

ATELOPUS CARBONERENSIS (La Carbonera Harlequin Toad; Sapito Arlequín de La Carbonera). **SURVIVORSHIP.** La Marca and Reinhaler (1991, Herpetol. Rev. 22:125–128.) were the first to report population declines of species in the genus *Atelopus* in Andean Venezuela. The last reported sightings of *A. carbonerensis* were in October 1990 and January 1995 (La Marca and Lötters 1997, Herpetologia Bonnensis 207–213). The species was thought to be extinct, although at one time it was common at the type locality (La Carbonera, Estado Mérida, Venezuela) and surrounding areas (see Barrio 1996, Reptilia 8:26–28; 1998, Acta Biol. Venez. 18[2]:1–93). The decline of *A. carbonerensis* has occurred so drastically in the last decade that Rodríguez and Rojas-Suárez (1999, Libro Rojo de la Fauna Venezolana, 2nd edición, PROVITA, Fundación Polar, Caracas, Venezuela, 472 pp.) listed the species as “Critical Danger,” the highest category of endangerment for the Venezuelan fauna. However, on 13 August 1998 at 1500 h, Nancy Chacín, Richard Gavidia, and Carlos Dávila observed and photographed a healthy adult *A. carbonerensis* in the vicinity of “Páramo El Tambor” (8°41'N, 71°12'W), Miraflores hamlet, Mérida state, very close to the type locality. The toad was found above a fallen *Cyathea* tree fern “trunk” within the cloud forest environment (ca. 2200 m elev.). Although *A. carbonerensis* and other harlequin toads in Venezuela and throughout many neotropical realms appear to have declined, we suggest additional survey efforts are needed in localities near historical sites of each species.

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