

# Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Dendropsophus melanargyreus* (Cope, 1887): Distribution extension, new state record and geographic distribution map

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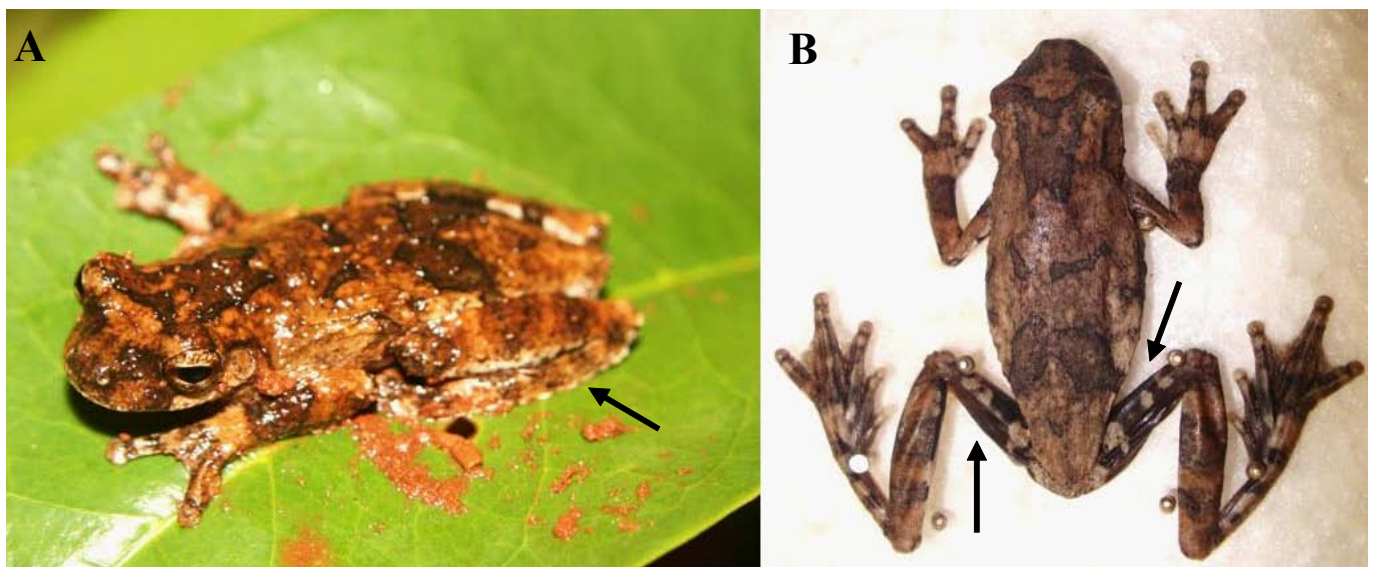
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**ABSTRACT:** We present the first record of *Dendropsophus melanargyreus* for the state of São Paulo and a distribution map for this species. This new record represents the southeastern limit of distribution, which is 106 Km from the nearest locality previously recorded for this species and is the fourth new register of anuran to northwestern region of São Paulo in the last two years, increasing species list of the region from 33 to 36 species. This results evidence the importance of this region as priority area for inventory.

*Dendropsophus melanargyreus* (Cope, 1887) (Figure 1) is a hylid frog included in the *D. marmoratus* group (*sensu* Gomes and Peixoto 1996; Faivovich *et al.* 2005). According to these authors there are eight species in this group, and they are diagnosed by the warty skin around the margin of the lower lip, the crenulated margin of limbs, large vocal sacs, and the dorsal marbled pattern (Cochran 1955; Bokermann 1964). The *D. marmoratus* group is widespread in the South America occurring in Amazon, Atlantic Rain Forest, and Savannah formations, and the species can habit forested and open areas, reproducing as in permanent as in temporary ponds (Azevedo-Ramos *et al.* 2004a, b; Carvalho-e-Silva and Bertoluci 2004; Garcia and Silvano 2004; Peixoto and Pimenta 2004; Peixoto and Bastos 2004; Silvano *et al.* 2004; Silvano and Peixoto 2004). *Dendropsophus melanargyreus* is characterized

by dorsum brownish to dark yellow with dark brown blotches, limbs with transversal dark bands, hidden part of the thighs dark brown, males with vocal sac usually blackish, presence of small fringes on the external part of the members, and venter cream with dark edges (Cope 1887; Uetanabaro *et al.* 2008). According to Frost (2009) and Silvano *et al.* (2004) this species occurs in interior basins of Goiás and Mato Grosso to northeastern Brazil, Surinam and French Guiana; have been reported in the Departamento de Santa Cruz in Bolivia and the Pantanal of northeastern Paraguay (Alto Paraguay province). Herein, we present the first record of *D. melanargyreus* for the state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Two calling males were heard and collected in the municipality of Magda (20°33'08" S, 50°12'42" W), state of São Paulo, by F. R. Silva and V. H. M. Prado in 28 January



