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POISON DART FROGS

Espinosa Poison Frog

Epipedobates espinosai

Epipedobates espinosai is a small, diurnal poison dart frog of 13-20 mm with a copper-brown to dark red back, in some populations black with orange spots. It lives in humid forest in the lowlands and at the foot of the Andes in north-western Ecuador. The species is hardly ever kept, and little is known about its care.

Family: Dendrobatidae Former name: *Dendrobates espinosai; Phyllobates espinosai; Epipedobates darwinwallacei* Published 16 November 2026

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**13-20 mm** snout-vent length
Lifespan	**8-10 years**
Active	**By day**
Lifestyle	**Terrestrial**
Habitat	**Rainforest and montane forest**
Skin toxins in the wild	**Mild**
Skin toxins in captivity	**None** Captive-bred animals. Wild-caught animals can keep their toxins for a long time
Difficulty	**Experienced**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**40 × 40 × 40 cm** L × W × H for 3 adults
Temperature, day	**22-26 °C**
Temperature, night	**19-22 °C**
Humidity	**80-100%**
Water	**Water dish** depth 1-2 cm
UVB	**Optional** Ferguson zone 1
Diet	**Small invertebrates (springtails, fruit flies)**
Kept	**In pairs or in groups**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Development	**Tadpoles carried to water**
Egg-laying site	**On the ground**
Eggs per clutch	**10-30**
Hatching	**9-14 days**
Larval period	**42-70 days** from hatching to metamorphosis
Larval diet	**Algae/plants and complete diet**
Parental care	**Guards the eggs and carries the tadpoles**

PROTECTION AND PAPERWORK

CITES	**Appendix II**
IUCN	**Data Deficient (DD)**

About the species

Epipedobates espinosai is a very small, ground-dwelling frog in the genus *Epipedobates*. The back is copper-brown to dark red, often with small, indistinct black and yellow or white spots. The pale, oblique stripe along the side is incomplete or dissolved into spots, and the belly is dark with bluish to turquoise spots. The species has teeth in the upper jaw and a little webbing at the base of the toes. It lacks the pale stripe down the middle of the back that characterises *Epipedobates anthonyi* and *Epipedobates tricolor*, and the unbroken side stripe that *Epipedobates boulengeri* has.

The species was described in 1956 by Funkhouser from a hacienda west of Santo Domingo. In 2024 a genetic study showed that the frogs around Mindo, which were described in 2010 as *Epipedobates darwinwallacei*, belong to the same species. They are black with orange to yellow spots, but intermediate forms exist, so the pattern is part of the species' variation. *E. darwinwallacei* is therefore now regarded as a junior synonym, but the name is still used in the trade and in many species lists and has its own page here. Some brown populations further north, which were formerly counted here, are a different, as yet undescribed species.

Animals from the Mindo area measure 13-20 mm from snout to vent, and females are larger than males. The genus has toxins in the skin, which the frogs obtain from their food in the wild; captive-bred animals are non-toxic. Whether *E. espinosai* has toxins in the wild has not been documented. Wash your hands before and after contact.

Read more: Buying animals: captive-bred, wild-caught and transport

Distribution and habitat

Epipedobates espinosai occurs only in north-western Ecuador, in the provinces of Pichincha, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Cotopaxi and Los Ríos. It lives from the lowlands at Río Palenque and La Perla up the foot of the Andes to Mindo and Pucayacu, at an elevation of 150-1,375 m.

The records on the map also include populations in Esmeraldas and elsewhere, which are now assigned to other species. The IUCN does not have enough data for an assessment (DD); the population at Mindo has been assessed separately under the name *Epipedobates darwinwallacei* and is regarded there as Endangered (EN).

> **Native range:** Ecuador.

HABITAT

Epipedobates espinosai lives in humid rainforest and forest edges in the lowlands and on the lower western Andean slopes. The climate is warm and rainy with high humidity all year, and it becomes cooler towards 1,000-1,400 m. At Mindo the frogs live on the forest floor in forest, scrub, bamboo and abandoned pastures at the forest edge, always at or in slow-flowing streams and bogs, and they jump into the water when chased. At night they sleep on leaves just above the ground. The call and breeding biology are known only in broad outline.

Read more: Humidity, misting and ventilation

Care

THE ENCLOSURE

Little is known about the care of *Epipedobates espinosai*, and the species is hardly ever kept. The care is based on the climate in the species' range and on the closely related *Epipedobates anthonyi* and *Epipedobates tricolor*, which are well known in captivity. The figures for enclosure, climate, eggs, hatching, larval period and lifespan are borrowed from *E. tricolor*. *Epipedobates boulengeri* is a close relative from the coast further north with the same requirements.

One male and two females need an enclosure of at least 40 × 40 × 40 cm, and a group of 5-10 animals at least 60 × 60 × 40 cm. Build up the floor with expanded clay balls as a drainage layer, a water-permeable screen and a loose substrate of soil, moss, coconut fibre and leaf litter. A thick layer of leaves, roots, cork and dense planting with bromeliads provides hides, egg-laying sites and many territories. Ventilation must keep the glass free of condensation, and the openings are covered with fine mesh.

