

Iris colour: cream, yellow or black with light-colour spots

Mexico

♂ 5.81 – 8.26 cm
♀ < 10.36 cm



LC

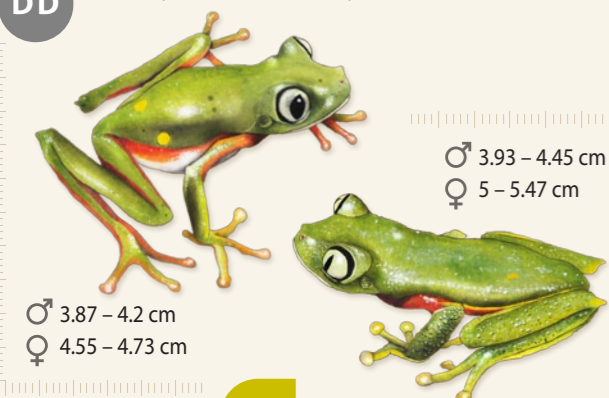
*Agalychnis dacnicolor*²

EN Mexican Leaf frog
ES Ranita verduzca

Colombia and Ecuador

DD

Agalychnis psilopygion^{1,3}



♂ 3.87 – 4.2 cm
♀ 4.55 – 4.73 cm

♂ 3.93 – 4.45 cm
♀ 5 – 5.47 cm

LC

Agalychnis buckleyi^{1,3}

EN Flecked Leaf frog Warty Leaf frog
ES Rana arborícola Rana arborícola

Costa Rica and Panama

♂ 3 – 4.1 cm
♀ 3.9 – 5.3 cm



CR

Agalychnis lemur^{1,3}

EN Lemur Leaf frog
ES Rana lemur

Ecuador and Peru

♂ 3.71 cm
♀ -



LC

Agalychnis hulli^{1,3}

EN Tree frog
ES Rana de Hull

Colombia

♂ 8.08 cm
♀ -



DD

Agalychnis danieli^{1,3}

EN Antioquia Leaf frog
ES Rana arborícola

Brazil

♂ 3.88 – 4.58 cm
♀ 4.51 – 4.83 cm



LC

*Agalychnis aspera*³

EN Rough Leaf frog
ES Rana arborícola

Venezuela

♂ 3.9 – 4.33 cm
♀ 4.64 – 4.79 cm



DD

Agalychnis medinae^{1,3}

EN Rancho Grande Leaf frog
ES Rana arborícola

Brazil

♂ 3.48 – 3.74 cm
♀ 3.7 – 3.87 cm



LC

Agalychnis granulosa^{1,3}

EN Granular Leaf frog
ES Rana arborícola

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) aims to regulate the international trade in plant and animal species listed in its Appendices, and to ensure that their trade is sustainable.

Appendix II includes species that are not necessarily in danger of extinction, but that risk becoming so, if their international trade is not regulated. It also includes certain species that are not threatened by international trade, but that could be confused with species that are, making it necessary to regulate their trade as well.

Of the 14 species of tree frogs of the genus *Agalychnis*, 5 have been listed in Appendix II of CITES since 2010 (COP15, Doha, Qatar), meaning that their international trade requires CITES permits. These species can easily be distinguished from the rest of the genus because, in addition to having vertical pupils, their eyes are bright red-orange and they have membranes between their fingers (see illustration on the other side).

NOTE: This guide is intended for the identification of live individuals. Colouring may change in preserved specimens.



In Mexico, contact PROFEPA (01-800-77-033-72), the General Direction of Wildlife SEMARNAT (Dirección General de Vida Silvestre) (55) 5624-3509 and the CONABIO (55) 5004-5025. In the rest of the world, consult the corresponding directory of CITES authorities:

<http://www.cites.org/cms/index.php/lang-en/component/cp/>



Environment Canada



IUCN Red List Categories
(International Union for the Conservation of Nature)



Critically Endangered



Endangered



Least Concern



Data Deficient

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Identification Guide for Latin American Tree Frogs (*Agalychnis*)

protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)



Photo: Miguel Ángel Sicilia Manzo



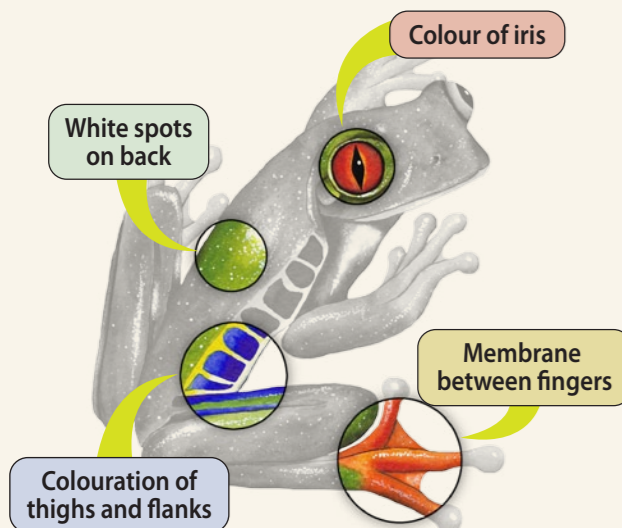
WARNING: If the specimen has vertical pupils with wine red, bright red or orange colouration, it likely is a species protected by CITES, meaning that it is necessary to check whether it has a CITES permit for its trade.



Tree frog species of the genus *Agalychnis* included in Appendix II of CITES.

International trade in these species requires CITES documentation.

Important identifying features



Class: Amphibia
Order: Anura
Family: Hylidae
Sub-family: Phyllomedusinae
Genus: *Agalychnis* (Frost v5.4, 2011)

Synonyms: ¹ *Phyllomedusa*, ² *Pachymedusa*, ³ *Hylomantis*.

Frost, R. 2011. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 5.4, AMNH, New York, USA.

Duellman, W. E. 2001. The hylid Frogs of Middle America, volume 1. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Contributions in Herpetology, Ithaca, New York.

