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New distribution records of *Ololygon canastrensis* (Cardoso and Haddad, 1982) (Anura: Hylidae)

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The *Ololygon* species "*catharinae* clade" currently comprise 46 species, and most of its diversity is distributed throughout the Atlantic Forest (see Duellman et al., 2016). However, some species of this genus also occur in gallery forests of the Brazilian savannah (Cerrado domain) in central and southeastern Brazil, such as *O. canastrensis*, *O. centralis*, *O. luizotavioi*, *O. machadoi*, *O. pombali* and O. *skaios* (Bastos, 2007; Pombal and Bastos, 1996; Pombal et al., 2010; Moura and Cazelli, 2011; Lourenço et al., 2013). *Ololygon canastrensis* (Cardoso and Haddad, 1982) is a small endemic Cerrado treefrog (Moura and Cazelli, 2011), inhabitant of the Cerrado forested formations in Minas Gerais and São Paulo states (Cardoso and Haddad, 1982; Haddad et al., 1988; Oliveira–Filho and Kokubum, 2003; Araujo et al., 2007; Moura and Cazelli, 2011). According to IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is a species currently classified as Data Deficient (DD) (Bastos et al., 2004), however, according to the most update conservation status from the Brazilian evaluation, this species is not included in the list of endangered species (MMA, 2014; ICMBio, 2016).

Based on analysis of specimens deposited in a zoological collection, field work and data available on SpeciesLink (http://www.splink.org.br), here we report new records of *O. canastrensis* throughout south-western of Minas Gerais state, Brazil. We analysed specimens from Museu de Zoologia João Moojen da Universidade Federal de Viçosa (MZUFV), and the records obtained through SpeciesLink website, were consulted of the Coleção Célio Fernando Baptista Haddad (CFBH), Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas (ZUEC), Museu de Ciências Naturais da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (MCNAM) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), which the vouchers were not examined (SpeciesLink, 2017). To avoid taxonomic misidentification, we discarded records with imprecise taxonomic determination (e.g. *O.* aff. *canastrensis* or *O.* cf. *canastrensis*). Specimens collected during field expeditions (see localities below) were anesthetized with 2% lidocaine, fixed in 10% formalin, and permanently preserved in alcohol 70%. Specimens collected in field were housed in the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (ZUFMS-AMP). The species diagnosis was confirmed by morphological characters (Cardoso and Haddad, 1982) and acoustic analysis (Bang and Giaretta, 2017; Bang et al., 2017). Compiling data from museums, SpeciesLink, and field sampling, we present 11 new records of distribution for *O. canastrensis* (Table 1). From museums and SpeciesLink, we recorded this species in ten municipalities.

On 05 July 2016, at 17:30 h, in the Campos Altos municipality, we observed several specimens of *O. canastrensis* (Figure 1) moving from a forest fragment to a permanent pond (10 m away from the forest fragment) inserted in a pasture matrix (19.637108°S, 45.963616°W; ca. 980m a.s.l.) (Figure 2). Around 20:15 h of the same night, we found several males of this species calling in the pond on the emerging vegetation,

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Table 1. Municipalities where *Ololygon canastrensis* was recorded in Southeastern Brazil.

Point on map	Municipality	Altitude	Source
1	Serra do Salitre	~1160	SpeciesLink
2	Sacramento	~900	UFMG-AMP 15756
3	Capitólio	~780	ZUEC-AMP 23503-504
4	Araxá	~975	MZUFV 2157-60
5	Alpinópolis	~880	ZUEC-AMP 3822
6	Furnas	~810	CFBH 16731
7	Tapira	~1270	UFMG-GIR 1670
8	Bambuí	~720	UFMG-AMP 15763
9	Delfinópolis	~750	MZUFV 4879-81
10	Vargem Bonita	~820	ZUEC-AMP 4334, 4340
11	Campos Altos	980	Present study
12	Pitangui	673	Moura et al., 2011
13	Pedregulho	~980	Araújo et al., 2007
14	Perdizes	~900	Oliveira-Filho and Kokubum, 2003
15	São Roque de Minas	~950	Haddad et al., 1988

extending the distribution of *O. canastrensis* from type locality (Parque Nacional Serra do Canastra, São Roque de Minas municipality, Minas Gerais state) in 80 km in straight line outside the limits of the Park.

In the present work, we improve the distribution knowledge of the *Ololygon canastrensis*. With the new records presented here, the species occurrence polygon encompasses an area of nearly 545km^2 (Figure 3), most of which made above ~700m a.s.l., throughout the middle-west region of the Minas Gerais state. Thus, although this species has showed a wider range than previously known, its occurrence actually is restricted only to highlands, a trend for other species of the region (e.g. *Bokermanohyla ibitiguara* (Cardoso, 1983);

Figure 1. Individual of *Ololygon canastrensis* at Municipality of Campos Altos, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Photo by EAP).

Figure 2. Environment where *Ololygon canastrensis* specimens were observed at the Municipality of Campos Altos, State of Minas Gerais. (Photo by EAP).

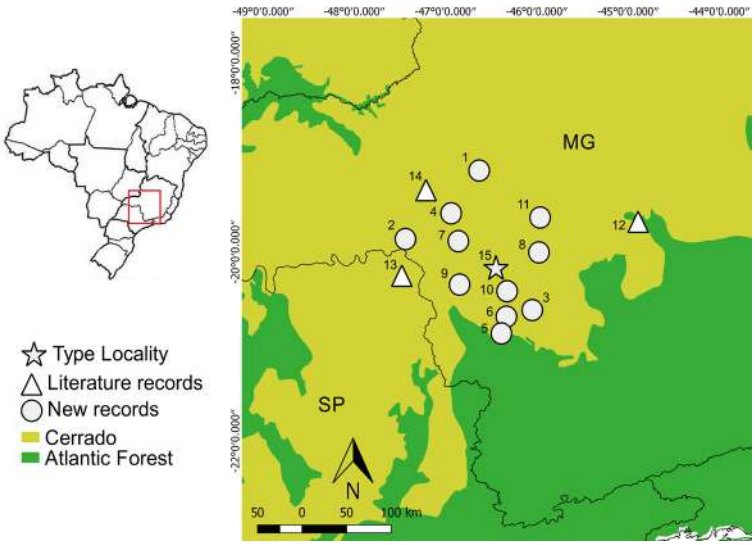

Figure 3. Map showing the known geographic distribution of *Ololygon canastrensis*. MG = Minas Gerais state and SP = São Paulo state.

Bokermanohyla sazimai (de Carvalho and Giaretta 2013); *Scinax maracaya* (Cardoso and Sazima, 1980); and *Ololygon machadoi* (Canelas and Bertoluci 2007)).

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