

New state record and geographic distribution map of *Rhinella inopina* Vaz-Silva, Valdujo & Pombal, 2012 (Anura: Bufonidae)

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ABSTRACT: We provide the first record of *Rhinella inopina* in the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, in municipalities of Bonito de Minas and Januária. It is also the species southernmost record, extending its known geographic distribution in about 170 and 210 km respectively southeastward its closest previously record, in municipality of Sítio d'Abadia, State of Goiás, Central Brazil.

The *Rhinella crucifer* species group was first suggested by Duellman and Schulte (1992) and later confirmed by Baldissera *et al.* (2004) based on osteological and external morphology, being currently composed by six species: *Rhinella abei* (Baldissera, Caramaschi & Haddad, 2004), *R. crucifer* (Wied-Neuwied, 1821), *R. henseli* (Lutz, 1934), *R. inopina* Vaz-Silva, Valdujo & Pombal, 2012, *R. ornata* (Spix 1824) and *R. pombali* (Baldissera, Caramaschi & Haddad, 2004). The *R. crucifer* species group has a wide distribution (Haddad and Sazima 1992) occurring in the Atlantic rainforest, Cerrado and transitional areas between these domains (Baldissera *et al.* 2004; Thomé *et al.* 2010). New genetic studies suggest the existence only of five species in the group mentioned here and show evidences of hybridization. The same study found only in species *R. henseli* and *R. inopina* correlation between its current distribution and genetic units (Thomé *et al.* 2012).

Rhinella inopina was recently described from municipalities of São Domingos (13°23'40" S; 46°19'35" W) and Sítio D'Abadia (14°48'26" S, 46°15'03" W), both in the state of Goiás, Combinado (12°47'33" S, 46°32'16" W) and Aurora do Tocantis (12°42'36" S, 46°24'15" W), in the state of Tocantis, and São Desidério (12°21'07" S, 44°59'03" W), state of Bahia, having the most inland distribution with the *R. crucifer* species group and apparently endemic to the disjunction Seasonal Tropical Dry Forests enclaves in western Cerrado (Vaz-Silva *et al.* 2012). Herein we provide two new records of *R. inopina* from the municipalities of Bonito de Minas and Januária, both in the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, being the first state record and bringing to seven the number of records of the species.

Our report was based on five specimens of *Rhinella inopina* deposited in the herpetological collection of Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, from Universidade Federal de Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais. Four specimens (MZUFV 4932–4935) were collected at the Parque Nacional Cavernas do Peruaçu, municipality of Januária

(15°07'44" S, 44°17'06" W), state of Minas Gerais and one (MZUFV 9269) in the Área de Proteção Ambiental do Rio Pandeiros (APA Pandeiros), municipality of Bonito de Minas (15°21'27" S, 44°45'45" W) state of Minas Gerais, both inside the Cerrado biome.

Although the preserved specimens were previously identified as *Rhinella pombali*, we noticed they perfectly fit on the diagnosis of *R. inopina* provided by Vaz-Silva *et al.* (2012), differing from all other species from the *R. crucifer* group by having an oblique arrangement of the parotoid gland in relation to midline of the body (Figure 1).

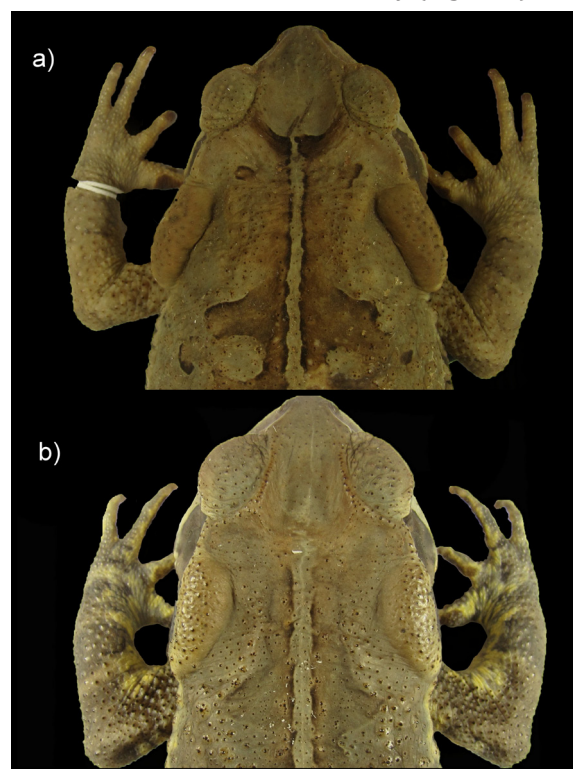


FIGURE 1. Comparative dorsal view of *Rhinella inopina*, CRC 9.4 cm (a) and *Rhinella pombali*, CRC 8.5 cm (b), with emphasis on the oblique arrangement of the parotoid gland in relation to the midline of the body in *R. inopina* (exclusive of this species).

