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First record of *Ololygon longilinea* (Anura: Hylidae) for the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil

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The anuran family Hylidae Rafinesque, 1815 is composed of 693 species arranged in seven subfamilies plus "*Hyla*" *imitator* (Barbour and Dunn, 1921) *incertae sedis* (Frost, 2017). The subfamily Scinaxinae Duellman, Marion, and Hedges, 2016 contains four genera and 133 species, which range mostly across parts of South America (from Uruguay and northern Argentina to northwestern Peru), northward through Central America to southern and eastern Mexico, and in the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and Saint Lucia (Frost, 2017).

The Neotropical genus *Ololygon* Fitzinger, 1843 includes 44 species distributed in the Atlantic Forest of eastern Brazil, extending southward to northeastern Argentina and westward into the Brazilian Cerrado, where the species can be found in gallery forests (Frost, 2017). This genus was recently removed from the synonymy of *Scinax* by Duellman et al. (2016) and corresponds to the former *Scinax catharinae* group (Faivovich, 2002; Faivovich et al., 2005; Duellman et al., 2016).

The highest diversity of species of *Ololygon* occurs primarily in the Atlantic Forest domain of Brazil (Lourenço et al., 2014; Frost, 2017), except for *O. aromothyella* (Faivovich, 2005) and *O. berthae* (Barrio, 1962), which also occur in open areas of Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay (Brusquetti and Lavilla, 2006; Laufer et al., 2009; Busin et al., 2010; Pereyra et al., 2012). However, some species (*O. canastrensis*, *O. centralis*, *O. longilinea*, *O. luizotavioi*, *O. machadoi*, and *O. skaios*) are also found in the Cerrado biome and in transitional areas between Cerrado and Atlantic Forest (Faivovich, 2002; Canelas and Bertoluci, 2007; Bertoluci et al., 2007; Bertoluci et al., 2009; Horta et al., 2010; Pombal et al., 2010; Lourenço et al., 2013; Lourenço et al., 2016).

Ololygon longilinea (Lutz, 1968) was originally described as *Hyla longilinea* based on a single specimen collected at the water reservoir of Morro de São Domingos, Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais State (21.7854º S, 46.5619º W), between 1,200 and 1,300 meters elevation (holotype MNRJ 4060, by original designation) (Lutz, 1968). This small tree frog has nocturnal and arboreal habits and is usually observed in riparian forests and forest edges, on vegetation near streams and pools where it reproduces. It is found in mountains of southeastern Brazil, between 700 and 1,200 m a.s.l. (Frost, 2017; IUCN, 2017).

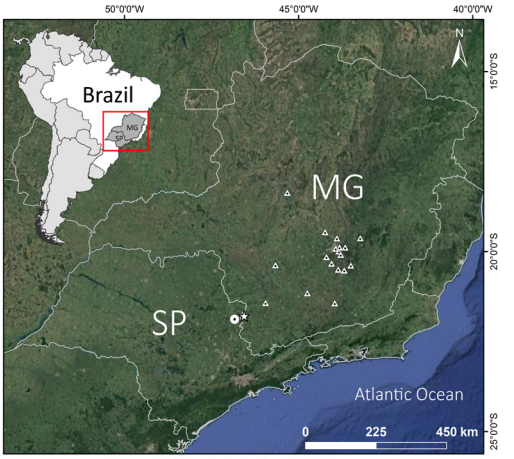

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Ololygon longilinea* (Lutz, 1968). Type locality (star), new record for São Paulo state (circle), and literature records (triangles).

