

Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Scinax camposseabrai* (Bokermann, 1968): Geographic distribution and map

Carlos Eduardo Ribeiro Cândido^{1*}, Reuber Albuquerque Brandão¹, Marco Antônio de Freitas², Wellington de Araujo Coelho³, Eduardo Lemos Felberg⁴

- 1 Universidade de Brasília. Laboratório de Fauna e Unidades de Conservação. Departamento de Engenharia Florestal. Campus Universitário Darcy Ribeiro. CEP 70910-900. Brasília, DF, Brasil.
 - 2 Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio) RESEX Chico Mendes, Rua do INCRA. CEP 69932-000. Brasília, AC, Brazil.
 - 3 Universidade Católica de Brasília - UCB, Campus I. Estrada Parque Contorno - EPCT, Q.S. 07, Lote 01, Águas Claras. CEP 71966-700. Brasília, DF, Brasil.
 - 4 Faculdades Integradas da Terra de Brasília - FTB, Av. Recanto das Emas, Quadra 203, Lote 31, s/n. CEP 72610-300. Brasília, DF, Brasil.
- * Corresponding author. E-mail: carloserc@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: *Scinax camposseabrai* is known from only two localities in the states of Bahia (Maracás municipality) and Minas Gerais (Matias Cardoso municipality). Herein we present two new records and discuss some aspects of *S. camposseabrai* habitat use and distribution.

Scinax camposseabrai (Bokermann, 1968) is a medium size hylid that belongs to the *S. ruber* clade (Faivovich et al 2005). This species was described based on individuals collected at Maracás municipality, state of Bahia (Bokermann, 1968), but overall aspects of its distribution patterns, biology, and ecology are poorly-known. Despite its characteristic morphology (a very narrow head, short limbs, laterally expanded vocal sac, and a rounded body; Figure 1), Lutz (1973) considered *S. camposseabrai* as a subspecies of *S. x-signatus*. This arrangement was followed by several authors (e.g. Duellmann 1977; Fouquette and Delahoussaye 1977; Duellmann and Wiens 1992), and contributed to a long period of undefined taxonomic status. Recently, Caramaschi and Cardoso (2006) revised its taxonomic status, and considered *Scinax camposseabrai* a full species.

Scinax camposseabrai is currently known from two localities, from the south Bahia highlands at Maracás municipality, state of Bahia (type-locality), and from the Seasonal Atlantic Forest at Matias Cardoso municipality, state of Minas Gerais (Frost 2011). Herein, we presents two new records of *S. camposseabrai* from the state of Bahia, extending the distribution record about 500 kilometers to the north (Table 1).

The first new record is from Igarorã municipality (13°40'41" S, 42°41'19" W, 1012 m a.s.l.), where the species was collected on December 1, 2004. This site is located about 245km west of the type locality (Figure 2). At Igarorã only one individual was found on wet soil at the edge of a temporary pond, which was located on the gallery forest of the Jatobá river. This specimen was figured in Freitas (2011), but was not collected.

The second new record occurred on March 7, 2011 at Curaçá municipality (8°53'18.8" S, 39°52'10.1" W, 378 m a.s.l.). This record is located approximately 500km north from the type locality (Figure 2). A total of 27 individuals were visualized in a temporary pond formed by strong rains in a typical arboreal caatinga

ecosystem. The pond was about 1300m from the São Francisco river bank. Seven individuals were captured (Process IBAMA: 02001.005441/2004-55 Licence 35/2011) while calling fluctuating on the water or from low bushes and grasses at pond edges. Specimens were killed with anesthetic overdose (Lydocain) and housed at Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal de Sergipe (C02268-C02273; C02275). *Dendropsophus nanus*; *Scinax x-signatus*; *Physalaemus cicada*; *P. kroyeri*; *Pleurodema diplolister*; *Pseudopaludicola cf. ternetzi*, and *Dermatonotus muelleri* were also recorded at the same collecting site.

Despite the putative rarity of *Scinax camposseabrai*, these records indicate that the species can potentially be found in several habitat types as Seasonal Forests, Gallery Forests, Arboreal Caatinga, and open cerrado-like habitats at "planalto sul-baiano" (Maracás), Espinhaço mountain range (Matias Cardoso and Igarorã), and the São Francisco dry plains. At these areas the specimens were observed on temporary ponds formed by strong rains. The species is more often observed on soil or close to soil, perched on low scrubs and grasses. Bokermann (1968) reported



FIGURE 1. Adult male of *Scinax camposseabrai* from Curaçá, Bahia (C02270) (Photo: C.E.R. Cândido).

TABLE 1. Locality, habitat type, and altitude of all known geographical records of *Scinax camposseabrai*.

