**Pristimantis achatinus**, Cachabi Robber Frog

Assessment by: IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group


Copyright: © 2018 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale, reposting or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder. For further details see [Terms of Use](#).

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership. The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.

If you see any errors or have any questions or suggestions on what is shown in this document, please provide us with [feedback](#) so that we can correct or extend the information provided.
**Taxonomy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>Anura</td>
<td>Craugastoridae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxon Name:** *Pristimantis achatinus* (Boulenger, 1898)

**Synonym(s):**
- *Eleutherodactylus achatinus* (Boulenger, 1898)
- *Eleutherodactylus achatinus* (Boulenger, 1898)

**Common Name(s):**
- English: Cachabi Robber Frog

**Taxonomic Source(s):**

**Taxonomic Notes:**
Lynch and Myers (1983) discussed this species and noted that it might be composed of cryptic species recognizable on call structure.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern [ver 3.1](https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T56390A54349179.en)

**Year Published:** 2018

**Date Assessed:** September 13, 2017

**Justification:**
Listed as Least Concern in view of its relatively wide distribution, tolerance of a broad range of habitats and presumed large population.

**Previously Published Red List Assessments**
2010 – Least Concern (LC)
[http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-2.RLTS.T56390A11460522.en](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2010-2.RLTS.T56390A11460522.en)

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

**Geographic Range**

**Range Description:**
This species ranges from the eastern lowlands and cordilleras of the Darien Province, Panama, south through the Pacific lowlands and western slopes of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia to El Oro Province in southern Ecuador. It also occurs from the northern slopes of the Cordillera Occidental to the Middle Magdalena Valley in Colombia, and in Gorgona Island, Colombia. It ranges from sea level to
2,330 m asl.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** Colombia (Colombia (mainland)); Ecuador (Ecuador (mainland)); Panama
Distribution Map

Pristimantis achatinus

http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T56390A54349179.en
Population
It is a very common species and the population is thought to be stable. It was present at the Bilsa Biological station in Ecuador between 2006-2009 (Ortega-Andrade et al. 2010), and was also recorded in Colombia between 2006-2007 and 2009-2010 (Cortés-Gómez et al. 2013, Moreno-Barbosa and Hoyos-Hoyos 2014).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)
This species is found in both lowland and montane habitats. It is mostly terrestrial, sometimes occurring off the ground in vegetation. It is a species that has been found in forested areas as well as forest clearings, road cuts in forest, and banana, cacao and coffee plantations (Urbina and Londoño 2003, Cortés-Gómez et al. 2013). It breeds by direct development, the eggs are deposited either on the forest floor or low in the vegetation.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade
There are no records of this species being utilized.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)
It is not facing any significant threats, although chytrid fungus has been found at 52% prevalence in lowland Gorgona Island, Colombia (Flechas et al. 2012).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)
This species occurs in many protected areas.

Credits
Assessor(s): IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group
Reviewer(s): Hobin, L.
Contributor(s): Wetterau, A., Klocke, B., Gratwicke, B., Jaramillo, C., Solís, F., Morales, M., Fuenmayor, Q., Ibáñez, R. & Grant, T.
Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Wetterau, A.
Bibliography


Citation


Disclaimer

To make use of this information, please check the Terms of Use.

External Resources
For **Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.**
Appendix

Habitats
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Artificial/Terrestrial -&gt; 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Artificial/Terrestrial -&gt; 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Artificial/Terrestrial -&gt; 14.6. Artificial/Terrestrial - Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes &amp; diseases -&gt; 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -&gt; 8.1.2. Named species (Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality

Conservation Actions in Place
(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservation Actions in Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occur in at least one PA: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Data Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower elevation limit (m): 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper elevation limit (m): 2330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population severely fragmented: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T56390A54349179.en
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats and Ecology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Movement patterns: Not a Migrant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.