

## NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### **Amphibia, Anura, Leptodactylidae, *Limnomedusa macroglossa*: distribution extension in Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil**

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The species *Limnomedusa macroglossa* (Duméril and Bibron 1841) (Figure 1) can be found in a variety of habitats, including rocky mountain zones surrounded mainly by ponds, low-altitude terraces of marginal rocks, shallow puddles with or without vegetation, as well as beneath rocks (Achaval and Olmos 2003). Gudynas and Skuk (1980) observed individuals of *L. macroglossa* in shrubs, whether associated to water courses or not, but Gudynas and Gehrau (1981) did not record any adult specimen in this type of habitat during their study in Uruguay. Moreover, these authors recognize the species as the only anuran of their country restricted to rocky xerophile environments. It is a medium-sized species (males: 42 – 53 mm; females: 42 – 62 mm); the skin of the dorsal surface is warted; the pupil has a lozenge shape; and its coloration varies from chestnut to ash, with darker spots. According to Langone (1995), the ventral surface is immaculate white. The males call at the edge of the water, sometimes submerging part of their body (Straneck et al. 1993), and probably perform

parental care as some males have been observed close to egg clutches (Langone and Prigioni 1985). Tadpoles live in small and seasonal puddles with rocky bottoms, or in small backwaters of streams, and their coloration is similar to that of the substrate in which they reside (Gerhau and de Sá 1980). Segalla and Langone (2004) state that *L. macroglossa* is a specialist species with respect to its habitat requirements.



**Figure 1.** Adult *Limnomedusa macroglossa*, central region of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil. Photo: Sonia Z. Cechin.

Seven individuals were collected on 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2004, by Franciéle P. Maragno and Gisele R. Winck at Parque Municipal Farroupilha, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil. The specimens were verified by Diego Baldo, curator of the collection from the Universidad Nacional de Misiones, Argentina. The individuals were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, and were registered as ZUFSM 3842, ZUFSM 3896, ZUFSM 3899, ZUFSM 3907, ZUFSM 3908, ZUFSM 3910 and ZUFSM 3912. The occurrence of this species at the given locality increases its distribution area by 109 km from the nearest point known in Uruguay (Núñez et al. 2004), and by 91.5 km from the nearest point known in Brazil (Braun and Braun 1980).

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