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ROSA HERMINA DE OLIVEIRA

ESTRUTURA GENÉTICA E PARÂMETROS ECOLÓGICOS EM POPULAÇÕES DE *SCINAX NEBULOSUS* (SPIX, 1824) (ANURA: HYLIDAE)

FORTALEZA 2020

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Tese apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia e Recursos Naturais da Universidade Federal do Ceará, como requisito parcial à obtenção do título de Doutora em Ecologia e Recursos Naturais. Área de concentração: Ecologia e Recursos Naturais.

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Robson Waldemar Ávila.

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"Disse a flor para o pequeno príncipe: é preciso que eu suporte duas ou três larvas se quiser conhecer as borboletas."

(Antoine de Saint-Exupéry)

RESUMO

A região Neotropical possui a maior riqueza de anfíbios anuros do mundo com 7166 espécies descritas atualmente, destas 1193 tem registro para o Brasil. Os estudos que envolvem ecologia de populações ajudam a entender a abundância e os processos de distribuição de espécies, suas relações com características ambientais, interações e proximidades filogenéticas. A similaridade morfológica de algumas populações animais dificulta a sua identificação, causando confusão entre a sua real distribuição, principalmente quando existe variação geográfica entre as populações. O nosso objetivo foi descrever a estrutura genética, analisar a variação morfométrica, bioacústica e os parâmetros genéticos em populações de Scinax nebulosus em áreas do Norte e Nordeste do Brasil. Para tanto, sequencias do gene motocondrial 16S rDNA obtidas de 23 amostras do tecido muscular de S. nebulosus foram analisados. Caracteres morfométricos de 150 espécimes foram aferidos e analisados. Os cantos de 12 espécimes foram analisados. Para os parâmetros ecológicos: analisamos o total de 167 espécimes quanto à composição de helmintos e descritores parasitológicos nas populações de S. nebulosus. A árvore filogenética, com base em inferência baysiana de estrutura de populações confirmou linhagens distintas entre o Norte e o Nordeste do Brasil. O resultado da morfologia separou as amostras nos dois grupos distintos, com as variáveis significativas. As estruturas acústicas das populações analisadas se mostraram semelhantes, porém o resultado não identificou significância nos dados, o que pode estar relacionado com o baixo número de amostras analisado. A distinção das linhagens entre Norte e Nordeste foi avaliada e, a partir dela, uma nova espécie foi descrita no gênero Scinax, de Santarém, estado do Pará. A variação na composição de helmintos foi analisada tendo sido distintas 13 espécies de helmintos infectando S. nebulosus. Nossos resultados sugerem que as populações de S. nebulosus na verdade sejam um complexo de espécies, necessitando de mais estudos utilizando a taxonomia integrativa para entender a sua real distribuição, identidade.

Palavras-chaves: diversidade; taxonomia integrativa; filogenética; morfologia; bioacústica.

ABSTRACT

The Neotropical region has the largest abundance of anuran amphibians in the world with 7166 species currently described, of which 1193 are registered for Brazil. Studies involving population ecology help to understand abundance and distribution processes of species, their relationships with environmental characteristics, interactions and phylogenetic proximity. Morphological similarity of some animal populations hinders their identification, causing confusion between their actual distribution, mainly when there is geographic variation between populations. Our aim was to describe the genetic structure, analyze morphometric, bioacoustic variation and genetic parameters in populations of Scinax nebulosus in areas of North and Northeast region of Brazil. For this, sequences of the mitochondrial Gene 16S rDNA were obtained from 23 samples of the muscle tissue of S. nebulosus. The singing of 12 specimens was analyzed. For ecological parameters: we analyzed a total of 167 specimens regarding composition of helminths and parasitological descriptors among populations of S. nebulosus. The phylogenetic tree based on Bayesian inference of population structure confirmed distinct strains between North and Northeast of Brazil. The result of morphology separated the samples into two distinct groups (North and Northeast), with significant variables. The acoustic structures of populations analyzed were similar, but the result did not identify any significance in the data, which may be related to low number of samples analyzed. Lineage distinction between Northeast and North was analyzed and from it a new species was described for Scinax genus, found in Santarém state of Pará. The variation in helminths composition was analyzed and showed 13 species of helminths infecting S. nebulosus. Our results suggest that S. nebulosus populations are actually a complex of species, requiring further studies using integrative taxonomy to understand their actual distribution and identity.

Keywords: diversity; integrative taxonomy; phylogenetics; morphology; bioacoustics.

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SUMÁRIO

1 INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

1.1 Ecologia de populações

Os estudos de ecologia de populações ajudam a entender a abundância e os processos de distribuição das espécies, suas relações com características ambientais, interações e proximidades filogenéticas (Price, 2003; Poulin 2004; Locke et al., 2013). A riqueza das espécies muda de acordo com a distância geográfica resultado da heterogeneidade ambiental que determina a similaridade na composição de espécies e, dessa forma, espera-se que quanto menor a distância entre as populações maior similaridade (Gaston, 2000; Wiens, 2011; Jongsma, Hedley, Duräes, & Karubian, 2014). Distância como barreira mais relevante, mas não única. As

primeiras descrições de espécies foram baseadas principalmente em características morfológicas (Duellman & Trueb, 1994; Bickford et al., 2007; Ângulo & Reichle 2008). A similaridade morfologica de diversas espécies animais, entretanto, pode dificultar a sua identificação, causando confusão entre a sua real distribuição, principalmente quando existem variações geográficas entre as populações (Bickford et al., 2007; Angulo & Reichle 2008). Atualmente a taxonomia integrativa contribui de forma segura com a sistemática filogenética das espécies, respaldada por elementos ecológicos, morfológicos e bioacústicos (Angulo & Reichle 2008; Padial et al., 2010; Lecocq et al., 2015; Magalhães et al., 2018).

A junção desses critérios permite maior confiabilidade na taxonomia de grupos que possuem morfologia mais conservada ou certa plasticidade fenotípica, diminuindo, assim, erros que podem subestimar ou superestimar a diversidade de uma determinada espécie (Hebert et al., 2005; Simões et al., 2008). As análises da variabilidade genética permitem inferir os principais processos que atuam nas populações (Rousset, 2004). Os marcadores moleculares se mostram importantes para a medida do tamanho efetivo das populações, podendo auxiliar na definição do grau da estruturação populacional, a diversidade genética, o fluxo gênico, delimitar as ligações entre as populações e detectar genes relacionados com a adaptação ao meio (Beebee, 2005). Esses marcadores vão acessar o conteúdo genotípico e, por isso, são utilizados na identificação de espécies e formas adaptadas, diminuindo as interferências que podem vir a ocorrer por algum tipo de variação ambiental (O'Hanlon et al., 1999).

Estudos sobre a genética de populações são essenciais para a estimativa da diversidade entre os seus organismos, e auxiliam na compreensão da sua evolução biológica (genótipo), e estão diretamente relacionados com a ecologia evolutiva das espécies (Odum & Barrett, 2007; Hartl & Clark, 2010). Genes mitocondriais são os principais marcados moleculares usados para estudos das relações evolutivas e da distribuição da variabilidade genética entre populações (Lougheed et al., 2006; Funk et al., 2007).

1.2 Taxonomia integrativa

Para esse grupo de espécies, a ocupação de um determinado espaço está diretamente relacionado às condições que permitem a sua existência, como a disponibilidade e a forma de distribuição dos recursos (alimento, abrigo, parceiros, entre outros) no ambiente, e adaptações morfológicas (Bertoluci & Rodrigues, 2002; Silvano et al., 2003). Essa ocupação de diferentes micro-habitat significa selecionar os ambientes que supram suas necessidades biológicas, como garantir o seu ciclo de vida (aquático e terrestre) e diminuem as interações negativas (Pough, 1999; Bertoluci & Rodrigues, 2002).

Os anfíbios anuros costumam ser subestimados em relação a sua diversidade de espécies, principalmente por possuírem espécies crípticas e complexos de espécies, que muitas vezes não são estudados até o ponto de separação, diminuído consideravelmente o número de riqueza (Funk et al., 2011; Cornils & Held, 2014; Gehara et al., 2013; Walker et al., 2018). A região Neotropical possui a maior riqueza de anuros do mundo, atualmente são reconhecidas 7.166 espécies, com o Brasil possuindo 1193 espécies (Duellman, 1999; Frost, 2019).

As espécies de anfíbios que possuem ampla distribuição com diferentes variações ecológicas, as quais as populações de anuros com plasticidade fenotípica são expostas, podem influenciar na sua morfologia, no canto e até mesmo nas comunidades parasitárias (Angilletta & Dunham, 2003; Campião et al., 2014; Amado et al., 2018).

Por exemplo, a espécie *Scinax nebulosus* (Spix, 1824) pertencente ao gênero *Scinax* Wagler, 1830 (Anura: Hylidae) que é composto por 73 espécies (Frost, 2019), distribuídas no leste e no sul do México, na rgentina, Uruguai, Trinidad e Tobago, Santa Lúcia, no leste do mar do Caribe e no Brasil (Faivovich, 2002; Segalla et al., 2016; Frost, 2019). Estudos com esse gênero são muito complexos, pelo fato de ser composto por grande número de espécies com fenótipos semelhantes, em parte por sua ampla distribuição geográfica (Pombal et al., 1995; Faivovich, 2002; Ávila & Kawashita-Ribeiro, 2011; Brusquetti et al., 2014; Duellman et al., 2016; Ferrão et al., 2018; Ron et al., 2018).

O grupo *Scinax rostratus* é composto, até o momento, por 10 espécies: *S. nebulosus* (Spix, 1824), *S. rostratus* (Peters, 1863), *S. boulengeri* (Cope, 1887), *S. garbei* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926), *S. proboscideus* (Brongersma, 1933), *S. kennedyi* (Pyburn, 1973), *S. sugillatus*

(Duellman, 1973), *S. pedromedinae* (Henle, 1991), *S. jolyi* (Lescure & Martin, 2000) e *S. constrictus* (Lima, Bastos & Giaretta, 2004).

A taxonomia do grupo *S. rostratus* é confusa e problemática com necessidade de revisões taxonômicas (Faivovich, 2002; Fouquet et al., 2007; Padial et al., 2010; Lecocq et al., 2015; Ferrão et al., 2018; Magalhães et al., 2018; Ron et al., 2018). Dentro deste grupo, *S. nebulosus* merece necessita de uma revisão taxonômica integrativa, uma vez que a espécie possui populações amplamente distribuídas e com caracteres morfológicos crípticos/conspícuos (La Marca et al., 2004; Dias et al., 2015; Frost, 2019).

1.3 Organização e síntese da tese

Neste trabalho, avaliamos como a distribuição geográfica pode afetar a helmintofauna, a morfologia, o canto e a estrutura genética em diferentes populações de anfíbios anuros da espécies *Scinax nebulosus* em áreas do norte e do nordeste brasileiro.

No Capítuo I (manuscrito a ser submetido a revista *Ecology and Evolution* – QUALIS A2, fator de impacto 2.08). Avaliamos como a estrutura genética, variação morfológica e acústica podem influênciar nas diferentes populações de espécie Scinax nebulosus (Spix, 1824) (ANURA: HYLIDAE) no Brasil.

No Capítuo II (manuscrito a ser submetido a revista *Zootaxa* – QUALIS A4, fator de impacto 1.91). Nesse artigo tratamos da descrição de uma nova espécie do gênero *Scinax* Wagler 1830 (Anura, Hylidae) para a amazonia, estado do Pará, Brasil.

No Capítuo III (manuscrito a ser submetido a resvita *Journal of Natural History* – QUALIS B1, fator de impacto 0.96). Nesse artigo avaliamos a variação dos helmintos em diferentes populações do anuro *Scinax nebulosus* no Brasil.

2 CAPÍTULO I: Estrutura genética, variação morfológica e acústica em *Scinax nebulosus* (Spix, 1824) (ANURA: HYLIDAE) no Brasil

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Resumo

Os anfíbios anuros são encontrados em ambientes diretamente relacionados às condições que permitam sua existência. Dentro dessa classe, dados moleculares, morfológicos e bioacústicos são as principais características utilizadas na distinção de espécies crípticas. Estudos envolvendo a filogenia de Hylidae aumentaram consideravelmente nos últimos anos, em diferentes níveis taxonômicos, para vários grupos. O objetivo do nosso trabalho é o de ampliar o conhecimento dos padrões de variação nas diversidades genética, morfológica e acústica em populações de *Scinax nebulosus* que faz parte de um complexo de espécies. Os espécimes utilizados no trabalho foram coletados em cinco pontos distintos do Norte e do Nordeste do Brasil, dos quais utilizamos 23 amostras do tecido muscular para análises filogenéticas, a partir do gene 16S rDNA. Para análise morfométrica foram utilizados 150 espécimes adultos, enquanto para análise de bioacústica, foram analisados 109 cantos de 12 indivíduos. Os resultados das análises filogenéticas confirmaram duas linhagens distintas entre as diferentes áreas do Norte e do Nordeste, com validação da morfologia que também separou as amostras em dois grupos, as análises bioacústicas não diferiram significativas entre as amostras. Esses resultados corroboram o já mencionado complexo de espécies do grupo *Scinax nebulosus*.

