



## A new species of *Hypsiboas* Wagler (Anura: Hylidae) closely related to *H. multifasciatus* Günther from southeastern Brazil

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### Abstract

We describe a new species based on two populations, from the State of Minas Gerais, using advertisement call and morphological data as diagnostic characters. *Hypsiboas paranaíba* sp. n. is distinguished from the large-sized species of the group by the absence of a white stripe on upper (*H. lanciformis*) or upper and lower lips (*H. leucocheilus*); from *H. albopunctatus* by the absence of distinct light spots on outer thighs and inguinal region; and from *H. multifasciatus* by reaching a smaller maximum size and presenting a head as long as wide. The new species occurs in the Cerrado biome of southeastern Brazil in the State of Minas Gerais, and central Brazil in the State of Goiás, whereas *H. multifasciatus* is restricted to the Amazon Forest domain, and possibly to forest domains in northeastern Brazil.

**Key words:** Advertisement call, Cerrado savanna, *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* group, *Hypsiboas paranaíba* sp. n., State of Minas Gerais

### Introduction

Currently, the Neotropical *Hypsiboas albopunctatus* Spix species group is just defined on molecular basis (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). It comprises nine species, one in Middle America and eight in South America (Frost 2010). *Hypsiboas multifasciatus* Günther has traditionally been considered as an Amazonian species, ranging from Venezuela to French Guiana, as well as northern and northeastern Brazil (De Sá 1996; Loebmann *et al.* 2007); its type locality is in the State of Pará (Brazil). Lutz (1973) referred to specimens of *H. multifasciatus* (= *H. daudini*, cf. De Sá 1996) from the State of Goiás (central Brazil) as “intermediate between *H. daudini* and *H. albopunctata*”. Other authors have applied the name *H. multifasciatus* to populations from the Cerrado (Guimarães *et al.* 2001; Loebmann *et al.* 2007; Vaz-Silva *et al.* 2007; Silva Jr. *et al.* 2009).

In this paper, based on adult morphology and advertisement call data we propose the recognition of populations of the group from southeastern Brazil as a new form, closely related to *H. multifasciatus*.

### Material and methods

Specimens came from two municipalities of the Triângulo Mineiro region, State of Minas Gerais: Araguari and Ituiutaba. In these localities, the original vegetation was the Cerrado savanna biome (Oliveira & Marquis 2002). The study site in Araguari is located on the steep banks of the Paranaíba River valley, which has been used mainly for extensive cattle farming (Giaretta *et al.* 2008) over the last decades. In Ituiutaba, specimens were collected at the border of a forest patch, crossed by a streamlet, tributary of the Tejuco River. This forest is surrounded by urban areas, cattle farms, and agricultural fields. Natural vegetation types at both study sites include patches of forest along seasonal and perennial streams and palm grove marshes (Veredas).