

Detecting declining and “extinct” frogs with eDNA



Carla Lopes and Kelly R. Zamudio



- **Brazil has the highest amphibian diversity in the world (> 1000 species)**
- **Half of these species are distributed in the Brazilian Atlantic forest**
- **Only 16% of its original cover**



➤ **Since the 1970s many amphibian populations declining or no longer registered (some > 80 years), mainly in highland streams**

Nevertheless, we were surprised by the length of time since most of the species of the former *Crossodactylus dispar* complex were last collected. Only *C. timbuby* can still be found at known localities. Based on the specimens examined, *C. boulengeri* has not been seen for more than forty years; the other three species of the *C. dispar* complex seemed to disappear between the late 1960's and the early 1980's. *Batrachochytrium*

Drastic population reductions occurred for *Centrolenella eurygnatha*, *Ololygon perpusilla*, *Adenomera marmorata*, *Eleutherodactylus guentheri*, *E. parvus*, and *Hylodes phyllodes*. *Centrolenella eurygnatha* was commonly heard

observed. We have also noted the general decline of frog populations in 1979 at Teresópolis in the Organ Mountains. One species, *Thoropa petropolitana*, had been ex-

Forest Morphoclimatic Domain of southeast Brazil. In the Itatiaia region of the Serra da Mantiqueira, Elio Gouvêa (pers. comm.), the naturalist at the National Park, observed a marked decline of frog population sizes on the forest floor during 1979. One of us (Heyer) wished to

Due to life history aspects of certain species that make sampling effective, we are confident that five species have become extinct at Boracéia: *Crossodactylus dispar*, *Cycloramphus boraceiensis*, *C. semipalmatus*, *Hylodes asperus*, and *Thoropa miliaris*. *Crossodactylus dispar* is a diurnal

Although little effort has been dedicated to this subject to date, the number of reports of amphibian population declines and species extinctions in Southeastern Brazil is worthy of attention. Records exist for the highlands of Serra do Mar at Boracéia, in the state of São Paulo (Heyer *et al.* 1988, Bertoluci & Heyer 1995), Santa Teresa and Linhares, state of Espírito Santo (Weygoldt 1989, Papp & Papp 2000), Maciço da Tijuca and Teresópolis, state of Rio de Janeiro (Heyer *et al.* 1988, Weygoldt 1989, Izecksohn & Carvalho-e-Silva 2001), as well as for the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, at Serra da Mantiqueira (Heyer *et al.* 1988, Guix *et al.* 1998, Pombal & Haddad 1999; Appendix). When compiled, the above-listed records yield reports for at least 31 species of Brazilian anurans (depending on taxonomic issues), involving representatives of five

➤ **Causes of disappearance are not known:**

- Severe frosts or droughts
- Habitat loss
- Pollution and acid rain
- Climate change
- Ecological factors such as competition
- Epidemic infections (*Bd*)
- Invasive species

➤ **Some species detected after long disappearances**

- Importance of long-term monitoring studies, adequate sampling effort, and sampling methods

Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Estação Biológica de Boracéia	<i>Crossodactylus dispar</i>	1977 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus boraceiensis</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus semipalmatus</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Hylodes asper</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1973 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa taophora</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
Parque Nacional de Itatiaia	<i>Crossodactylus grandis</i>	1969 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus werneri</i>	1978 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Holoaden bradei</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes glaber</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes ornatus</i>	2012 (de Sá et al. 2015)	Dec	En
	<i>Hylodes regius</i>	2012 (CFBH Collection)	Dec	En
	<i>Paratelmatobius lutzi</i>	1978 (Pombal and Haddad 1999)	Dis	En
Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1939 (Lutz and Lutz 1939)	Dis	NE
	<i>Bokermannohyla clepsydra</i>	1968 (Bokermann 1971)	Dis	En
	<i>Megaelosia bocainensis</i>	1968 (Giaretta et al. 1993)	Dis	En
Serra do Cipó	<i>Scinax pinima</i>	1987 (CFBH Collection)	Dis	En
Santa Teresa	<i>Allobates olfersioides</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	Dec	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus gaudichaudii</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus timbuhy</i>	2005 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dec	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus fuliginosus</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
	<i>Hylodes lateristrigatus</i>	2009 (MNRJ Collection)	LD	NE
	<i>Phasmahyla exilis</i>	2009 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	En
	<i>Phrynomedusa marginata</i>	1986 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	NE
	<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos	<i>Aplastodiscus musicus</i>	1995 (Berneck et al. 2016)	Dis	En
	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1954 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1929 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa petropolitana</i>	1977 (Heyer and Crombie 1977)	Dis	En

