



***Phyllomedusa itacolomi* Caramaschi, Cruz & Feio, 2006, a junior synonym of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* (B. Lutz, 1966) (Hylidae, Phyllomedusinae)**

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Abstract

Based on the analysis of the type specimens and recently collected specimens, the taxonomic status of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* (B. Lutz, 1966) and *Phyllomedusa itacolomi* Caramaschi, Cruz & Feio, 2006 is reevaluated. We concluded that both species are morphologically indistinguishable therefore the name *Phyllomedusa itacolomi* is designated as a junior synonym of *Phyllomedusa ayeaye*. Additionally, we suggest the removal of *P. ayeaye* from Red Lists of threatened species.

Key words: Conservation, *Phyllomedusa ayeaye*, *Phyllomedusa itacolomi*, Phyllomedusinae, Synonymy

Resumo

Com base no exame do material-tipo e exemplares recentemente coletados, a posição taxonômica de *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* (B. Lutz, 1966) e *Phyllomedusa itacolomi* Caramaschi, Cruz & Feio, 2006 é re-examinada. Concluiu-se que ambas espécies são morfologicamente indistinguíveis e, deste modo, considerou-se *Phyllomedusa itacolomi* como sinônimo júnior de *Phyllomedusa ayeaye*. Adicionalmente, sugere-se a exclusão de *Phyllomedusa ayeaye* das listas de espécies ameaçadas.

Introduction

The genus *Phyllomedusa* Wagler, 1830 presently comprises 32 species distributed in Panama, Pacific slopes of Colombia, South America east of the Andes, including Trinidad, southward to northern Argentina and Uruguay (Frost 2009). Currently, nine species in this genus have a restricted distribution and most are known only from their type-localities: *Phyllomedusa araguari* Giaretta, Oliveira-Filho & Kokubum, 2007; *P. ayeaye* (B. Lutz, 1966); *P. centralis* Bokermann, 1965; *P. coelestis* (Cope, 1874); *P. duellmani* Cannatella, 1982; *P. ecuatoriana* Cannatella, 1982; *P. itacolomi* Caramaschi, Cruz & Feio, 2006; *P. megacephala* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926); and *P. neildi* Barrio-Amorós, 2006 (see Frost 2009).

The reticulate leaf-frog, *Pithecopus ayeaye*, was described by B. Lutz (1966), based on seven specimens collected at Morro do Ferro, a hill inside an ancient volcanic crater, at Poços de Caldas, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. In that paper, B. Lutz recognized *Pithecopus* Cope as valid genus and this redefinition included two species groups: (1) large species with vomerine teeth and well-developed parotoid glands and (2) small species without vomerine teeth and indistinct parotoid glands (*P. ayeaye* was included in the second group). Duellman (1968) disagreed with B. Lutz's (1966) arrangement and transferred the *Pithecopus* species, including *P. ayeaye*, to the genus *Phyllomedusa*. This revision was accepted by subsequent authors (Pombal &