Palavras-chaves: anuros, molecular, bioacústica, taxonomia, morfologia.

Abstract

Anuran amphibians are found in environments directly related to conditions that allow their existenve. Among anurans, molecular, morphological and bioacoustics data are the main characteristics used to distinguish cryptic species. Studies involving phylogeny of the Hylidae family have increased considerably in recent years at different taxonomic levels for various groups. The aim of our study is to expand knowledge patterns of genetic variation, morphological and acoustic diversity in populations of *Scinax nebulosus*, which is part of a complex of species. The specimens used in this study were collected at five different localities in North and Northeast regios Brazil, of which we used 23 samples of muscle tissue for phylogenetic analysis of the 16S rDNA gene. For morphometric analysis, 150 adult specimens were used while for call analysis, 12 individuals were used and 109 call were analyzed. The results of phylogenetic analysis confirmed two distinct strains lineages between North and Northeast, with validation of the morphology that also separated the samples into two groups, but bioacoustics analysis were not significant. This result corroborates the already mentionedcryptic species complex within the *Scinax nebulosus* group.

Keywords: anurans, molecular, bioacoustics, taxonomy, morphology.

2.1 Introdução

As primeiras descrições de espécies se baseavam principalmente em características morfológicas (Duellman e Trueb 1994; Ângulo e Reichle 2008). Atualmente a taxonomia integrativa contribui com a sistemática filogenética de espécies auxiliada por elementos ecológicos, morfológicos e bioacústicos (Padial et al. 2010; Lecocq et al. 2015; Magalhães et al. 2018). Entre os animais (como exemplos: insetos, aves, mamíferos, répteis e anfíbios anuros) a comunicação é feita principalmente pelos sinais acústicos, que podem estar associados a diferentes contextos, como a defesa de território, o período reprodutivo e o reconhecimento intra e interespecífico (Gerhardt e Huber 2002; Wells 2007; Toledo et al. 2015; Köhler et al. 2017).

Entre os anuros, os sinais acústicos são utilizados, por exemplo, para localização, reconhecimento entre espécies, reprodução, defesa de território e para identificação de espécies (Wells 2007; Angulo & Reichle 2008; Toledo et al. 2015; Köhler et al. 2017). A vocalização é um mecanismo primário de isolamento reprodutivo, se mostrando altamente valioso para a determinação da identidade das espécies assegurar sua diagnose confiável, além de

contribuírem para revelar espécies crípticas nos mais variados complexos de espécies, com especial destaque para táxons cuja morfologia é altamente variável.

Estudos sobre as relações filogenéticas de Hylidae tiveram aumento considerável nos últimos anos em diferentes níveis taxonômicos para vários grupos (por exemplo, Brusquetti et al. 2014; Faivovich et al. 2010; Jungfer et al. 2013; Faivovich et al. 2018; Pinheiro et al. 2019). Apesar disso, as relações das espécies de *Scinax* Wagler 1830 continuam subestimadas e confusas, sendo que atualmente esse gênero possui 73 espécies descritas (Duellman et al. 2016; Ferrão et al. 2016, 2018; Frost 2019). Entre esses problemas, situa-se a taxonomia do grupo *S. rostratus* que necessita de revisões taxonômicas (Faivovich 2002; Fouquet et al. 2007; Padial et al. 2010; Lecocq et al. 2015; Ferrão et al. 2016; 2018; Magalhães et al. 2018). Dentro deste grupo, *Scinax nebulosus* necessita de uma revisão taxonômica integrativa, uma vez que a espécie possui populações amplamente distribuídas e com caracteres morfológicos crípticos / conspícuos (La Marca et al. 2004; Dias et al. 2015; Frost 2020).

Diante do exposto, o objetivo do trabalho visa ampliar o conhecimento dos padrões de variação na diversidade genética, morfológica e acústica em populações distintas de *Scinax nebulosus* do Brasil.

2.2 Material e métodos

Área de estudo

Os espécimes de *Scinax nebulosus* foram coletadas em cinco pontos distintos: nos municípios de Crato (7°13'45"S, 39°21'31"W); Ipú (04°15'02"S, 40°45'10"W) e Caucaia, no estado do Ceará (03°36'21"S, 38°46'50"W); no município de Ribeiro Gonçalves, estado do Piauí (07°33'10"S, 45°14'25"W); e em Parauapebas, estado do Pará (06 ° 04 '29 " S, 49 ° 48 '55 "W) (Fig. 1).

Foram coletadas 23 amostras de tecido muscular da coxa de espécimes de *Scinax nebulosus*. Em seguida o material foi armazenado em micro túbulos de 2,0 mL contendo álcool 95%, tombado e depositado na Coleção de Tecidos do Laboratório de Herpetologia da Universidade Regional do Cariri-URCA. O DNA foi extraído através do Kit Kasvi minispin (Sambrook et al. 1989).

Grupo a ser estudado

Scinax nebulosus foi descrita originalmente como *Hyla nebulosa* Spix (1824) tendo sua localidade tipo em Tefé, no Amazonas, tendo o material tipo sido perdido durante a segunda guerra mundial (Duellman 1977; Glaw e Franzen 2006). Esses espécimes apresentavam parte

ventral marrom clara, manchas pretas na parte anterior das coxas e manchas azuis nas partes posteriores, as características que coincidem com as de *Hyla egleri* Lutz (1968), sinonimizada com *Hyla nebulosa* por Hoogmoed e Gruber (1983) e designou seu holótipo como o neótipo de *S. nebulosus*, alterando assim sua localidade tipo para Belém, estado do Pará, na região Norte do Brasil.



Fig. 1. Distribuição geografica de *Scinax nebulosus* (Dias et al., 2015), os circulos vermelhos são referentes as populações analisadas neste trabalho: 1. Parauapebas-PA, 2. Ribeiro Gonçalves-PI, 3. Ipú-CE, 4. Crato-CE e 5. Caucaia-CE.

Amplificação e sequenciamento do gene mtDNA 16S

O DNA foi extraído do tecido muscular. Os *primers* usados para amplificação de um fragmento de 559pb do gene mitocondrial 16S rDNA foram 16Sar e 16Sbr (Palumbi 1996). O gene mitocondrial (16S rRNA) foi amplificado via reação em cadeia da polimerase (PCR). A amplificação foi realizada em uma solução com volume de 20µl contendo 10-50ng de DNA, 1X Buffer, 1,5µM de MgCl2, 0,2 µM de dNTP, 0,2 µM de cada primer, 1U de DNA polimerase Taq e 1 µl de Triton 4%. As reações de PCR para o 16S rDNA foram realizadas com uma desnaturação inicial a 92°C por 1min, seguido por 35 ciclos (92°C por 1min, 50°C por 40s, 72°C por 1min e 30s) e um alongamento final a 72°C por min. Os produtos do PCR foram purificados e sequenciados utilizando enzimas exonucleases e fosfatase alcalina de acordo com

o protocolo estabelecido pelo Kit Exo-Sap (GE Healthcare) no laboratório de Análises Moleculares (ACTGene) em Porto Alegre, Brasil.

Análise filogenética

As sequências nucleotídicas foram conferidas no software Geneious (Kearse et al. 2012), e alinhadas com o algorítimo de alinhamento múltiplo Clustal W (Thompson et al. 1994; Larkin et al. 2007) que é implementado no programa MEGA 5.0 (Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis) (Tamura et al. 2011). A análise de inferência bayesiana foi realizada usando o software BEAST 2.5.1 (Suchard et al. 2018).

Obtivemos dados das sequências do gene mitocondrial 16S rDNA de 21 espécimes de *S. nebulosus*, um espécime de *Scinax* sp., e um de *S. constrictus*, depositados na Coleção de tecidos do Laboratório de Herpetologia da Universidade Regional do Cariri (Coleção URCA). Também foram incluídas 30 sequências do grupo *Scinax rostratus*, disponíveis no GenBank, além do grupo *Scinax ruber*, que foi utilizado como grupo externo (Tabela 1 do material complementar) (Duellman et al. 2016), alinhadas com as sequências coletadas neste trabalho. Foi utilizado o programa Figtree v.1.4.3 (Rambaut 2016) para observação e edição da árvore. A distância *p* não corrigida foi calculada no MEGA 7 (Tamura et al. 2013) com 1000 *bootstrap*. A diversidade genética das populações de cada localidade foi estimada pelo número de haplótipos, a diversidade haplotípica e diversidade nucleotídica obtidas com o programa Arlequin 3.5 (Excoffier e Lischer 2010).

Morfometria

Os caracteres morfométricos de 150 espécimes adultos (141 machos e nove fêmeas) foram aferidos com paquímetro digital (0.1mm). Mensuramos 20 variáveis morfométricas: comprimento rostro-cloacal (CRC), comprimento da cabeça (CCA), largura da cabeça (LC), diâmetro do olho (DO), diâmetro do tímpano (DT), distância interorbital (DIO), distância olhonariz (DON), distância entre narinas (DN), comprimento antebraço (CB), comprimento do antebraço (CAB), comprimento da mão (CM), comprimento da coxa (CC), comprimento da tíbia (CT), comprimento do tarso (CTA), comprimento do pé (CP), largura do disco adesivo do quarto artelho (LD4A), Comprimento da maior artelho do pé (CA4), Largura do disco adesivo do maior dedo da mão (LD3D) e comprimento do maior dedo da mão (CD3) (Heyer et al. 1990; Ávila et al. 2010; Watters et al. 2016).

Bioacústica

Gravamos e analisamos 109 cantos de anúncio de 12 espécimes machos de *S. nebulosus*. Os registros acústicos foram obtidos por Rosa H. Oliveira e Robson W. Ávila, utilizando um gravador digital profissional (Marantz PMD660) com microfone unidirecional com distância máxima de 1-1.5 metros. As gravações digitais foram amostradas a 44,1 kHz, com resolução de 16 bits e, posteriormente, salvas em arquivos *wave*. As gravações foram analisadas usando o *software* Raven Pro 1.3 (Bioacoustic Research Program, 2014), com as seguintes configurações: função de janela de Hamming; Tipo de janela Hann; Tamanho DFT amostras de 256 pontos. Para visualizar as imagens dos spectogramas e formas de onde usamos o pacote R "Seewave" (Sueur et al. 2008) e tuneR (Ligges et al. 2014) com a seguinte configuração: tamanho da FFT de 512 pontos, janela Hanning e 90% de sobreposição.

A terminologia para parâmetros acústicos está de acordo com Köhler et al. (2017). Os seguintes parâmetros temporais foram medidos a partir da estrutura da onda: notas por canto (NN); duração do canto (DC); intervalos do canto (IC); duração das notas (DN); intervalos das notas (IN); frequência mínima (FMI); frequência máxima (FMA); frequência dominante (FD) e notas por minuto (NM). As taxas de repetição de nota foram calculadas por minuto e segundos. A frequência dominante foi obtida a partir de espectrogramas (Hz). As gravações foram arquivadas no Banco de Registros Bioacústicos, da Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri (URCA-H).

Para identificar se as populações das cinco localidades apresentam diferenças morfológicas e acústicas, inicialmente realizamos uma Análise Linear Discriminante (ALD). Utilizamos a estatística de *Wilks lambda* para identificar as principais medidas responsáveis pela diferenciação das populações. Em seguida fizemos uma Análise de Variância Multivariada (MANOVA) para testar se existe diferença significativa A análise multivariada permutacional de variância (PERMANOVA), para comparar grupos de objetos e testar a hipótese nula. Utilizamos a estatística de *Wilks lambda*. As análises foram realizadas no software R (versão 3.4.1; R Development Core Team, 2017).

2.3 Resultados

Análise filogenética e distância genética

Foram analisadas, incluindo grupo externo, (53) sequências do gene mitocondrial 16S rDNA, com 559pb. Destas, 48 foram sítios variáveis e 125 parcimônia informativo. As sequências mostraram 151 sítios polimórficos e 33 haplótipos (Hd = 0,957, π = 0,01401). Já o

grupo *Scinax rostratus* foram analisadas 39 sequências, com 126 sítios polimórficos e 98 parcimônia informativos, com 21 haplótipos (Hd = 0,931, π = 0,1073). As populações foram definidas segundo os grupos biológicos sugeridos pelo programa BEAST 2.5.1 (Análise de Inferência Bayesiana). A árvore filogenética com base em inferência baysiana de estrutura de populações recuperou 3 clados distintos para *Scinax nebulosus*. As linhagens da Guiana (Guiana francesa + Guiana), são clados irmãos das linhagens do Nordeste (Crato, Ipú, Caucaia e R. Gonçalves), Norte (Parauapebas e Madeira) e Bolivia + Santarém, recuperadas como linhagens distintas. A distância *p* não corrigida mostrou grande divergência genética entre as populações do Norte e Nordeste, variando de 0.012 a 0.029 (Tabela 2).

