

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

**Amphibia, Anura, Pipidae, *Pipa pipa*: Distribution extension,
new state record and geographic distribution map**

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Pipa pipa (Linnaeus, 1758) presents the largest range within its genus, occurring in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, and French Guyana (Lima et al. 2005). This species occurs typically in Amazonian tropical rainforest, always in slow flowing watercourses, backwater of streams, ponds, and pools in flooded forest, where it hides under submerged litter (Lima et al. 2005).

Bokermann (1962) registered *Pipa pipa* in a transition zone between Amazonia and Cerrado,

in Coluene river, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. Trueb and Cannatella (1986) analyzed extensive material and reported the occurrence of *P. pipa* in tropical rainforest, pointing out Bokermann's register (Bokermann 1962). Recently, Brandão (2002) recorded *P. pipa* in a transition zone in state of Rondônia, municipality of Costa Marques, Brazil.

Herein, we report the first record of *Pipa pipa* in the core area of Cerrado biome, at the state of Goiás, central Brazil.

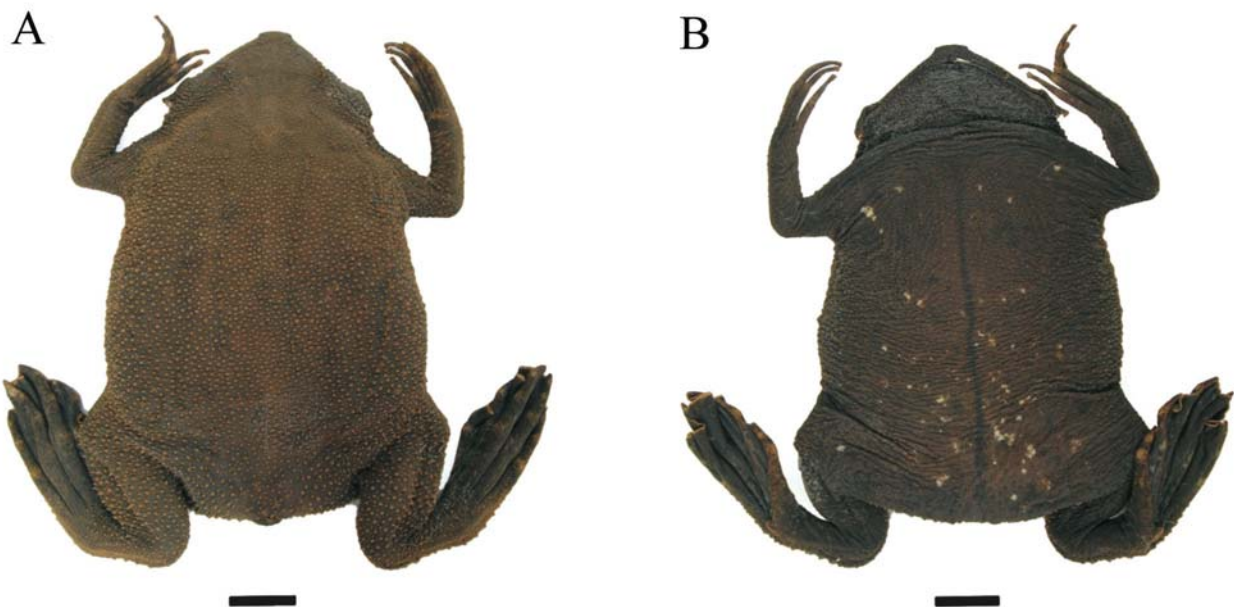


Figure 1. Dorsal (A) and ventral (B) views of *Pipa pipa* from Bonópolis (MNRJ 55664), state of Goiás, central Brazil. Bars = 10 mm. Photo by W. Vaz-Silva.

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On 29 May 2008, a single specimen of *Pipa pipa* (MNRJ 55664) (Figure 1) was captured (permission number AGMARN 015/2008) in a deactivated pitfall trap with drift-fence. The trap was located in aluvial forest with riparian vegetation at Gregório river bank (13°41'36" S; 43°51'53" W), municipality of Bonópolis, state of Goiás, central Brazil (Figure 2). Gregório river is an affluent of the left bank of Crixás Açu river, a large affluent of Araguaia river. The new record extends the known distribution range of *P. pipa* ca. 110 km south from Costa Marques (Brandão 2002).

Pipa pipa is rarely found in terrestrial environment due to its aquatic behavior, thus we considered its capture in a pitfall trap as uncommun. Brandão (2002) and Garda et al. (2006) collected specimens of *Pipa* in pitfall traps after heavy rains that flooded the buckets.

Species that typically occurs in Amazonia, Pantanal, Chaco, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest can occasionally be found in transition zones with Cerrado (W. Vaz-Silva, pers. obs.). Our record in a Cerrado gallery forest reinforces the importance of preserving riparian environments for biodiversity conservation.



Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Pipa pipa* (Linnaeus, 1758) based in literature data [♦ = Bokermann (1962); • = Trueb and Canatella (1986); ◻ = Brandão (2002); ◀ = Lima et al. (2005)] and our record (★).

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