Perciformes, Cichlidae, *Crenicichla tendybaguassu* Lucena and Kullander, 1992: First record for Uruguay

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ABSTRACT: The present note is the first record of the pike cichlid *Crenicichla tendybaguassu* for Uruguay, extending its distribution about 400 km to the South. The presence of *C. tendybaguassu* and their co-occurrence with other priority species for conservation in Uruguay adds greater value to conservation of the Cuareim River (Middle Uruguay River). Coloration of live breeding females is described for first time.


In November of 2010, during fieldwork (permit N° 202/1382/2010, DINARA), we collected 11 specimens of *C. tendybaguassu* (71.3 to 90.9 mm SL) (Figures 1-2) in the upper Cuareim River (30°46' S, 56°02' W) (Figure 3), Artigas Department, northern Uruguay, co-occurring with other five species of *Crenicichla*: *C. minuano*, *C. scottii*, *C. lepidota*, *C. celidochilus* and *C. missioneira*. *Crenicichla tendybaguassu* has been previously recorded in Brazil from upper Uruguay River basin (see the Appendix). In Argentina, it is known from the Province of Misiones, in the Soberbio River (Lucena and Kullander 1992). Here, we present the first record of *C. tendybaguassu* for Uruguay, extending the known distribution by approximately 400 km to the South (Figure 4), and describe the live coloration of breeding female that was previously unknown.

Ten specimens were preserved in 10 % formalin and later transferred into 70 % ethanol, and one was fixed in 95 % ethanol. We deposited the examined specimens at the collection of Facultad de Ciencias, Montevideo, Uruguay (catalogue number ZVC-P 9759) and Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Montevideo (catalogue number MHNM 3280).

Uruguayan specimens present some of the diagnostic characters proposed by Lucena and Kullander (1992): smooth margined preopercle, isognathous and long pointed jaws, suborbital stripe reduced to a few spots, and hypertrophied lips with long medial lobes, the later being unique to the genus. Our body depth measurements show a wider range (19.1-22.9% of SL) than those presented by Lucena and Kullander, 1992 (20.6-22.8% of SL). Furthermore, suborbital spots were not restricted to the margin of the orbit, but also were present in other regions of the cheek.

Coloration in live breeding females: Background colour of body greenish gray. Dark gray preorbital stripe between anterior margin of orbit and snout tip. Suborbital stripe between posterior margin of orbit and preopercle or opercle distal margin dark gray. Suborbital region greenish gray with brown or dark red spots. Anterior and posterior region of iris red. Flanks with irregular black blotches below and above upper lateral line, reaching dorsal-fin.

Scarce knowledge about population sizes and species distribution limits our understanding of ecological and evolutionary processes and also affects our capacity to use this information in conservation management plans (Maitland 1995). As with much of the Neotropical region, knowledge of the freshwater ichthyofauna of Uruguay is clearly incomplete. A recent study demonstrates the importance of the Cuareim River as a high-diversity area for freshwater fishes in Uruguay, with the presence of some species only recorded previously from the Upper Uruguay River basin (Zarucki et al. 2010). The presence of *C. tendybaguassu* and their co-occurrence with other priority species for conservation in Uruguay (Soutullo et al. 2009) adds greater value to conservation of this basin.

**Figure 2.** Live specimens of *C. tendybaguassu* (ZVC-P 9759); female (A) and male (B).

**Figure 3.** Cuareim River at collection site, tributary of Uruguay River, Department of Artigas, Uruguay.

**Figure 4.** Distribution of *C. tendybaguassu* in Uruguay River basin. Red dots = previously known localities, Red star = present record.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** We are grateful to Jordan Holcomb for his assistance with fieldwork, to Mr. Bergós for allowing us to work on his land, and to Matias Zarucki for suggestions that improved the manuscript. Field work was partially funded by the Paul V. Loiselle Conservation Fund, an Appalachian State University Office of Student Research grant, CSIC, and PDT 71-08.

**LITERATURE CITED**


*Received*: February 2011  
*Last Revised*: March 2011  
*Accepted*: April 2011  
*Published online*: June 2011  
**Editorial responsibility:** Sergio Maia Queiroz Lima

**APPENDIX 1.** Previous museum records. MCP: Coleção do Museu de Ciência e Tecnologia da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre.