

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, *Stereocyclops parkeri*: distribution extension, new state record, geographic distribution map

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Stereocyclops parkeri (Figure 1) is a medium size
myrobhylid frog (c. 40 mm SVL) that inhabits
lowland and *restinga* patches of the Atlantic Rain
Forest in Southeastern Brazil (Izecksohn and
Carvalho-e-Silva 2001). First described as
Hypopachus parkeri Wettstein, 1934, it was
considered as a synonym of *Stereocyclops*
incrassatus by Carvalho (1948) and Cochran
(1954), but it was then considered as a full species
by Bokermann (1966) and Izecksohn and
Carvalho-e-Silva (2001) (see Frost 2006). The
present known distribution of *S. parkeri* is limited
to Rio de Janeiro state, including: “Colônia de
Santa Cruz, Guanabara” (Rio de Janeiro city;
Bokermann 1966), “Grumari” and “Recreio dos
Bandeirantes” (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva
2001), municipality of Rio de Janeiro; Duque de
Caxias, Maricá, and Seropédica municipalities
(Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001) (Figure 2).

Here we describe a new state record for
Stereocyclops parkeri in “Perequê” neighborhood,
Ilha de São Sebastião, municipality of Ilhabela,
São Paulo state (Figure 2). We collected a male
specimen of *S. parkeri* (CFBH 13252; Figure 1;
42.5 mm SVL) on 16 March 1997, c. 20:00 h, in a
vacant lot of an urban area (23°48'56.5" S,
45°22'06.5" W; c. 2 m a.s.l.). The locality was
flooded and covered with grass. A chorus of about
20 to 30 males was calling on the water surface, at
an air temperature of c. 22 °C, during a weak rain.
This new record for São Paulo state extends the
distribution of *S. parkeri* c. 210 km SW straight-
line from the previous records of its distribution in
Rio de Janeiro state.

The Ilha de São Sebastião is the largest
continental island in Brazil, with 33,593 ha of
total area (Angelo 1989). The Parque Estadual de
Ilhabela is a state park of Atlantic rain forest that
encompasses c. 80 % of the island, with 27,025 ha
(SMA 2006). Lowland areas are scarce in the
island (less than 500 ha), most of that almost
completely disturbed or urbanized (RJS, pers.
obs.) and not included in the protected area.
Although relatively close to the continent, two to
three kilometers, the island includes a distinctive
composition and abundance of vertebrates,
including frogs (RJS, unpublished data), snakes
(e.g. *Dipsas* spp.; RJS, pers. obs.), and some birds
(Olmos 1996), not present or common in adjacent
areas of the mainland. Further studies and a
taxonomic revision of the genus *Stereocyclops* is
required to better define the identity of the
specimen considered here. But even noticing
some distinctive morphological traits in the
specimen, we prefer to be conservative and
consider it as member of a relictual population of
S. parkeri, most probably not present throughout
the São Paulo state coast. In any case, this form
could be considered as endangered in São Paulo
state by its very limited distribution, and by its
restricted occurrence in lowland areas of Atlantic
rain forest of southeastern Brazil, one of the most
impacted patches of that formation caused by
human pressure.

The collected specimen of *Stereocyclops parkeri*
is deposited in the Coleção Célio F. B. Haddad,
Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São
Paulo state, Brazil (CFBH 13252).

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Figure 1. Lateral and frontal views of *Stereocyclops parkeri* from Ilha de São Sebastião, Ilhabela municipality, São Paulo state (CFBH 13252).

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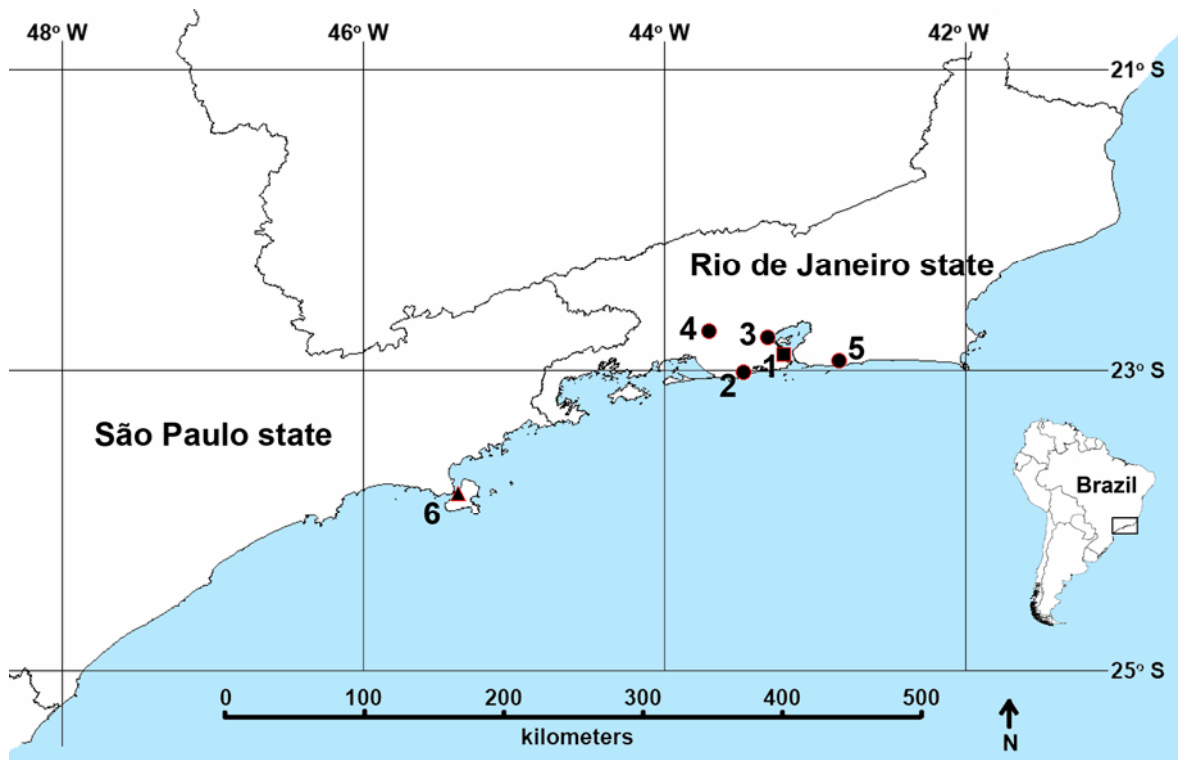


Figure 2. Distribution map of *Stereocyclops parkeri* in Brazil. Square = 1, type locality, Rio de Janeiro city, Rio de Janeiro municipality. Dots = 2, “Grumari” and “Recreio dos Bandeirantes” (grouped), Rio de Janeiro municipality; 3, Duque de Caxias municipality; 4, Seropédica municipality; and 5, Maricá municipality. Triangle = 6, new state record, Ilha de São Sebastião, Ilhabela municipality, São Paulo state.

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