

## 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  
myrohyliid 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including frogs (RJS, unpublished data), snakes  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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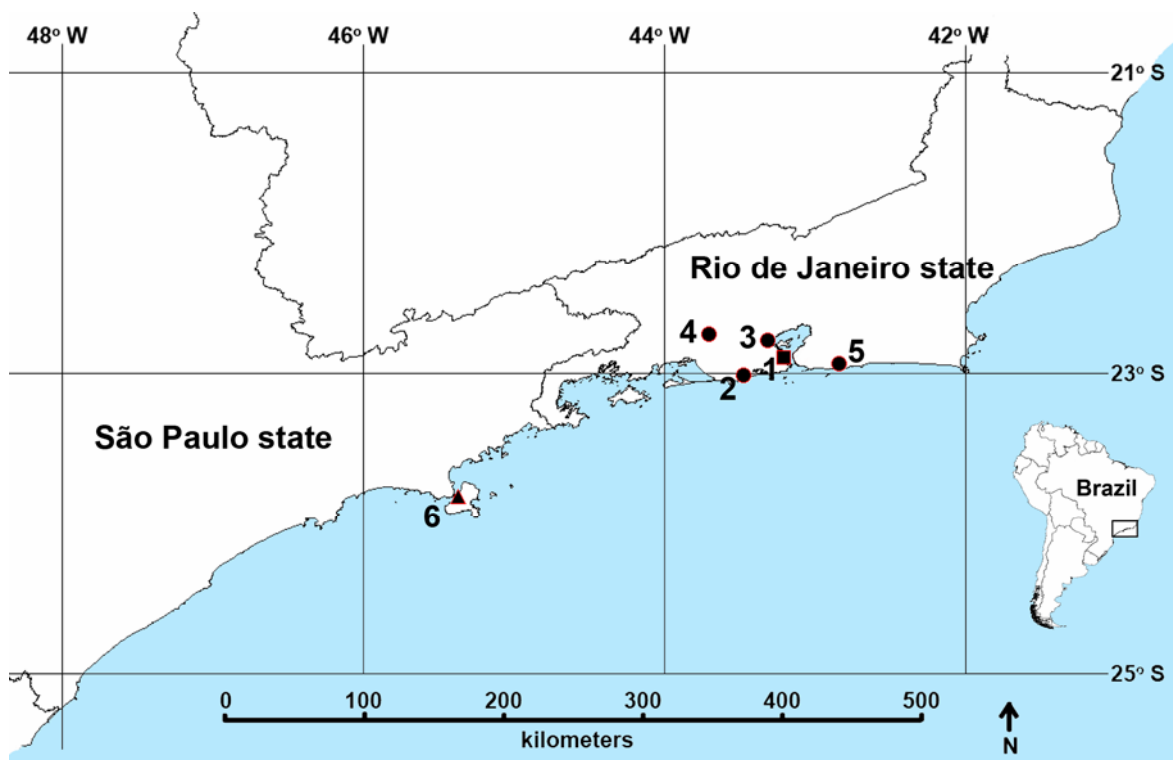
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**Figure 1.** Lateral and frontal views of *Stereocyclops parkeri* from Ilha de São Sebastião, Ilhabela municipality, São Paulo state (CFBH 13252).

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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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