Tabela 2. P-distância não corrigida (diagonal abaixo) e desvio padrão (acima da diagonal) entre as populações de *Scinax nebulosus*. As distâncias moleculares são baseadas no fragmento de 551pb do gene 16S rDNA.

	1	2	3	4	5
1 - Caucaia		0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003
2 - Ipu	0.010		0.004	0.002	0.003
3 - Ribeiro Gonçalves	0.019	0.027		0.004	0.004
4 - Crato	0.002	0.009	0.020		0.003
5 - Parauapebas	0.013	0.015	0.029	0.012	

Morfometria

Os espécimes das populações de Crato e Ipú apresentaram uma coloração marrom claro com presença de tubérculo no calcanhar, os espécimes de R. Gonçalves, Caucaia e Parauapebas eram marrom escuro com presença de tubérculos no calcanhar (Fig. 2). As características morfológicas das duas populações de *Scinax nebulosus* estão resumidas na Tabela 3. A análise linear discriminante (LDA) (Fig. 3) indicou diferenças significativas com o resultado da MANOVA (F=8.1, p < 0.001) na distinção morfológica em dois grupos, com o primeiro componente principal explicando 69,17% da variação total, e as variáveis mais importantes foram a largura do disco adesivo do maior dedo da mão e o comprimento da membrana interdigital da superfície interna do maior artelho do pé. O segundo componente principal explicando, e as variáveis mais importantes foram comprimento rostro-cloacal, diâmetro do olho e distância interorbital. Juntos os dois componentes principais explicam uma variação total de 77,89%. A média do CRC para população do Nordeste foi de 24.10 mm para machos e 23.02 mm para fêmeas, já a população do Norte apresentou 26,44 mm para machos e

26,87 mm para fêmeas, porém o baixo número de fêmeas pode ter interferido nesse resultado. Todas as variáveis foram significativas com destaque para a separação dos grupos (Tabela 4).



Fig. 2. Imagens das populações de *Scinax nebulosus* registradas em Crato-CE (A), Ribeiro Gonçalves-PI (B), Ipú-CE (C), Caucaia-CE (D) e Parauapebas-PA (E).



Fig. 3. Análise Linear Discriminante (ALD) das variáveis morfométricas das populações do norte e nordeste de *Scinax nebulosus*.

Tabela 3. Medidas das variáveis morfométricas (mm) de machos e fêmeas de *Scinax nebulosus*. Os valores são apresentados como média \pm desvio padrão (mínimo-máximo). N = número de espécimes analisados, (CRC) comprimento rostro-cloacal, (CCA) comprimento da cabeça, (LC) largura da cabeça, (DO) diâmetro do olho, (DT) diâmetro do tímpano, (DIO) distância interorbital, (DON) distância olho-nariz, (DN) distância entre narinas, (CB) comprimento antebraço, (CAB) comprimento do antebraço, (CM) comprimento da mão, (CC) comprimento da coxa, (CT) comprimento da tíbia, (CTA) comprimento do tarso, (CP) comprimento do pé, (LD4A) largura do disco adesivo do quarto artelho, (CMI) comprimento da maior artelho do pé, (LD3D) largura do disco adesivo do maior dedo da mão e (CD3) comprimento do maior dedo da mão.

	Crato	Ipú	Ribeiro Gonçalves	Caucaia	Parauapebas
	(N=30)	(N=30)	(N=30)	(N=30)	(N=30)
CDC	20.4±4.3	24.8 ± 2.2	26.6±1.5	$24.4{\pm}1.1$	26.4±2.3
CKU	(12.5-29.5)	(17.5-35.6)	(23.8-35.2)	(21.4-27.6)	(19.5-38.5)
CCA	7.9±1.3	9.6±0.7	9.7±0.5	9.1±0.4	9.6±0.7
CCA	(5.3-10.4)	(7.2-12.2)	(8.7-12.5)	(8.2-9.8)	(7.7-13.2)
IC	6.3 ± 1.2	7.6 ± 0.5	7.6±0.3	7.5 ± 0.2	7.9 ± 0.6
LC	(4.1-8.8)	(5.7-10.2)	(6.9-9.7)	(6.5-8.1)	(6.2-10.5)
DO	2.3±0.4	2.6±0.2	2.7 ± 0.2	2.3±0.2	2.5±0.3
DO	(1.5-3.3)	(1.9-3.5)	(2.1-3.4)	(1.4-3.2)	(1.9-3.7)
рт	1.4 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.2	$1.4{\pm}0.1$	1.3±0.1	1.7±0.3
DI	(0.7-2.3)	(1.2-2.2)	(1.1-1.8)	(1.0-1.7)	(1.1-2.9)
DIO	4.0 ± 0.7	4.7±0.3	5.1±0.3	4.8 ± 0.2	4.8±0.3
DIO	(2.2-6.0)	(3.4-6.4)	(4.4-7.4)	(4.3-5.5)	(3.3-6.8)
DON	3.7 ± 2.0	3.4±0.3	3.5±0.2	3.5±0.1	3.7±0.3
DON	(1.7-4.16)	(2.3-4.6)	(3.0-4.9)	(3.1-3.80	(3.1-5.1)
DN	1.3 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.09	1.6 ± 0.2
DIN	(0.8-1.9)	(1.1-2.3)	(1.3-2.1)	(1.3-1.7)	(1.1-2.5)
CB	2.7 ± 0.7	3.1±0.4	3.3±0.4	3.1±0.2	3.6±0.5

	(0.9-4.2)	(2.2-4.3)	(2.4-4.6)	(2.3-3.6)	(2.6-5.4)
CAR	3.5 ± 0.8	4.2 ± 0.4	4.3±0.3	4.0±0.2	4.6±0.5
CAD	(2.1-5.4)	(2.3-6.1)	(3.4-5.4)	(2.7-4.8)	(3.6-7.1)
CM	5.4 ± 1.4	6.3±0.7	7.0 ± 0.5	6.1±0.4	6.9±0.7
CIVI	(3.0-8.7)	(3.8-8.8)	(5.6-8.9)	(4.8-7.1)	(5.5-9.6)
CC	9.2 ± 2.0	10.7 ± 1.1	11.3 ± 1.0	9.8 ± 0.7	11.5 ± 1.3
CC	(4.9-14.5)	(7.1-15.5)	(9.1-16.1)	(8.2-11.7)	(9.2-18)
СТ	11.1 ± 2.3	13.1±1.1	13.9±0.9	12.7±0.6	14.3 ± 1.3
CI	(6.8-16.9)	(9.1-18.8)	(12.1-17.9)	(11.1-14.2)	(10.8-20.1)
СТА	6.4 ± 1.4	7.2 ± 0.6	7.6 ± 0.5	7.1 ± 0.4	7.8 ± 0.8
CIA	(3.7-9.1)	(5.0-10.5)	(6.1-9.8)	(6.1-8.2)	(5.7-11.3)
СР	7.8 ± 1.8	9.1±1.4	10.5 ± 0.9	9.5 ± 0.6	10.2 ± 1.0
CI	(4.7-12.5)	(5.5-12.1)	(8.8-13.9)	(7.3-11.2)	(7.4-15.6)
LD4A	0.7 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 006	1.0 ± 0.1
	(0.3-1.3)	(0.4-0.9)	(0.7-1.4)	(0.5-0.8)	(0.6-1.5)
CMI	1.8 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.3
CIVII	(0.4-3.7	(0.9-3.4)	(1.5-3.2)	(1.4-2.4)	(1.5-2.7)
CA4	4.4±1.3	5.5 ± 0.9	5.9 ± 0.6	5.3±0.5	6.4 ± 0.9
	(2.2-7.8)	(2.9-7.5)	(4.1-7.4)	(3.6-6.6)	(3.1-10.7)
LD3D	0.7 ± 0.2	0.8 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.07	1.1 ± 0.1
	(0.3-1.3)	(0.4-1.3)	(0.8-1.7)	(0.6-1.0)	(0.8-1.7)
CD3	3.3±0.9	3.9 ± 0.9	4.7±0.3	3.9±0.3	4.8 ± 0.5
	(1.5-5.3)	(2.2-5.8)	(4.0-6.0)	(2.2-4.7)	(3.2-6.7)

Tabela 4.	Valores de	Wilks lambda	a para vari	áveis morfe	ométricas	entre as	populações	do norte
e no <u>rdeste</u>	e de Scinax	nebulosus des	tacando as	principais	variáveis	que sep	aram os gru	pos.

	Correl Ratio	Wilks lambda	F statistic	P
CCA	0.188	0.812	8.392	< 0.001
LC	0.195	0.805	8.800	< 0.001
DO	0.198	0.802	8.956	< 0.001
DT	0.342	0.658	18.829	< 0.001
DIO	0.139	0.861	5.842	< 0.001
DON	0.224	0.776	10.451	< 0.001
DN	0.016	0.984	0.584	0.06
CB	0.093	0.907	3.730	< 0.001
CAB	0.103	0.897	4.165	< 0.001
СМ	0.077	0.923	3.041	< 0.001
CC	0.127	0.873	5.282	< 0.001
СТ	0.118	0.882	4.853	< 0.001
CTA	0.056	0.944	2.155	0.07
СР	0.086	0.914	3.426	< 0.001

LD4A	0.455	0.545	30.307	< 0.001
CMI	0.855	0.145	213.898	< 0.001
CA4	0.068	0.932	2.629	< 0.001
LD3D	0.923	0.077	437.027	< 0.001
CD3	0.182	0.818	8.086	< 0.001

Bioacústica

A estrutura acústica do canto das populações de *Scinax nebulosus* é composta de notas multipulsionadas em cantos esporádicos e não apresenta estrutura harmônica (Fig. 4; Tabela 5). Os grupos apresentaram cantos com as seguintes médias para o Nordeste: notas por canto (5.37), duração do canto (0.10 s), intervalos do canto (9.65 s), duração das notas (0.01 ms), intervalos das notas (0.01 ms), frequência mínima (1041.5 Hz), frequência máxima (9656.8 Hz), frequência dominante (3770.8 Hz) e notas por minuto (3176.8) e o canto da população do Norte: notas por canto (6.62), duração do canto (0.11 s), intervalos do canto (6.61 s), duração das notas (0.01 ms), intervalos das notas (0.01 ms), frequência dominante (3775.0 Hz) e notas por minuto (3763.8) (Tabela 6). A análise linear discriminante (LDA) (Fig. 5) mostrou que não existe diferença significativa entre as populações com o resultado da MANOVA (F = 1.36, p > 0.2) O que pode ser atribuido ao número insuficiente de amostras (109 cantos de 12 espécimes, com a descrição do canto de espécie com 3 (três) indivíduos).

norte e nordeste. Os valores suo apresentados como modia gera para cada grupo.							
	Crato	Ipú	Ribeiro Gonçalves	Caucaia	Parauapebas		
NN	6.13 (3-7)	4.22(36)	6.89(4-10)	5(3-9)	6.62(3-9)		
DC(s)	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.11		
IC(s)	7.34	17.35	3.15	7.83	6.61		
DN(ms)	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01		
IN(ms)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
FMI(Hz)	1075.2	1290.4	487.7	1139.4	1147.9		
FMX(Hz)	8265.9	10592.6	7612.9	13874.4	15612.4		
FD(Hz)	3951	3993.2	3690.9	3481.8	3775		
NM	2590	2855.7	3731.5	3519.3	3763.8		

Tabela 5. Parâmetros acústicos do canto de anúncio de populações de *Scinax nebulosus* do norte e nordeste. Os valores são apresentados como média geral para cada grupo.



Fig. 4. Espectograma do canto de *Scinax nebulosus* registrada em Crato-CE (A), Ipú-CE (B), Caucaia-CE (C), Ribeiro Gonçalves-PI (D) e Parauapebas-PA (E). Espectrogramas (acima) e oscilogramas (abaixo).



Fig. 5. Apresenta a análise Linear Discriminante (ALD) dos dados bioacústicos das populações de *Scinax nebulosus*.

2.4 Discussão

Com base nos resultados obtidos através das análises filogenéticas do gene rDNA 16S, há dois grupos biológicos nas áreas estudadas. O que pode sugerir que o gênero *Scinax* ainda permanece com informações insuficientes em relação à validação das suas espécies. Porém a taxonomia vem passando por grandes avanços na área das técnicas moleculares e no uso da taxonomia integrativa, que pode possibilitar a distinção mais clara desses grupos mais complexos (Dayrat 2005; Padial e De La Riva, 2009).

