the amphibians of Los Arboles tulum

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Diet consisting of arthropods
like insects and arachnids: scorpions,
mosquitos, cockroaches, flies, spiders

Rainy season and active
at night

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

CENTRAL AMERICAN GULF COAST TOAD

Incilius valliceps (Wiegmann, 1833)

CHARACTERISTICS

The Central American Gulf Coast Toad is 7 cm (males) and 8 cm (females) in length. It has short forelimbs and larger and more muscular hindlimbs that allow it to jump.

Adult males have a vocal sac in the throat region that they use to make sounds to communicate with other individuals of their species.

The skin of these amphibians is rough and dry in texture, covered in warts. The eyes are large compared to the size of their heads. The ears or eardrums are located behind the eyes and are almost the same size as the eyes.

DIET

This species diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids.

ACTIVITY

This species is active during the night in the rainy season (May – October).

Above the openings of the earphones are the parotid glands, which are long and thin. These glands secrete a milky white toxin that the species uses as a defense mechanism against predators such as arachnids, snakes, birds, mammals, and even other anurans (toads and frogs).

Its coloration is highly variable and ranges from gray with dark spots, brown, reddish, brown with small green spots, and dark brown spots. They also have cream-colored or white line on the dorsal region of the body that divides the animal in half (Calderón-Mandujano et al., 2008).

DISTRIBUTION

This species is distributed along the Atlantic coast. From the center of the state of Veracruz, Mexico to Costa Rica (IUCN, 2021)

HABITAT

This species lives near natural bodies of water such as small ponds that form when it rains, as well as artificial bodies or water such as pools, fountains or ponds in people's houses. These bodies of water can be permanent or seasonal, and found in environments such as meadows, forests or cultivated fields (Calderón-Mandujano et al., 2008).

REPRODUCTION

Breeding occurs during the rainy season (May to October). Mating is carried out at night, near a body of fresh water. The male emits sounds with his vocal sac to attract females.
The male clings to the female's back and the female deposits her eggs in the water. The eggs are fertilized by the male's sperm and are grouped in long strips covered by a viscous substance that prevents them from drying out in the sun (Campbell, 1998).

THREATS

Currently this species of amphibian is not considered threatened, and its populations appear to be stable throughout its distribution (IUCN, 2021). However, the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental pollution (aquatic and terrestrial), demographic growth of urban settlements, illegal traffic, the appearance of emerging diseases such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis as a result of global warming, the lack of knowledge on the ecological importance of this species and human perceptions towards these animals (Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017) are some of the factors that contribute to medium and long-term population decline (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015).

Ochre or reddish colored adult. Calle Zapote, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril , 2021.

Grey and brown colored individual with dark spots that are clearly visible in the face and ventral regions of the individual. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021

Immature individual ochre colored skin, very similar in color to leaves on the ground. Calle Venado, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac, 2021.

This species IS NOT POISONOUS to humans, However, it can be toxic to some reptiles and small mammals.

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The species is not subject to any risk category according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059.

MEXICAN TREE FROG

Smilisca baudinii (Duméril & Bibron, 1841)

CHARACTERISTICS

This species of tree frog is one of the largest in North America and is the largest species of its genus. Males can measure up to 7.5 cm in length from their snout to the cloaca while females can reach up to 9 cm. This stocky amphibian has short forelimbs and longer, muscular hindlegs that it uses for leaping (Savage, 2002).

The dorsal skin is smooth and soft, while the skin on the ventral region is granular. The coloration of this frog can be gray, gray with dark or green spots, green with dark lines on each side of the face, and brown with dark spots. The male vocal sac is gray in color. The color of the female throat is cream or white (Savage, 2002).

DIET

The Mexican tree frog´s diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids.

ACTIVITY

This species is active during the night in the rainy season.

The eyes of this frog are large and prominent with a horizontally oriented pupil. Behind the eyes are the ears. If the incidence of light is high, the pupil changes to a vertically oriented ovoid shape. The iris is golden or silver in color. Its fingers and toes are webbed at the base (Savage, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION

The Mexican tree frog *(Smilisca baudinii)* inhabits the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The distribution ranges from the southeastern United States to the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica and from the Mexican state of Sonora to the Pacific coast of Costa Rica (IUCN, 2021).

