

Amphibia, Anura, Microhylidae, *Myersiella microps* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841): New records and geographic distribution map

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ABSTRACT: *Myersiella microps* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) is considered data deficient (DD) in the State of Minas Gerais, Southeastern Brazil. Herein we provide new records and a geographic distribution map of this poorly known species. These data provide valuable information for a conservation status assessment of *M. microps*.

The frog genus *Myersiella* Carvalho, 1954 is monotypic and its representative is *Myersiella microps* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841). *Myersiella microps* (Figure 1) is found in the leaf litter and under fallen tree trunks and rocks of primary and secondary forests (Dixo and Verdade 2006). This species have a direct development, laying eggs in the leaf litter (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001; Haddad and Prado 2005; Haddad *et al.* 2008). Currently, this species is reported for areas of low and moderate elevation (1100m asl) of the Brazilian Atlantic rainforest along the state of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais (Hartmann *et al.* 2002; Frost 2011)

In the state of Minas Gerais, this species was first recorded at the Estação Biológica de Caratinga (currently Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Feliciano Miguel Abdala) municipality of Caratinga (Feio *et al.* 2003). Another state record was made for the municipality of Cristina, west portion of the Mantiqueira Mountain Range (Martins *et al.* 2004; Figure 2). The geographic distribution of *M. microps* in the state of Minas Gerais is still poorly known. The conservation status of this frog is data deficient in the last available census (Fundação Biodiversitas 2007) and in broad context its conservation status is Least Concern (IUCN 2013).

We present new records in state Minas Gerais and a distribution map of *M. microps*, based on specimens housed in the following Brazilian collections: Museu de Zoologia João Moojen (MZUFV), Universidade Federal de Viçosa; Museu de Ciências Naturais (MCNAM) Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais; Museu Nacional (MNRJ) Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP). Additional data were accessed from the database Species Link (Centro de Informação e Referência Ambiental – www.splink.cria.org.br) and literature records.

Herein, we add seven new localities to the distribution of *Myersiella microps* in Minas Gerais (Figure 2). Nine specimens were collected in the Mantiqueira Mountain

Range: municipalities of Andrelândia (MNCAM-12628), Bocaina de Minas (MNRJ 43840), Cataguases (MZUFV 8934-38) and Lambari (MZUFV 8404-05). These records certify the presence of this species in the central portion of this mountain range. Four others specimens, from the municipalities of Itabira (MNCAN 16980-81) and São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo (MNRJ 52276-77), represent the first records for this species in the Espinhaço Mountain Range, a transition area between the Atlantic rainforest and the Cerrado (Ab'Saber 1977). A recent overview of anuran distribution along the Espinhaço had not assigned *M. microps* to this mountain range (Leite *et al.* 2008).

The new localities here presented fill up an extensive gap between the two previous known records for *Myersiella microps* in Minas Gerais. Furthermore the species is reported for the first time in the Espinhaço Mountain Range. These data may be used as a support for an assessment of the conservation status of *M. microps* in the state of Minas Gerais.

The lack of studies on *Myersiella* and its distribution in different mountain chains are an indication that further work is needed for the real understanding of the taxonomy of this genus.



FIGURE 1. *Myersiella microps* (MZUFV 8000) collected in the municipality of Ipanema, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo by D.J. Santana.

