

REPORT

RECENT RECORD OF THE NEOTROPICAL RIVER OTTER (*Lontra longicaudis*) IN THE CHOLUTECA RIVER TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

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Abstract: We report the presence of the Neotropical river otter (*Lontra longicaudis*) in the Choluteca River, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. To date the information is the second record verifiable of the species in the Choluteca River since one in the 1940s.

Keywords: *Lontra longicaudis*, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, distribution.

The Neotropical river otter (*Lontra longicaudis*) is a semi-aquatic carnivore, the weight of the species is between 13 -16 kg average, and mean size 130 -160 cm (Gallo-Reynoso et al., 2013). The diet is comprised mainly of fish, but also includes insects, birds, reptiles and fruits (Macias-Sanchez and Aranda, 1999; Quadros and Monteiro-Filho, 2000; Platt and Rainwater, 2011). The range of the Neotropical river otter extends from northwestern of Mexico to Argentina (Lariviere, 1999). The species has received relatively little research attention, is classified under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 2014) and as “Data Deficient” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2014). In Honduras the species is thought to be widely distributed, but has been poorly studied and is listed as a “Species of Special concern” (Vreugdenhil et al., 2002).

In the Central American region knowledge about the species is generally limited and the studies in the region have focused on occasional records and diet consumption. Spinola and Vaughan (1995) studied the diet of the species at biological station la Selva in Costa Rica: they collected spraints, and analyzed the faeces and reported crustaceans and fish were the most common prey. Rheingantz et al. (2014) estimated the distribution of the neotropical otter river, collecting data from 14 countries for a period from 1991 to 2012. In Central America there is only one record from Costa Rica; beyond that the lack of information shows the importance of

research in the region of this species. Herein we report evidence of the Neotropical river otter occurring along the Choluteca River, located in the central region of Honduras.

The Choluteca River (Figure 1) is about 250 km long, draining an area of about 7,848 km²; the drainage includes the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa (Reyes, 2001). The river is an important resource for the residents of the city, providing more than 60% of the water for the city (UNAH, 2014). The Choluteca River has experienced significant changes in land use in recent years combining deforestation, conversion to agriculture and human settlement. Deforestation, particularly in the basins, has contributed to sedimentation of river channels and increased potential for flooding on the tributaries; furthermore the proximity to the city has promoted residential, commercial and industrial projects (Procter et al., 2013).

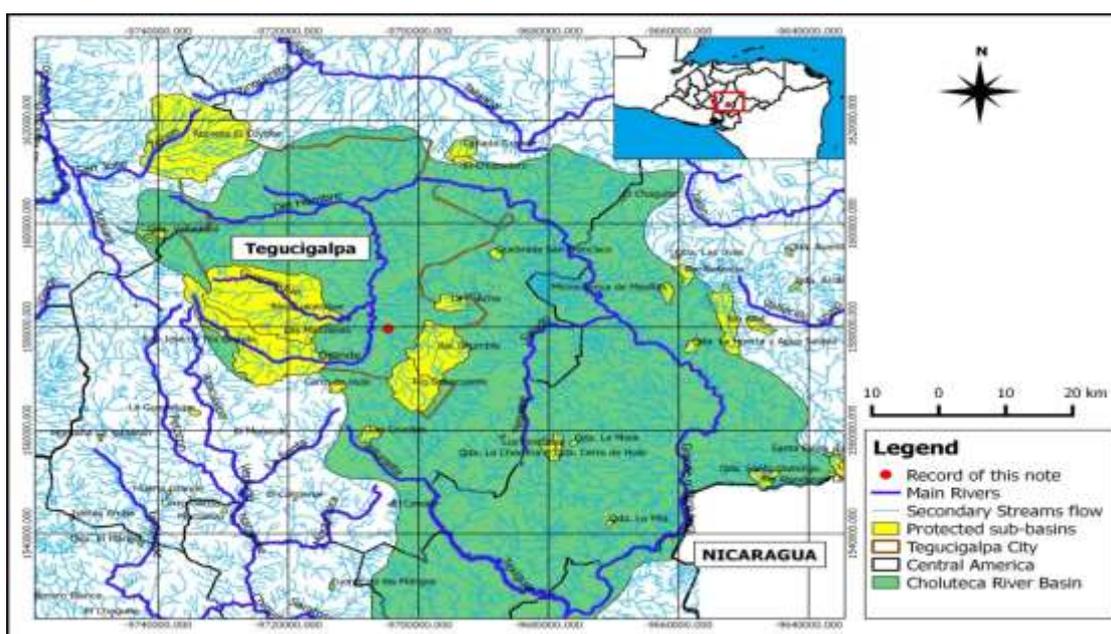


Figure 1. Location map of Choluteca River and the site of the neotropical otter record (UTM coordinates: 14.046595, -87.181252).

