

Lost frogs rediscovered with environmental DNA

September 8 2020



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Scientists have detected signs of a frog listed extinct and not seen since 1968, using an innovative technique to locate declining and missing

species in two regions of Brazil.

The frog, *Megaelasia bocainensis*, was among seven total [species](#)—including four other declining species, and two that had disappeared locally for many years—that were detected. The findings appeared in a paper, "Lost and Found: Frogs in a Biodiversity Hotspot Rediscovered with Environmental DNA," published in August in *Molecular Ecology*.

Megaelasia bocainensis. A disappeared species from Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina, Brazil, known only from this museum specimen collected in 1968, and detected by eDNA surveys. In the study, the researchers collected and screened environmental DNA (eDNA) in the biodiverse Atlantic Coastal Forest and Cerrado grasslands of Brazil.

The eDNA technique offers a way to survey that can confirm the presence of species undetected by traditional methods, providing a tool for conservation scientists to evaluate the presence of threatened species, especially those with low population densities and those not seen in years.

After careful research to identify species at various levels of threat in these regions of Brazil, the researchers used the eDNA method to search for 30 target amphibian species in six localities where the frogs were known to previously live.

"Little bits of DNA in the environment don't tell us about how many individuals there are or whether those individuals are healthy, but it does tell us that the species is still present," said senior author Kelly Zamudio, the Goldwin Smith Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology in the College of Arts and Sciences.

"This is one more kind of survey data, and for species that are declining or locally disappeared, it not only means they are there, but there's now

the potential to study them in more detail," she said, noting that for many species, very little is known.

Around the world, conservationists have been challenged to keep pace with declining and disappearing amphibians. At the same time, living organisms leave DNA traces in the soil, water and air. Now, scientists are increasingly using highly sensitive sampling techniques to detect eDNA for conservation purposes.

In the study, the researchers targeted 13 frog species that have totally disappeared and are presumed extinct; 12 frogs that have disappeared locally but are still found in other parts of their range; and five species that were once very abundant and are still there but hard to find.

The researchers hiked into the sampling sites carrying battery packs, a shoebox-sized peristaltic pump and backpacks of sterile tubing. They used the pump and tubing to draw up to 60 liters of stream or pond water through a capsule fitted with a filter for capturing DNA. A buffer was then applied to stabilize and preserve the DNA on the filter.

Back in the lab, the researchers extracted the DNA, genetically sequenced it, weeded out [genetic material](#) from humans, pigs, chickens and other organisms until they could isolate all the [frog](#) DNA.

"Now you've got a subset of genetic sequences that we know only belong to frogs, and then it's step by step, going finer and finer, until you get to the genus and species you are looking for," Zamudio said.

Identifying *M. bocainensis* required clever detective work: The species disappeared long ago, and there were no tissues from which to extract DNA for comparison with the eDNA. But the researchers did have the sequences for all the sister species in the genus *Megaelasia* and they knew the ranges of the sister species and *M. bocainensis*.

"We know there's a *Megaelosia* there," Zamudio said, "we just don't know which one it is, but the only one that has ever been reported there historically is the one that went missing. Do we believe it? That's how far the analysis can take us."

Zamudio added that samples from nearby areas may be worth collecting for more signs of *M. bocainensis*.

More information: Carla Martins Lopes et al. Lost and found: Frogs in a biodiversity hotspot rediscovered with environmental DNA, *Molecular Ecology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1111/mec.15594](https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.15594)

Provided by Cornell University

Citation: Lost frogs rediscovered with environmental DNA (2020, September 8) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-09-lost-frogs-rediscovered-environmental-dna.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.