

# New record and distribution map of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* (Cope, 1871) (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae) in Eastern Amazonia, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** We present here the first record of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* for the state of Amapá, Brazil, and the distribution map for this species. The new record extends its known distribution approximately 278 km northeastern from municipality of Pôrto Franco, state of Pará, in Brazil.

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The hylid genus *Hypsiboas* Wagler, 1830 comprises currently more than 80 species in the seven species groups: *H. albopunctatus*, *H. benitezi*, *H. faber*, *H. pellucens*, *H. pulchellus*, *H. punctatus* and *H. semilineatus* (Faivovich *et al.* 2005; Frost 2014). Currently, the Neotropical *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* species group is defined only on molecular basis (Faivovich *et al.* 2005) and comprises ten species distributed in Central and South America: *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* (Spix, 1824), *Hypsiboas calcaratus* (Troschel, 1848), *Hypsiboas dentei* (Bokermann, 1967), *Hypsiboas fasciatus* (Günther, 1858), *Hypsiboas heilprini* (Noble, 1923), *Hypsiboas lanciformis* Cope, 1871, *Hypsiboas leucocheilus* (Caramaschi & Niemeyer, 2003), *Hypsiboas multifasciatus* (Günther, 1859), *Hypsiboas paranaiba* Carvalho, Giaretta & Facure, 2010, and *Hypsiboas raniceps* Cope, 1862.

*Hypsiboas lanciformis* (Figure 1) is an arboreal and nocturnal tropical rainforest species, occurring on the edge of forests, and in clearings of disturbed areas, mainly near streams. The dorsum varies from dark yellow to light brown with transverse dark brown stripes. The snout is pointed with a white line along the lip and a dark brown stripe that extends from the tip of the snout to the tympanum. The venter is whitish. The tips of the first, second, and sometimes, third fingers are white (Lima *et al.* 2012).

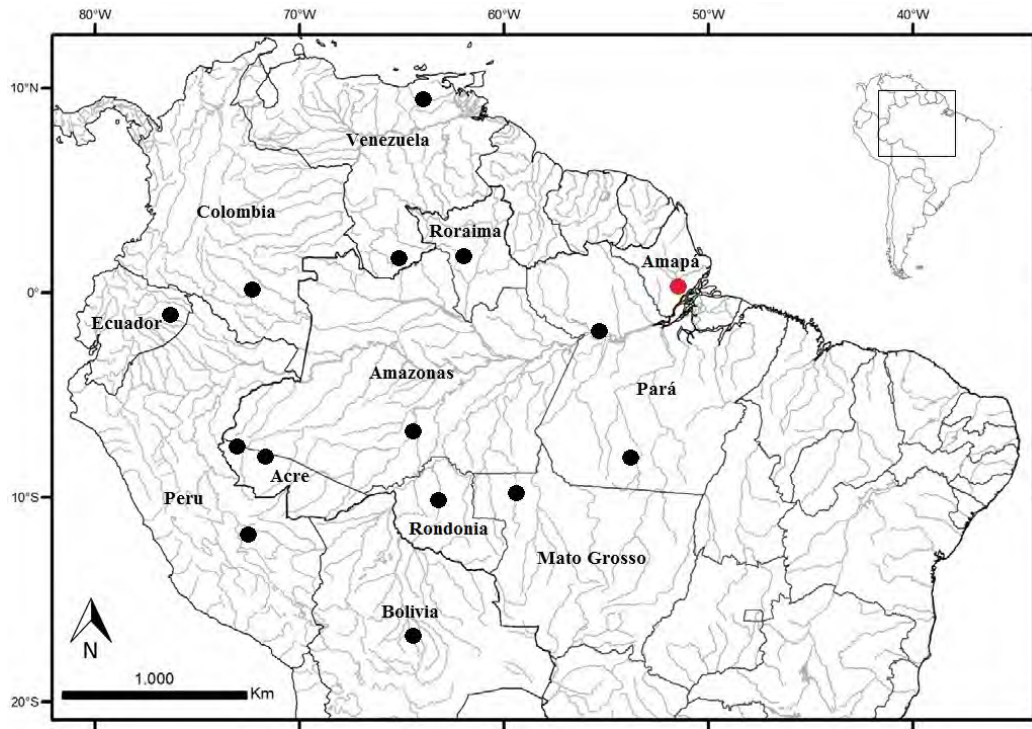
Its distribution is known in the Amazon basin in Venezuela (Senâris & MacCulloch 2005) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil (Azevedo-Ramos *et al.* 2010). In Brazil, this species was previously known from the middle and upper Amazon basin: Amazonas state (Lima *et al.* 2012); Municipality of Espigão do Oeste, Rondônia State (Bernarde *et al.* 2007); upper Juruá, western Brazilian Amazonia (Bernarde *et al.* 2011) and forest of lower Moa River, Cruzeiro do Sul (Bernarde *et al.* 2013), both of state of Acre.

On 15 June 2013, we collected three calling males of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* in temporary lentic water bodies surrounded by arboreal vegetation inside native forest at night (snout-vent length = 62.94±1.48 mm). The specimens of *H. lanciformis* were found in Ilha de Santana (00°4'48" S and 51°10'56" W), municipality of Santana, Amapá state, Brazil (Figure 2). The area, located in the North Channel of the Amazon River, is characterized by a high diversity of vegetation mosaics, and where there are transitional areas between upland forest, flooded forest and Savanna.

The specimens were euthanized with 5% lidocaine gel, fixed in 10% formalin and preserved in 70% alcohol. Collections were made under license number 34220-2 issued by Ministry of Environment (MMA), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Authorization System and Information of Biodiversity (SISBIO). The voucher specimens of *H. lanciformis* were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of the Federal University of Amapá (CECCAMPOS 00003; CECCAMPOS 00004; CECCAMPOS 00091).



**FIGURE 1.** Adult *Hypsiboas lanciformis* (voucher specimen, male, snout-vent length SVL = 60.9 mm) from Ilha de Santana, municipality of Santana, Amapá state, Brazil.



**FIGURE 2.** Map showing the recognized distribution of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* in Brazil. Black circles represent the historical distribution (Azevedo-Ramos et al. 2010); the red circle the location of the new record and geographic distribution of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* in the state of Amapá.

This is the first record of *Hypsiboas lanciformis* in Amapá state, extending the species distribution 278 km northeast from the municipality of Pôrto Franco, state of Pará. The record in Amapá state fills a gap in the distribution, facilitating a better understanding of the occurrence of the species, an important step for the knowledge of its distribution and conservation.

Despite that the state of Amapá has the highest percentage of protected areas in the Brazilian territory, and that 54.8% of the land are legally protected by conservation units (Drummond et al. 2008), relatively little is known regarding anurans diversity in the state (Azevedo-Ramos and Gallati 2002). This is due to the fact that studies on anuran species composition and geographic distribution in the Brazilian Amazonia are concentrated in the states of Acre, Pará, Amazonas and Rondônia (Ávila-Pires et al. 2010; Cisneros-Heredia et al. 2010; Sampaio and Souza 2010; Bernarde et al. 2011; Oliveira et al. 2012; Simões et al. 2012; Bernarde et al. 2013).

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