As análises morfométricas das populações de *S. nebulosus* detectaram diferenças significativas nos dados morfométricos. Isso explica a distinção em dois grupos diferentes, com alta sobreposição morfológica entre os indivíduos do Nordeste e presença de variáveis que distinguem essas populações. Esses resultados apontam para um possível complexo de espécies, como já foi relatado para muitas espécies do gênero *Scinax* (Pombal Jr. e Gordo, 1991; Duellman e Wiens 1992; Pombal Jr et al. 1995a; Pombal Jr. e Bastos 1996; Faivovich 2002; Faivovich et al. 2005; Duellman et al. 2016).

O tamanho máximo de *Scinax nebulosus* segundo Lutz (1968) foi de 24,29 mm para machos e 35,40 mm para fêmeas, Duellman (1972) registrou 29,9 mm para machos e 39,4 mm para fêmeas, com um ou dois tubérculos no calcanhar, coxas marrom escuro e amarelo ou verde, manchas escuras na parte posterior das coxas, focinho acuminado. Como descrito por outros autores, a similaridade morfológica em espécies do gênero *Scinax*, a sua ampla distribuição

geográfica, e a variação na diversidade das espécies torna o seu estudo complexo (Pombal et al. 1995; Silva et al. 2008; Pugliese et al. 2009; Cardoso e Pombal 2010).

De maneira geral, a bioacústica tem grande importância na taxonomia dos anuros, por ser uma característica espécie-específica, que pode ser utilizada na delimitação de espécies morfologicamente crípticas (Heyer et al. 1996; Haddad e Pombal 1998; Ângulo e Reichle 2008; Padial et al. 2009; Wells 2007). As diferenças entre os sinais acústicos intraespecíficos são limitadas pela necessidade do reconhecimento da espécie, porém essa diversidade pode variar geograficamente (Wilczynski e Ryan 1999; Bernal et al. 2005; Smith e Hunter 2005; Pröhl et al. 2006). Alguns autores sugeriram algumas hipóteses para tentar explicar a variação dos parâmetros acústicos em relação à variação geográfica, como diferença ambiental, seleção sexual, sons antropogênicos, tamanho do corpo e isolamento por distância (Castellano et al. 2000; Smith et al., 2003; Gerhardt 1994; Bernal et al. 2005; Boul e Ryan 2004; Silva et al. 2008; Pijanowski et al. 2011; Estrela et al. 2019).

Duellman (1972) descreve o canto de *Hyla egleri*, (sinonimizada em *S. nebulosus* por Hoogmoed e Gruber (1983), de Belém do Pará, composto de 4-7 notas, com duração média de 160 ms, frequência máxima de 2500 a 5000 Hz, frequência dominante dos harmônicos 720 a 1050Hz. Já a descrição do canto por Hodl (1977) em Manaus, Amazônia Central, estava composto por dois tipos de nota (uma nota primária e uma secundária muito mais curta), diferente do nosso trabalho no qual não detectamos notas secundárias em nenhuma das populações, e a frequência dominante (4500 ms) foi maior que todas as encontradas nas nossas populações. Concluimos que trata-se de diferentes espécies.

Duellman e Pyles (1983) apresentaram dados do canto de *S. nebulosus (Ololygon egleri)* de Belém do Pará, não concordando com a descrição de Duellman (1972). De acordo com essa descrição o canto apresenta apenas um tipo de nota por canto, corroborando o nosso trabalho, mas com as outras medias diferindo das nossas, com duração de notas por minuto de 62,3ms, duração média de canto 130ms, e frequência dominante variando de 3840 a 4147 Hz.

De La Riva et al. (1994) descreveram o canto de *S. nebulosus* da Bolívia (Puerto Almacén, localidade Amazônica), apresentando cantos esporádicos, com duração de 241ms (201-305), numero de notas 13.4 (11-17), valores maiores que os das nossas populações, pulsos por segundo 55.6 (54,2-57,5), frequência dominante 2867Hz (2685-3129), valor menor que o encontrado em todas as nossas populações, cantos por minuto 22.5 (2.4-47.5) nossos valores estão dentro desses relatados.

Os parâmetros acústicos analisados entre as nossas amostras não diferiram, isso pode estar diretamente relacionado ao pequeno número de cantos analisados. Porém, quando comparado os dados de outras localidades associados a espécie *Scinax nebulosus*, é possível ver as diferenças entre os cantos, corroborando a taxonomia confusa do grupo em questão.

Ao utilizar dentro das nossas amostras os dados moleculares, morfológicos e bioacústicos dos espécimes estudados, foi possível perceber as diferenças na distribuição geográfica de algumas populações tidas como *Scinax nebulosus*. Os espécimes diferiram quanto algumas características mosfológicas e genéticas, reforçando a distinção entre as linhagens e a necessidade de mais estudos para a espécie para entender a sua real distribuição.

Material Suplementar

Espécies	Museum voucher	Localidade	GenBank No.	Referências
Scinax boulengeri	MVZ207215	Ganacaste, Costa Rica	AY843755	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax proboscideus			EF376070	
Scinax proboscideus		Kaw, French Guiana	EF217511	Fouquet et al (2007)
Scinax jolyi		French Guiana	AF467261	Salducci et al (unpublished)
Scinax garbei		Chimborazo, Ecuador	AY326033	Darst and Cannatella (2004)
Scinax rostratus			EF376071	
Scinax rostratus	AJC3422	Santander, Colombia	KP149284	Guarnizo et al (2015)
Scinax cf. kennedyi	AJC1747	Meta, Colombia	KP149308	Guarnizo et al (2015)
Scinax acuminatus	MACN38649	Corrientes, Argentina	AY843753	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax constrictus	BG08	Barra do Garças, Mato Grosso,		This study
		Brazil		
Scinax nebulosus	URCA1990			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA1991			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2015			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2019			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2020			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2027			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2057			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2080			This study

Tabela 1. Espécies e sequências do gene 16S rDNA do presente trabalho e presentes no GenBank utilizadas na análise filogenética.

Scinax nebulosusURCA2062This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2074This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2824This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2832This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2832This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2840This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2840This studyScinax nebulosusURCA2840This studyScinax nebulosusWVP33Primavera, Pará, BrazilThis studyScinax nebulosusEF217513FirstudyScinax nebulosusEF217514Scinax nebulosusScinax nebulosusURCA2101This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2102This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2103This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2104This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2106This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2106This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2108This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2106This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2106This studyScinax sp. nov.URCA2108This study </th <th>Scinax nebulosus</th> <th>URCA2053</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>This study</th>	Scinax nebulosus	URCA2053			This study
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Scinax sp.JF790037Jansen et al (2011)	Scinax sp.			JF790036	Jansen et al (2011)
	Scinax sp.			JF790037	Jansen et al (2011)

Outgroup				
Scinax cruentommus	8mc	Kaw, French Guiana	AF467263	Salducci et al (unpublished)
Scinax x-signatus	144bm	Kaw, French Guiana	EF217479	Fouquet et al (2007)
Scinax boesemani		Road8/pk7, French Guiana	EF217496	Fouquet et al (2007)
Scinax fuscomarginatus	SMF88220	Caparu, Santa Cruz, Bolivia	JF789946	Jansen et al (2011)
Scinax crospedospilus	CFBHT16741	S. L. Paraitinga, São Paulo, Brazil	KU495541	Lyra et al (2017)
Scinax fuscovarius		São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil	JQ627229	Rodriguez-C and Galetti (não
				publicado)
Scinax ruber	KU207622	Madre de Dios, Peru	AY326034	Darst and Cannatella (2004)
Scinax nasicus	IIBPH262	Neembucu, Paraguay	KJ004188	Brusquetti et al (2014)
Scinax staufferi	UTA A-50749	Zacapa, Guatemala	AY843761	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax squalirostris	MACN38241	Islas de Ibicuy, Argentina	AY843760	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax elaeochroa	MVZ203919	Heredia, Costa Rica	AY843757	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax chiquitanus	MNKA9481	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	JF789945	Jansen et al (2011)
Julianus uruguayus	CFBH5788	Cambara do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul,	AY843681	Faivovich et al (2005)
		Brazil		
Ololygon berthae	MLPA2137	Buenos Aires, Argentina	AY843754	Faivovich et al (2005)

Gravação	Local	Notas por	Duração do	Intervalo	Duração	Intervalo	Frequência	Frequência	Frequência	Notas por
		canto	canto (s)	do canto	das notas	das notas	mínima	máxima (Hz)	dominante	minuto
				(S)	(ms)	(ms)	(Hz)		(Hz)	
1	Ipú	4.3±0.9	0.09 ± 0.02	19.7 ± 4.09	0.011±0.0	0.006 ± 0.0	1365.5 ± 245	9869.5±1206.	3937.5±102.	2760.0±131.
					01	008	.7	6	2	1
(N=11)		(3-6)	(0.06 - 0.13)	(11.7-	(0.01-	(0.005-	(952.4-	(7470.2-	(3750-4125)	(2465.7-
				26.0)	0.02)	0.008)	1885.7)	11285.7)		3076.9)
2	Ipú	3.7 ± 0.4	0.07 ± 0.01	15.8 ± 1.45	0.011 ± 0.0	0.008 ± 0.0	1317.5 ± 217	10639.7±600.	4019.5±102.	2880.4±89.6
					008	007	.5	76	5	87
(N=16)		(3-5)	(0.05 - 0.10)	(10.5-	(0.012-	(0.006-	(729.2-	(9678.5-	(3937.5-	(2758.6-
				18.1)	0.016)	0.011)	1657.3)	12727.9)	4312.5)	3157.9)
3	Ipú	4.5 ± 0.7	0.09 ± 0.01	16.8 ± 2.98	0.011 ± 0.0	0.006 ± 0.0	1188.0 ± 453	11268.6 ± 2084	4022.7±111.	2926.5 ± 86.1
					007	007	.6	.5	5	3
(N=11)		(3-6)	(0.05 - 0.12)	(9.90-	(0.013-	(0.004-	(321.1-	(74702-	(3750-4125)	(2727.2-
				23.6)	0.016)	0.007)	1885.7)	16053.5)		3125)
4	Caucaia	7.8 ± 1.1	0.12 ± 0.02	1.7 ± 2.23	0.011 ± 0.0	0.005 ± 0.0	1195.2 ± 298	22792.8±464.	3820.3±146.	3783.3±136.
					005	004	.7	64	4	1
(N=16)		(4-9)	(0.06-0.16)	(0.33-	(0.01-	(0.005-	(573.7-	(20653.4-	(3375-	(3312.8-
				10.2)	0.012)	0.006)	1721.1)	23330.7)	3937.5)	4044.9)
5	Caucaia	3.6 ± 1.1	0.06 ± 0.01	10.4 ± 3.8	0.011 ± 0.0	0.006 ± 0.0	1254.8 ± 188	4955.9±130.7	2937.5±416.	3327.5±232.
					008	008	.1		6	2
(N=6)		(3-7)	(0.05-0.11)	(1.24-	(0.009-	(0.005-	(923.1-	(4687.5-	(2625-4125)	(2857.1-
				15.0)	0.013)	0.008)	1728)	5169.2)		3620.6)
6	Caucaia	3.4 ± 0.6	0.06 ± 0.007	11.3±4.0	0.011 ± 0.0	0.003 ± 0.0	968.2±178.	5283.3±191.9	3687.5±183.	3447.0±292.
					007	006	5		3	9
(N=15)		(3-6)	(0.04-0.09)	(0.64-	(0.01-	(0.003-	(320-	(4729.9-	(3187.5-	(2950.8-
				25.2)	0.01)	0.005)	1403.5)	5637.6)	3937.5)	4545.4)
7	R.Gonçalves	5.7±1.5	0.09 ± 0.02	3.80 ± 3.48	0.011 ± 0.0	0.004 ± 0.0	492.6±185.	6510.2±1097.	3596.5±89.8	3829.2±164.
					007	009	5	2	7	0
(N=27)		(4-10)	(0.05-0.16)	(0.66-	(0.010-	(0.003-	(193-967.7)	(4064.5-	(3375-	(3529.4-
				12.8)	0.012)	0.006)		8516.1)	3937.5)	4109.5)

8	R.Gonçalves	8.0±1.9	0.13±0.03	2.48 ± 1.82	0.011±0.0	0.005 ± 0.0	588.2±208.	8715.4±1277.	3785.1±194.	3633.8±88.8
					006	006	3	9	8	0
(N=16)		(4-10)	(0.06-0.17)	(0.67-	(0.010-	(0.004-	(192-960)	(5952-11136)	(3375-4125)	(3409.0-
				12.4)	0.013)	0.007)				3870.9)
9	Crato	6.09 ± 0.99	0.13±0.02	10.09 ± 7.0	0.016 ± 0.0	0.006 ± 0.0	688.5±241.	10277.8±764.	4073.8±167.	2773.4±103.
				6	01	01	7	7	3	2
(N=11)		(3-7)	(0.06-0.16)	(1.16-	(0.014-	(0.004-	(75.5-	(9056.6-	(3562.5-	(2608.6-
				32.01)	0.019)	0.008)	1158.6)	11547.2)	4312.5)	2978.7)
10	Crato	6.16±0.69	0.15 ± 0.01	4.5 ± 2.43	0.016 ± 0.0	0.002 ± 0.0	1461.8 ± 247	6253.9±1472.	3828.1±127.	2406.5±103.
					007	004	.0	9	6	8
(N=12)		(4-7)	(0.10-0.2)	(1.33-	(0.013-	(0.001-	(994.4-	(4645.2-	(3562.5-	(2100-2608)
				8.12)	0.018)	0.005)	2032.3)	11269.5)	3937.5)	
11	Parauapebas	7.9 ± 0.9	0.13±0.01	4.1±4.9	0.011 ± 0.0	0.005 ± 0.0	1219.2±224	22087.4±1511	3862.5±105	3648.2±222.
					005	003	.5	.0		1
(N=10)		(4-9)	(0.06-0.16)	(0.33-	(0.01-	(0.004-	(573.7-	(14532.1-	(3562.5-	(2576.6-
				15.8)	0.012)	0.006)	1529.9)	23330.7)	3937.5)	4000)
12	Parauapebas	5.3±1.6	0.08 ± 0.02	9.1±2.4	0.014 ± 0.0	0.003 ± 0.0	1076.5 ± 222	9137.2±1412.	3687.5±145.	3879.4±238
					013	002	.8	4	8	
(N=6)		(3-7)	(0.04-0.12)	(2.85-	(0.012-	(0.002-	(679.2-	(5660.4-	(3375-	(3442.6-
				13.2)	0.016)	0.003)	1282-4)	12641.2)	3937.5)	4285.7)

Tabela 6. Parâmetros acústicos do canto de anúncio de *Scinax nebulosus* do norte e nordeste. Os valores são apresentados como média ± desvio padrão (mínimo-máximo).