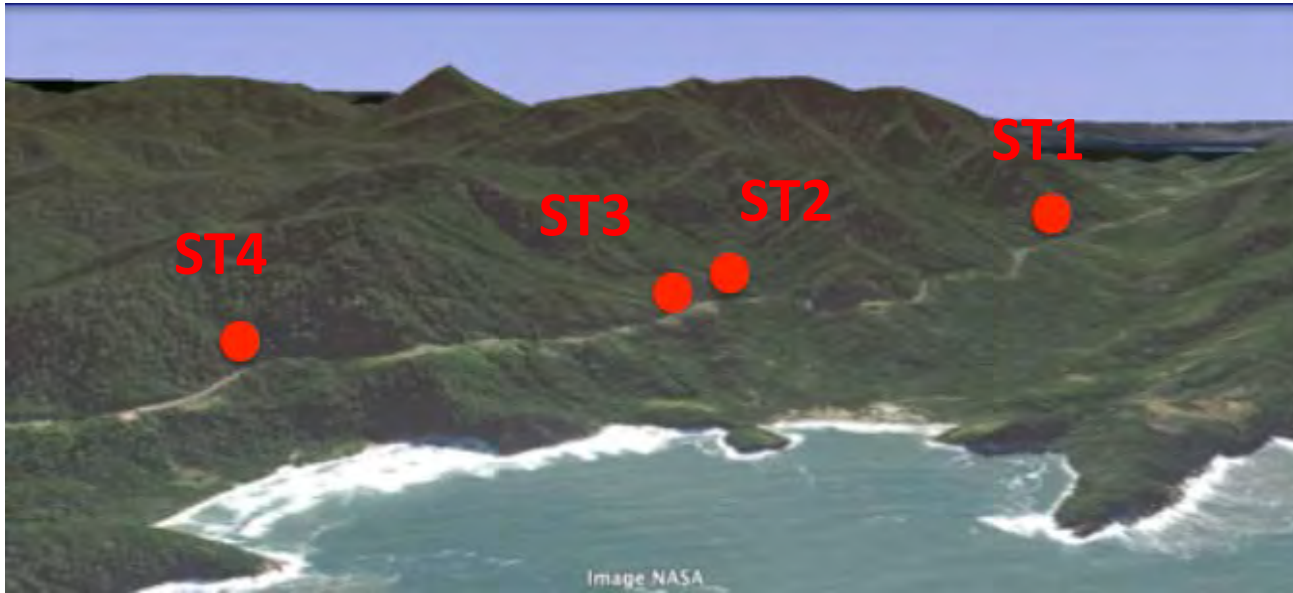
Pilot Project. Picinguaba - Ubatuba, SP



- compare to 5-year traditional monthly survey of the same streams



Pilot Project. Picinguaba - Ubatuba, SP



- 4 montane streams (ST1, ST2, ST3 e ST4)
- 2 points in each stream (S1 e S2 - 100m de distância)
- 2 different samples at each point - 20L and 60L
- 12 PCR replicates for each eDNA sample

Pilot Project. Picinguaba - Ubatuba, SP

3 focal species:

- Easy to identify in the field
- Common in the sampled streams
- Complete life cycles in or very near streams (eggs, larvae, juveniles, adults)

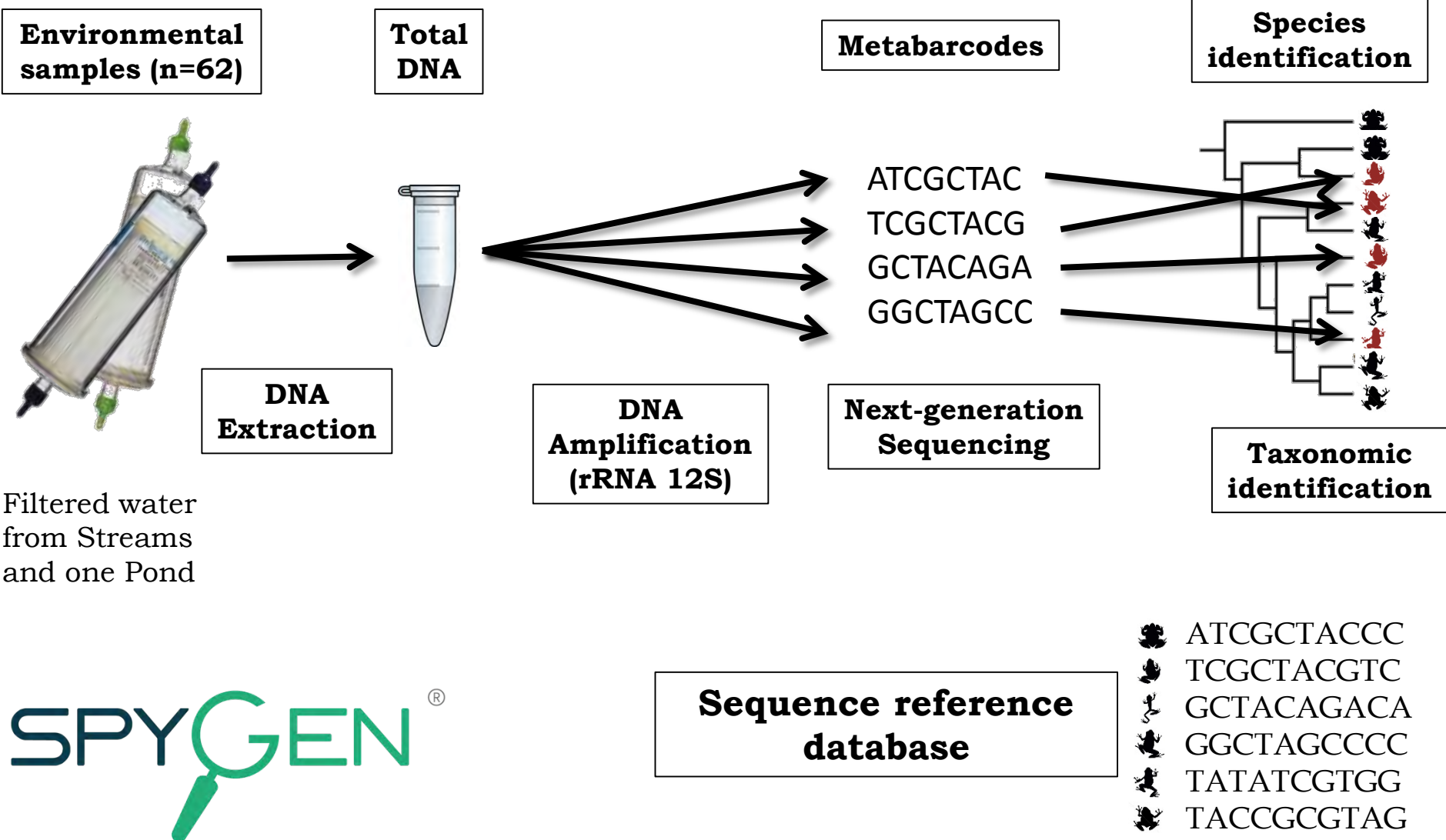
Community Reference database:

