

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

**Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Bokermannohyla izecksohni*:
Distribution extension**

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Bokermannohyla izecksohni is a medium-size hylid frog (about 45 mm in snout-vent length) described by Jim and Caramaschi (1979). Since its description it has never been found anywhere but the type locality: a small remnant of Mesophytic Semideciduous Forest (22°53'34" S, 48°29'13" W, approximately 900m a.s.l.), in Rubião Júnior, municipality of Botucatu, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Jim and Caramaschi 1979). For this reason, it has been considered critically endangered in the official Brazilian red-list (Haddad 2005). Males of this species were considered voiceless as they do not have vocal sacs (Jim and Caramaschi, 1979); however, the distress call has been recently recorded (L. F. Toledo, unpubl. data).

Between March 2005 and April 2006, we collected three individuals of *B. izecksohni* in two different localities in the state of São Paulo. An adult female was collected at the *Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar* (PESM), *Núcleo Curucutu*, municipality of Itanhaém (24°03'53.33" S, 46°53'0.09" W; approximately 700 a.s.l.); an adult male and an adult female (Figure 1) were collected in the municipality of Cotia (23°36'2.88" S, 46°55'57.44" W; approximately 900 m a.s.l.) (Figure 2). All individuals were found perched on tree branches near rivulets inside the forest; the male specimen was not producing advertisement calls.



Figure 1. Adult male (A) and female (B) of *Bokermannohyla izecksohni* registered in the municipality of Cotia, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. Photo by: Felipe Toledo

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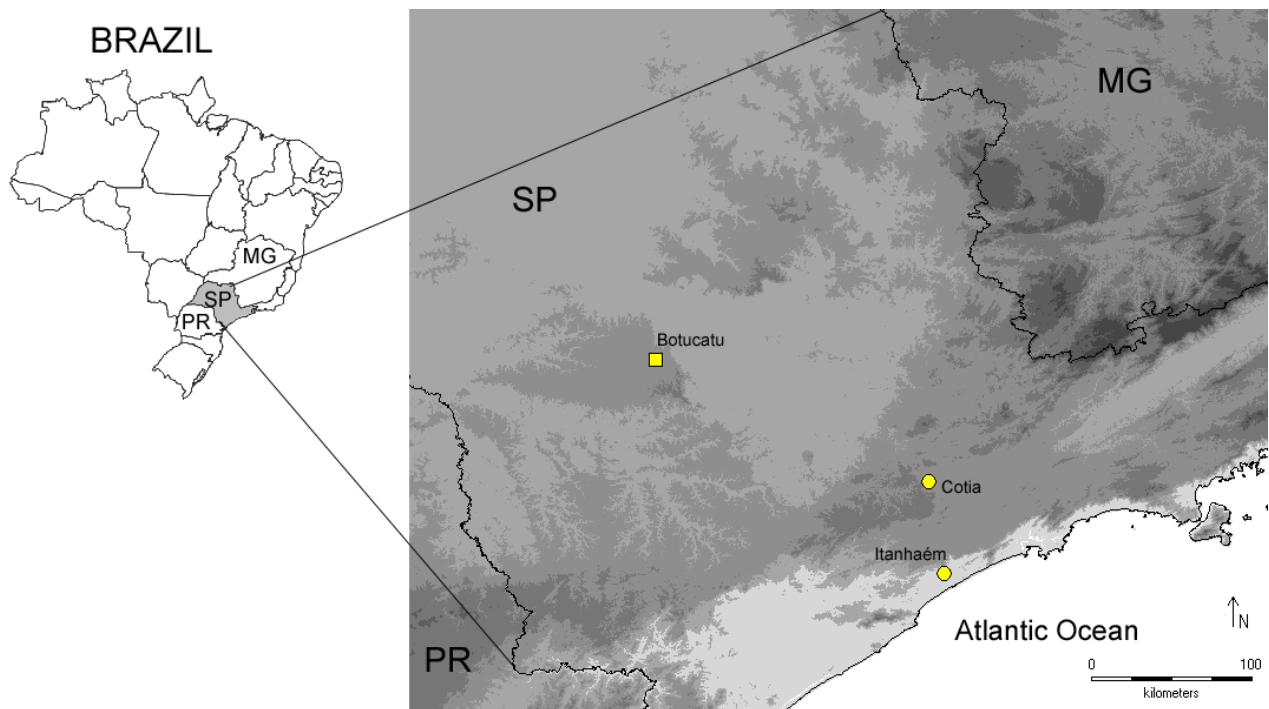


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Bokermannohyla izecksohni* in the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. The square shows the type locality (Botucatu), the circles show the new records presented here (Cotia and Itanhaém), and the abbreviations refer to the Brazilian states of São Paulo (SP), Minas Gerais (MG), and Paraná (PR).

Specimens were identified through comparison with topotypes and deposited in the *Coleção de Anfíbios, Departamento de Zoologia*, housed at *Universidade Estadual Paulista*, Rio Claro (CFBH 11653-54) and in the *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* (MZUSP 135349), São Paulo, both in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. These records extend the distribution of the species in about 220 km (straight-line distance) southeastern (Figure 2), and from these records we suggest that this species seems to be typical of the Atlantic Forest domain.

Besides extending the distribution over the state, these findings demonstrate that *B. izecksohni* is not as critically endangered as believed before (Haddad 2005). The present report, along with recent geographical new records for other Brazilian endangered species (e.g., Quintela et al. 2006; Araujo et al. 2007), indicate that the inclusion of Brazilian species in the endangered categories should be cautiously considered due to lack of taxonomic reviews and field inventories.

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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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