



A new species of *Sphaenorhynchus* (Anura; Hylidae) from Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of *Sphaenorhynchus*, probably closely related to *S. surdus*, is described from the states of São Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catarina in the southeast and south of Brazil. This species, *Sphaenorhynchus caramaschii* **sp. nov.**, is an intermediate species in size within the genus and is characterized by the absence of external tympanum, by the snout from truncate to slightly mucronate in dorsal view and protruding in lateral view, by the presence of a dark line from the snout to the eye, and mainly by differences in the advertisement call (a long call with several notes). It is found in open areas, calling during the wet season of the year, generally, in the deepest area of permanent ponds. Illustrations of the adults, descriptions of the advertisement calls, and a map of geographic distribution of the species are provided. Also, we provide data on the distribution and natural history of *S. surdus* and describe its advertisement call.

Key words: Amphibia, *Sphaenorhynchus caramaschii* **sp. nov.**, *Sphaenorhynchus surdus*, species description, Atlantic Forest

Introduction

Sphaenorhynchus Tschudi, 1838 is a sister genus of *Dendropsophus* and *Xenohyla* (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). Synapomorphies for *Sphaenorhynchus* have been proposed by Duellman and Wiens (1992) and by the present moment there are 11 recognized species in the genus (Frost 2007).

Among the 11 species of *Sphaenorhynchus*, seven [*S. bromelicola* Bokermann, 1966, *S. orophilus* (Lutz & Lutz, 1938), *S. palustris* Bokermann, 1966, *S. pauloalvini* Bokermann, 1973, *S. planicola* (Lutz & Lutz, 1938), *S. prasinus* Bokermann, 1973, and *S. surdus* (Cochran, 1953)] are known from the Atlantic Forest of Brazil, three [*S. carneus* (Cope, 1868), *S. dorisae* (Goin, 1957), and *S. lacteus* (Daudin, 1800)] are from the Amazon basin, and the distribution of *S. platycephalus* (Werner, 1894) remains unknown (Frost 2007). *Sphaenorhynchus surdus* is the only species known to occur below the Tropic of Capricorn. The remaining species are known from the northeast of the state of São Paulo to the Amazon basin (Heyer *et al.* 1990; Frost 2007). After the description of *S. surdus* in 1953 by Doris Cochran, all *Sphaenorhynchus* collected from the south of the state of São Paulo to the state of Rio Grande do Sul were identified as *S. surdus* (e.g., Bertoluci & Rodrigues 2002; Garcia & Vinciprova 2003; Conte & Machado 2005; Pombal & Haddad 2005). However,