- 40/44 species known from the park included in the database
- EMBL 12S database for all anurans



eDNA detection probability relative to traditional survey methods?

eDNA analyses



Filtered water from Streams and one Pond



Pilot Project. Picinguaba - Ubatuba, SP



11 species detected with eDNA,

- 9 directly associated with streams at some life cycle stage
- 2 species not frequently seen in streams – “occasional species”

2 problems:

- taxonomic resolution (*Bokermannohyla* sp.)
- Rogue species: *Scinax ruber*

Pilot Project. Picinguaba – Ubatuba, SP

Scinax ruber

- species from Amazon basin – not known from Picinguaba
- single unique sequence – 47 reads
- single PCR replicate from one sample

Contamination? How likely?

- strict protocols
- SpyGen is in France and never processed Amazonian samples
- never showed up in negative controls
- species breeds in open habitats, ponds, not in streams in dense canopy forest

2 'problems':

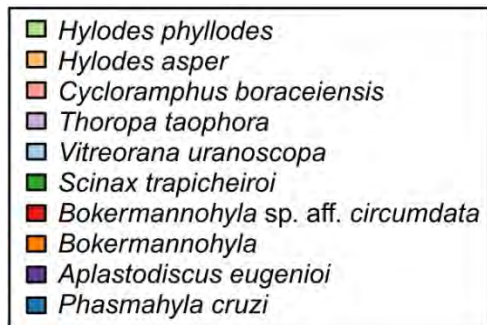
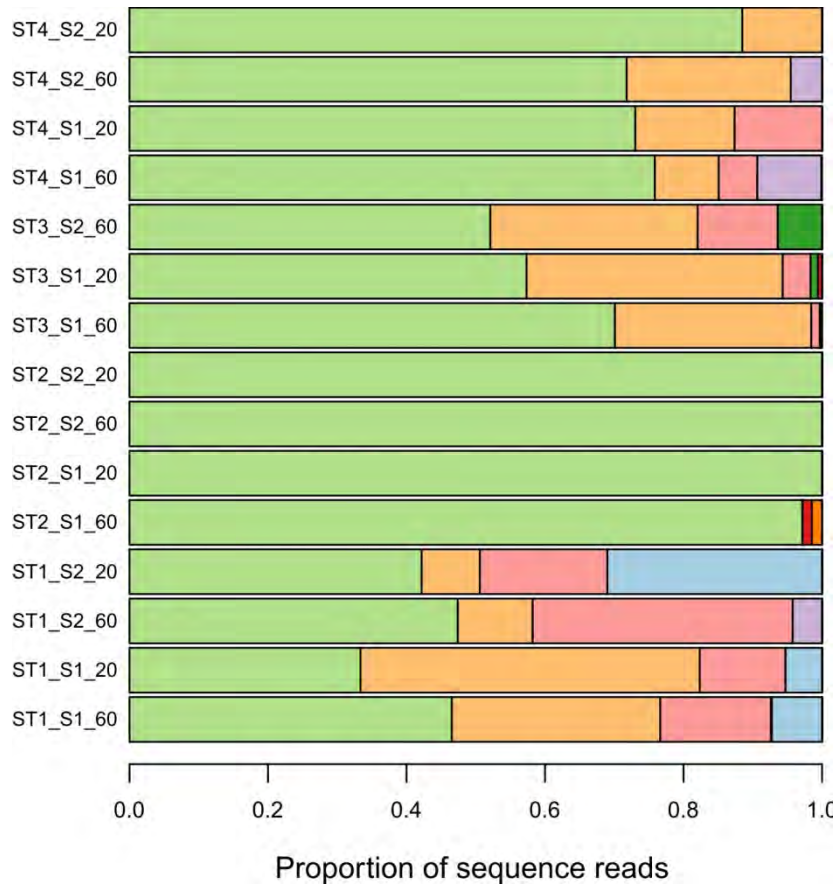
- taxonomic resolution (*Bokermannohyla* sp.)
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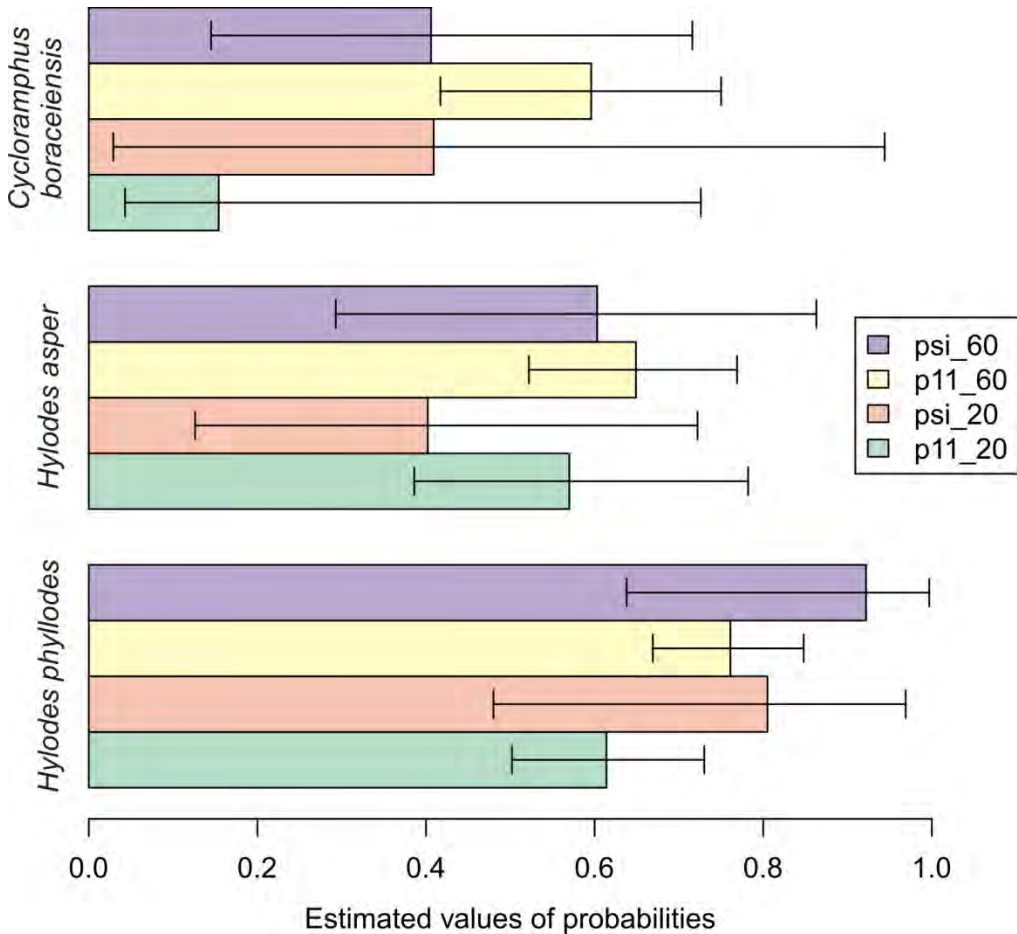
The good news:

More DNA retrieved from:

- More abundant species
- More aquatic species
- 3 focal species (*H. phyllodes*, *H. asper*, *C. boraceiensis*)
- Stream presence/absence matches the survey data



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- Higher detection probability with more water filtered
- Especially for low density species
- Importance of sampling multiple sites per stream

Pilot Project. Picinguaba - Ubatuba, SP

MOLECULAR ECOLOGY RESOURCES

eDNA metabarcoding: a promising method for anuran surveys in highly diverse tropical forests