Besides the first state record, the occurrence of *Rhinella inopina* in the municipality of Bonito de Minas represents the species southernmost record, extending its known distribution in ca. 270 km from its type locality (220 to the south and 150 to the east) and 170 km from the closest

previously known record in Sítio D'Abadia, state of Goiás. The occurrence of *R. inopina* in Januária is also relevant as it becomes the species westernmost record, extending its distribution in 290 km from its type locality and 210 km from its closest previously known record (Figure 2).

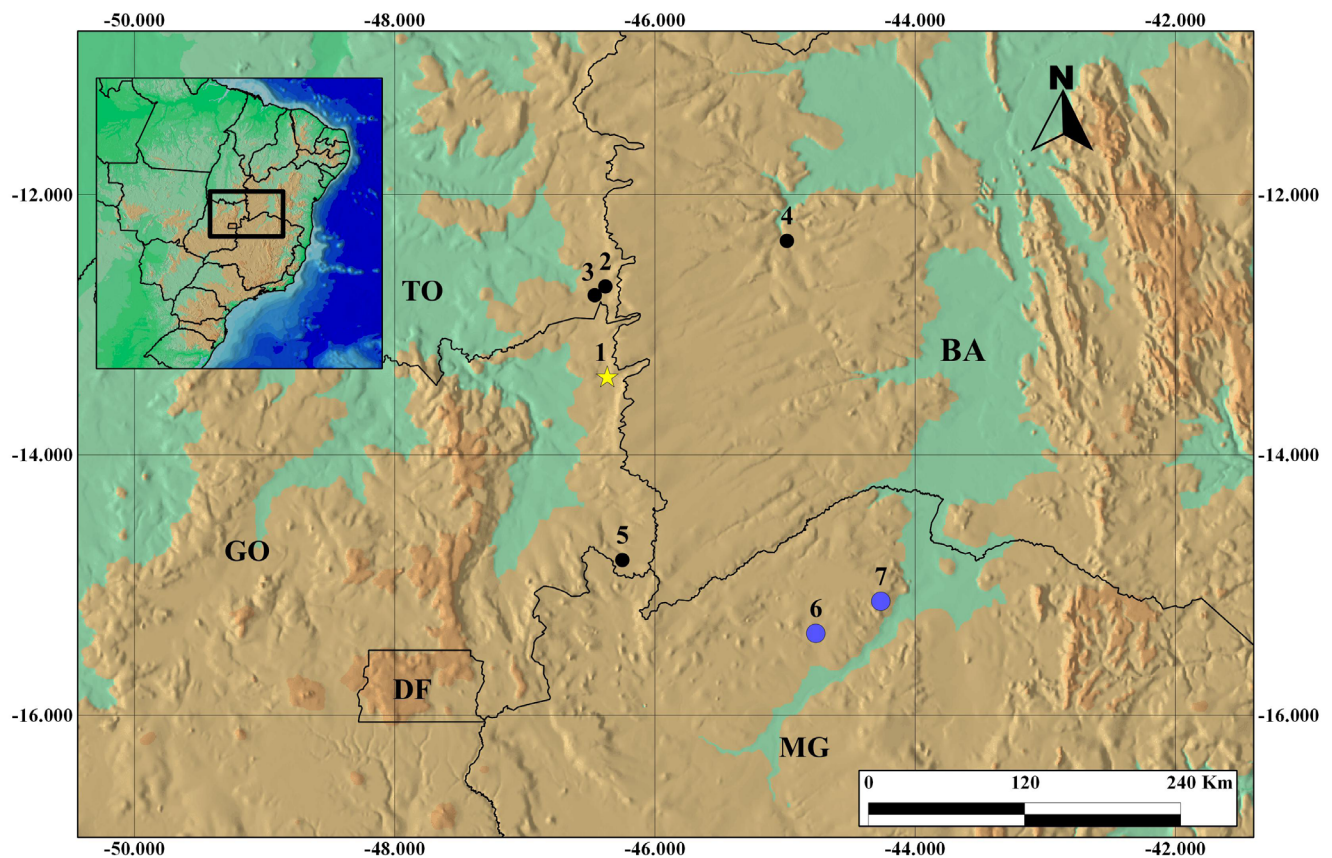


FIGURE 2. Geographic distribution map of the *Rhinella inopina*. (1) São Domingos (GO); (2) Aurora do Tocantins (TO); (3) Combinado (TO); (4) São Desidério (BA); (5) Sítio d'Abadia (GO); (6) Bonito de Minas (MG); (7) Januária (MG). Yellow star: type locality. Blue circles: records from the present study. Black circles: records from Vaz-Silva et al. (2012). Map by M.A.A. Peixoto.

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