

New record and distribution extension of *Leptodactylus paraensis* Heyer, 2005 (Anura, Leptodactylidae) in state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

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The large size frog *Leptodactylus paraensis* (Heyer 2005) belongs to *Leptodactylus pentadactylus* group that comprises 19 species (Frost, 2011). *Leptodactylus paraensis* is abundant in native Amazonian forests (Heyer, 2005) and it has been found in the municipality of Claudia, state of Mato Grosso (11°35'9.61" S, 55° 16' 10.86" W, 11° 24' 44.21" S, 55° 19' 25.20" W, 11° 38' 20.40" S, 55° 5' 25.43" W) (Rodrigues et al. 2010), Serra de Kukoinhokren (07°46'S, 51°57'W), state of Pará (Heyer, 2005), and other records from Tapajós National Forest in the western state of Pará also exist, although no voucher specimen was collected (Mendes-Pinto, 2011). Finally, one male of *L. paraensis* was observed during the Rapid Ecological Assessment of Floresta Nacional do Trairão (4° 34' 33.67" S, 55° 24' 14.67" W), in the southwestern portion of the state of Pará (Mendes-Pinto, 2011).

In December 2011 and February 2012 we observed and collected two males of *L. paraensis* (Figure 1) in the southernmost portion of the Amazon rainforest. The specimens were collected in the São Nicolau Farm (09°52'24"S, 58°13'17"W) municipality of Cotriguaçu and in the Parque Estadual do Cristalino (Cristalino State Park) (9° 32' 47" S, 55° 47' 38" W), municipality of Mundo Novo. The São Nicolau Farm is about 10,000 ha, of which 7,500 are of rainforest and are currently protected, while the remaining 2,500 have been reforested (Veloso et al. 1991, Embrapa, 1999). The Cristalino State Park is located at south of Serra do Cachimbo, and the lower Cristalino River is partially bordered from the north to the south by open habitats and it is characterized by a mountainous area with rocky

outcrops protruding amidst the rainforest (Sasaki et al. 2008; Caldwell 2009).

The voucher specimens from São Nicolau Farm and Parque Estadual do Cristalino (Cristalino State Park) have been deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Federal University of Mato Grosso, Campus of Sinop (ABAM-H 64: Snout-Vent Length (SVL)= 139.33 mm; Head Length (HL)= 62.06mm; ABAM-H 1322: SVL: 128.29mm; HL= 58.42mm). These new records of *L. paraensis* in the state of Mato Grosso extend the species distribution of 1030 Km (ABAM-H 64) and 780 Km (ABAM-H 1322) southwest of the type-locality (Figure 2) in an area threatened by deforestation (Rodrigues et al. 2010). *Leptodactylus paraensis* is not classified as

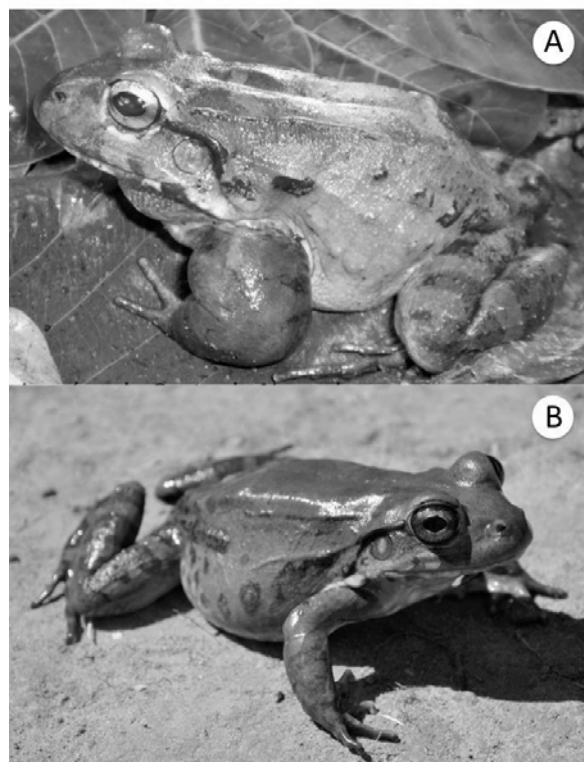


Figure 1. **A.** *Leptodactylus paraensis* from São Nicolau Farm (Adult, ABAM-H 64); **B.** *Leptodactylus paraensis* from Parque Estadual do Cristalino (Cristalino State Park) (Adult, ABAM-H 1322).

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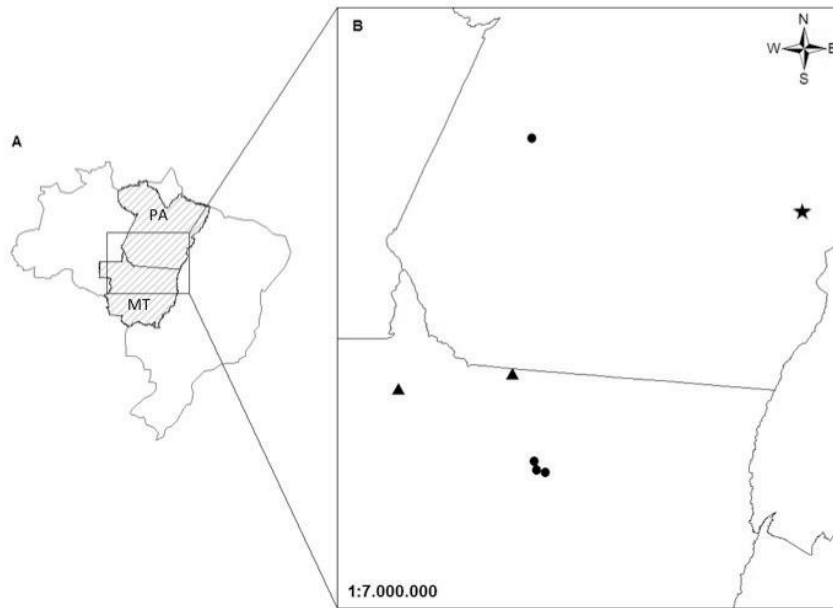


Figure 2. Schematic map showing the occurrence of *Leptodactylus paraensis* with old records (black filled circles) and the new localities (black filled triangles). The type-locality is represented with a black star.

an endangered species under the list of IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2012). However, the knowledge on its natural history and distribution is still scarce (Azeredo-Ramos and Gallatti, 2002).

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