HABITAT

This species of frog lives in a variety of environments: humid, sub-humid, semi-arid lowlands, slopes of mountainous regions, near natural water such as ponds, lagoons with little current and artificial water bodies such as swimming pools, ponds and fountains near people's houses (Savage, 2002).

REPRODUCTION

The common Mexican tree frog synchronizes its reproductive season with the wet season., where they can be found in bodies of water. Males emit vocalizations to attract females. The females look for a suitable place near or inside the pond to lay their eggs, which form a cluster covered with a viscous substance that protects them from drying out in the sun. As the female expels the eggs from her body, the male expels the sperm while clinging to the larger dorsal region of the female. The tadpoles develop within the eggs (Savage, 2002).

THREATS

Currently this species is not considered threatened and its populations appear to be stable throughout its distribution (IUCN, 2021). However, the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental pollution (aquatic and terrestrial), demographic growth of urban settlements, illegal traffic, the appearance of emerging diseases such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis as a result of global warming, the lack of knowledge on the ecological importance of this species and human perceptions towards these animals (Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017) are some of the factors that contribute to medium and long-term population decline (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015).

Mexican tree frog (*Smilisca baudinii*). Adult female found on the side of an artificial pond during the mating season. Calle Chechén, Los Árboles Tulum.
Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021.

Mexican tree frog *(Smilisca baudinii)* Adult male at the edge of a pool. This male has inflated vocal sacs below the lower jaw. Calle Chechén, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021

Mexican tree frog *(Smilisca baudinii)*. Couple in amplexus. The female is larger and the male has a bright yellow color on his flanks. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum.
Photo: Bac Becerril, 2022

The Mexican tree frog is NOT A POISONOUS SPECIES

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The species is not subject to any risk category according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059.

MAHOGANY TREE FROG

Tlalocohyla loquax (Gaige & Stuart, 1934)

DIET

The Mahogany tree frog´s diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids

ACTIVITY

This species is active during the night in the rainy season

CHARACTERISTICS

The golden tree frog is tan-yellow or light gray in color. It is a medium-sized frog with a robust body. Males can measure up to 3.5 cm, while females reach a length of almost 5 cm. Males have a vocal sac to communicate with other frogs of their species.

The ventral region of this species is yellow, and its axilla, groin, forelimbs, hindlimbs, and membranes are bright red (Savage, 2002).

The surface of its skin is smooth in the dorsal region, while in the ventral part it is granular. The eyes and eardrums are compared to the size of the head. The eardrum is larger in males than in females. The fingers are short, stout, and slightly webbed (Gaige, Stuart & Savage, 2002).

This frog can change its color from yellow or reddish-brown at night to pale gray (almost white) during the day. It is common that they have small dark brown mottled spots (Savage, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION

The Mahogany tree frog (*Tlalocohyla loquax*) ranges along the Atlantic coast from the Mexican state of Veracruz to the central-eastern zone of Costa Rica (IUCN, 2020).

HABITAT

The mahogany tree frog inhabits humid lowlands and low-elevation slopes on the Atlantic Ocean from southern Veracruz (Mexico) to Costa Rica, at elevations less than 1,000 m (3,300 ft; Leenders, 2001). The species is commonly found around temporary pools in humid and very humid forests, as well as in tropical forests (Savage, 2002).

REPRODUCTION

This species reproduces during the rainy season in deep bodies of stagnant water (permanent or seasonal). The males position themselves on leaves at the water's edge or on floating plants and emit loud "Kraaack" sounds that resemble the honking of geese.

The peak of their reproductive season is at the end of July and the start of August. The male clings to the female, which deposits up to 250 eggs and forms a large gelatinous mass that is deposited on the leaves of the plants near the water. At the same time, the male expels sperm to fertilize the eggs (Savage, 2002).

THREATS

Currently this species of amphibian is not considered threatened and its populations appear to be stable throughout its distribution (IUCN, 2020). However, the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental pollution (aquatic and terrestrial), demographic growth of urban settlements, illegal traffic, the appearance of emerging diseases such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis as a result of global warming, the lack of knowledge on the ecological importance of this species and human perceptions towards these animals (Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017) are some of the factors that contribute to medium and long-term population decline (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015).

The Mahogony tree frog is NOT A POISONOUS SPECIES

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The species is not subject to any risk category according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059.