On April 1, 2014 a neotropical river otter was killed by children along the Choluteca River in Tegucigalpa city. According the local people the animal was taken from a cave and was beaten to death. The animal was a male, weighed about 2 kg, and total body length (measured from tip of the nose and the tip of the tail) was 65cm (Figure 2); the tail length was the 22 cm. These measurements are consistent in size and weight with a juvenile, according reportsd by Gallo-Reynoso et al., (2013) for the species in Mexico.

A necropsy performed on the carcass showed bleeding associated with lesions to the lung and liver, and hematomas near the right front leg. Tooth replacement was incomplete, the premolars teeth still erupting. The carcass was preserved in 80% ethylic alcohol, and deposited in the mammal collection of the Natural History Museum of National University of Honduras, to provide opportunities for future studies.

The habitat at the site where the Neotropical otter was killed was comprised of riparian vegetation, dominated by a mixture of gallery forest and trees up to 20 m; the predominant species are guarumo (*Cecropia* sp.), cachito (*Mimosa* sp.), paraguita (*Cyperus* sp.), tuna (*Opuntia* sp.) and guancaste (*Enterolobium* sp.). The area is at an altitude of 1000 m and is heavily used by local residents for purposes including water supply (Figure 3), extraction of sand from the river, and the banks are used for

activities such as roads for livestock and laundry by local communities. Despite human influence, riparian vegetation structure is still present, and the river contains rocks located adjacent to its banks.



Figure 2. Handling of the Neotropical otter for size and weight measurements.



Figure 3. Extraction by local people for water supply.

On June 12, 2014 we conducted field surveys to locate tracks, scats at latrines, and dens to determine if a population of Neotropical river otters was well established in the area where the carcass was collected. We also conducted interviews of residents to determine if they could provide evidence of the species occupying the area. During surveys we located 37 scats among five latrines, which were found on rocks jutting out of the river, over a total of 130m of the same stretch of the river. The spraints were distanced between 15 m - 20 m. The largest number of scats found at one place was seven and the lowest was three; the size of scats averaged 8 cm (Figure 4). The

scats were mostly dry and were identified according to the description provided by Aranda (2000), with most being composed of bones and fish scales. No dens were located; however, on the banks of the river there are tree roots that have cavities that could be used as dens: Pardini and Trajano (1999) found that caves under tree roots were one of the most used shelters by *Lontra longicaudis* in southern Brazil.



Figure 4. Scats of *L. longicaudis* in the Choluteca River, Honduras.

Previous to this specimen being found, Goodwin (1942), reports a specimen that had been shot and was found in the Choluteca River. Our report demonstrates that a population of Neotropical river otters still exists along the river, and this is only the second report of the species from this river drainage. The occurrence of a population of the species in the portion of river described in our report is particularly interesting given that the area is highly disturbed by human activity, suggesting that the Neotropical may be tolerant of presence of humans and associated activities. Studies of the Neotropical river otter are needed in Honduras to better understand the species' distribution and to serve as a basis for better developing and conservation practices.

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RÉSUMÉ

ENREGISTREMENT RÉCENT DE LA LOUTRE NEOTROPICALE (*Lontra Longicaudis*) DANS LA RIVIÈRE CHOLUTECA À TEGUCIGALPA AU HONDURAS.

Nous rapportons ici la présence de Loutre du type néotropical (*Lontra longicaudis*) dans la rivière Choluteca (Tegucigalpa, Honduras). Jusqu'à ce jour, ce rapport constitue la seconde véritable preuve de la présence de cette espèce dans la rivière Choluteca depuis la première observation en 1940.

RESUMEN

RECORD RECIENTE DEL NUTRIA NEOTROPICAL (*Lontra longicaudis*) EN EL RIO CHOLUTECA, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

Reportamos la presencia de la Nutria Neotropical (*Lontra longicaudis*) en el Río Choluteca, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Hasta la fecha, es el segundo registro verificable de la especie en el Río Choluteca desde el último realizado en la década de los 40.