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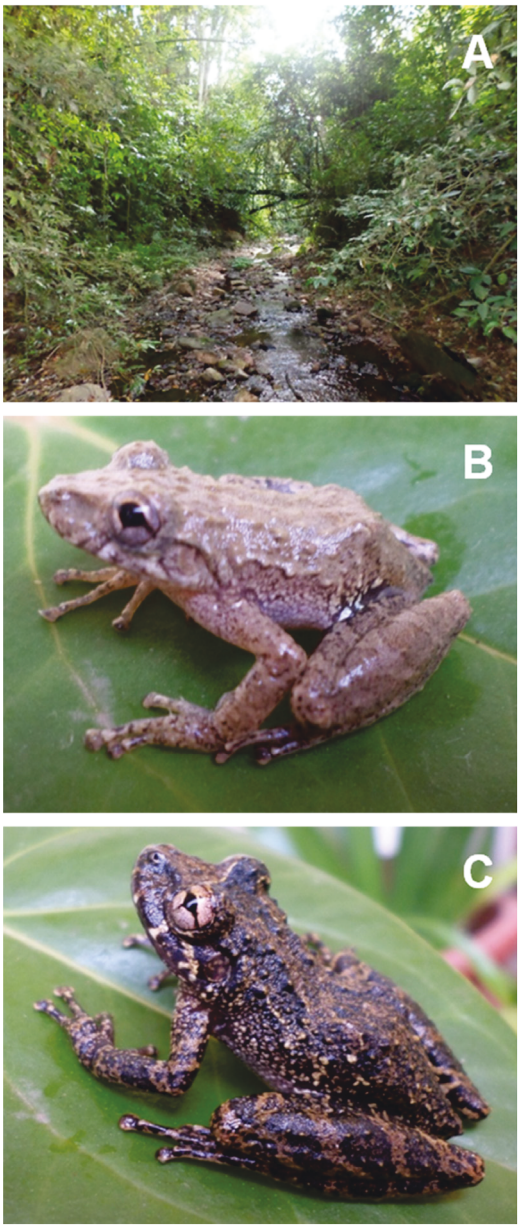

Figure 1. (A) Habitat where *Ololygon longilinea* (Lutz, 1968) specimens were collected in São João da Boa Vista municipality, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. Adult male (B) and adult female (C) of *O. longilinea* in life.

Until now, *O. longilinea* has been found in the municipalities of Alfenas (Ferrante et al., 2017); Poços de Caldas (Lutz, 1968; Andrade and Cardoso, 1991); Nova Lima (Nascimento et al., 1994; Bertoluci et al., 2007); Rio Acima (Grandinetti and Jacobi, 2005); Brumadinho and Congonhas (Leite et al., 2008); Morada Nova de Minas (Torres and Eterovick, 2010); Belo Horizonte (Leite et al., 2008; Del Lama et al., 2011; Fatorelli et al., 2015); Ouro Branco (Leite et al., 2008; São-Pedro and Feio, 2011); and Ouro Preto (Pedralli et al., 2001; Pirani et al., 2013; Hepp et al., 2017). Furthermore, studies have been performed on tissues of *O. longilinea* specimens from different municipalities (Caeté, Ibertioga, Ibituruna, Itabira, Lagoa Santa, Moeda, Pains, Sabará and Sete Lagoas) (Lourenço et al., 2016). All the municipalities cited above are in the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. We provide here the first record of *Ololygon longilinea* for the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil.

During field surveys carried out on 15 February 2017, two *O. longilinea* individuals were collected perched on a shrub near a gallery forest in a transitional area between Cerrado and Atlantic Forest, in the municipality of São João da Boa Vista, central-east region of São Paulo state (21.8844º S, 46.8376º W, 720 m a.s.l.) (Figure 1A). An adult male (26.1 mm SVL) and an adult female (40.1 mm SVL) were captured between 21:30 and 22:00 h (Figure 1B, C), euthanized with 5% xylocaine, fixed in 10% formalin and preserved in 70% alcohol. Voucher specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (VESALQ 1031-2), under the SISBio collection license number 48526-1.

This new record extends the distribution of *Ololygon longilinea* to São Paulo state and to approximately 30 km directly west-southwest from the type locality (Figure 2). Although this new locality is relatively near the other points of the species distribution, our record is important because it adds a species to the list of anurans of São Paulo state, which has its own state list of threatened fauna. According to Pimenta and Andrade (2004), populations of *O. longilinea* are decreasing, and the major threats are probably related to habitat loss due to wood plantations, logging, mining and human settlement.

Author Contributions: RM, JO and EG carried out the fieldwork; RM, MCR and JB wrote the manuscript.

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