3 CAPITULO 2: A new species of *Scinax* Wagler 1830 (Anura, Hylidae) from eastern Amazon, Pará state, Brazil

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Abstract: The use of molecular species delimitation methods (SDM) has been proved efficient in detecting cryptic lineages within species complex of Anurans. We employ three different single locus SDM to investigate the cryptic diversity of lineages within the *Scinax nebulosus* species complex. We found 6-7 lineages that may represent cryptic species, and recovered a morphological distinct lineage from the Tapajós River basin, in the Brazilian state of Pará, that we describe as a new species of the genus *Scinax*. The new species is assigned to the *S. rostratus* group and differs from others species by SVL ranging 25.5-37.1 mm in males and 39.2-39.8 mm in females, presence of a row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw and one small tubercle on heel, concealed parts of the legs mottled black and light blue and molecular synapomorphies in the 16S RNA gene. We also discuss the species relationships within the *Scinax rostratus* group.

Keywords

Amphibian, tapajós river, integrative taxonomy, tubercles, synapomorphies

3.1 Introduction

The treefrogs genus *Scinax* Wagler 1830 are widely distributed, from southern Mexico to eastcentral Argentina (Faivovich 2002), comprised of 73 species (Frost 2019), within the tribe Scinaxini (*sensu* Faivovich et al. 2018). Despite the high diversity and a recent increase in taxonomic studies (Brusquetti et al. 2014; Acosta-Galvis 2018; Ferrão et al. 2017, 2018; Ron et al. 2018), with description of 18 new species in the last 10 years, the genus *Scinax* remains underestimated (Ferrão *et al.* 2016; 2018).

Prior to the study on the phylogeny of Hylidae by Faivovich et al. (2005, 2018), two clades were recognized in the genus *Scinax*: the *Scinax catharinae* (Boulenger 1888) (now in the genus *Ololygon*) and the *Scinax ruber* (Laurenti 1768) clade (Faivovich 2002; Faivovich et al. 2005). The *Scinax ruber* clade contains 63 species unassigned to any group and the *Scinax rostratus* (Spix 1824) species group (Faivovich et al. 2005). The *Scinax rostratus* group is characterized by osteological features, presence of a tubercle on heel, and head-down calling position and include (Faivovich et al. 2005): *Scinax boulengeri* (Cope 1887), *S. constrictus* (Lima, Bastos & Giaretta 2004), *S. garbei* (Miranda-Ribeiro 1926), *S. jolyi* (Lescure & Martin 2000), *S. kennedyi* (Pyburn 1973), *S. nebulosus* (Spix 1824), *S. pedromedinae* (Henle 1991), *S. proboscideus* (Brongersma 1933), *S. rostratus* (Peters 1863) and *S. sugillatus* (Duellman 1973).

Amazonia harbors an extremely diverse amphibian fauna, with more than 330 amphibian species only in Brazilian territory (Hoogmoed 2016; Ferreira et al. 2017). For the *S. rostratus* group, only *S. boulengeri*, *S. constrictus* and *S. sugillatus* are distributed outside the Amazon (Ferrão et al. 2016). *Scinax nebulosus* has the most widespread distribution within the *S. rostratus* group, occuring in the Amazon, Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga and Pantanal biomes (Dias et al. 2015). Previous research (Fouquet et al. 2012; Jansen et al. 2011) indicates that this species is composed by several lineages and may represent a species complex.

As for many amphibian groups, the knowledge of the number of species in the genus *Scinax* in the Amazonia is far from ideal, due to the presence of many cryptic species, morphological similarity between species and lack of inventories (Ferrão et al. 2016; Ferreira et al. 2017). In the present study, we performed several species delimitation methods based on genetic distance and coalescent models within the *Scinax nebulosus* species complex. Our integrative approach using genetics and morphology indicates a new species of *Scinax* from the *S. rostratus* group from eastern Amazon, Pará state, Brazil that we describe.

3.2 Material and methods

Molecular data

Laboratory procedure. DNA was extracted from muscle tissue using a minispin Kasvi kit (Sambrook *et al.* 1989). A 559 bp fragment of the 16S rDNA was PCR amplified using the 16Sar and 16Sbr primers (Palumbi 1996). Amplification was performed in a 20 μ l volume solution containing 10–50ng of DNA, 1X Buffer, 1.5 μ M of MgCl2, 0.2 μ M of dNTP, 0.2 μ M of each primer, 1U of Taq DNA polymerase and 1 μ l Triton 4%. The PCR reactions to 16S rDNA were performed with an initial denaturation at 92°C for 1 min, followed by 35 cycles (92°C for 1 min, 50°C for 40 s, 72°C for 1 min and 30 s) and a final elongation at 72 °C for 5 min. The reaction products were purified with Exo-SAP and subsequently sequenced in ACTGene Molecular Analysis, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Phylogenetic analysis. We obtained 16S rDNA sequence data from six specimens of the new taxa, one specimen of *Scinax* sp., one specimens of *S. constrictus*, 15 specimens of *S. nebulosus* (Table 1) deposited in the tissue collection of the Laboratório de Herpetologia da Universidade Regional do Cariri. The dataset also included 30 sequences available in GenBank of *Scinax rostratus* group and *Scinax ruber* clade (Genbank numbers: AY843755, EF376070, EF217511, AF467261, AY326033, EF376071, KP149284, KP149308, AY843753, KJ004190, AF467262, EF217513, EF217514, EU201096, JF790036, JF790037, AF467263, EF217479, EF217496, JF789946, KU495541, JQ627229, AY326034, KJ004188, AY843761, AY843760, AY843757, JF789945, AY843681, AY843754).

As outgroup we follow the phylogenetic hypothesis of Duellman *et al.* (2016) and include all available species from *Scinax rostratus* group *Scinax boulengeri* (Cope 1887), *S. constrictus* (Lima, Bastos & Giaretta 2004), *S. garbei* (Miranda-Ribeiro 1926), *S. jolyi* (Lescure & Martin 2000), *S. kennedyi* (Pyburn 1973), *S. proboscideus* (Brongersma 1933) and *S. rostratus* (Peters 1863). We include available species from *Scinax ruber* clade (as Faivovich 2005): *Scinax acuminatus* (Cope 1862), *S. boesemani* (Goin 1966), *S. chiquitanus* (De la Riva 1990), *S. crospedospilus* (Lutz 1925), *S. cruentommus* (Duellman 1972), *S. elaeochrous* (Cope 1875), *S. fuscomarginatus* (Lutz 1925a), *S. ruber* (Laurenti 1768), *S. fuscovarius* (Lutz 1925b), *S. nasicus* (Cope 1862), *S. squalirostris* (Lutz 1925), *S. staufferi* (Cope 1865), *S. x-signatus* (Spix 1824). We also include *Julianus uruguayus* and *Ololygon catharine* as synonyms of *Scinax*, following Faivovich et al. (2018). These study data and GenBank accessions are available in Table 1.

All sequences (N=54) were visualized and aligned in Geneious R9 (Biomatters) with
Mafft Multiple Alignment plug-in (version 1.3, Biomatters Ltd, Katoh *et al.* 2013), following the algorithm G-INS-I with standard definitions (gap opening = 1.53, gap extension = 0.123). Bayesian inference analysis was performed using BEAST 2.5.1 (Suchard *et al.* 2018) with the TIM2+G model of substitution selected via the corrected Akaike information criterion (AICc) as implemented in JModeltest 2.1.7 (Darriba et al. 2012).

The analysis was performed with three independent runs of 50 million Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC), sampled every 5000 steps and the first 10% of steps were discarded as burn-in. We chose a coalescent tree prior and a lognormal relaxed clock, following the framework of Machado et al. (2018). We performed three different species delimitation methods: Automatic Barcode Gap Discovery (ABGD) (Puillandre et al. 2012), and two coalescent methods: the generalized mixed Yule coalescent (Pons et al. 2006), and the bPTP (Zhang et al. 2013).

We performed the ABGD analyses in the webserver (https://bioinfo.mnhn.fr/abi/public/abgd/abgdweb.html) using the distance metric JC69 with default values for all parameters. The GMYC analysis was performed using an ultrametric tree from BEAST 2.5.1, and for the bPTP we use the phylograms that were obtained from the transformation of the Beast chronograms using the package phangorn 2.2.0 (Schliep 2011) in the R 3.4.1 (R Development Core Team, 2011), and run the analysis in the webserver (https://species.h-its.org/).

For observation and edition of consensus tree, we used the program Figtree v.1.4.3 (Rambaut, 2016). Uncorrected *p*-distance was calculated in MEGA 7 (Tamura et al. 2013) with 1000 bootstrap.

Species	Museum voucher	Locality	GenBank No.	Reference
Scinax boulengeri	MVZ207215	Ganacaste, Costa Rica	AY843755	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax proboscideus			EF376070	
Scinax proboscideus		Kaw, French Guiana	EF217511	Fouquet et al (2007)
Scinax jolyi		French Guiana	AF467261	Salducci et al (unpublished)
Scinax garbei		Chimborazo, Ecuador	AY326033	Darst and Cannatella (2004)
Scinax rostratus			EF376071	
Scinax rostratus	AJC3422	Santander, Colombia	KP149284	Guarnizo et al (2015)
Scinax cf. kennedyi	AJC1747	Meta, Colombia	KP149308	Guarnizo et al (2015)
Scinax acuminatus	MACN38649	Corrientes, Argentina	AY843753	Faivovich et al (2005)
Scinax constrictus	BG08	Barra do Garças, Mato Grosso,		This study
		Brazil		
Scinax nebulosus	URCA1990			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA1991			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2015			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2019			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2020			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2027			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2057			This study

TABLE 1. Accession numbers in GenBank for 16S rDNA sequences used in the phylogenetic analysis.

Scinax nebulosus	URCA2080			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2053			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2062			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2074			This study
Scinax nebulosus		Barra Grande, Piaui, Brazil	KJ004190	
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2824			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2832			This study
Scinax nebulosus	URCA2840			This study
Scinax nebulosus	MVP33	Primavera, Pará, Brazil		This study
Scinax nebulosus			AF467262	
Scinax nebulosus			EF217513	
Scinax nebulosus			EF217514	
Scinax nebulosus			EU201096	
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2101			This study
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2102			This study
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2103			This study
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2104			This study
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2106			This study
Scinax sp. nov.	URCA2108			This study
Scinax sp.	LTJV10	Vilhena, Rondônia, Brazil		This study
Scinax sp.			JF790036	Jansen et al (2011)

Scinax sp.		JF790037	Jansen et al (2011)			
Outgroup						
Scinax cruentommus	8mc	Kaw, French Guiana	AF467263	Salducci et al (unpublished)		
Scinax x-signatus	144bm	Kaw, French Guiana	EF217479	Fouquet et al (2007)		
Scinax boesemani		Road8/pk7, French Guiana	EF217496	Fouquet et al (2007)		
Scinax fuscomarginatus	SMF88220	Caparu, Santa Cruz, Bolivia	JF789946	Jansen et al (2011)		
Scinax crospedospilus	CFBHT16741	S. L. Paraitinga, São Paulo, Brazil	KU495541	Lyra et al (2017)		
Scinax fuscovarius		São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil	JQ627229	Rodriguez-C and Galetti		
				(unpublished)		
Scinax ruber	KU207622	Madre de Dios, Peru	AY326034	Darst and Cannatella (2004)		
Scinax nasicus	IIBPH262	Neembucu, Paraguay	KJ004188	Brusquetti et al (2014)		
Scinax staufferi	UTA A-50749	Zacapa, Guatemala	AY843761	Faivovich et al (2005)		
Scinax squalirostris	MACN38241	Islas de Ibicuy, Argentina	AY843760	Faivovich et al (2005)		
Scinax elaeochroa	MVZ203919	Heredia, Costa Rica	AY843757	Faivovich et al (2005)		
Scinax chiquitanus	MNKA9481	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	JF789945	Jansen et al (2011)		
Julianus uruguayus	CFBH5788	Cambara do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul,	AY843681	Faivovich et al (2005)		
		Brazil				
Ololygon berthae	MLPA2137	Buenos Aires, Argentina	AY843754	Faivovich et al (2005)		

Morphology

We analyzed specimens housed at the following collections: MNRJ (Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro), UFMT-A (Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso) and URCA-H (Coleção de Herpetologia da Universidade Regional do Cariri) (Appendix 1).

