



New Records of the Chirripó Glassfrog, *Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi* (Taylor 1958) (Anura: Centrolenidae), from Alajuela and Heredia, Costa Rica

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The Chirripó Glassfrog (*Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi*) (Fig. 1) is known from eastern Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, western Colombia, and extreme northwestern

Ecuador at elevations of 60–700 m asl (Savage 2002; Solís et al. 2008; Leenders 2016; Guayasamín et al. 2019; Mendoza-Henao et al. 2019; Frost 2021), but might range more widely

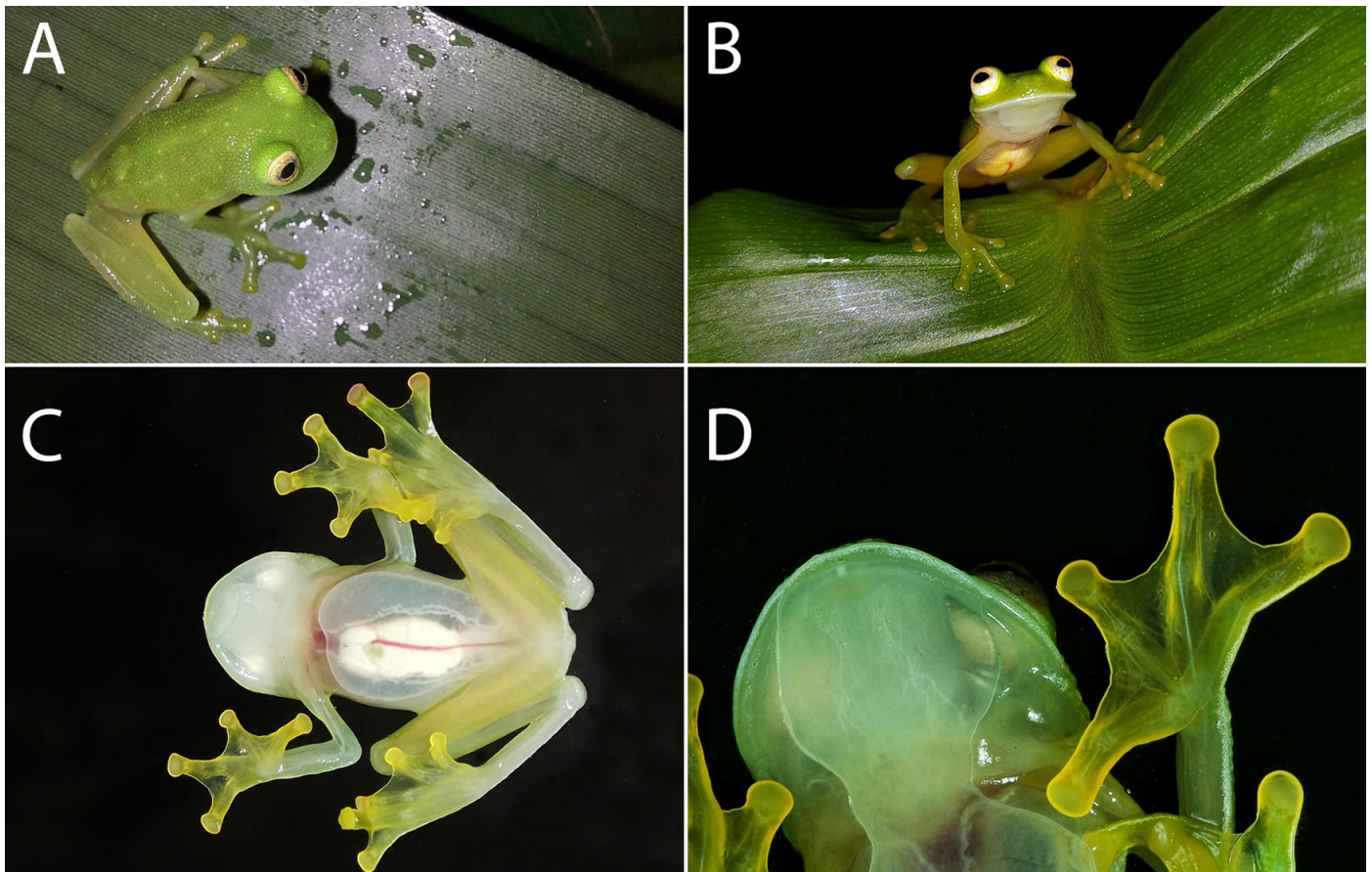


Fig. 1. Chirripó Glassfrogs (*Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi*) from Guatuso Canton, Alajuela (A); from San Ramon, Alajuela (B & C), and from Sarapiquí Canton, Heredia, Costa Rica (D). Photographs by Max Elizondo (A), Gerald Pereira (B & C), and Andrey Solis (D).

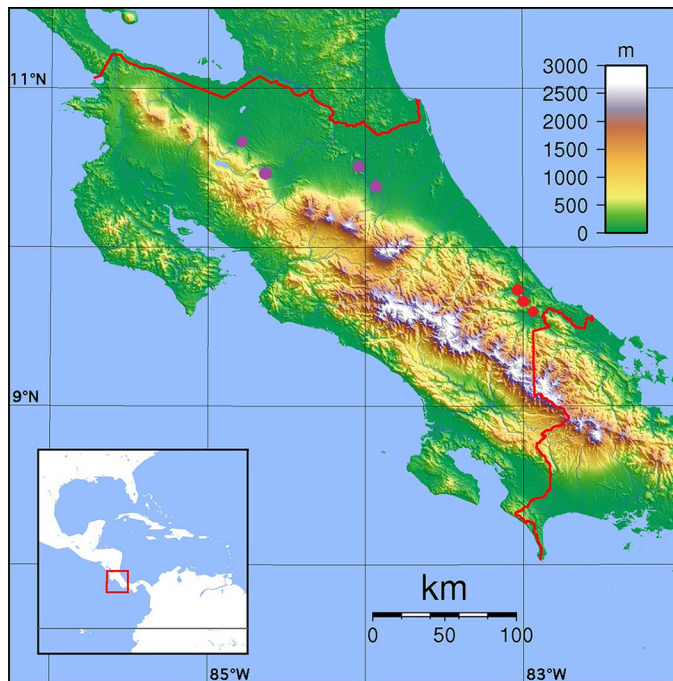


Fig. 2. Costa Rican records for the Chirripó Glassfrog (*Hyalinobatrachium chirripoi*). Previously documented localities are indicated by red dots and the new records reported herein are marked with purple dots.

than documented in intervening areas (Solís et al. 2008) and is expected to occur in northeastern Nicaragua (McCranie et al. 2019). In Costa Rica, nine specimens were collected by Taylor (1958) at the type locality in the 1950s (Kubicki 2007) and four additional populations have been discovered in the same general area in the southern Caribbean drainage of Costa Rica (Kubicki 2004). Herein we report four new Costa Rican localities in Heredia and Alajuela Provinces (all coordinates WGS 84): Sarapiquí Canton, Heredia Province (10°27'03.6"N, 84°03'55.7"W; elev. 72 m asl and 10°18'55.2"N, 83°58'44.0"W; elev. 132 m asl), San Ramón Canton, Alajuela Province (10°26'25.1"N, 84°37'13.9"W; elev. 186 m asl), and Guatuso Canton, Alajuela Province

(10°37'4"N, 84°47'11"W; elev. 153 m asl). The new localities in Heredia are about 100 km and those in Alajuela approximately 175 and 210 km straight-line distance from the type locality, and the last location listed is the northernmost record of the species in Costa Rica (Fig. 2). Photographic vouchers have been deposited in the University of Texas at Arlington Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTADC 9715–8) and the identity of the species was confirmed from photographs by Twan Leenders.

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