

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* (B. Lutz, 1966): Distribution extension, new state record, and geographic distribution map.

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Phyllomedusa ayeaye (Figure 1) is a medium-size hylid treefrog described as *Pithecopus ayeaye* by B. Lutz (1966). The present known distribution of this species is limited to the type-locality: Morro do Ferro (21°48' S, 46°35' W; 1400-1540 m), municipality of Poços de Caldas, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. Cardoso et al. (1989) studied the utilization of resources for reproduction in an anuran community of this area and described some ecological aspects of *P. ayeaye*.



Figure 1. Adult of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* from the type locality, Morro do Ferro, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

For being known from a single locality in which the natural vegetation have been largely destroyed in the last decades, this species is considered as critically endangered (IBAMA 2003; Haddad 2005).

During field work at Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra (approximately 20°10' S, 46°30' W; 900-1496 m), Municipality of São Roque de Minas, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, on April 1998, two males and a post metamorph of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* were collected (Figure 2). The vegetation at this park is composed by well preserved *cerrados* (Brazilian savanna; Ratter et al. 1997), *campos rupestres* (open vegetation on rocky soil; Magalhães 1966), and gallery forest lining the larger rivers (Haddad et al. 1988; Romero and Nakajima 1999). This new record for Minas Gerais extends the distribution of *P. ayeaye* approximately 175 km to the north of Morro do Ferro, Poços de Caldas (Figure 4).



Figure 2. Adult male of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* from Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

During field trips on October 2006 and January 2007 to the Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus (PEFBJ) (20°11'14" to 20°16'34" S, 47°22'13" to 47°29'17" W; 647-1018 m), Municipality of Pedregulho, northeastern region of the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil, we collected two males of *P. ayeaye* (Figure 3) that were found calling on branches of shrub vegetation amidst rivulets that sometimes form deep pools. This species seems to occur at low densities at PEFBJ, since they were observed in only one out of 31 sampled sites. The vegetation of the site where

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they were collected is a transition between typical *cerrado* (*cerrado sensu stricto*; Ratter et al. 1997) and secondary semideciduous forest (Franco et al. 2007; Oliveira-Filho and Fontes 2000). This new record for the state of São Paulo extends the distribution of *P. ayeaye* approximately 200 km to the northwest of the type-locality (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Adult male of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* from Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, São Paulo, Brazil.

According to the Brazilian red list of threatened species (IBAMA 2003), nine species are critically

endangered (CR) and eight of them have distribution limits restricted to only one location at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais states (Haddad 2005; Silvano and Segalla 2005), which include *Phyllomedusa ayeaye*, previously known only from Morro do Ferro, Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais (Cardoso et al. 1989; Nascimento 1998). This new records are important for a re-assessment of the conservation status of this species. Considering its current distribution and its occurrence in two protected areas, *P. ayeaye* seems not to be an endangered species and should be removed from the Brazilian red list of threatened species. Our report is another typical example of how poorly known the distribution and abundance of Brazilian anurans are (e.g. Marques et al. 2006; Pimenta et al. 2005).

The specimens collected were deposited at the Célio F. B. Haddad anuran collection (CFBH), Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil, under the following numbers: CFBH 2952, 2953 and 9356 (Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, São Roque de Minas, state of Minas Gerais); CFBH 15672 and 15673 (Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, Pedregulho, state of São Paulo).

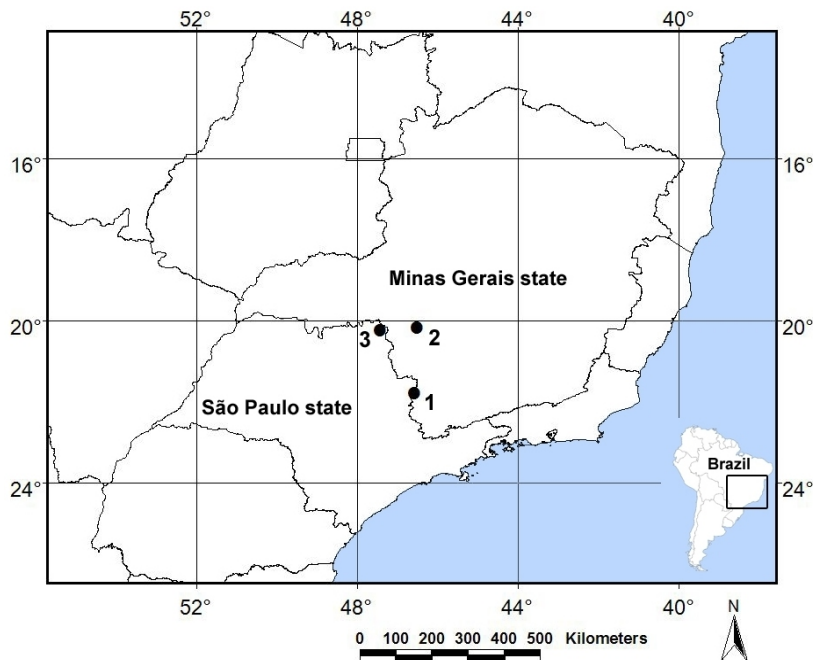


Figure 4. Distribution map of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* in Brazil: 1, Morro do Ferro, Poços de Caldas, state of Minas Gerais (type-locality); 2, Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, São Roque de Minas, state of Minas Gerais (new record); and 3, Parque Estadual das Furnas do Bom Jesus, Pedregulho, state of São Paulo (new record).

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