

# Range extension of *Cavia tschudii* Fitzinger, 1867 (Mammalia: Caviidae) and first record in Catamarca, northwestern Argentina

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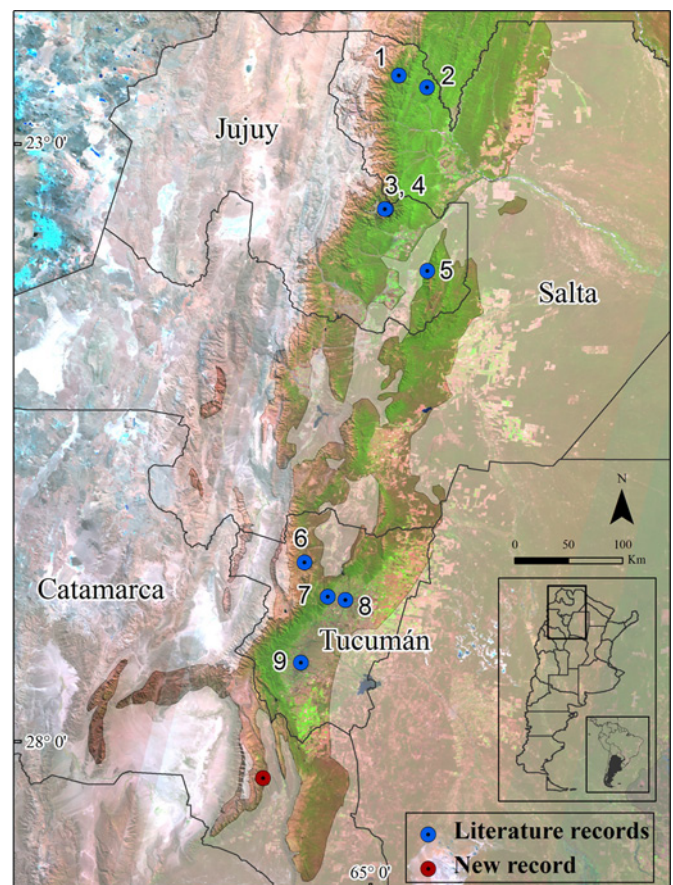
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**ABSTRACT:** We report the first record of the genus *Cavia* and the species *Cavia tschudii* (Rodentia, Caviidae) in Catamarca province, northwestern Argentina, which represents a range extension of about 110 km southward for the species. The cranial and dental remains were recovered from an owl pellet sample found in eastern slopes of the Ambato range, at 1600 m elevation, in a highland grasslands-Chaco Serrano ecotone. According to the environmental continuity along the Ambato range, we suggest that the presence of *C. tschudii* in southernmost Catamarca and northern La Rioja province is likely.

*Cavia tschudii* Fitzinger, 1867 is a small caviomorph rodent broadly distributed through the Central Andean region, from northern Peru to northwestern Argentina (Woods and Kilpatrick 2005). Within Argentina the species is known from only a small number of records despite intensive sampling efforts carried out for many years (Ortiz 2003). In this note we report a new collection locality for *Cavia tschudii* that extends its southern distribution and adds the species to the mammal fauna of an additional political province. The studied material was recovered through the analysis of an owl pellet sample collected below a cliff beside the Highway 4, 10 km south of El Rodeo (28°18'39" S, 65°53'54" W, 1580 m elevation), Catamarca province, Argentina (Figure 1). The remains were identified using diagnostic characters from the literature (Tonni 1984; Ortiz 2003) and by comparison with reference material housed at the Colección de Mamíferos Lillo (CML), the Colección de Paleontología de Vertebrados Lillo, and the Colección de Material de Egagrópilas del Instituto Superior de Correlación Geológica, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina. The specimens collected are preserved in this last collection under the number CEI 99-9.

All the examined remains (three maxillae and two mandibles, referable to two individuals) are referred to *Cavia tschudii* based on cranial and dental morphology (Figure 2) and morphometric values. Representatives of the genus *Cavia* are clearly differentiated from other genera of Caviinae through the different occlusal morphology of molars, including the presence of cement filled interlamina folds. Two species of *Cavia* are known to occur in Argentina, *C. tschudii* and *C. aperea*. The remains of *Cavia tschudii* here studied are distinguished from *C. aperea*, by the following combination of characters: general size clearly smaller; anterior region of zygomatic arches more delicate; posterior margin of incisive foramina closer to the alveoli of P4; palate shorter, with the anterior margin of mesopterygoid fossa extending to the level of the

first lamina of M3; coronoid apophysis poorly developed; narrower expansion of the masseteric crest and shallower masseteric fossa; sigmoid notch defined by two sharp ridges that delimit a plane area between them.