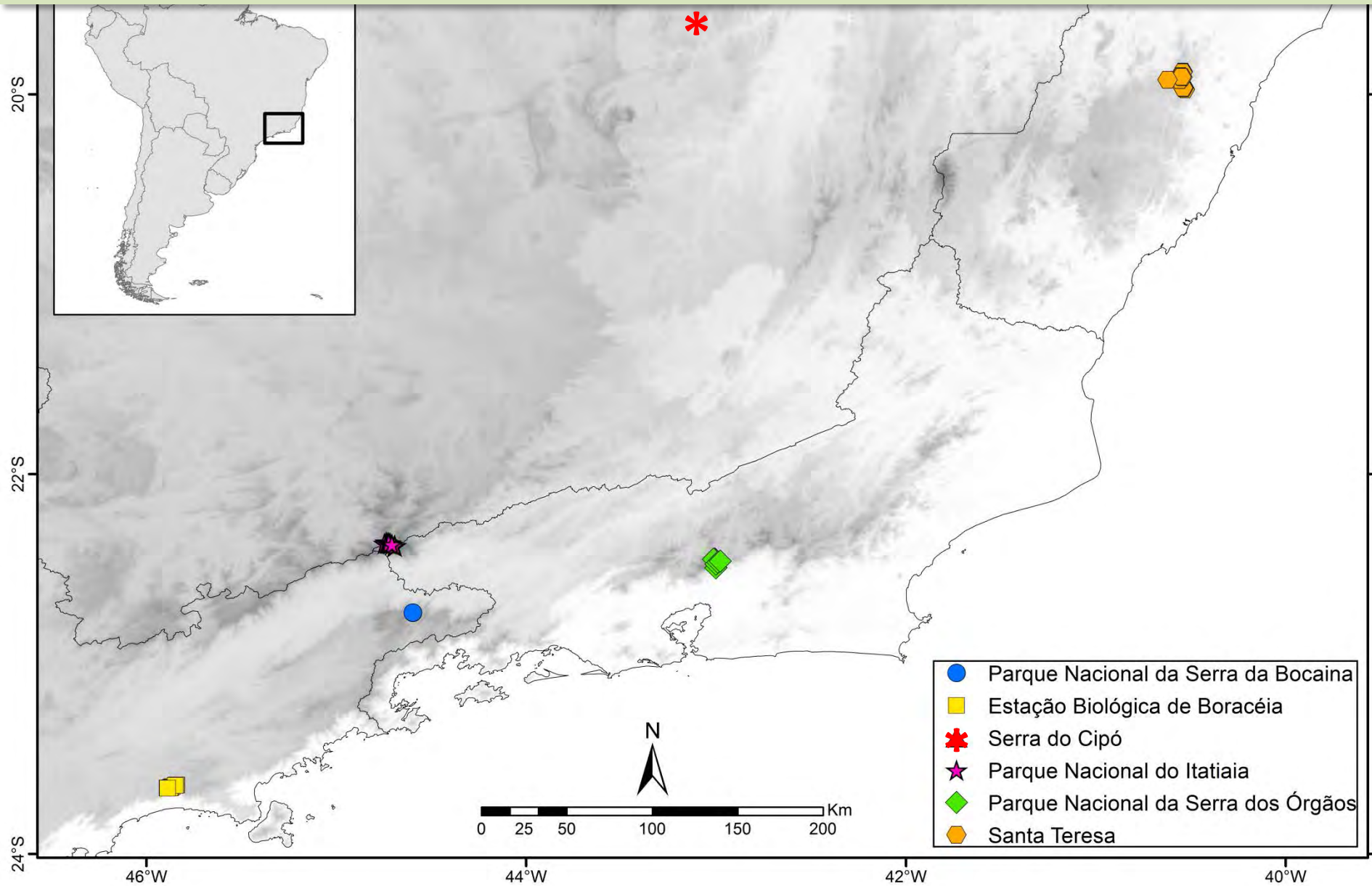
Carla M. Lopes^{1*}, Thais Sasso², Alice Valentini³, Tony Dejean³, Marcio Martins², Kelly R. Zamudio⁴, Célio F. B. Haddad¹