Record	Reference	Municipality	State	Coordinates		Habitat	Elevation (a.s.l.)
				South	West		
1	Present study	Curaçá	Bahia	08°53'25.4"	39°52'14.7"	Caatinga	378m
2	Present study	Igaporã	Bahia	13°46'5.4"	42°43'14.9"	Gallery Forest	1012m
3	Bokermann, 1968	Maracás	Bahia	13°25'	40°25'	Seasonal (Dry) Forest	1350m
4	Caramaschi and Cardoso 2006	Matias Cardoso	Minas Gerais	14°51'20.2"	43°54'50.5"	Seasonal (Dry) Forest	480m

that some specimens were found hidden on epiphytic bromeliads during day

Scinax camposseabrai is widely distributed in states of Minas Gerais and Bahia, and is mainly related to seasonal forests or to dry forested habitats. The species is an explosive breeder, that uses temporary ponds formed by strong rains for breeding. It is not clear if *S. camposseabrai* was found in open areas at Maracás plateau, but the presence of epiphytic bromeliads on the site let us conclude that it's a forested site instead a open area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We thanks William Souza de Paula for field assistance and Renata Dias Franço-so-Brandão for the map.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bokermann, W.C.A. 1968. Three new *Hyla* from the Plateau of Maracás, Central Bahia, Brazil. *Journal of Herpetology* 1: 25-31.
- Caramaschi, U. and M.C.S. Cardoso. 2006. Taxonomic status of *Hyla camposseabrai* Bokermann, 1968 (Anura: Hylidae). *Journal of Herpetology* 40: 549-552.
- Duellman, W.E. 1977. Liste der rezenten Amphibien und Reptilien. Hylidae, Centrolenidae, Pseudidae. *Das Tierreich* 95: 1-225.
- Duellman, W.E. and J.J. Wiens. 1992. The status of the hylid frog genus *Olotygon* and the recognition of *Scinax* Wagler, 1830. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas* 151: 1-23.
- Faivovich, J., C.F.B. Haddad, P.C.A. Garcia, D.R. Frost, J.A. Campbell, and W.C. Wheeler. 2005. Systematic review of the frog family Hylidae, with special reference to the Hylinae: Phylogenetic analysis and taxonomic revision. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 294: 1-240.
- Fouquette, M.J. and A.J. Delahoussaye. 1977. Sperm morphology in the *Hyla rubra* group (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae), and its bearing on generic status. *Journal of Herpetology* 11: 387-396.
- Freitas, M.A. 2011. *Anfíbios do Nordeste Brasileiro: Mata Atlântica, Caatinga, Cerrado, Zona Costeira, Amazônia*. Cobija: Author Edition. 84 p.
- Frost, D.R. 2011. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Version 5.5 (31 January, 2011). Electronic Database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/>. Captured on November 2011.
- Lutz, B. 1973. *Brazilian Species of Hyla*. Austin: University of Texas Press. 260 p.

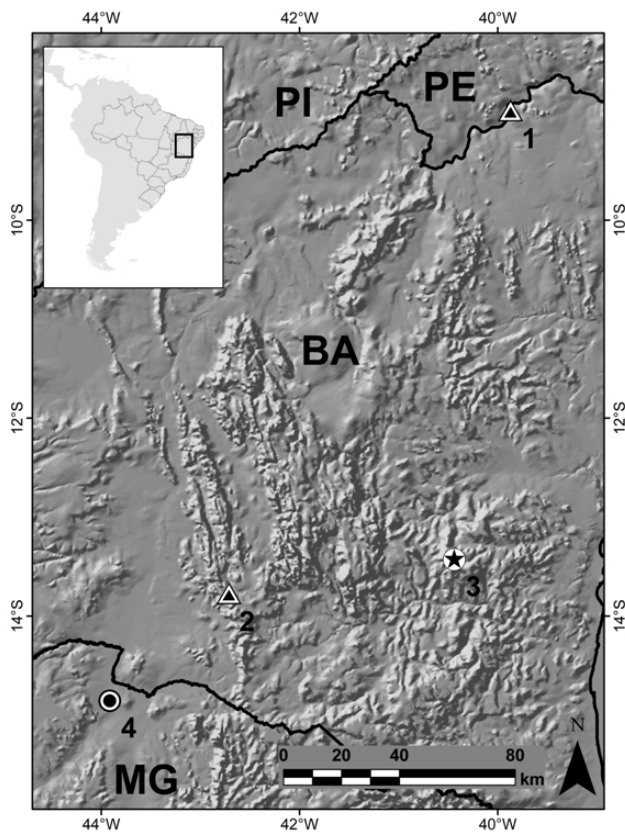


FIGURE 2. Geographical records of *Scinax camposseabrai* from the states of Bahia (BA) and Minas Gerais (MG): 1: Curaçá municipality; 2: Igaporã municipality; 3: Maracás municipality (type locality); 4: Matias Cardoso municipality. New records are presented by triangles, the type-locality is denoted by a star centered circle, whereas other localities are presented by dot-center circle.

RECEIVED: November 2011

ACCEPTED: January 2012

PUBLISHED ONLINE: May 2012

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Fernanda P. Werneck