A total of 55 specimens were included in morphological comparisons (see Appendix 1). Sex was determined by examination of vocal sac and eggs. Terminology for head shape follows Heyer et al. (1990), and webbing formulae follow Savage and Heyer (1967) as modified by Myers and Duellman (1982).

The following measurements were taken with digital calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm and follow Ferrão *et al.* (2018) and Watters *et al.* (2016): snout-vent length (SVL), head length (HL), head width (HW), horizontal eye diameter (ED), internarial distance (IND), eye-nostril distance (END), interorbital distance (IOD), horizontal tympanum diameter (TD), forearm length (FAL), hand (HAL), fourth finger disk diameter (4FD), thigh length (THL) tibia length (TL), length of the tarsus (TAL), foot length (FL) and fourth toe disk diameter (4TD).

3.3 Results

Phylogenetics analysis and genetic distance

For the total alignment length, including outgroup (N=53), 151 polymorphic sites and 125 parsimony informative sites were found, and 33 haplotypes were detected (Hd = 0.957, π = 0.1401). Including only the *Scinax rostratus* group (N=39), a total of 126 polymorphic sites and 98 parsimony informative sites were found, with 21 haplotypes (Hd = 0.931, π = 0.1073).

Our Bayesian inference analysis (559 bp 16S rDNA gene) recovered three distinct clades within *Scinax nebulosus* species complex (Fig 1). The lineages from the Guiana Shield (French Guiana + Guiana) are sister clade of two remaining clades composed by the lineages of (Northeastern Brazil + Pará) and Madeira + Bolivia and Tapajós (Santarém). All the lineages within those clades were recovered as distinct evolutionary lineages. The bPTP and ABGD recovered 7 lineages, including *Scinax constrictus*. The only difference from the results of GMYC was the split of two lineages in the Guiana Shield, one in the Frech Guiana and the other lineage in Guyana. All methods recovered *Scinax constrictus* as a distinct lineage within *S. nebulosus* species complex and sister group of a Madeira + Bolivia lineage. The lineage from the Tapajós river basin was delimited in all SDM methods and we found distinct morphological evidence indicating a new species (Fig 2).

The new species is the sister taxa of *Scinax contrictus* and *Scinax* sp. clades from Bolivia, which was identified by Jansen et al. (2011) and Madeira River (this study), and all the

SDM indicates a new candidate specie. These clades are sister group of *Scinax nebulosus*, with populations recorded in north and northwest Brazil, states of Pará, Piauí and Ceará, and a population in French Guiana (Fouquet et al. 2007). The population of *Scinax nebulosus* from Pará state, Brazil is the closest in range from the new taxa population in Santarém, Pará state Brazil. Nevertheless, they represent different lineages with 6.4 % of 16S rDNA genetic distance.

The uncorrected *p*-distance showed large genetic divergence in all comparisons involving *Scinax* ______ sp. nov. (Table 2), ranging from 7% to 17% among *S. rostratus* group.



Fig. 1. Bayesian phylogenetic analysis of partial 16S *rRNA* (559 bp) for *Scinax rostratus* group. The outgroup is composed by members of the *Scinax ruber* clade, *Julianus urugauys* and *Scinax berthae*. Values in the nodes are Bayesian posterior probabilities.



Fig. 2. Species delimitation methods: Automatic Barcode Gap Discovery (ABGD) and two coalescent methods: the generalized mixed Yule coalescent, and the bPTP.

20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 - S. tapajonicus sp. nov.		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
2 - S. constrictus	0.08		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
3 - S. nebulosus	0.07	0.07		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
4 - Scinax sp.	0.07	0.06	0.06		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
5 - S. acuminatus	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.1		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
6 - S. kennedyi	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13		0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
7 - S. rostratus	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.04		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
8 - S. garbei	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.1	0.12		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
9 - S. jolyi	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.06		0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
10 - S. proboscideus	0.17	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.06		0.02	0.02	0.02
11 - S. boulengeri	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.14		0.02	0.01
12 - <i>O. berthae</i>	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.2	0.21	0.17		0.02
13 - J. uruguayus	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.15	

TABLE 2. Uncorrected p-distance (bellow diagonal) and standard deviation (above diagonal) between species of *Scinax rostratus* group plus *Ololygon berthae* and *Julianus uruguayus*. Molecular distances are based on the 485bp fragment of 16S rDNA.

Holotype (Fig. 3 - 4). URCA-H 12731, Adult male, collected at Alter do Chão, Santarém municipality, Pará state, Brazil (12° 54' 24.5" S; 69° 59' 32.7" W) 215 m a.s.l., by Ricardo Alexandre Kawashita Ribeiro.

Paratypes (Fig. 5). Nineteen adult males (URCA-H 12727-30, 12732-34, 12736, 12738-48) and three adult females (URCA-H 12735, 12737) collected with the holotype. Eight males (UFOPA-H 880, 882-83, 885-86, 889-91).

Diagnoses. The new species are characterized by: 1) SVL range 25.5-37.1 mm in males and 39.2-39.8 mm in females (Table 3); 2) row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw present; 4) concealed parts of the legs mottled with black and light blue; 5) one small tubercle on heel; 6) XX molecular synapomorphies in the 16S RNA gene. We assign the new species to the *Scinax rostratus* group based on the presence of tubercles on the lower jaw and on knee, snout elongated, head-down calling position (Faivovich 2002) and previous molecular data from Ferrão *et al.* (2016).

Comparison with other species. _____sp. nov. is promptly distinguished from *S*. proboscideus by the absence of a fleshy proboscis (present) and concealed parts of the legs mottled with black and light blue coloration (vertical yellow and black bars). The new species is smaller than S. acuminatus (39-43 mm SVL in males and 40-44 mm in females), have a row of tubercles on the lower jaw and a tubercle on knee (both absent) and coloration of concealed parts of thighs mottled black and light blue (marbled on reddish-brown). From S. boulengeri, the new species can be differentiated by the smaller size (35-49 mm SVL in males and 53 mm in females) and coloration on posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with light blue and black (posterior surfaces of thighs yellow or pale green with broad, vertical black bars). The new species is larger than S. constrictus (20-28 mm SVL in males and 28-36 mm in females) and have concealed parts of the legs mottled with black and light blue coloration (posterior surface of legs brown or pale green). From S. garbei, S. tapajonicus sp. nov. is distinguished by tuberculate skin on dorsum (nearly smooth), coloration on posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with light blue and black (posterior surfaces of thighs bright yellow or orange with vertical black bars) and smaller tubercle on heel (elongate tubercle). Scinax tapajonicus sp. nov. can be differentiated from S. jolyi by the presence of a row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw (absent) and absence of greenish coloration in axillary region and posterior surfaces of thighs (present). From S. kennedyi by the presence of a row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw (absent) and coloration on posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with light blue and black (posterior surfaces of thighs orange with vertical black bars). The new species can be separated from *S. nebulosus* by coloration on posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with light blue and black (posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with grey and black) and presence of a row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw (indistinct). *Scinax tapajonicus* sp. nov. is larger than *S. pedromedinae* (22-29 mm SVL in males and 27-32 mm in females) and have posterior surfaces of thighs mottled with light blue and black (posterior surface of thighs uniformly green). The new species can be differentiated from *S. rostratus* by either the presence of a row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw and one tubercle on heel (absent), tuberculate skin on dorsum (nearly smooth) and concealed parts of the legs mottled with black and light blue coloration (posterior surfaces of thighs orange with vertical black bars). Finally, *Scinax tapajonicus* sp. nov. is distinguished from *S. sugillatus* by the smaller body size (38-42 mm SVL in males and 45 mm in females), and snout rounded in dorsal view (acuminate).

	Males $(n = 28)$	Female $(n = 3)$
Measurements	Mean±SD (Range)	
SVL	30.2 ± 2.9 (25.5–37.1)	39.4 ± 0.3 (39.2–39.8)
HL	$11.4 \pm 1.4 \ (9.2-14.4)$	14.4 ± 0.3 (14.0–14.7)
HW	$9.0\pm 0.9\;(7.1{-}11.0)$	$11.7 \pm 0.6 (11.0 - 12.1)$
IND	$1.8 \pm 0.2 (1.3 - 2.4)$	$2.5 \pm 0.1 \; (2.4 – 2.7)$
END	$4.4\pm 0.5\;(3.55.6)$	$6.1\pm 0.2\;(5.96.2)$
ED	3.1 ± 0.3 (2.0–4.1)	3.5 ± 0.2 (3.3–3.7)
IOD	$6.1\pm 0.6\;(5.07.7)$	$8.0\pm0.4\;(7.68.4)$
TD	$1.6 \pm 0.3 (1.0 - 2.3)$	2.3 ± 0.1 (2.2–2.4)
FAL	$5.2 \pm 0.8 \; (3.8 - 7.7)$	$6.6\pm 0.5\;(6.1{-}7.0)$
HAL	$8.3 \pm 0.9 \; (5.7 {-} 10.4)$	$10.9 \pm 0.7 \; (10.3 - 11.6)$
4FD	$1.2 \pm 0.2 \; (0.9 - 1.9)$	$1.8 \pm 0.1 \; (1.7 - 1.8)$
THL	$13.3 \pm 1.3 \ (9.8-16.0)$	$17.9 \pm 1.3 \; (16.4 18.9)$
TL	$16.5 \pm 1.3 \; (15.1 {-} 20.0)$	$23.7 \pm 4.3 \; (20.4 28.5)$
TAL	$9.1 \pm 1.0 \; (7.3 11.5)$	$12.3 \pm 1.9 \; (11.2 - 14.5)$
FL	$12.3 \pm 1.4 \ (8.8 - 15.6)$	$15.7\pm0.7\;(14.916.1)$
4TD	$1.2 \pm 0.2 \; (0.9 - 1.8)$	2.1 ± 0.1 (2.1–2.2)

TABLE 3. Measurements (mm) of males and female in the type series of *Scinax tapajonicus* sp. nov. including the holotype. Means \pm standard deviation; ranges into parentheses.

Description of the holotype. A medium sized species, with SVL 30 mm; head longer than wide at the angle of jaws (Figure 2). Snout rounded in dorsal view, acuminate in lateral view. Canthus rostralis rounded; nostrils protuberant directed dorsolaterally; tympanum distinct, rounded, supratympanic fold large, covering the entire tympanum and reaching the corner of jaw. One distinct row of tubercles on the edge of lower jaw. Vocal slits present, lateral to the tongue; choanae large, rectangular, longitidinual; vomerine teeth in two transverse rows; tongue ovoid, free, not notched behind. Skin on dorsum tuberculate, with large tubercles on upper eyelids and outer margin of forearms; skin on belly granular, smooth skin on chest, gular and surfaces of arms and legs. Vocal sac single, subgular. Forearms slender, without ulnar fold and axillary membrane; outer margin of forearm with a row of enlarged tubercles. Fingers free, slender with large truncate discs; length of fingers 1<4<2<3. Palmar tubercle bifid, large, smooth; thenar tubercle oval, subarticular tubercles rounded. Anal opening directed posteroventrally, with two tubercles on each side.

Hindlimbs slender, tibia length larger than thigh length, thigh+tibia length approximately 98% of the SVL. One small tubercle on heel. Toes long, with discs slightly larger than those of fingers. Inner and outer metatarsal tubercle oval; subarticular and supernumerary tubercles present, small, rounded. Length of toes 1 < 2 < 5 < 3 < 4; toes half-webbed, webb vestigial between toes 1-2, webbing formula: II 1-2 III 1-2 IV 2-1V.