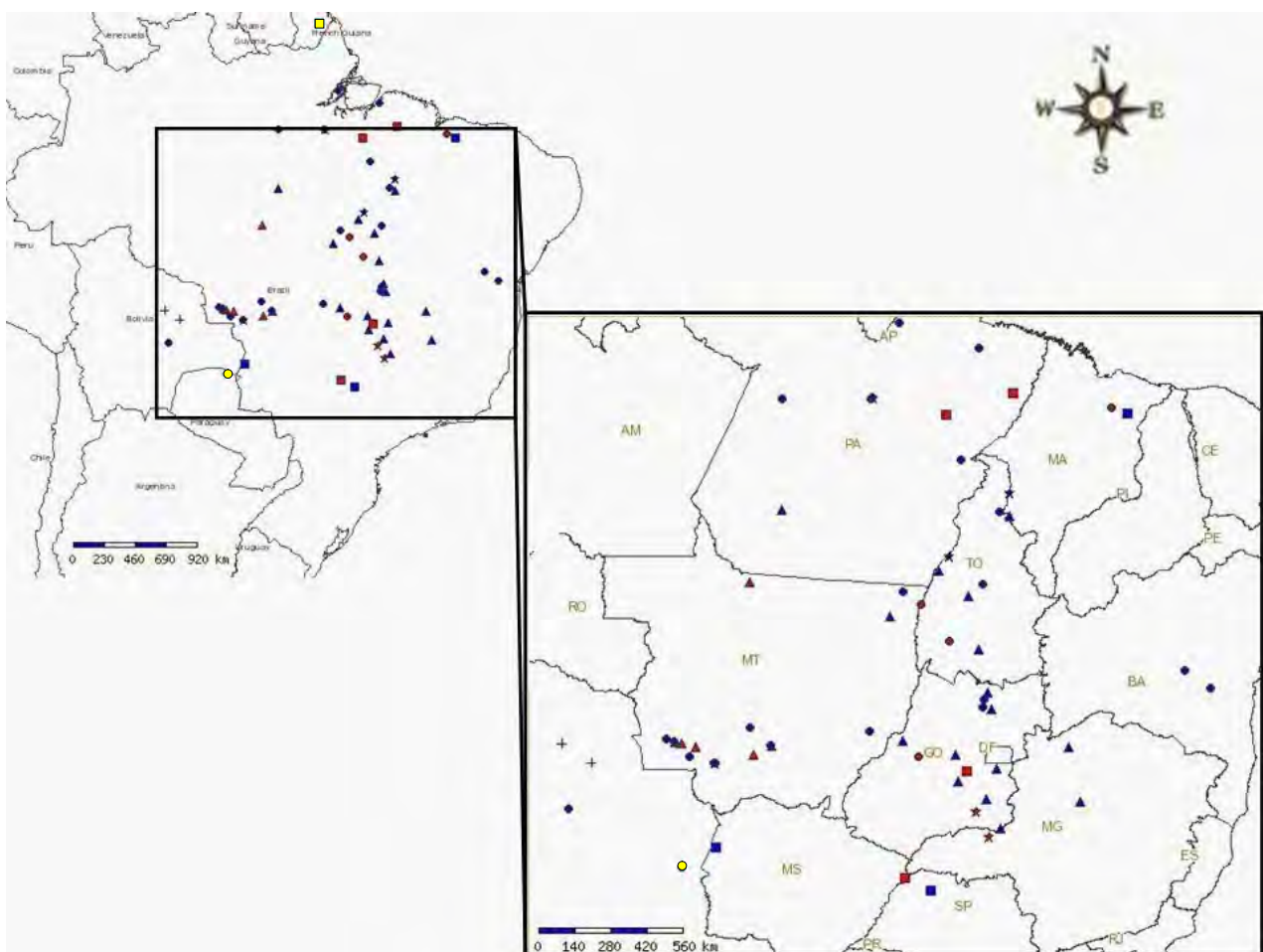
**FIGURE 1.** *Dendropsophus melanargyreus* from municipality of Magda, state of São Paulo. (A) Color in life: dorsum brownish to dark yellow with dark brown blotches, and the arrow shows the presence of small fringes on the external part of the members (Photo by Diogo Borges Provete); (B) fixed specimen (DZS/JP 11755; snout-vent length = 35.0 mm), the arrows show limbs with transversal dark bands and hidden part of the thighs dark brown (Photo by Vitor H. M. do Prado).

