

The truth about a true frog: Unknown Costa Rican frog hidden amongst a widespread species

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A male Warsaw's frog in its natural habitat (El Valle de Antón, Panama).
Credit: Dr Robert Puschendorf

Known to science since 1857, a common species of true frog (a "true

frog" is one assigned to the family Ranidae), found from north-eastern Honduras, through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to central Panama, turns out to have been keeping its "multiple identities" a secret all along.

According to British and Costa Rican herpetologists, who recently used DNA barcoding to study the [species](#) in question, what we currently call Warszewitsch's frog is in fact a group of "cryptic" species. The study, conducted in the Área de Conservación Guanacaste (ACG), Costa Rica, by James Cryer, Dr. Robert Puschendorf, Dr. Felicity Wynne from the University of Plymouth, and Dr. Stephen Price, UCL, is published in the open-access journal *ZooKeys*.

In their paper, the authors suggest that the well-known Central American frog species, commonly known as the Warszewitsch's frog, may in fact consist of multiple different "cryptic" species. This phenomenon is well documented among tropical amphibian fauna, where high levels of genetic variation within populations of a single species surpass levels found between different, classified species.

By utilizing a technique known as DNA barcoding, which compares short snippets of DNA sequences between individuals sampled, the scientists analysed specimens from three different geographic areas within Costa Rica and Panama. In this case, the researchers used sequences derived from mitochondria, the energy-producing "power houses" found in animal cells. Their results indicated there was enough genetic variation to suggest cryptic species are indeed present.



Amplecting pair of Warszewitsch's frogs in their natural habitat (Área de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica). Credit: Dr Robert Puschendorf

The team chose this particular species because cryptic species were [previously identified](#) at two Panamanian sites. Now, the samples from Costa Rica broaden the study area, suggesting that there could be multiple species going by the name Warszewitsch's [frog](#) all across its known distribution.

Conservation biologist and lead author James Cryer says:

"The next step will be to gather more samples throughout the full range of the species. Additionally, if we are to fully discern one species variant from another, further studies that compare the physical, behavioural and

ecological characteristics of the frogs, alongside more genetic testing is needed."



Amplexing pair of Warszewitsch's frogs in their natural habitat (El Valle de Antón, Panama). Credit: Dr Robert Puschendorf

Overall, findings like these are important to help improve our understanding of amphibian biodiversity and, thus, work towards its conservation.

"If indeed there are multiple species, it may be that they have different ecological requirements, and therefore [different approaches](#) to their conservation are needed." Cryer says. "This study further reinforces the

power of DNA barcoding for rapid, preliminary species identification. Especially in the tropics, where [habitat loss](#), [climate change](#) and infectious disease continually threaten many undescribed amphibian species."

More information: James Cryer et al, Cryptic diversity in *Lithobates warszewitschii* (Amphibia, Anura, Ranidae), *ZooKeys* (2019). [DOI: 10.3897/zookeys.838.29635](#)

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