The genus *Ameerega* Bauer, 1986 is composed of 32 species (Frost, 2016). Based on morphological traits, it has been placed in the Dendrobatidae family and the Colostethinae subfamily (Grant et al., 2006). Nine species of the genus are distributed in Brazil (Segalla et al., 2016): *Ameerega berohoka* Vaz-Silva and Maciel, 2011; *A. braccata* (Steindachner, 1864); *A. flavopicta* (Lutz, 1925); *A. hahneli* (Boulenger, 1884 “1883”); *A. macero* (Rodriguez and Myers, 1993); *A. petersi* (Silverstone, 1976); *A. picta* (Bibron, 1838); *A. pulchripicta* (Silverstone, 1976); and *A. trivittata* (Spix, 1824). The known distribution range of these species extends from central Brazil into western Amazonia, to the lower Andean versant (Frost, 2016). Most of these species inhabit plains, but may also be found in uplands with altitudes as high as 1400 m a.s.l. (Grant et al., 2006).

Thus far, two species of *Ameerega* have been recorded in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul: *A. picta* and *A. braccata* (Lötters et al., 2009; Frost, 2016). Here we report the first records of *A. berohoka* (Figure 1) in the state and provide a map of its currently known distribution.

We recorded three populations of *A. berohoka* from locations in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul (Figure 2), in the municipalities of Rio Verde do Mato Grosso (-19.1002S, -54.7858W; 419.98m a.s.l.; on 16 April 2015), Rio Negro (-19.5754S, -54.9311W; 502.72m a.s.l.; on 22 April 2016), and Corguinho (-19.7930S, -54.9311W; 502.72m a.s.l.; on 28 May 2016). The specimens were collected through nocturnal active search (in the municipalities of Rio Negro and Corguinho) and pitfall traps (in municipality of Rio Verde do Mato Grosso). All three locations are considered upland areas surrounded by the Serra de Maracaju and all coordinates were measured using Datum WGS84. The specimens were collected and deposited in the Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (ZUFMS 03763-03786). Collection license was issued by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio 49080-1).

The specimens were identified as *Ameerega berohoka* based on their bright flash marks, absence of ventrolateral line, and slightly granular dorsal skin, which is dark in color and has irregular pale spots (cf. Herpetology Notes, volume 10: 41-43 (2017) (published online on 27 January 2017).}

The distribution of *Ameerega berohoka* extends from central Brazil into western Amazonia, reaching the lower Andean versant. The specimens were collected through nocturnal active search and pitfall traps, and the coordinates were measured using Datum WGS84. The specimens were identified based on their bright flash marks, absence of ventrolateral line, and slightly granular dorsal skin, which is dark in color and has irregular pale spots.
Currently, this species has only been recorded in the states of Mato Grosso and Goiás (Andrade et al., 2014). The present study extends the distribution range of *A. berohoka* 303 km straight ahead from the closest record, located in the municipality of Itiquira, state of Mato Grosso (Andrade et al., 2013). Of all the newest records, the southernmost register was located 527 km from the type locality, which is in the municipality of Arenópolis, state of Goiás. Measurements were made using the Google Earth application.

Moreover, the species has also been reported in the municipalities of Barra do Garças, state of Mato Grosso (Andrade et al., 2014), and Piranhas and Mineiros, state of Goiás (Vaz-Silva and Maciel, 2011) (Figure 2). According to Andrade et al. (2013), this species may be associated with highlands, this study corroborates this pattern and supports the need for further biogeographical studies on *A. berohoka*.

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**References**


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