

Table 1. List of amphibian species not considered endemic to the Cerrado and Caatinga.

Species not considered		
endemic	Biome	Reason
<i>Adenomera martinezi</i>	Cerrado	distributed in Cerrado areas, but also occur in the Amazon (IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; Frost, 2022).
<i>Ameerega flavopicta</i>	Cerrado	distributed in Cerrado areas, but also occur in the Amazon (IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; Frost, 2022).
<i>Ameerega picta</i>	Cerrado	it is distributed in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, and Colombia (Frost, 2022).
<i>Barycholos ternetzi</i>	Cerrado	distributed in Cerrado areas, but also occur in the Amazon (IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; Frost, 2022).
<i>Boana aff. leucocheila</i>	Cerrado	distributed in Cerrado areas, but also occur in the Amazon (IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; Frost, 2022).
<i>Boana lundii</i>	Cerrado	has records in both the Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest (GBIF, 2022; IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; SpeciesLink, 2022).
<i>Boana stenocephala</i>	Cerrado	that are distributed in Cerrado areas, but are also associated with Atlantic Forest areas (Santos et al., 2009).
<i>Chiasmocleis albopunctata</i>	Cerrado	It is distributed across eastern Bolivia, northern

		Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil (FROST, 2022).
		distributed in Cerrado areas, but also occur in
		the Amazon (IUCN, 2022; SISBIO, 2022; Frost,
<i>Dendropsophus anataliasiasi</i>	Cerrado	2022).
		occurs in locations around Brazil, but also
<i>Dendropsophus cruzi</i>	Cerrado	occurs in Bolivia (Köhler, 2003).
		is recorded in Cerrado areas in Brazil,
		occurring in Paraguay (Brusquetti and Lavilla,
		2006), with <i>D. rhea</i> being considered a possible
<i>Dendropsophus jimi</i>	Cerrado	synonym of the species (Teixeira, 2018).
		occurs in the states of Piauí, Ceará, Pará,
		Tocantins, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato
		Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais and São Paulo, in
		Brazil, and in the Department of Santa Cruz, in
<i>Dendropsophus rubicundulus</i>	Cerrado	Bolivia (Frost, 2022).
		distributed in Cerrado areas, but are also
		associated with Atlantic Forest areas (Santos et
<i>Hylodes sazimai</i>	Cerrado	al., 2009).
		is recorded in Cerrado environments, but is
		associated with the Atlantic Forest (Heyer,
<i>Leptodactylus cunicularius</i>	Cerrado	Heyer and Sá, 2008).
		occurs in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and
<i>Leptodactylus furnarius</i>	Cerrado	northeastern Argentina (Frost, 2022).
		It is distributed in the Amazon, Cerrado and
<i>Leptodactylus pustulatus</i>	Cerrado	Caatinga, in Brazil (SISBIO, 2022; IUCN,

		2022).
<i>Lysapsus caraya</i>	Cerrado	it is distributed in areas of the Cerrado and Amazon, in Brazil (Frost, 2022). is associated with areas of Cerrado and Atlantic Forest, known from locations in the states of Minas Gerais, Goiás and Rio Grande do Sul (Caramaschi and Napoli, 2012).
<i>Odontophrynus cultripes</i>	Cerrado	is known in Cerrado areas, as well as in the Pantanal, on the border with Bolivia
<i>Oreobates crepitans</i>	Cerrado	(Strüssmann, Pansonato and Soares, 2011). known before as <i>Oreobates crepitans</i> and <i>Pristimantis crepitans</i> , is Known from semideciduous forest in Mato Grosso, western Brazil; Angel Sandoval and Cerro del Arco, Department Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia (Frost, 2022; Strüssmann et al., 2011).
<i>Oreobates heterodactylus</i>	Cerrado	is a species with a wide distribution in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil (Frost, 2022).
<i>Physalaemus centralis</i>	Cerrado	is widely distributed in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia (Frost, 2022).
<i>Physalaemus marmoratus</i>	Cerrado	is widely distributed in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia (Frost, 2022).
<i>Physalaemus nattereri</i>	Cerrado	is mainly distributed in the Atlantic Forest and adjacent Cerrado areas (Nali, Borges and Prado, 2015).
<i>Pithecopus ayeaye</i>	Cerrado	

		has a wide distribution in Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Pantanal, Cerrado and Amazon regions in Brazil (Calderon et al., 2009).
<i>Pithecopus azureus</i>	Cerrado	
<i>Pristimantis</i> aff. <i>gutturalis</i>	Cerrado	occurs in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia (Frost, 2022). species considered synonyms of <i>P. cristiceps</i> (Mângia et al., 2020), which is recorded in the
<i>Proceratophrys aridus</i>	Caatinga	Caatinga, the Atlantic Forest, and the Cerrado. species considered synonyms of <i>P. cristiceps</i> (Mângia et al., 2020), which is recorded in the
<i>Proceratophrys caramaschii</i>	Caatinga	Caatinga, the Atlantic Forest, and the Cerrado. occurs in Amazonian environments, being also recorded in the Cerrado (Ávila, Kawashita-
<i>Proceratophrys strussmannae</i>	Cerrado	Ribeiro and Morais, 2011). initially described for the municipality of Ribeiro Gonçalves in Piauí (Roberto, Cardozo and Ávila, 2013), was considered synonymous with <i>P. canga</i> that is recorded in the Cerrado and in regions of the Amazon (Andrade et al.,
<i>Pseudopaludicola parnaíba</i>	Cerrado	2020). is recorded in the states of Bahia, Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Tocantins, and also in
<i>Pseudopaludicola ternetzi</i>	Cerrado	Paraguay (Brusquetti and Lavilla, 2006). is known in the states of Bahia, Maranhão, Mato
<i>Rhinella mirandaribeiroi</i>	Cerrado	Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais,

		Pará, Piauí, Amazonas and Rondônia, in Brazil, and in the Noel Kempf National Park, in Bolivia (Narvaes and Rodrigues, 2009).
		recorded in areas of the Cerrado, also occurring in the Amazon, the latter being additionally
<i>Rhinella ocellata</i>	Cerrado	recorded in the Caatinga (Frost, 2022).
		recorded in areas of the Cerrado, also occurring in the Amazon, the latter being additionally
<i>Rhinella rubescens</i>	Cerrado	recorded in the Caatinga (Frost, 2022).
		recorded in areas of the Cerrado in Brazil, and
<i>Rhinella scitula</i>	Cerrado	in Paraguay (Frost, 2022).
		it is distributed in areas of the Cerrado and
<i>Scinax</i> sp. gr. <i>catharinae</i>	Cerrado	Atlantic Forest (Frost, 2022; IUCN, 2022).
		is recorded in the states of Tocantins, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul in Brazil, and also in Bolivia (Ragalzi et
<i>Scinax constrictus</i>	Cerrado	al., 2019).
		registered in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and
<i>Scinax cruentomma</i>	Cerrado	Brazil (Frost, 2022).
		occurs in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Venezuela and savannas of Guyana and
		southern Suriname (Barrio-Amorós, Rojas-
<i>Scinax fuscomarginatus</i>	Cerrado	Runjaic and Señaris, 2019).
