

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

**Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Hypsiboas curupi* Garcia, Faivovich and Haddad, 2007:
First record for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil**

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The genus *Hypsiboas* includes 80 species of neotropical hylid frogs (Frost 2009), subdivided into seven species groups (Faivovich et al. 2005). The *H. pulchellus* group is the richest one, with 31 species (Garcia et al. 2007; Kwet 2008). Among them, the *H. semiguttatus* complex has a very problematic taxonomy, because for a long time populations of *H. semiguttatus* in Brazil (in the hills of the Serra do Mar, in Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul states) and in Argentina (in the province of Misiones) were considered as a single species. However, recent studies indicated that some of these populations represent different species (Garcia et al. 2007; Kwet 2008).

Based on specimens of the *H. semiguttatus* complex, Garcia et al. (2007) described a new species: *Hypsiboas curupi* (Figure 1), using specimens from Misiones, Argentina. In the same study, the authors pointed out the potential occurrence of the species in the Brazilian state of Paraná. Four occurrences were cited for Paraná, of specimens apparently belonging to *H. curupi*, but vocalizations and tadpole data that could corroborate this identification were missing at that time (Garcia et al. 2007). Subsequently, Brusquetti and Lavilla (2008) broadened the distribution of *H. curupi* to three localities in Paraguay.



Figure 1. Adult male of *Hypsiboas curupi* collected in Parque Estadual do Turvo, state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Photo: Samanta Iop.

Here we report the first record of *H. curupi* for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which broadens the geographical distribution of this species to about 60 km from its type locality (Figure 2). Two adult male specimens were collected in June and August 2009, in a shallow stream within the largest remnant of semi-deciduous seasonal forest in Rio Grande do Sul, the *Parque Estadual do Turvo*, municipality of Derrubadas (27°14'32.98" S, 53°56'56.46" W; field permit SEMA-RS # 302; collection permit SISBIO/IBAMA # 18320-1). The male collected in June was found in the water during a rainy night (20:00 h; air temperature 14°C), and that collected in August was found calling from the vegetation of the stream bank, also at night (19:30 h; air temperature 18°C). Other males were recorded calling in August and September 2009 in

the same stream, from early evening until dawn, also from the bank vegetation, but were not collected. Collected specimens were deposited in *Coleção de Herpetologia do Departamento de Biologia da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria* (ZUFMS 4366-4367).

Hypsiboas curupi seems to be associated with the Paraná and Uruguay river basins. Species are usually found calling on the vegetation on the banks of shallow streams, in areas of semideciduous seasonal forest and humid Araucaria forests within the Atlantic Forest domain (Garcia et al. 2007). Despite its apparently broad distribution and its high population densities, so far there is no information on the status of the populations of *H. curupi* (Angulo 2008).



Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Hypsiboas curupi*. Dots: sites of occurrence; star: type locality; square: new record.

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