**FIGURE 1.** Collection localities for *Cavia tschudii* in northwestern Argentina. Unshaded area corresponds to the Yungas ecoregion. Blue dots: records obtained from the literature; red dots: new record. 1, Parque Nacional Baritú, Río Lipeo; 2, Angosto del Río Pescado, 650 m; 3, Cerro Calilegua, El Duraznillo, 3000 m; 4, Duraznilar, 2500 m; 5, 5 km E of El Palmar, 794 m; 6, Ñorco, Vipos, 2500 m; 7, San Javier; 8, San Miguel de Tucumán; 9, Concepción.

*Cavia tschudii* has been cited in the following Argentine localities: Jujuy Province: 5 km E of El Palmar, 794 m (24°04' S, 64°32' W; Dunnun and Salazar-Bravo 2010), Cerro Calilegua, El Duraznillo, 3000 m (23°33' S, 64°52' W; Ortiz 2003; Díaz and Barquez 2007), Duraznilar, 2500 m (23°34' S, 64°53' W; Heinonen and Bosso 1994), Mountains W of Yala (not precisely located; Díaz and Barquez 2007); Salta Province: Angosto del Río Pescado, 650 m (22°33' S, 64°32' W; Gil and Heinonen Fortabat 2003), Parque Nacional Baritú (not precisely located; Díaz *et al.* 2000), Parque Nacional Baritú, Río Lipeo (22°27' S, 64°46' W; Díaz *et al.* 2000); Tucumán Province: Concepción (27°21' S, 65°35' W; Tonni 1984; Ortiz 2003), Ñorco, Vipos, 2500 m (26°30' S, 65°33' W; Thomas 1926; Ortiz 2003), San Javier (26°47' S, 65°21' W; Capllonch *et al.* 1997), San Miguel de Tucumán (26°49' S, 65°12' W; Soncini *et al.* 1985) (Figure 1).

All modern records of *Cavia tschudii* in Argentina come from Yungas environments, from humid forest at 400 m to highland grasslands at 3000 m elevation (Ortiz 2003). Although intensive samplings were carried out in different localities and environments, very few specimens have been captured in the last decades. Similarly, despite the examination of about a hundred owl pellet samples in the last twenty years, the specimens presented here are just the second recovered in northwestern Argentina. The evidence of trapping and pellet analysis indicates that *Cavia tschudii* is extremely rare in the southern portion of their range in Argentina.

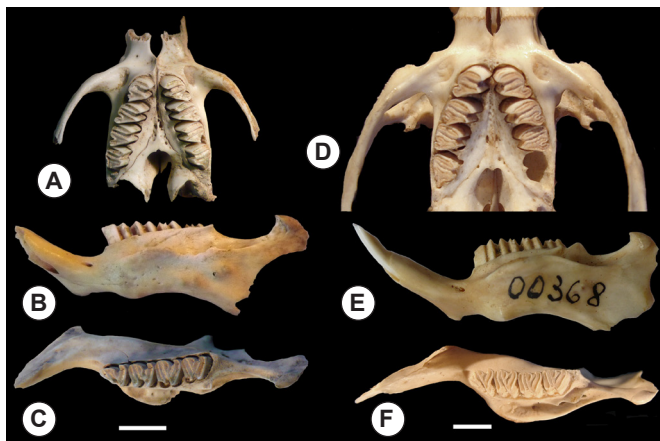
The new record of *Cavia tschudii* comes from an area of highland grasslands of Yungas, in ecotone with Chaco Serrano woodlands that reach 1500 meters elevation in humid ravines. Patches of these two environments are included within the owl's feeding range, estimated in 5 km. In the same sample we registered several other small mammal species frequently trapped in this area, including *Akodon spegazzinii*, *Necromys* sp., *Oligoryzomys brendae*, *Oligoryzomys* cf. *O. flavescens*, *Calomys musculinus*, *Phyllotis osilae*, *Andinomys edax*, *Galea leucoblephara*, *Ctenomys* sp., and *Thylamys* sp. The new locality extends the range of the species at least 110 km to the south, adding the genus *Cavia* for Catamarca province (see Ojeda 2006). According to the topographic and environmental continuity along the

Ambato range, the presence of *C. tschudii* in southernmost Catamarca and northern La Rioja province (Chumbicha, Otro Cerro, and Cuesta de la Cébila area) seems probable. Other rodents primarily associated to Yungas environments have recently been recorded further south in more xeric habitats of Monte de Sierras y Bolsones (*e.g.*, *Akodon spegazzinii* [Jayat *et al.* 2010], *A. simulator* [Jayat and Ortiz unpublished data], *Oligoryzomys brendae* [Teta *et al.* in prep.]), areas that could also be suitable for *C. tschudii*.

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**FIGURE 2.** Remains of *Cavia tschudii* from 10 km S of El Rodeo on Hwy 4 (Catamarca province, Argentina) compared to *Cavia aperea* specimens. A, B, and C: *Cavia tschudii* (CEI 99-9). D, E, and F: *Cavia aperea* (D, CML 8404, Boca del Río, Buenos Aires province, Argentina; E and F, CML 368, Las Talas, Buenos Aires province, Argentina). Scale bar = 5 mm.

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