

# Pisces, Atheriniformes, Atherinopsidae, *Odontesthes perugiae* Evermann and Kendall, 1906: Distribution extension, new records and geographic distribution map for the species

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**ABSTRACT:** In this work, we report the presence of *Odontesthes perugiae* from the Camba Cué lagoon, in the Apipé Island, upper Paraná River. This distribution is the northernmost one for the species.

*Odontesthes perugiae* Evermann and Kendall, 1906 was described based on a single specimen obtained in Argentina, label lost (Lahille 1929). This species belongs to a very diverse group of species, the *O. perugiae* species complex, also including *Odontesthes orientalis* de Buen, 1950 from the Uruguay and Río de la Plata rivers and their tributaries, and another four species in the Mirim and dos Patos lagoons (*Odontesthes mirinensis* Bemvenuti, 1995) and Río Tramandá system: *Odontesthes bicudo* Malabarba and Dyer, 2002; *Odontesthes ledae* Malabarba and Dyer, 2002; *Odontesthes piquava* Malabarba and Dyer, 2002 (Dyer 2006).

Beheregaray *et al.* (2002) studied patterns of population differentiation and evolutionary relationships in the *O. perugiae* complex concluding that the *O. perugiae* morphotype from the Uruguay River is a genetically divergent taxon that is not phylogenetically associated with the coastal radiation from southern Brazil, meaning that is not involved in the diversification of the coastal lineage.

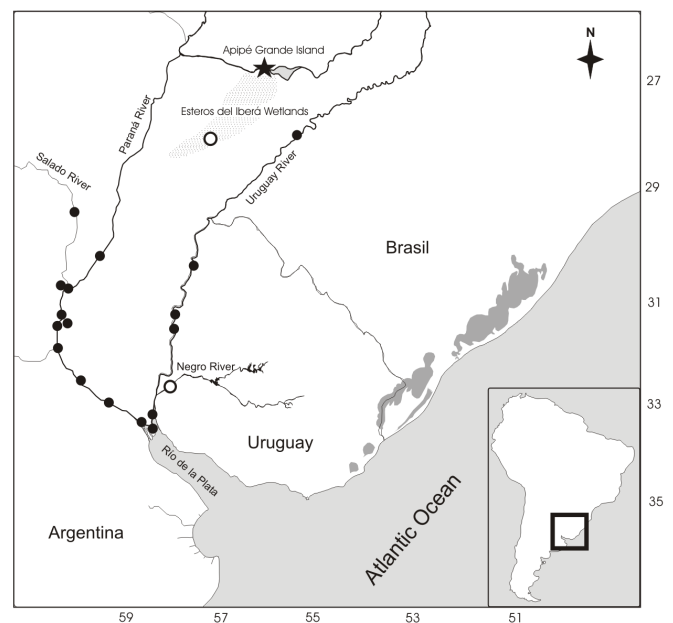
*Odontesthes perugiae* occurs in freshwater drainages of the Río de la Plata (Dyer 2003) (Figure 1). It has been reported from the lower Paraná River (Ringuelet *et al.* 1967), from the Uruguay River (Fowler 1943; Ringuelet *et al.* 1967; Delfino *et al.* 1997; Beheregaray *et al.* 2002), from lagoons, small ponds and Salado River in Santa Fé Province (Bonetto 1956) and from the Río de la Plata (Fowler 1943; Dyer 2003; Menni 2004).

*Odontesthes perugiae* is associated with vegetated areas, “esteros” (local wetlands), “bañados” and lagoons that have permanent or temporary connections with lotic environments. Due to these habits, *O. perugiae* receive the name “juncalero”, alluding to the common littoral plant *Scirpus californicus* (bullrush).

On September 2008, specimens of *O. perugiae* were collected by J. Iwaszkiw at Camba Cué lagoon, a water body in the Apipé Island (27°29'60" S, 56°53'60" W), Corrientes Province, Argentina.

In addition, we examined material from localities of distribution range known for *O. perugiae* (*sensu* Beheregaray

*et al.* 2002) including material from the Río Negro, Uruguay (33°07'14" S, 58° 01'77" W) (ILPLA 1737) and the mentioned by Casciotta *et al.* (2005) sub. *O. bonariensis* from the Esteros del Iberá wetlands (28°41'04" S, 57°47'46" W, Corrientes Province, Argentina), being both new records for the species. Besides, we report here the presence of *O. perugiae* from the Camba Cué lagoon, in the Apipé Island, upper Paraná River. This distribution is the northernmost one for the species.



**FIGURE 1.** Distribution map of *Odontesthes perugiae*. Star: new record, Corrientes Province; white circles: Esteros del Iberá wetlands and Río Negro (Uruguay) localities records; black circles: literature records.

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