

Adelphobates quinquevittatus (Rio Madeira poison frog) Facts

Dendrobates quinquevittatus Steindachner, 1864



Habitat

Adelphobates quinquevittatus (Rio Madeira poison frog or more ambiguously, Amazonian poison frog) is a species of frog in the family Dendrobatidae found in the Rio Madeira drainage in the southern Amazon Basin in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru. Most records of this species before 1990 refer to *Ranitomeya ventrimaculata*. Its natural habitats are tropical moist lowland forests, freshwater marshes, and intermittent freshwater marshes. It is threatened by habitat loss.

Note: there is not a lot known about this species in it's natural environment.

Characteristics

Adelphobates quinquevittatus is a small sized frog, dorsal skin finely granular, ventral skin smooth or moderately granular on belly. Head and body black with five pale light blue, faintly greenish or yellowish white stripes; throat and venter pale blue, greenish or yellowish white with irregular black markings. Arms and legs orange, dull orange or dirty orange above and below, with well-separated small black spots at least on the dorsal limb surfaces; an ill-defined albeit conspicuous small spot of bright gold, iridescent or bright orange or orange-red at dorsal insertions of arms and legs.

Relative length of compressed fingers $3 > 4 > 2 > 1$; relative lengths of appressed digits $4 > 3 > 5 > 2 > 1$; discs markedly expanded on all except first finger. Third finger disc 1.6-2.2 times wider than distal end of adjacent phalanx, averaging wider in males than in females. First toe with nonexpanded disc, other toes with moderately expanded discs. Toes not webbed. Canthus rostralis rounded; loreal region vertical and flat. Iris black.

Body features:

black base color with 3 white ones Dorsalstrip and 2 Lateral stripes. The legs are gray, greenish or orange with black spots.

Size

Adult males are in a range of 16.0-17.5 mm snout-cloaca and females measure a range of 18.3-20.2 mm snout-cloaca.

Sexual dimorphism

Sexual dimorphism is exhibited only by males being slightly smaller than females, third finger disc in males is wider than in females.

Geographic distribution

Adelphobates quinquevittatus has been seen in lowland rainforest in Brazil, Amazonas and Rondônia. Other sightings have been in Peru and Ecuador.



Conservation Status

CITES conservation status is: LC – least concern

Note: The same name was used for several small striped species. References in older literature should therefore be examined carefully to determine which species they were talking about.

Behavior

Rio Madeira is sometimes a skittish (easily excited or frightened and therefore difficult to control) frog, however in captivity they can be seen after a good misting. In captivity these frogs will use the

floor along with the upper parts of the tank. A heavily planted tank with lots of leaf litter will make them feel secure and more bold. They can be kept in groups with little aggression.

Temperature & Humidity: They love very high humidity and a temperature between 70-80 degrees F.

Feeding

They love insects. In the wild they will eat ants, termites, tiny beetles, crickets, spiders and any other small insect. In captivity, they are normally fed flightless fruit flies, pinhead crickets, isopods & springtails. In captivity, their diet should be dusted with a vitamin supplement in order to give them the nutrients they need.

Breeding

This species is not an eggfeeder so the tadpoles will need to be fed fishflakes or tadpole bites. They seem to like to lay eggs in black film canisters added into the leaf litter. Eggs will be an off white color and typically morph out within 60-70 days. The clutch size ranges from 2-7 eggs.

Threats

According to the IUCN Red List, the *Adelphobates Quinquevittatus* is of least concern of threatened species. Their major threats are fire, logging, mining and forest conversion.

References

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