Read more: Terrarium construction and bioactive substrate

TEMPERATURE

Keep 22-26 °C during the day with slightly cooler and slightly warmer spots in the enclosure, and 19-22 °C at night. Animals from Mindo and other high-lying places do best at the cool end. This is normally achieved with room temperature and the lighting; heat mats are unnecessary. The frogs of the genus tolerate heat poorly, so avoid more than 26-27 °C for long periods, direct sun and local heating. There is no hibernation, but a cooler and drier period in winter gives the animals a break from breeding.

Read more: Brumation and the seasons

HUMIDITY AND MISTING

Humidity should be 80-100 %. Spray several times a day or use a rain system, for example three times a day for 20-60 seconds, preferably supplemented with a fogger. Leaves and furnishings should be dry again about an hour after spraying, and the substrate must not become waterlogged. Use rainwater or reverse osmosis water in the systems. In winter spraying can be shorter and less frequent.

WATER AND WATER QUALITY

A shallow water bowl with 1-2 cm of water, for example a low saucer or half a Brazil nut shell, gives the frogs a place to drink and bathe and is a breeding site when the male is to deposit tadpoles. The bowl must be easy to climb out of. Use rainwater, reverse osmosis water or dechlorinated tap water, change the water often, and scrub the bowl with hot water without soap. Amphibians absorb water and substances through the skin, so soap, cleaning products and hand cream must not come near.

Read more: Rearing tadpoles

LIGHTING AND UVB

The light is for the plants: fluorescent tubes or LED bars for about 12 hours a day. The closely related species thrive without UVB, so it is optional. If you wish to provide it, stick to Ferguson zone 1 with plenty of shade and dense foliage.

Read more: Lighting and UVB

FEEDING

The frogs are given live, small prey: springtails and fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), and adults also take the larger *Drosophila hydei* and newly hatched crickets. Feed adults 2-3 times a week, slightly more often in a rainy season with young, and only as much as they eat in a few minutes. Dust the feeder insects with vitamin and mineral powder for amphibians, and give them good food themselves. Your own cultures of springtails and fruit flies ensure a steady supply. Do not catch feeder insects in the wild; they can carry parasites and pesticides.

Read more: Feeder animals: keeping and breeding

BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING

E. espinosai is diurnal and moves openly between grass and leaf litter. The males of the genus are territorial and call from fixed spots; the brown and the orange-spotted populations have almost identical calls. Keep a pair, one male and two females or a larger group in an enclosure with many visual barriers and hiding places, and separate the animals if one is persistently chased. Frogs should be handled as little as possible, because their thin, moist skin is damaged by salt, grease and cream from the hands. If a frog has to be moved, let it run into a damp plastic tub.

Breeding

SEXUAL MATURITY AND SEXING

Females are larger than males, and the males call and have a swollen third finger. In *Epipedobates tricolor* breeding begins 6-10 months after metamorphosis; the age at sexual maturity has not been documented for *E. espinosai*. The surest approach is to keep a small group and see who calls.

MATING

Mating has not been documented for *E. espinosai*. In the genus the males call with a soft trill, mostly in the morning and after spraying. The male lures the female to a hidden egg-laying site, and mating takes place in head amplexus. Breeding follows the rainy season: a cooler and slightly drier period of about three months in winter, followed by more frequent spraying, gives the animals a break and then sets breeding going.

EGGS AND TADPOLES

Egg laying has not been documented for *E. espinosai*. In the genus the eggs are laid in the leaf litter or on leaves, and in the enclosure preferably in half a coconut shell over a saucer or in the corner of a bromeliad leaf. The male guards the eggs and moistens them with water from his bladder, and when the tadpoles hatch he carries them on his back to water. The number of eggs per clutch (10-30) is borrowed from *Epipedobates tricolor*.

If you wish to rear the tadpoles yourself, the clutch is moved after a few days to a small, closed container at 22-24 °C with a little rainwater or reverse osmosis water in the bottom, so that the eggs are moist but not covered. The tadpoles are reared singly or together in 1-2 cm of soft, slightly acidic water (pH 6-7), later deeper, and are fed fish flakes, spirulina and daphnia

every day.

METAMORPHOSIS

The eggs hatch after 9-14 days, and the tadpoles take 6-10 weeks (42-70 days) to become small frogs, depending on temperature and food. The figures are borrowed from *Epipedobates tricolor*. When the front legs appear, there must be a gentle transition from water to land with stones, cork or plants, otherwise the small frogs drown.

REARING THE YOUNG

The newly metamorphosed froglets are very small and are moved to a small enclosure with the same climate, damp moss, leaf litter and small hiding places. Offer springtails and the smallest fruit flies daily, dusted with vitamin and mineral powder. Growth and age at transfer have not been documented for the species.

Health and common mistakes

Diseases have not been documented specifically for the species. What applies to the genus probably applies here too:

- Chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*), which can wipe out entire populations. Quarantine new animals, have them tested, and disinfect furnishings.
- Spindly leg syndrome in young that develop weak or no front legs. The cause has not been established; the food and too many tadpoles in the same water are suspected.
- Heat above 26-27 °C for long periods, which causes lethargy and loss of appetite.
- Dehydration at low humidity without access to water.

Contact a vet with knowledge of amphibians if an animal is lethargic, emaciated or develops sores on the skin.

Read more: Quarantine and hygiene

Always ask someone who knows

This guide is a good place to start, but it cannot replace experience. Animals differ, and much of what matters most is learned from people who have kept the species for years. Talk to a breeder, an experienced keeper or a vet who knows reptiles and amphibians before you get the animal - and again if anything looks wrong.