eDNA very sensitive and detected all species detected in field surveys

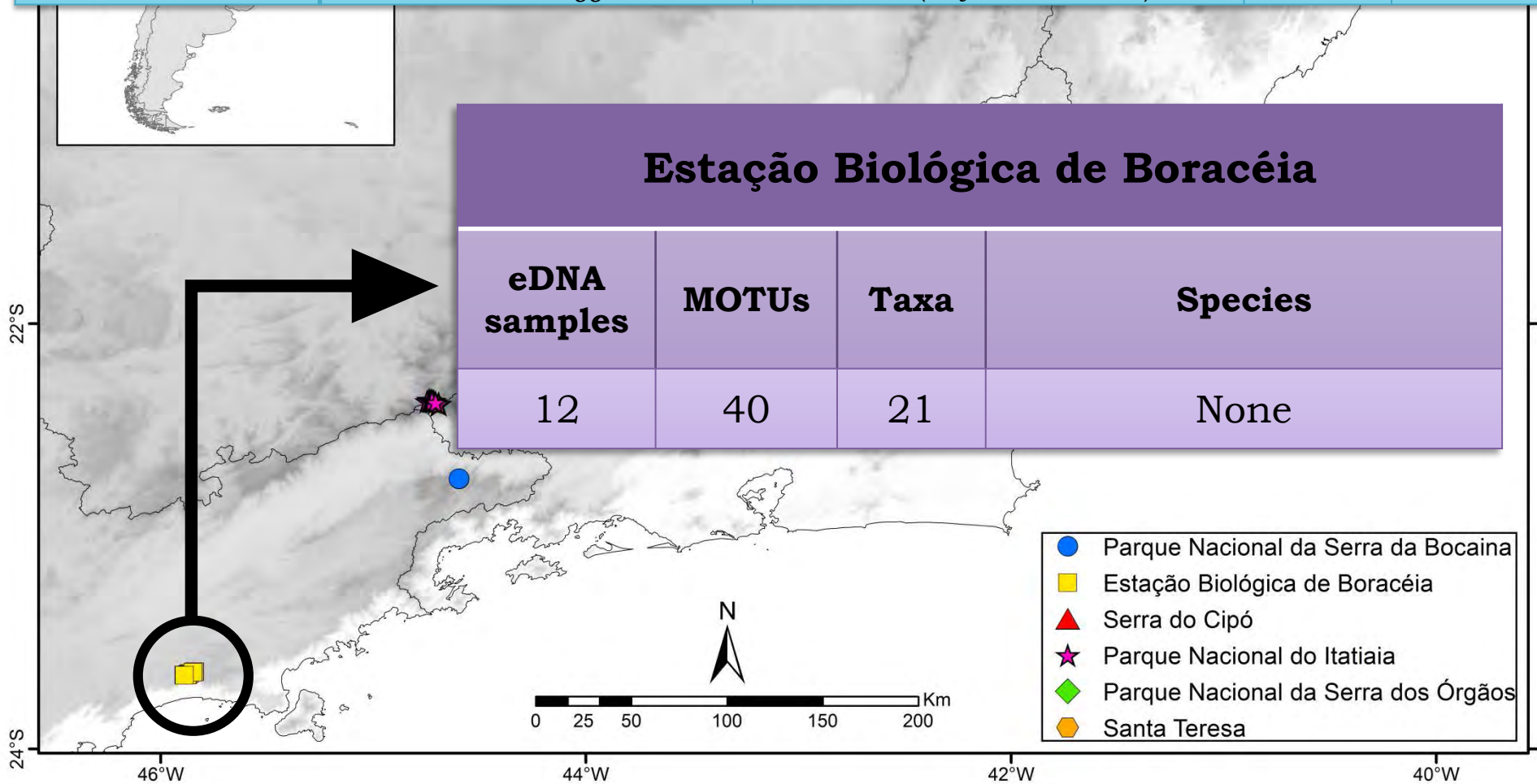
- Eggs and larvae in water contribute to the “DNA pool”
- eDNA can detect species that might be upstream

Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Estação Biológica de Boracéia	<i>Crossodactylus dispar</i>	1977 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus boraceiensis</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus semipalmatus</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Hylodes asper</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1973 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa taophora</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
Parque Nacional de Itatiaia	<i>Crossodactylus grandis</i>	1969 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus werneri</i>	1978 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Holoaden bradei</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes glaber</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes ornatus</i>	2012 (de Sá et al. 2015)	Dec	En
	<i>Hylodes regius</i>	2012 (CFBH Collection)	Dec	En
	<i>Paratelmatobius lutzi</i>	1978 (Pombal and Haddad 1999)	Dis	En
Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1939 (Lutz and Lutz 1939)	Dis	NE
	<i>Bokermannohyla clepsydra</i>	1968 (Bokermann 1971)	Dis	En
	<i>Megaelosia bocainensis</i>	1968 (Giaretta et al. 1993)	Dis	En
Serra do Cipó	<i>Scinax pinima</i>	1987 (CFBH Collection)	Dis	En
Santa Teresa	<i>Allobates olfersioides</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	Dec	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus gaudichaudii</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus timbuhy</i>	2005 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dec	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus fuliginosus</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
	<i>Hylodes lateristrigatus</i>	2009 (MNRJ Collection)	LD	NE
	<i>Phasmahyla exilis</i>	2009 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	En
	<i>Phrynomedusa marginata</i>	1986 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	NE
	<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	1981 (Weygoldt 1989)	LD	NE
Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos	<i>Aplastodiscus musicus</i>	1995 (Berneck et al. 2016)	Dis	En
	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1954 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1929 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa petropolitana</i>	1977 (Heyer and Crombie 1977)	Dis	En

Detecting declining or "extinct" species

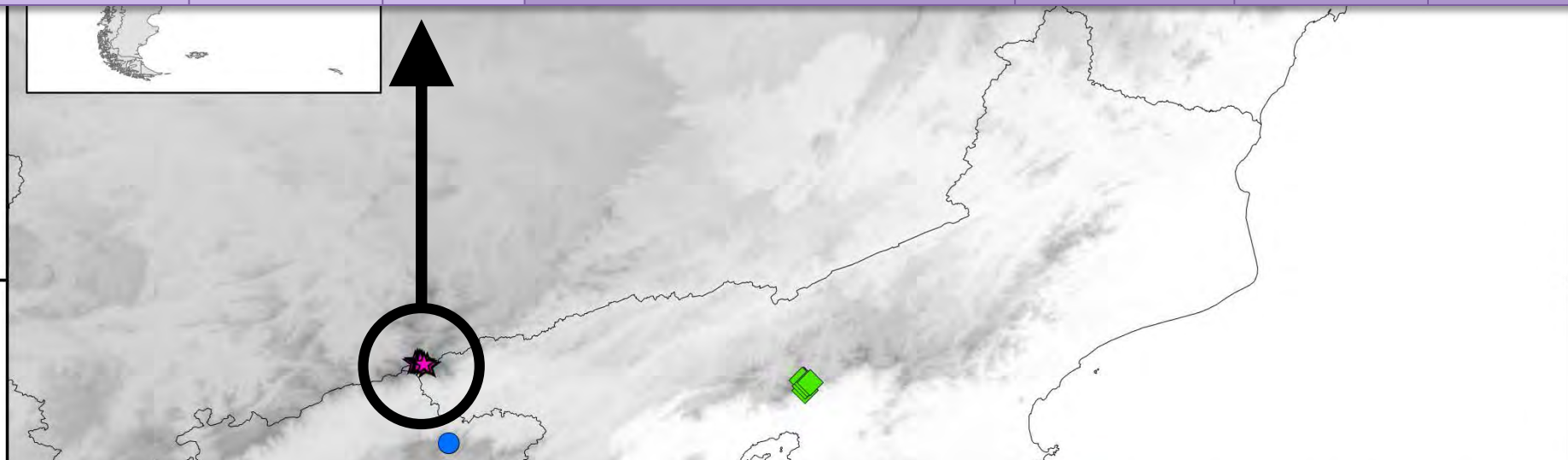


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	<i>Cycloramphus boraceiensis</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Cycloramphus semipalmatus</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Hylodes asper</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1973 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa taophora</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE
	<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	1979 (Heyer et al. 1990)	LD	NE