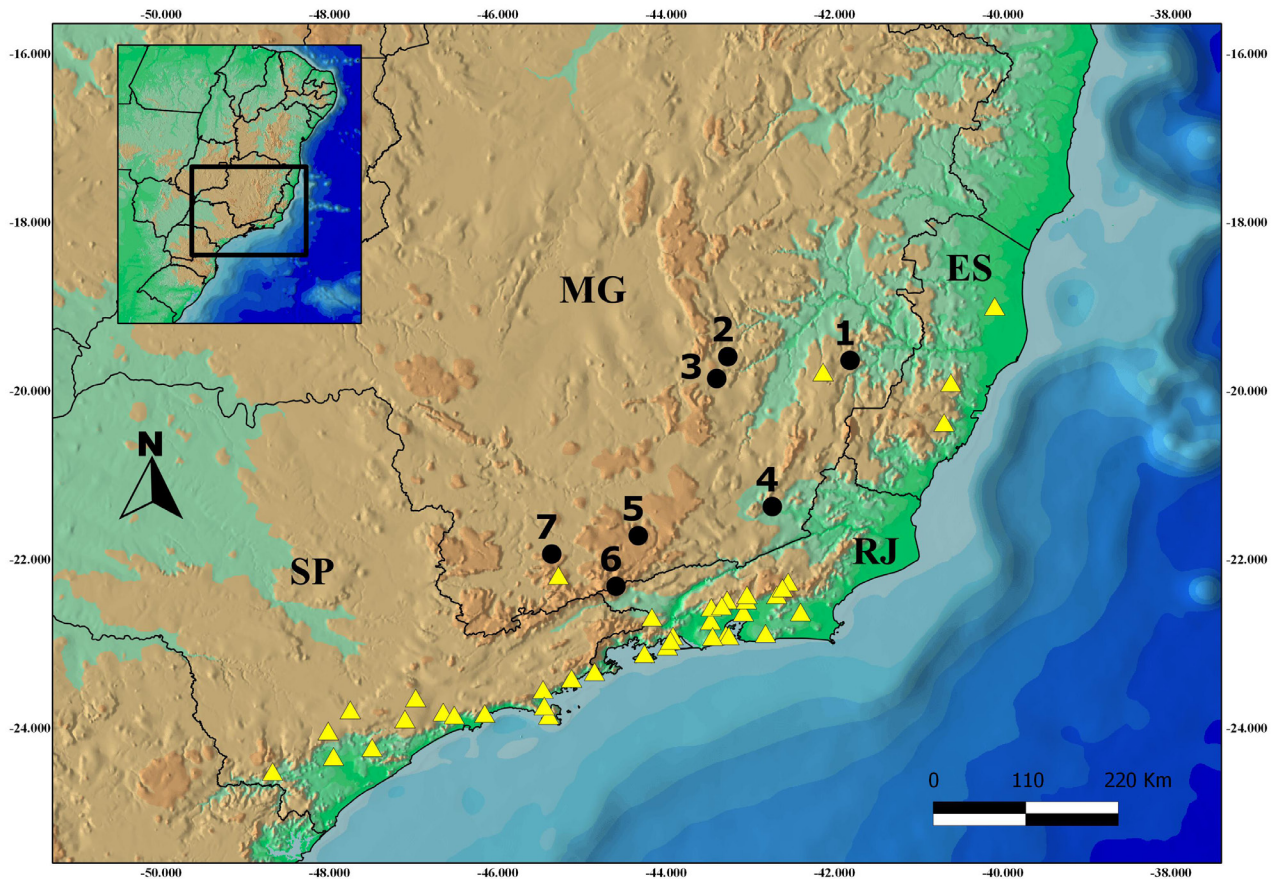


FIGURE 2. Geographic distribution map of *Myersiella microps* and new records in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (yellow triangles = records from literature and collections; black circle = new records): (1) Ipanema; (2) Itabira; (3) São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo; (4) Cataguases; (5) Andrelândia; (6) Bocaina de Minas; (7) Lambari. Map by S.J. Teixeira.

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APPENDIX 1. Specimens referenced .

- ESPIRITO SANTO: Marechal Floriano (CFBH 4173); Santa Tereza (MBML 1694, MBML 3951-52, MNRJ 38409); MINAS GERAIS: Caratinga (MZUFV 4744-45); Cataguases (MZUFV 934, MZUFV 8935-38); Cristina (CFBH 9919, CFBH 9935 CFBH 14741, CFBH 15015); Ipanema (MZUFV 8000); Itatiaia (MNRJ 43840); Lambari (MZUFV 8404-05); São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo (MNRJ 52276-77); RIO DE JANEIRO: Cachoeira de Macacu (MNRJ 47970, MNRJ 48520); Grajaú (MNRJ 71507, MZUSP 82068-69); Ilha de Itacuruça (MNRJ 52475); Ilha Grande (MNRJ 51816-17); Magé (CFBH 275); Maricá (MNRJ 73105-06); Nova Friburgo (MNRJ 66222-23, MZUFV 5076); Nova Iguaçu (DZS)RP 711, ZUEC 3471-72, ZUEC 1243); Petrópolis (CFBH 13930); Rio Claro (MNRJ 76642); Tijuca (MNRJ 2150, MNRJ 40808, MZUSP 82066-67, MZUSP 82158-61); Tinguá (MZUSP 82054-58, MZUSP 82070); Xerém (MZUSP 82064); SÃO PAULO: Bertioga (MZUSP 136193-94); Caraguatatuba (MZUSP 150276, CFBH 1379); Cotia (MZUSP 132240-43, MZUSP 134398-04); Ilhabela (MNRJ 23664, CFBH 15213-14); Iporanga (MZUSP 75665); Juquitiba (MZUSP 134689-90, MZUSP 127619-22); Miracatu (MZUSP 82059); Piaçaguera (MZUSP 774); Pilar do Sul (CFBH 6111, CFBH 10006-07); São Miguel Arcanjo (MZUSP 136674-88, MZUSP 143618-23, MZUSP 143685-90, MZUSP147537-38); São Sebastião (MNRJ 44033, MZUSP 137383); Sete Barras (ZUEC 9749); Teresópolis (MNRJ 27543; MZUSP 82062-63); Ubatuba (CFBH 2527, CFBH 4042, CFBH 5661, CFBH 10803-10, MNRJ 48416).