Mahogany tree frog *(Tlalocohyla loquax).* Female located on a leaf next to an artificial pond. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2022

Mahogany tree frog *(Tlalocohyla loquax*). Female located on a leaf next to an artificial pond. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2022

Mahogany tree frog *(Tlalocohyla loquax)* Photo: Pablo Bedrossian.

VERMICULATED TREE FROG

Trachycephalus vermiculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

CHARACTERISTICS

The milk tree frog is a large frog. Adult males measure up to 10 cm from snout to cloaca and females can measure up to 14 cm. The eyes and eardrums are of medium size compared to the size of the head. The adults of this species have glands in the skin very close to the eardrum, that secrete a white mucus that is sticky, volatile, poisonous, alkaline and insoluble in water. They use this secretion as a defense mechanism (Savages, 2002).

The body of this species is robust. The dorsal skin is thick and covered in bumps that are largely concentrated on the sides of the head. The skin on the ventral side has fewer bumps than the dorsal area. The fingers of its arms and legs are short and stout.

DIET

This species diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids.

ACTIVITY

This species is active during the night in the rainy season

Males have two expandable vocal sacs located behind the mandible. These sacs allow them to communicate with other frogs of their species (Savage, 2002).

The bones of this species are green. Its flanks are uniform in color. Dorsally it is yellowish/tan, tan, brown, reddish, or pale gray in color. The ventral surface may be cream colored. Adults have a large dark olive-brown to light brown mark that spans the entire back. Occasionally there are light spots on the back, interrupted by transverse bands that are the color of the body. The color of the iris of the eyes is golden bronze with small black spots (Savage, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION

This species ranges from the Atlantic Ocean in Mexico to northern Argentina and along the Pacific coast from the states of Colima and Nayarit in Mexico to Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru (IUCN, 2022).

HABITAT

This species of frog has a wide distribution and lives in lowland forests that can be dry, sub-humid or humid. It is found at elevations below 290 meters above sea level. The species is normally found perched on tree branches near temporary, natural or artificial water bodies (Savage, 2002).

REPRODUCTION

Male veined tree frogs call from their breeding sites while floating in shallow water. Their lateral vocal sacs are conspicuous and located on each side of the head. The sounds they make are similar to loud growls. Males can form groups of up to 10 individuals to attract females. After mating, the females lay their eggs in a film on the surface of the water. Eggs take only one day to hatch into tadpoles (Savage, 2002).

THREATS

Currently this amphibian species is not considered threatened and its populations appear to be stable throughout its distribution (IUCN, 2022). However, the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental pollution (aquatic and terrestrial), demographic growth of urban settlements, illegal traffic, the appearance of emerging diseases such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis as a result of global warming, the lack of knowledge on the ecological importance of this species and human perceptions towards these animals (Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017) are some of the factors that contribute to medium and long-term population decline (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015).

This species can become TOXIC if the substance it produces in its glands comes into contact with the eyes, nose or mouth

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The species is not subject to any risk category according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059.

Vermiculated tree frog *(Trachycephalus typhonius*) Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021

Vermiculated tree frog *(Trachycephalus typhonius)* Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021

Vermiculated tree frog *(Trachycephalus typhonius)*. Calle Chechén, Los Árboles. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2022Tulum

NOTE.

This frog produces sticky, insoluble and noxious secretions that cause severe reactions, ranging from irritation, swelling, pain or blindness, if this secretion comes into contact with any mucous membrane such as the nose, mouth or eyes. In some places it is called the "pepper tree frog" as it can cause sneezing (Meyer & Foster, 1996).

YUCATECAN CASQUE-HEADED TREE FROG

Triprion petasatus (Cope, 1865)

DIET

This species diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids.

ACTIVITY

This species is active at night in the rainy season.

CHARACTERISTICS

The Yucatecan casque-headed frog can measure up to 4 to 6 cm (males) and 6 to 7.5 cm (females) from snout to cloaca. Its head is large and is shaped like a bony helmet with the skin completely attached to the skull. The eyes are large relative compred to the size of the head. The eardrums are much smaller than the eyes and are surrounded by a very conspicuous ridge (Duellman, 2001)..

The upper part of the arms are thin, while the forearm is more robust. The males of this species have pads on their thumbs called "nuptial pads" that are used to cling to females when mating. The skin is smooth on the dorsal region except for the head, chin, and ventral surface of the limbs. The skin is granular on the sides and belly of the frog (Duellman, 2001).

