

Taxonomic revision of the *Odontophrynus cultripes* species group, with description of a new related species (Anura, Cycloramphidae)

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Abstract

The revision of the *O. cultripes* species group is presented, through the definition and characterization of *O. cultripes*, the redescription of *O. carvalhoi* based on recently collected specimens, and the description of a new species. *Odontophrynus monachus sp. nov.* is described from the headwaters of the São Francisco River, in the Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra ($20^{\circ}10'S$, $46^{\circ}30'W$, 1350 m above sea level), Municipality of São Roque de Minas, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The geographic distributions of the referred species are described and mapped.

Key words: Amphibia, geographic distribution, *Odontophrynus carvalhoi*, *Odontophrynus cultripes*, *Odontophrynus monachus sp. nov.*, taxonomy

Resumo

A revisão das espécies do grupo de *O. cultripes* é apresentada, com definição e caracterização de *O. cultripes*, redescricão de *O. carvalhoi* com base em exemplares recentemente obtidos e descrição de uma nova espécie. *Odontophrynus monachus sp. nov.* é descrita das cabeceiras do Rio São Francisco, no Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra ($20^{\circ}10'S$, $46^{\circ}30'W$, 1350 m acima do nível do mar), Município de São Roque de Minas, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil. As distribuições geográficas das espécies são atualizadas e mapeadas.

Introduction

The genus *Odontophrynus* Reinhardt & Lütken, 1862 was included in the family Cycloramphidae and considered a monophyletic group by Frost *et al.* (2006). The monophyletism of *Odontophrynus* was also stated by Pyron and Wiens (2011), but this genus plus *Macrogenioglossus* Carvalho and *Proceratophrys* Miranda-Ribeiro were included in a family named Odontophrynidae. In this paper we followed the well established catalogue of Frost (2011) and maintained the genus *Odontophrynus* in the family Cycloramphidae.

Currently, the genus *Odontophrynus* comprises ten species and, although not assessed by a modern phylogenetic analysis, these species have been combined into three morphological groups based on overall similarities inferred from Savage and Cei (1965), Cei *et al.* (1982), Di Tada *et al.* (1984), Cei (1985, 1987), Martino and Sinsch (2002), Rosset *et al.* (2006, 2007), and Rosset (2008). The previously recognized *O. moratoi* species group, as defined by Jim and Caramaschi (1980) and Caramaschi (1996), including *O. moratoi* Jim and Caramaschi and *O. salvatori* Caramaschi, was removed from the genus by Amaro *et al.* (2009) by transferring *O. moratoi* to the genus *Proceratophrys*, under the combination *Proceratophrys moratoi*, based on molecular analyses of three genes (16S,