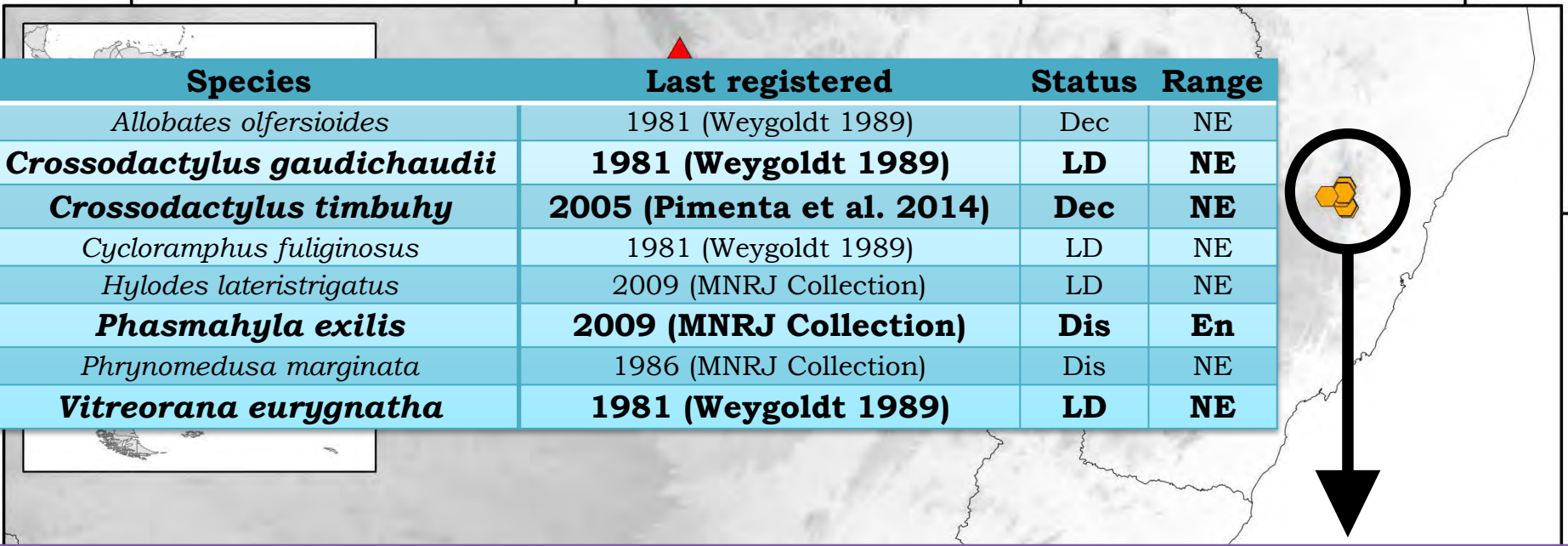


Parque Nacional do Itatiaia

eDNA samples	MOTUs	Taxa	Species	Samples	MOTUs	BI
16	20	13	<i>Hylodes ornatus</i>	1	2	98% 100%
			<i>Hylodes regius</i>	1	1	100%



Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Parque Nacional de Itatiaia	<i>Crossodactylus grandis</i>	1969 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Crossodactylus weneri</i>	1978 (Pimenta et al. 2014)	Dis	NE
	<i>Holoaden bradei</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes glaber</i>	1976 (Rocha et al. 2004)	Dis	En
	<i>Hylodes ornatus</i>	2012 (de Sá et al. 2015)	Dec	En
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	<i>Paratelmatobius lutzi</i>	1978 (Pombal and Haddad 1999)	Dis	En

