Sphaenorhynchus carneus (Cope, 1868) (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae): distribution extension, geographic distribution map and new state record

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Abstract: The genus Sphaenorhynchus Tschudi, 1838, is currently composed of 14 species, three of which are associated to the Amazon basin. Herein, we report the first record of Sphaenorhynchus carneus for the state of Amapá, district of Ariri, municipality of Macapá, Amapá state. This record represents an increase of its known geographic distribution of approximately 1,085 km northwest from its nearest locality, state of Amazonas.

Key words: Eastern Amazon, Amapá, range extension

The genus Sphaenorhynchus Tschudi, 1838, includes small greenish treefrogs that inhabit and reproduce on temporary, permanent, or semi-permanent ponds in open areas (Cruz and Peixoto 1980). Sphaenorhynchus is characterized by the snout sharply inclined posteroventrally in lateral view; dorsum, limbs and bones green in juveniles and adults; dorsal skin texture smooth, and that on the belly granular; tympanum indistinct; pupil horizontally elliptical and webbed hands and feet. Also, males have a huge, median, subgular vocal sac and nuptial pads on thumbs (Rodriguez and Duellman 1994). The tadpoles have ovoid bodies, dorsal blotches and xiphihedral tails with moderately deep fins, not extending into body. The oral disc is small and subterminal, with a single row of submarginal papillae (Rodriguez and Duellman 1994; Suárez-Mayorga and Lynch 2001; Araujo-Vieira 2015).

Sphaenorhynchus is composed of fourteen species, distributed throughout the Amazon basin [S. carneus (Cope, 1868); S. dorisae (Goin, 1957) and S. lacteus (Daudin, 1800)], Brazilian Atlantic Forest [S. botocudo Caramaschi, Almeida and Gasparini, 2009; S. orophilus (Lutz and Lutz, 1938); S. palustris Bokermann, 1966; S. pauloalvini Bokermann, 1973; S. planicola (Lutz and Lutz, 1938); S. prasimus Bokermann, 1973 and S. surdus (Cochran, 1953)], and one with unknown distribution [S. platycephalus (Werner, 1894)] (Harding 1991; Frost 2015).

Figure 1. An adult male (A) and female (B) of Sphaenorhynchus carneus (CECCAMPOS 01208, 01255). Collected by J.C Sousa on 14 March 2015. Photo courtesy of C.E. Costa-Campos.
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Specimens were collected under permit number 37907-1 System Biodiversity Information and Authorization (SISBIO), Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Voucher specimens of *S. carneus* were euthanized with 5% lidocaine, fixed in a solution of 70% alcohol and 10% formalin. Specimens were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of Universidade Federal do Amapá (CECCAMPOS 01208, 01209, 01255). Identification of *S. carneus* was confirmed by Marinus Hoogmoed of Emilio Goeldi Paraense Museum.

*Sphaenorhynchus carneus* was reported to occur in the upper Amazon Basin of southern Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and western Amazon in Brazil (Azevedo-Ramos et al. 2004), but the species is also presumably to be found in amazonian Bolivia (De La Riva et al. 2000). Besides the first state record, the occurrence of *S. carneus* in the municipality of Macapá represents an increase of its known geographic distribution of approximately 1,085 km northwest from its nearest locality, state of Amazonas (Figure 3).
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