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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae, *Scinax auratus*: Distribution extension, new state records, and distribution map

Diego José Santana [1]
Henrique Caldeira Costa [1]
Leandro de Oliveira Drummond [3]
Paula Leão Ferreira [2]
Renato Neves Feio [1]

[1] *Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Museu de Zoologia João Moojen. Vila Giannetti 32. CEP 36570-000, Viçosa, MG, Brazil. E-mail:* santana_herpeto@yahoo.com.br.

[2] *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis. Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas. CEP 39314-000.Chapada Gaúcha, MG, Brazil.*

[3] *Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados. Campus Morro do Cruzeiro, CEP 35400-000. Ouro Preto, MG, Brazil*

Scinax auratus (Wied-Neuwied, 1821) (Figures 1 and 2) is a small hylid treefrog associated with the *Scinax ruber* clade (*sensu* Faivovich 2002), occuring in the Atlantic Forest of northeastern Brazil (Alves et al. 2004; Frost 2009). This species inhabits forests and rocky outcrops along the border of forested and open areas (Alves et al. 2004). It is generally found inside terrestrial and epiphytic bromeliads, or calling inside bushes and grassy vegetation associated to lenthic water bodies, where it reproduces (Bokermann 1969).

Figure 1. *Scinax auratus* (MZUFV 5473, male) from *Fazenda Santana*, municipality of Salto da Divisa, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo by R. N. Feio.

Literature data reported the occurrence of this species in the localities of Camaçari, Feira de Santana, Mata de São João, Maracás (type locality), and Santa Inês, all in the state of Bahia, Brazil (Bastazini et al. 2007; Bokermann 1969; Nunes et al. 2007; Juncá 2006), and Quebrangulo, state of Alagoas (Alves et al. 2004).

In the present paper we report new records for *Scinax auratus* and a map representing the distribution of this species (Figure 3) based on published data, specimens collected by the authors, and specimens deposited in the following brazilian herpetological collections: *Museu de Zoologia João Moojen*, *Universidade Federal de Viçosa*, Viçosa, state of Minas Gerais (MZUFV); *Laboratório de Zoologia dos Vertebrados*, *Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto*, state of Minas Gerais (LZV/UFOP); and *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia*, Salvador, state of Bahia (UFBA).

Figure 2. *Scinax auratus* (LZV-A 1146, male) from *Reserva Biológica de Santa Isabel*, municipality of Pirambú, Sergipe, Brazil. Photo by L. O Drummond.

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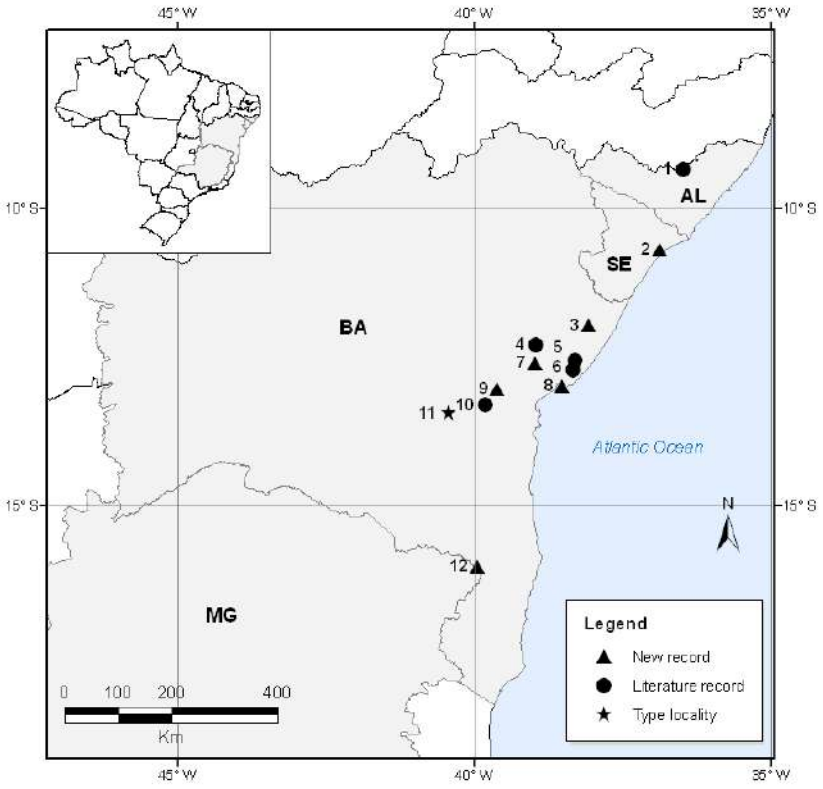

Figure 3. Geographic distribution map of *Scinax auratus*. ALAGOAS (AL): 1 - Quebrangulo; SERGIPE (SE): 2 - Pirambú; BAHIA (BA): 3 - Entre Rios; 4 - Feira de Santana; 5 - Mata de São João; 6 - Camaçari; 7 - Cachoeira; 8 - Salvador; 9 - Amargosa; 10 - Santa Inês; 11 - Maracás; MINAS GERAIS (MG): 12 - Salto da Divisa.

We identified several new localities of occurrence of *Scinax auratus*, including two new state records. Specimens from the following municipalities in the state of Bahia, Brazil, represent new localities for the species: Amargosa (13º01' S, 39º36' W; UFBA 6481, 6487), Cachoeira (12º44' S, 38º52' W; UFBA 7582-7583), Entre Rios (11º57' S, 38º04' W; UFBA 5970, 6138), and Salvador (12º58' S, 38º30' W; UFBA 432-436, UFBA 438-447, UFBA 6060).

During a fieldwork in Reserv*a Biológica de Santa Isabel*, municipality of Pirambú (10º44' S, 36º51' W), northern coast of the state of Sergipe, several individuals of *Scinax auratus* (vouchers LZV-A 1146-1147, 1194-1197) were observed in areas of "*restinga*", a phytophysionomy of the Atlantic Forest biome typical of the sandy coastal plains that occupies 79% of the Brazilian coast (Araujo et al. 1998). Males were found calling on the edge or on the emergent vegetation of ponds surrounded by arboreal and anthropized *restingas*.

This is the first record of this species for the state of Sergipe, filling a distributional gap between the states of Bahia and Alagoas.

The occurrence of *S. auratus* at *Fazenda Santana*, municipality of Salto da Divisa, state of Minas Gerais (16º00' S, 39º56' W; MZUFV 4908-4910, 5472-5473) provides another new state record for the species and its southernmost record, ca. 290 km south from the municipality of Maracás (type locality), state of Bahia (Bokermann 1969).

The current data on the geographic distribution of *S. auratus* shows that this species occurs along the Atlantic Forest domain (sensu Ab'Sáber 1977), from Quebrangulo, in the state of Alagoas, to Salto da Divisa, in the northeastern region of the state of Minas Gerais (Figure 3). The distributional gap between Maracás (BA) and Salto da Divisa (MG) is probably due to insufficient sampling.

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