DISTRIBUTION

This species is endemic to the Yucatan peninsula and northern Belize (IUCN, 2022).

Males are generally olive green or yellow in color. Females can be tan, olive-brown with dark brown or black spots on the back, legs and forearms, but not on the head. Some individuals have silver spots on the back, especially on the head. The flanks can be olive green or greenish yellow. The color of the belly is white and tan on the legs and feet. Adult males have yellow vocal sacs with brown spots (Duellman, 2001).

HABITAT

This species of frog is endemic to the Yucatan Peninsula and northern Belize. It lives in sub-humid forests, lowland areas with seasonal rainfall and savannahs. It is common to find them in shallow ponds with very porous limestone soils (Duellman, 2001) (Duellman & Klaas, 1964) (IUCN, 2006).

REPRODUCTION

The Yucatecan casque-headed frog breeds during the rainy season. It prefers seasonal water bodies formed by seasonal rains. It is also common to find them in artificial water bodies such as swimming pools, ponds, and fountains. The males emit sounds from the top of leaves or branches of plants at a height of no more than 2.4 m near a body of water. The female lays her eggs in a cluster in very shallow water or on nearby vegetation. Mating is done by amplexus (the male clinging to the female's back). During the dry season this frog seeks shelter in tree holes, using its helmet-shaped head to block the entrance to the shelter (Duellman & Klaas, 1964; Stuart, 1935).

THREATS

Currently this species of amphibian is not considered threatened by international laws (IUCN, 2022). But it is considered a species **SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROTECTION** by the Mexican law (NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010). However, the loss and fragmentation of their habitat, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental pollution (aquatic and terrestrial), demographic growth of urban settlements, illegal traffic, the appearance of emerging diseases such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis as a result of global warming, the lack of knowledge on the ecological importance of this species and human perceptions towards these animals (Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017) are some of the factors that contribute to medium and long-term population decline (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015).

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

The Yucatan casque-headed frog is NOT A POISONOUS SPECIES

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

This species is SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROTECTION according SEMARNAT´s official Mexican norm 059.

Couple in amplexus inside a swimming pool. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Mónica Maravert, 2022

Adult female perched on a plant leaf near a natural seasonal pond during the breeding season. Calle Quetzal, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021.

Adult male perched on a plant stem at the edge of a natural seasonal pond during the breeding season. Calle Quetzal, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021

TAYLOR'S LEAF FROG

Agalychnis taylori (Funkhouser, 1957)

CHARACTERISTICS

This species is a medium-sized, colorful, slender frog. Females reach almost 8 cm from the snout to the cloaca whereas the males can measure 6 cm from snout to the cloaca (Savage, 2002).

This species has leaf-green or dark-green skin. Each side of the body is dark blue with vertical or diagonal bars of cream or yellow; the upper arms, thighs, belly, hands, and feet are orange. The belly is white. The eyes are bulging and bright red with vertical pupils (Duellman, 2001; Leeders, 2001; Savage, 2002).

DIET

This species diet consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids

ACTIVITY

This species is active at night during the rainy season (May – October)

The skin is smooth both dorsally and ventrally, the eardrum is quite conspicuous (Savage, 2002). The eyes are oriented to the sides. When they are closed the eyelids are visible, which are transparent and marked by a golden net. The body is thin and somewhat flattened (Leeders, 2001). Males have a cream or white vocal sac that lies below the lower jaw. They also have a nuptial pad on their thumb that is used to cling to the female at mating time (Savage, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION

This species ranges from southeastern Mexico (in the states of Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Quintana Roo and Chiapas) to Panama (IUCN, 2022).

HABITAT

Taylor's leaf frog is common in stagnant water ponds with hanging vegetation over the water that they use as breeding sites. Such water bodies can be permanent or seasonal in humid or sub-humid forests with seasonal rains (Stuart et al., 2008; Warketin et al., 2001; Pyburn, 1970).

REPRODUCTION

Breeding occurs in the rainy season (Pyburn 1970). Males emit "aggressive" vocalizations toward other males to delimit their territory (Duellman, 2001). Males begin to emit their vocalizations from the top of the trees near a water body and then descend towards the breeding sites, which are usually near the water's edge. Females are attracted to males, thus allowing the amplexus. During this process, the female absorbs water through her body to produce the gelatinous layer that covers the eggs and prevents them from drying out due to environmental conditions (Pyburn, 1970). The male and female climb to the top of a plant and the female deposits the eggs on the upper or lower side of a leaf, while the male fertilizes them with his sperm. The selected leaf is over a water body, so that when the tadpoles hatch from the eggs, they can fall into the water (Pybrun, 1970).