Measurements (in mm) of the holotype. SVL 30; HW 8.6; HL 10.9; ED 3.3; IND 1.7; END 4.7; IOD 6.0; TD 1.4; FAL 5.6; HAL 7.8; 4FD 1.2; THL 13.3; TL 16; TAL 8.5; FL 12.6; 4TD 1.3.

Variation. Females are larger than males. Some specimens have a dorsal coloration greyish brown, which makes the brown triangle between eyes more visible (Fig 4). In few specimens, there are almost black bars instead of mottling blue and black in concealed parts of thighs.

Coloration. In life, the dorsum was mostly light brown with dark brown triangle between the eyes with apex directed posteriorly and scattered greenish blotches (Fig 5). Dorsal surfaces of arms and legs also light brown. The belly was cream, immaculate, and the throat has brown flecks; the iris was bronze with a horizontal brown bar and a vertical thin brown line. Concealed parts of the legs mottled black and light blue. In preservative, the same as for color in life, but the color faded.

Etymology. The specific epithet is an adjective, derived from the type locality of the new species: the Tapajós River.



Fig. 3. Holotype of *Scinax tapajonicus* **sp. n.** (12733); A) dorsal view; B) ventral view; C) dorsolateral view; D) right hand; E) right foot.



Fig. 4. Dorsal and ventral variation in specimens of . Scinax tapajonicus sp. nov.



Fig. 5. Adult specimens of ______ sp. nov. in life. A) Adult male; B) Detail of head in profile; C) Posterior aspect of thigh; D) Anterior aspect of thigh; E) Amplectant couple.

3.4 Discussion

The genus *Scinax* has been considered a taxonomic puzzle for many years, especially in the *S. ruber* clade (Fouquet et al.2007). Recently, with the advance of molecular techniques and the use of the integrative taxonomy, helped the distinction of lineages, especially within cryptic species (Dayrat 2005; Padial & De la Riva 2009). As a result, amphibian species descriptions have proven an increase in the last 20 years (Kohler et al. 2005; Frost 2019). To date, approximately 25% (18) of *Scinax* species have been described in the last ten years (Frost 2019). Species delimitation methods based on molecular evidence has demonstrate several cryptic lineages within several widespread species (Rojas et al. 2018; Vaucher et al. 2017; Ferrão et al. 2018), being effective as the first step in an integrative taxonomy research (Kekkonen & Hebert 2014). The corroboration of all methods used in this study reinforces the distinctness of ______ as an independent evolutionary lineage.

The Tapajós River basin is considered one of the most important centers of endemism in Amazonia (Cracraft 1983; Silva et al. 2002). This River is considered an an efficient barrier to distribution of anurans (Moraes et al., 2016), and recent studies indicates a higher diversity of new species described in the last few years (e.g. *Allobates masniger*, *A. magnussoni*, *A. tapajos*, *Amazophrynella bilinguis*, *Ameerega munduruku* (Morales 2002; Neves et al. 2017; Lima et al. 2014; Kaefer et al. 2019). *Scinax tapajonicus* being another example of the higher diversity of species in the region.

Unlike the other members of the *S. ruber* clade, the *S. nebulosus* species complex has historically less taxonomic problems, but some issues still remain. The type locality of *Scinax nebulosus* was described from the municipality of Tefé in the Juruá river (Spix 1824). However, after the syntypes were lost during the second great war (Duellman 1977; Glaw & Franzen 2006), Hoogmoed & Gruber (1983) sinonimized *Hyla egleri* with *H. nebulosa*, and designated its holotype as the neotype of *S. nebulosus*, changing the type locality of *S. nebulosus* to Belém, State of Pará, Brazil. Samples from the western Amazon are essential to verify the presence of a distinct lineage in the previous type locality of *S. nebulosus*, and verify the taxonomic status of *Hyla egleri* (Pará lineage).

With the description of the new species, the number of known species in the *S. rostratus* raise to twelve, considering that *S. acuminatus* should be included in this group. Besides our molecular data, the close relationship of *S. acuminatus* with the *S. rostratus* group was pointed by other systematic studies (Faivovich 2002; Faivovich et al. 2005; Wiens et al. 2010; Jansen et al. 2011). Moreover, Magrini et al. (2011) pointed that acoustic parameters of *S. acuminatus*

mostly resemble those of some species in the *S. rostratus* group. General morphology is also similar to the members of *S. rostratus* group, especially in the rough skin, presence of a triangle between the eyes with apex directed posteriorly and iris bronze with a horizontal brown bar and a vertical thin brown line (Lutz 1973; personal observation). However, unlike members of this group, *S. acuminatus* vocalize on ground or, when perched, with head-up (C. Strüssmann, pers. com.).

Sequences of the 16S rDNA of ________ sp. nov. showed high pairwise genetic distances in relation to other species in the *S. rostratus* group (7-14%), above of the threshold of 3% suggested for delimiting species (Vences et al. 2005). This seems to be a normal pattern in the genus *Scinax* (Ferrão et al. 2018; Ron et al. 2018). Despite the recent increase in species description in the genus *Scinax*, the richness in the genus remains underestimate. Ferrão et al. (2016) stated that more than 80% of *Scinax* from two areas in Brazilian Amazon is still undescribed. Richness within the *S. rostratus* group is also underestimate, with at least two unconfirmed candidate species, one related to *S. garbei* (Ron et al. 2018) and one related to *S. constrictus* from Bolivia and the Brazilian state of Rondônia (Jansen et al. 2011; this study). Thus, further studies using integrative taxonomy are necessary to access the richness within the *S. rostraus* group.

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Appendix 1

Specimens examined

Scinax acuminatus—BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Cáceres UFMT 12229-230; Mato Grosso do Sul: Corumbá UFMT 7101; MNRJ (Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro)

Scinax constrictus—BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Barra do Garças UFMT 10964, 11293, 11296, 11312-313, 12468

Scinax garbei—BRAZIL: Amazonas: Manaus URCA-H 3141-42

Scinax nebulosus—BRAZIL: Alagoas: Quebrangulo URCA-H 4108, 4117, 4122; Ceará: Caucaia URCA-H 12479-483, 12585-613, Crato URCA-H 10995-996, 11652-658, 11875-886, 12256-264, Ipu URCA-H 6813-822, 7015, 12267-286, Trairi URCA-H 5656-661; Maranhão: São Pedro da Água Branca URCA-H 13424-428; Pará: Curionópolis URCA-H 2126, 2131, Primavera UFMT 11561, 11572, 11578-579, 11582, 11673; Pernambuco: Jaqueira URCA-H 6541, Lagoa dos Gatos URCA-H 554, 4162, 5086, 6234, 6237; Piauí: Ribeiro Gonçalves URCA-H 2224, 2336-337, 12615-642; Rio Grande do Norte: Ceará-Mirim URCA-H 3986.

4 CAPITULO 3: Geographical variation in helminth parasites of the Neotropical tree frog *Scinax nebulosus* from Brazil

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Abstract

Parasite species shared by animal communities can be influenced by many factors, such as geographic variation, phylogenetic proximity, and degree of kinship among hosts. This study analysed parasitological descriptors and similarity in the composition of helminths among populations of the tree frog *Scinax nebulosus* from Brazil. The relationships between host body size, similarity related to geographical distance, and the central-marginal hypothesis were taking into account in the analyses. Thirteen helminth taxa were found infecting *S. nebulosus*. Low similarity in helminth species among *S. nebulosus* populations was found, and host body size did not influence the abundance of parasites. There was no relationship among richness, abundance and prevalence of parasites, as well as distance from the host centre of distribution. However, the accumulation curve showed that the parasite species richness found may not correspond to the actual richness for *S. nebulosus*. The occurrence of helminths for the analysed populations may be more related to biological aspects of the hosts and environmental factors.

Keywords: Parasitism. Anura. Acanthocephala. Nematoda. *Ochoterenella esslingeri*. Centralmarginal hypothesis.

4.1 Introduction

Parasite communities in animal populations can be influenced by factors such as geographic variation, phylogenetic proximity, and degree of kinship among hosts (Aho, 1990; Campião et al. 2012; Araujo-Filho et al. 2017; Maia-Carneiro et al. 2017; Stephens et al. 2019). Similarity in helminth composition can also be related to other ecological and environmental factors, like host habitat, temperature, ecological interactions (Campião et al. 2012; 2016; Williamson et al. 2018; Stephens et al. 2019).

According to Poulin (2003) and Poulin et al. (2009; 2011), the similarity in parasite communities tends to decay as geographical distance increases. The abundance, prevalence, and intensity of parasite infection may vary among different host populations (Poulin, 2003; Sagarin et al. 2002; Espinoza-Carniglia, et al. 2015).

Variation in parasites occurrence related to geographic distance has been observed both at intraspecific (Campião et al. 2012; Warburton et al. 2015) and interspecific (Poulin, 2003; Poulin et al. 2011; Campião et al. 2016) levels in fishes (Poulin et al. 2011), amphibians (Campião et al. 2012; 2016), birds (Locke et al. 2011), and mammals (Vinarsk et al. 2007; Warburton et al. 2015). However, this pattern among vertebrate hosts is not universal because parasites variation may be related to elevation, climate, and community composition (Poulin, 2003; Campião et al. 2012; 2016; Williamson et al. 2018).

For anurans, the occupation of a given space is related to the presence of some conditions that allow the existence of the species, such as availability of resources (food, shelter, partners) or morphological adaptations for an specific environment (Bertoluci and Rodrigues, 2002; Silvano, 2003). This microhabitat occupation means to select the environments that meet the species biological needs and decrease negative interactions (Bertoluci and Rodrigues, 2002).

The central-marginal hypothesis can explain genetic and ecological variation along species geographic distribution (Gaston, 2009; Sexton et al. 2009). Environmental conditions may be most favourable at the centre of distribution with higher density and more genetic variability, whereas the margin areas tend to decrease in this regard (Brown, 1984; Brussard, 1984; Eckert et al. 2008).

Anurans are distributed worldwide and generally have a biphasic life cycle (aquatic larvae and terrestrial adults), exposing them to the possibility of infections by many groups of parasites, which makes these animals good models to studies of ecological interaction of parasitism (Koprivnikar et al. 2012; Campião et al. 2014; 2016). Despite the recent increase

in studies regarding ecological parameters of parasites infecting anurans (e.g Campião et al. 2014; Teles et al. 2015; Sena et al. 2018; Teles et al. 2018; Oliveira et al. 2018), studies focused on helminth similarity across host geographical distribution are still scarce or non existent for most species in the Neotropical region (Campião et al. 2012; Campião et al. 2016; Sena et al. 2018).

The tree frog *Scinax nebulosus* (Spix, 1824) is widely distributed in Venezuela, Guianas, Surinam and Bolivia, and in the North, Northeast, and Central regions of Brazil (La Marca et al. 2004; Ávila and Kawashita-Ribeiro, 2011; Dias et al. 2015). It can be found in temporary pounds inside Tropical Forests, gallery forests, open savannah, and even in anthropized areas (La Marca et al. 2004). Available data on helminths infecting *S. nebulosus* are restricted to a single population from the Brazilian Amazonia (Azevedo-Ramos et al. 1998).

Herein, the parasitological descriptors and similarity in the helminth composition among populations of *Scinax nebulosus* from Brazil were analysed. The relationship between host body size, and similarity of helminth infections related to geographical distance were also analysed using the central-marginal hypothesis.

4.2 Material and methods

Study sites

Specimens of *Scinax nebulosus* were collected in six localities of North and Northeastern Brazil: in anthropized areas along gallery forests in São José stream in the municipality of Crato, Ceará state ($7^{\circ} 13' 45'' S$, $39^{\circ} 21' 31'' W$); in highland marshes at Ibiapaba plateau in the municipality of Ipú, Ceará state ($04^{\circ} 15' 02'' S$, $40^{\circ} 45' 10'' W$); in coastal tablelands in the municipality of Caucaia, Ceará state ($03^{\circ} 36' 21'' S$, $38^{\circ} 46' 50'' W$); at Cerrado areas along the right margin of the Parnaíba River in the municipality of Gonçalves, Piauí state ($07^{\circ} 33' 10'' S$, $45^{\circ} 14' 25'' W$); in anthropized areas surrounded by Tropical forest in Primavera municipality, Pará state ($00^{\circ} 57' 38.9'' S$, $47^{\circ} 08' 24.8'' W$), and in Tropical forest at the municipality of Parauapebas, Pará state ($06^{\circ} 04' 29'' S$, $49^{\circ} 48' 55'' W$).

To estimate geographical distribution of *Scinax nebulosus* we used the study of Dias et al. (2015). A centroid point was generated from the polygon with all peripheral locations in ArcGIS 10.5 (fig. 1). Geographical distance between the sampled areas and the centroid varied from 445 km in Parauapebas, 899 km in Ribeiro Gonçalves; 1.056 km in Primavera; 1.454 km in Ipú; 1.540 km in Crato; and 1.657 km in Caucaia.