2009 (license number 18163-1/IBAMA). The specimens were found perching on shrubs on the bank of temporary pond in a pasture area, ca. 148 m far from a Mesophytic Semideciduous Forest fragment (*sensu* Kronka *et al.* 1993). The pond has 256.4 m<sup>2</sup> of total area, 50 cm of maximum depth, and 10 % of plant cover (Poaceae). The specimens were identified according to the diagnosis presented by Cope (1887), Caramaschi and Jim (1983) and Uetanabaro *et al.* (2008), and deposited in the Coleção do Departamento de Zoologia e Botânica (DZSJRP-11754-11755) housed at UNESP, São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo, Brazil.

This record now represents the southeastern limit of the distribution of *D. melanargyreus* (Figure 2), which is ca. 106 km from the nearest locality previously recorded for this species (Aparecida do Taboado, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 20°05'28" S, 51°06'09" W), according to Proyecto BOLFOR (1995), Cacciali and Scott (2004), Gottsberger and Gruber (2004), Coleção do Departamento de Zoologia e Botânica (DZSJRP-AMPHIBIA), Coleção Célio F. B. Haddad (CFBH) and Coleção de Anfíbios do Museu de Zoologia da UNICAMP (ZUEC-AMP), which data are available on [http://splink.cria.org.br/centralized\\_search?criaLANG=pt](http://splink.cria.org.br/centralized_search?criaLANG=pt), Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (CHUNB), Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ), Coleção da Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso (UFMT) and Coleção da Universidade

de Uberlândia (UFU), which data were provided by the curators of the collections, and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), which data were obtained looking at the register book.

The record of *D. melanargyreus* is the fourth new register of amphibian species to northwestern region of São Paulo in the last two years (see Prado *et al.* 2008; Silva *et al.* 2009; Prado, V. H. M. unpublished data). According to Duellman (1999) and Santos *et al.* (2009) the anuran composition in the Mesophytic Semideciduous Forest is similar to those anuran assemblages recorded for Cerrado biome. Therefore, finding such species in this region of São Paulo state should be expected. This result confirms the prediction of Duellman (1999) and Santos *et al.* (2009) and also the indication in the "Diretrizes para conservação e restauração da Biodiversidade no Estado de São Paulo" (Rodrigues *et al.* 2008) that the northwestern region of the state is a priority area for inventory, as it represents a gap of knowledge for different taxonomic groups. Although anurans were well sampled in this region, the development of the project "Fauna e flora de fragmentos florestais remanescentes no noroeste paulista: base para estudos de conservação da biodiversidade" (BIOTA/FAPESP-Proc. 04/04820-3) in areas not yet sampled contributed to the increasing of the species list of the region from 33 (Candeira, C.P. unpublished data) to 36 species.



**FIGURE 2.** Geographic distribution map of *Dendropsophus melanargyreus*: according to Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (blue triangle), Coleção da Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso (red triangle), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (blue circle), Coleção de Anfíbios do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de Campinas (red circle), Coleção de Anfíbios do Departamento de Zoologia e Botânica de São José do Rio Preto (blue square, including the new record for state of São Paulo), Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (red square), Coleção Célio F. B. Haddad (blue star), Coleção da Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (red star), Proyecto BOLFOR (1995, blue cross), Cacciali and Scott (2004, yellow circle) and Gottsberger and Gruber (2004, yellow square).

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** The authors are grateful to Victor G. D. Orrico for the identification of the specimens collected and by suggestions that contributed to the improvement of the manuscript; Diogo Borges Provete for the pictures; Guarino R. Colli, Marcela A. Brasil and Mariana C.M. Viana by providing us the localities of the specimens preserved in the “Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (CHUNB)”; Ariovaldo Giaretta by providing us the localities of the specimens preserved in the “Coleção da Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)”; Marcos Carvalho and Christine Strüssmann by providing us the localities of the specimens preserved in the “Coleção da Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso (UFMT)”; José P. Pombal Jr. and Emanuelle de Oliveira Lack by providing us the localities of the specimens preserved in the “Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ)”; Carlos Eduardo Conte by looking at the book register and providing us the localities of the specimens preserved in the “Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP)”; to FAPESP (grants #04/04820-3, #06/51534-1, and #07/50738-5) for financial support.

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RECEIVED: April 2009

REVISED: March 2010

ACCEPTED: April 2010

PUBLISHED ONLINE: August 2010

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Mara Cíntia Kiefer