THREATS

Currently this species is not considered threatened and its populations appear to be stable throughout its distribution (IUCN, 2022). However, the loss of their habitats, fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental (aquatic and terrestrial) pollution, growth of urban settlements, illegal trafficking and the appearance of emerging diseases, such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus (Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis) as a result of global warming, are some of the factors that may contribute to the worsening of the conditions for various populations of this species in the medium and long term (Parra-Olea & Mendoza- Almerella, 2015; Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017).

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The species is not subject to any risk category according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059.

This frog is NOT A POISONOUS SPECIES

Frog's egg clutch on a leaf above an artificial pond during the mating season in the rainy season. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Monica Maravert, 2022.

A frog inflating the sac under its mouth to make sounds so it can mate on the shore of an artificial pond. Calle Los Árboles Tulum, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Monica Maravert, 2022.

Female and male on a plant stem at the edge of an artificial pond. Calle Chechén, Los Árboles Tulum. Photo: Bac Becerril, 2021.

YUCATAN SALAMANDER

Bolitoglossa yucatana (Peters, 1882)

CHARACTERISTICS

The Yucatecan salamander is an amphibian that reaches a length from snout to cloaca of 5-6 cm. The tail is almost the same size as the body. The front and hind legs have five fingers with a complete membrane between each pair of fingers (webbed feet). Its coloration is brownish blue, dark blue or black with different shades of brown on the back. Likewise, the dorsal region may be dotted with tan or cream-colored specks. A brown, triangular-shaped spot can often be seen between the animal's eyes. The body sides are usually dark brown, combined with brownish black or tan extending to the ventral region, which can have white spots.

DIET

The diet of the Yucatecan salamander consists of arthropods such as insects and arachnids.

ACTIVITY

The Yucatecan salamander is active at night during the rainy season (May – October).

Despite having webbed feet, this salamander is terrestrial and can be found among leaves or on dirt roads after heavy rains. It can regulate the body temperature based on the environmental temperature. It is still unknown if this species forms colonies of several individuals (Calderón-Mandujano, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION

The Yucatecan salamander inhabits only the Yucatan peninsula and northern Guatemala and Belize. Its distribution is very restricted (IUCN, 2022).

HABITAT

Like most amphibians, the Yucatecan salamander is an organism closely associated to seasonal or permanent shallow stagnant water bodies. On rare occasions they can be found inside bromeliads, which may serve as a water storage during the dry season. This species prefers warm climates with summer rains with an altitude range from 10 m to 150 m above sea level (Calderón-Mandujano, 2002).

REPRODUCTION

This species reproduces oviparously, that is to say that the females lay their eggs in terrestrial and humid environments or places near bodies of water. Mating is carried out during the spring months, with the highest peak of reproductive activity in the month of March (Calderón-Mandujano, 2002).

THREATS

Currently, this species is not in any risk category according to the IUCN red list (IUCN, 2022). The SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm considers the Yucatecan salamander as a species "**subject to special protection**" since its populations could be affected in the medium and long term.

Habitat loss, fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, introduction of exotic species, environmental (aquatic and terrestrial) pollution, growth of urban settlements, illegal trafficking and the appearance emerging diseases, such as chytridiomycosis caused by the fungus (Batrachochytridum dendrobatidis) as a result of global warming, are some of the factors that may contribute to the worsening of the conditions for various populations of this species in the medium and long term (Parra-Olea & Mendoza-Almerella, 2015; Ramírez-Bautista et al, 2017).

The Yucatecan salamander is NOT A POISONOUS SPECIES

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

SEMARNAT
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

The Yucatecan salamander is **SUBJET TO SPECIAL PROTECTION** according to the SEMARNAT's official Mexican norm 059

The Yucatecan salamander is one of the 130 climbing or web-footed salamander species that belong to the genus Bolitoglossa. All these species are distributed in the American continent (Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil). The of salamanders of this genus are characterized by having small claws on the toes, something unusual in amphibians. These claws help them climb smooth surfaces (Frost, 2015). Photo: Bac Becerril.

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