Fig. 1. Geograpical distribution (Dias et al, 2015) of *Scinax nebulosus*, with species center of distribution (yellow triangle) and the six populations examined for helminth infections (red circles) 1 Parauapebas-PA, 2 Primavera- PA, 3 Ribeiro Gonçalves-PI, 4 Ipú-CE, 5 Crato-CE and 6 Caucaia-CE.

Host and parasite collection and analytical procedures

The frogs were collected by hand from the years of 2016 to 2019 during active searches (Franco and Salomão, 2002). Collection of specimens was permitted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMbio/SISBio29613) and ethics committee of the Universidade Regional do Cariri (CEUA/URCA, process No. 00260/2016.1). The individuals were euthanized with a lethal injection of Sodium Thiopental (Thiopentax®), the body mass was weighed with a Pesola® spring scale (0.1g precision), and the snout-vent length (SVL) was measured with a digital calliper (0.01 mm of precision). Posteriorly, the frogs were fixed with 10% formalin, conserved in 70% ethanol and deposited at the Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri – URCA-H, Ceará state, Brazil.

Specimens were necropsied with a mid-ventral incision and all organs and coelomic cavity were surveyed for helminths. The parasites found were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol. Helminths found were prepared in temporary slides. Nematodes and acanthocephalans were cleared in lactophenol, while cestodes were dehydrated in an increasing series of alcohol, stained with the hydrochloric carmine technique, and cleared in eugenol. Slides were analysed under microscope with computerized image analysis system (Carl Zeiss Microimaging GmbH). Helminths were deposited at Coleção Parasitológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri

(URCA-P). Parasitological descriptors (prevalence, mean intensity of infection, and abundance) were calculated according to the specifications of Bush et al. (1997).

To verify the similarity in helminth prevalence, a correspondence analysis (CA) and a linear regression were performed, taking into account prevalence and richness in relation to geographical distribution (centroid). Posteriorly, a nonlinear model was constructed using host size (SLV) and helminth abundance. This nonlinear model forms a parabolic curve (quadratic analysis model) (Bolker, 2007). Mantel test was also performed to make a correlation between richness and geographical distance of populations with 10,000 permutations. To assess differences in parasite abundance among host populations, an ANOVA was performed with a Tukey post hoc test for multiple comparisons. A species accumulation curve was created to evaluate sampling efficiency (Gotelli and Colwell, 2001). All statistical analyses were performed in R platform, with a significance level of 0.5 (version 3.4.1; R Development Core Team 2017).

4.3 Results

A total of 167 adult specimens of *Scinax nebulosus* were collected and examined [13 females (SVL 24.4 ± 2.7 , range 12.5 - 38.5) and 154 males (SVL 24.6 ± 2.6 , range 12.5 - 38.5)]. Sixty-six host specimens were infected by at least one parasite taxa, with a total of 951 helminth specimens collected. Thirteen species of helminths were found infecting *S. nebulosus*: Cestoda (*Cylindrotaenia americana* Jewell, 1916), Nematoda (unidentified cysts, Cosmocercidae gen. sp., *Cosmocerca podicipinus* Baker & Vaucher, 1984, *Falcaustra mascula* Rudolphi, 1819; Freitas & Lent, 1941, *Oswaldocruzia* sp., *Ochoterenella esslingeri* Sousa Lima & Bain, 2012, *Physaloptera* sp., and *Oxyascaris* sp.) and Acanthocephala (unidentified Cistacanth, Centrorynchidae gen. sp., and *Centrorhyncus* sp.).

Only three helminths co-occurred in the host populations: Cistacanth in Ipú, Caucaia, and Parauapebas populations; Cosmocercidae gen. sp. in Primavera and Ipú populations; and *Physaloptera* sp. in Ribeiro Gonçalves and Parauapebas populations. Overall prevalence was 38.9%, overall mean richness 0.40 ± 0.04 , overall abundance 0.92 ± 0.07 (0 – 130), and overall mean intensity of infection 14.8 ± 2.91 (1 – 130) (Table 1).

Helminths	Prevalence	Mean Intensity	of Localities
		infection	
Acanthocephala			
Unidentified Cistacanth	11.3	$5.10~\pm~0.7$	PA
Centrorhynchidae	2.9	$20.6~\pm~10.9$	PR
Centrorhyncus sp.	14.3	$28.2~\pm~6.48$	CA
Cestoda			
Cylindrotaenia americana	1.1	8 ± 6	CR
Nematoda			
Falcaustra mascula	0.5	1 ± 0	IP
Cosmocercidae gen sp.	1.1	1 ± 0	IP, PR
C. podicipinus	1.7	1 ± 0	PR
Physaloptera sp.	2.3	1.7 ± 0.4	RG, PA
Oswaldocruzia sp.	1.1	2.5 ± 0.5	PA
Ochoterenella esslingeri	0.5	1 ± 0	RG
Oxyascaris sp.	1.1	3.5 ± 2.5	PR
Strongyloides sp.	0.5	1 ± 0	PR
Unidentified Cyst	1.1	15.5 ± 0.5	IP

Table 1. Mean prevalence and intensity of the six parasite groups recovered from *Scinax nebulosus*. Abbreviations for localities: Crato (CR), Ipú (IP), Caucaia (CA), Ribeiro Gonçalves (RG), Primavera (PR) and Parauapebas (PA).

Helminth richness and abundance differed between the six analysed populations of *Scinax nebulosus*. Parauapebas population presented the highest average richness (0.80 ± 0.11) and abundance $3.6 \pm 0.702 \ (0 - 12)$, followed by Caucaia [(0.76 ± 0.07) ; $6.29 \pm 3.77 \ (0 - 60)$], Primavera [(0.70 ± 0.16) ; $6.29 \pm 3.77 \ (0 - 60)$], Ipú [(0.13 ± 0.06) ; $1.375 \pm 0.890 \ (0 - 16)$], Crato [(0.13 ± 0.06) ; $0.708 \pm 0.585 \ (0 - 14)$], and Ribeiro Gonçalves population with the lowest richness (0.070 ± 0.05), and abundance $0.066 \pm 0.046 \ (0 - 1)$.

No significant relationship between host body size (SLV) and abundance of helminths was observed (fig. 2). There was no significant decrease in both helminth prevalence and richness in relation to the centre of distribution (fig. 3). Mantel test showed that populations are spatially independent (r = 0.27; p = 0.17). Significant differences in variances were found only

for the Caucaia population in relation to the others (p = 0.009). As demonstrated by the species accumulation curve (fig. 4), the helminth sampling does not appear to correspond to the actual richness existing for *S. nebulosus* populations.



Fig. 2. Nonlinear model correlating SVL and helminth abundance in six populations of *Scinax nebulosus*.



Fig. 3. Dendogram based on prevalence and richness versus geographical distance between six populations of *Scinax nebulosus*.



Fig. 4. Curve of accumulation of helminth species in *Scinax nebulosus*. Black line is the accumulation curve, grey area represents the richness estimator based on ACE (Abundance Coverage Estimator).

4.4 Discussion

The helminth communities associated with *Scinax nebulosus* differed among the six host populations, with only three parasites shared within sampled areas. All helminth species reported in this study represent new records for *S. nebulosus*. Azevedo-Ramos et al. (1998) reported the occurrence of *Centrorhynchus* sp., *Ochoterenella convoluta* (Molin, 1858), and unidentified nematodes in Amazonian populations of this host specie.

The populations of *S. nebulosus* in general had a high parasite richness of the phylum Nematoda, which is expected according to Campião et al. (2015). Additionally, a high prevalence of the phylum Acanthocephala was found. The high overall prevalence of acanthocephalans was similar to studies in other Neotropical anurans (i.e. Matheus-Sobrinho et al. 2017 and Leivas et al. 2018). Some acanthocephalan species use anurans as paratenic hosts and birds as definitive hosts (Torres and Puga, 1996; Anderson, 2000; Smales, 2007). The population with the highest prevalence of these parasites was from the municipality of Caucaia, Ceará state, with 14.3% prevalence. Caucaia is located at the coastal area of Brazil with a large diversity and abundance of bird communities. Thus, *S. nebulosus* can be playing an important role as paratenic hosts for acanthocephalan species.

Primavera and Parauapebas populations also had a high prevalence and intensity of infection for acanthocephalan parasites. These populations are located in areas of Amazonian vegetation, which may contribute to the high abundance of invertebrates. Acanthocephalans are

helminths with indirect life cycle and can use arthropods as intermediate hosts and vertebrates as paratenic or definitive hosts (Yamaguti, 1963; Goldberg and Bursey, 2001). Anurans have a basically insectivorous diet, reflecting the availability of prey in the environment (Sabagh et al. 2010). This fact can suggest that *S. nebulosus*, when feeding on invertebrates, is acting as paratenic host for acanthocephalan parasites.

The similarity in helminth infections among *S. nebulosus* populations (fig. 4), showed the Northern *S. nebulosus* populations (Primavera and Parauapebas) separated from the Northeast populations, and only Ribeiro Gonçalves population migrating to North due to sharing a single species (*Physaloptera* sp.). Different from Poulin (2003) observations, the similarity in the composition of helminth populations did not differ with the geographical distance for *S. nebulosus* analysed in this study. Campião *et al.* (2012, 2016) studied anurans of the genus *Leptodactylus* also found the same result, reinforcing that helminth composition could be related to variations in environmental conditions, besides biological restrictions of host species (such as sex and habitat use).

The central-marginal hypothesis was not corroborated in this study, since there was no decrease of parasitological descriptors from the centroid of distribution towards marginal areas. However, empirical support for decreasing population abundance with increasing distance from geographic range or climatic niche centre remains fairly weak (Dallas et al. 2017). Ecological and historical variation in habitat suitability of a given species should be recognized as important factors across a species range (Duncan et al. 2015). Environmental variability has been pointed as a key factor influencing parasitic communities in many studies (Poulin, 2004; Koprivnikar et al. 2006; King et al. 2007; Koprivnikar and Poulin, 2009; Campião et al. 2012).

The environmental conditions within *S. nebulosus* populations analysed varied from isolated altitude rainforest enclave, to protect and anthropized areas. The populations of *S. nebulosus* from the Northeast region are within the Caatinga domain, which currently has isolated altitude rainforest enclave (called Brejos de Altitude) (Ab'Sáber, 1977; Loebmann and Haddad, 2010). These areas are found in sloping and tops of higher-altitude, such as Ibiapaba and Araripe Plateaus where the populations from Crato and Ipu are located. The Crato population was collected in anthropized riparian forest and presented only one species belonging to the Cestoda class (*Cylindrotaenia americana*). The Ipu population, despite being found in preserved area, presented the largest number of helminth species, all nematodes (*Falcaustra mascula*, Cosmocercidae gen sp. and unidentified cyst). These differences in habit

conditions may have lead to the observed variation in helminth fauna (Poulin and Morand 1999; Campião et al. 2012).

Unlikely reported for several studies (e.g. Hamann et al. 2006; Campião et al. 2015; Toledo et al. 2015), body size was not related to helminth abundance and richness in *S. nebulosus* populations analysed in this study. This may be related to the low variation in host snout-vent length, and high number of adult males collected in our sample. Similar results were reported for Neotropical anurans, such as *Dermatonotus muelleri* (Alcantara et al. 2018), *Rhinella fernandezae* (Santos and Amato, 2010a), and *Pithecopus nordestinus* (Sena et al. 2018).

In the present study, neither the geographic proximity between populations nor the distance to the centre of the distribution of *Scinax nebulosus* were related to the composition of the parasitic community. This study represents an additional data for the parasite communities in anurans, which still remains underestimated.

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Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors ORCID Rosa Hermina de Oliveira https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8649-8708 Robson Waldemar Ávila http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3641-8321

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Encontramos linhagens distintas dentro do grupo *Scinax rostratus*, o que nos leva a crer que muitos outros espécimes designados como *Scinax nebulosus* estão com a sua identificação incorreta. Os parâmentros morfométricos se mostraram confiáveis frente às analises moleculares corroborando os resultados e se mostrando eficaz na separação dos grupos. A bioacústica é ferramenta importante para identificação de espécies, porém nosso número amostral não foi suficiente para uma análise mais precisa. Os resultados apontam para um possível complexo de espécies dentro do grupo rostratus.

Diante dessas diferentes linhagens dentro do grupo, descrevemos uma nova espécie para o estado do Pará, a qual apresentou distancia genética de 7 a 14% em relação a outras espécies do grupo *S. rostratus*. Esses resultados nos mostram que apesar do crescente numero de descrições de espécies no gênero *Scinax* e do grupo *S. rostratus*, a riqueza permanece subestimada. Sendo assim, novos estudos são necessários para que a verdadeira riqueza de espécies seja identificada.

Quanto ao parasitismo, apresentamos 13 novos registros de parasitos para *S.nebulosus*. Não foi observada relação entre o tamanho do corpo e abundância de helmintos. A distância geográfica não teve relação com a comunidade parasitária.

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