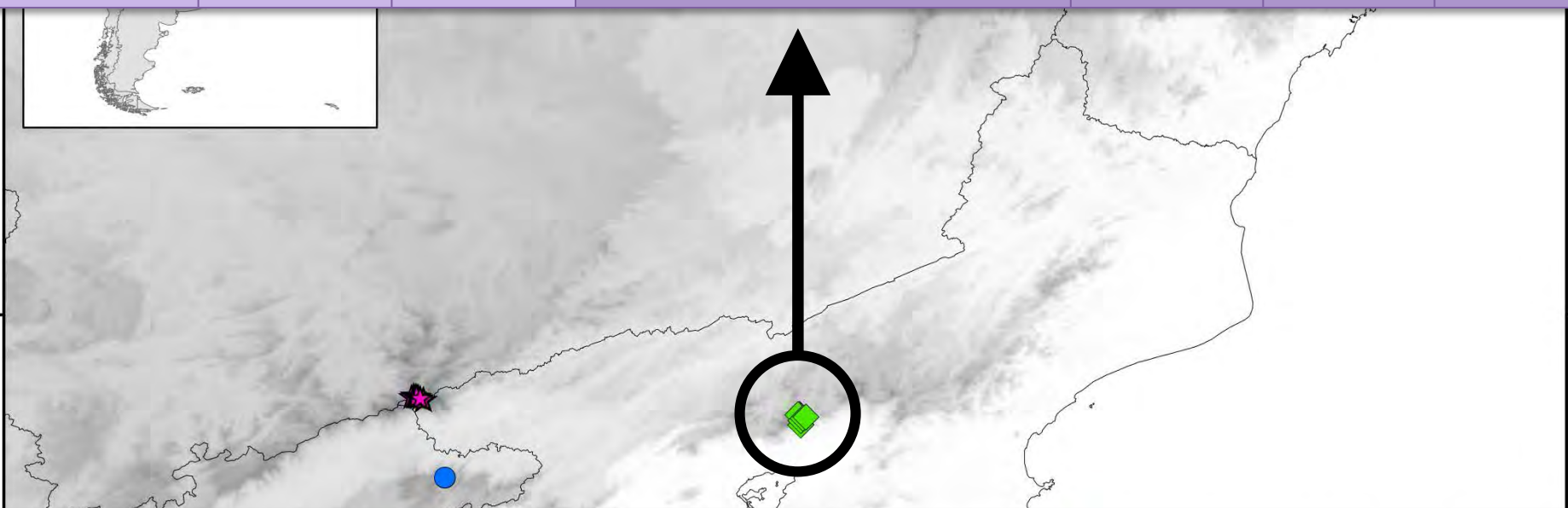


Santa Teresa

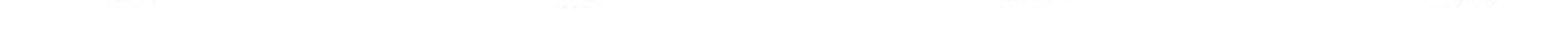
eDNA samples	MOTUs	Taxa	Species	Samples	MOTUs	BI
14	37	20	<i>Crossodactylus</i>	9	2	100%
				2		96%
			<i>Hylodes lateristrigatus</i>	4	5	100%
				8		100%
				3		98%
				1		96%
				1		96%
			<i>Vitreorana eurygnatha</i>	2	1	100%
			<i>Phasmahyla exilis</i>	2	1	100%

Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos

eDNA samples	MOTUs	Taxa	Species	Samples	MOTUs	BI
12	34	23	<i>Aplastodiscus</i>	3	1	98%
			<i>Thoropa taophora</i>	1	1	96%



Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos	<i>Aplastodiscus musicus</i>	1995 (Berneck et al. 2016)	Dis	En
	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1954 (MNRJ Collection)	Dis	NE
	<i>Phrynomedusa vanzolinii</i>	1929 (Cruz 1991)	Dis	NE
	<i>Thoropa petropolitana</i>	1977 (Heyer and Crombie 1977)	Dis	En



Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina

eDNA samples	MOTUs	Taxa	Species	Samples	MOTUs	BI
5	19	15	<i>Megaelusia sp.</i>	3	1	98%

**No sequences of
Megaelusia bocainensis in
our reference database**

● Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina

▲ Santa Ieresa

Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina	<i>Bokermannohyla claresignata</i>	1939 (Lutz and Lutz 1939)	Dis	NE
	<i>Bokermannohyla clepsydra</i>	1968 (Bokermann 1971)	Dis	En
	<i>Megaelusia bocainensis</i>	1968 (Giaretta et al. 1993)	Dis	En

46°W

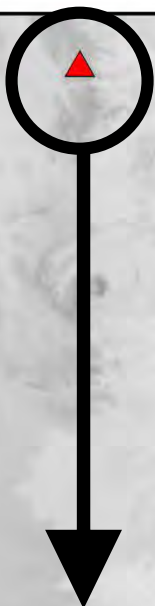
44°W

42°W

40°W

22°S

24°S



Serra do Cipó

eDNA samples	MOTUs	Taxa	Species (eDNA)	Species
3	12	8	None (eDNA)	1 <i>Scinax pinima</i>

- Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina
- Estação Biológica de Boracéia
- ▲ Serra do Cipó

Locality	Species	Last registered	Status	Range
Serra do Cipó	<i>Scinax pinima</i>	1987 (CFBH Collection)	Dis	En

◆ Santa Teresa

46°W

44°W

42°W

40°W

20°S

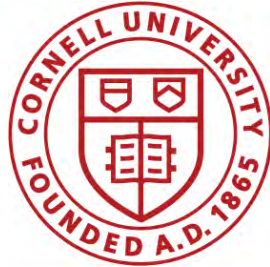
22°S

24°S

Conclusions

- **We detected with eDNA amphibian species no longer registered:**
 - **3 declining** (*H. ornatus*, *H. regius*, *Crossodactylus* sp.)
 - **2 local disappeared** (*H. lateristrigatus*, *V. eurygnatha*)
 - **2 disappeared** (*M. bocainensis*, *P. exilis*)
 - **2 require further investigations** (*A. musicus*, *T. petropolitana*)
- **Next: sequencing the 12S rRNA from museum species**
- **eDNA metabarcoding efficient in tropical running water courses, even when species are at low population densities**
- **These results reinforce the potential of this approach in monitoring and conservation studies, and to help overcome many of the challenges of traditional survey methods for species detection.**

Thanks!



Collaborators

Carla Lopes

Célio F. B. Haddad

Alice Valentini

Tony Dejean