



## A new species of *Dendrophryniscus* (Amphibia, Anura, Bufonidae) from the Atlantic Rainforest of southern Bahia, Brazil

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### Abstract

A new species of the tree toad genus *Dendrophryniscus* is described from a rainforest habitat at Parque Nacional de Serra das Lontras, municipality of Arataca, southern Bahia, Brazil. *Dendrophryniscus oreites* **sp. nov.** is related to the Atlantic forest *brevipollicatus* group by hand morphology, skin texture, ventral coloration and bromelicolous habits. The new species differs from related species by having a larger size, warty skin, inner finger reduced with presence of a dark nuptial pad in males, and a yellowish coloration with discrete dorsal pattern. This discovery highlights the importance of southern Bahia in terms of conservation, and for our understanding of the evolution of the frog diversity within the Atlantic Rainforest.

**Key words:** Tree toads, southern Bahia, *Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus* group, frog diversity, forest remnants

### Resumo

Uma nova espécie do sapo-arborícola *Dendrophryniscus* descrita para a Mata Atlântica do Parque Nacional de Serra das Lontras, município de Arataca, sul da Bahia, Brasil. *Dendrophryniscus oreites* **sp. nov.** relacionada ao grupo *brevipollicatus* da Mata Atlântica, pela morfologia da mão, textura da pele, coloração ventral e hábitos bromelícolas. A nova espécie difere das espécies relacionadas pelo maior tamanho, pele verrugosa, dedo proximal reduzido com a presença de um calo nupcial escuro em machos, e coloração amarelada com padrão dorsal discreto. Esta descoberta destaca a importância da região sul da Bahia em termos de conservação e para a compreensão da evolução da diversidade dos anuros da Mata Atlântica.

**Palavras-chave:** sapos-arborícolas, sul da Bahia, grupo *brevipollicatus*, diversidade, fragmentos florestais

### Introduction

The family Bufonidae is one of the most specious among anurans with approximately 550 species in ca. 50 recognized genera, distributed nearly worldwide (Frost 2010). More than 50% of these species belong to a crown group comprising the formerly recognized genus *Bufo* and its closest relatives, which has been extensively studied from a taxonomic perspective (Blair 1972; Martin 1972; Graybeal 1997; Pauly *et al.* 2004; Frost *et al.* 2006; Pramuk 2006; Pramuk *et al.* 2008; Van Bocxlaer *et al.* 2010). Nevertheless, the diversity and systematics of the phylogenetically basal genera of bufonids — all restricted to the New World — are still poorly understood (Duellman & Lynch 1969; McDiarmid 1971; Cannatella 1986; Graybeal & Cannatella 1995).

Recent phylogenetic studies recognized *Dendrophryniscus* Jiménez de la Espada 1871, also referred to as tree toads, as one of such basal bufonid lineage (Pramuk *et al.* 2008; Van Bocxlaer *et al.* 2010). These are