young live as tadpoles in the water because they have gills. They undergo metamorphosis becoming adults when the gills develop into lungs. No native amphibians exist in Galapagos. Both species found here today were introduced from the continent.

For marine species distribution data cited in the CDF Galapagos Checklists refer to the five main bioregions of the archipelago (Far Northern, Northern, Western, South Eastern and the Elithabeth Bay Bioregion). For the terrestrial species the more than 120 islands, islets and small rocks have been aggregated into Islands Groups, thus, for example, the island group "Santa Cruz" includes smaller islands like Santa Fé, Plaza Norte, Plaza Sur, Baltra, Daphne Mayor, Daphne Minor, and others.

Please be aware that the distribution data presented here is automatically generated from specimen records and does not always accurately reflect the known distribution for all species.

IUCN red-list assessments presented here may deviate from the global IUCN list for the following reasons:

- for well known species groups like vascular plants or vertebrates updates proposed to the IUCN are shown instead of the outdated, but currently accepted status;
- for poorly known species groups (e.g., lichenized fungi) a general assessment is currently not possible and the list presented here is a regional red-list list for Galapagos archipelago.

Names of taxa included in this checklist: 2 (2 Accepted).

Origin of the taxa included: 1 Accidental, 1 Intercepted.

1. *Rhinella marina* Linnaeus, 1758

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Syn.: *Bufo* sp.; *Bufo angustipes* Taylor Smith, 1945; *Bufo marinus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Bufo pythecodactylus* Werner, 1961

Origin: Introduced, Intercepted.

IUCN Red List: Least Concern.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007).

2. *Scinax quinefasciatus* Fowler, 1913

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Unknown.

References: Jiménez-Uzcátegui, G. et al. (2007), Patry, M. et al. (2002), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999), Snell, H.L. et al. (1999), Tapia, W. et al. (2000), Vintimilla, J.E. et al. (2005).

References:

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2. Patry, M. (2002) *Estatus de vertebrados introducidos en las islas mayores de Galápagos y estrategias de manejo*. En: Fundación Natura: Informe Galápagos 2001-2002. Quito, Ecuador.
3. Snell, H.L., Márquez, C. (1999) *A new class of vertebrates established in Galápagos*. Distributed by e-mail and through the internet.
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5. Tapia, W., Patry, M., Snell, H., Carrión, V. (2000) *Estado actual de los vertebrados introducidos a las islas Galápagos*. Fundación Natura: Informe Galápagos 1999-2000. Quito, Ecuador.
6. Vintimilla, J.E. (2005) *Estudios para el control y disminución de ranas Scinax quinefasciatus, con impactos mínimos en los Humedales de Isabela Sur (Islas Galapagos)* Tesis previa la obtención del título de Ingeniero Agrónomo. Universidad de Cuenca. Cuenca, Ecuador, 71p.