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The tadpole of *Dendropsophus haddadi* (Bastos & Pombal 1996) (Hylidae: Hylinae)

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The genus *Dendropsophus* Fitzinger, 1843 currently includes 92 species of hylid treefrogs distributed from South and Central America to southern Mexico (Frost 2011). *Dendropsophus haddadi* is a small species of this genus (male SVL 15–19 mm; female SVL 21–24 mm) that is allocated in the *D. decipiens* clade, part of the *D. microcephalus* group, together with other three species: *D. berthalutzae*, *D. decipiens*, and *D. oliveirai* (Faivovich *et al.* 2005; Frost 2011). This species was recorded in regions of ombrophilous Atlantic forest and scrubby restinga vegetation mainly in coastal areas between the state of Espírito Santo and Pernambuco, Brazil (Bastos & Pombal 1996; Amorim *et al.* 2009; Camurugi *et al.* 2010; Araújo-Neto *et al.* 2012), ranging from sea level up to 650 m of elevation (Peixoto & Pimenta 2004). In this paper, we described the tadpole of *D. haddadi* from a population from southern Bahia, northeastern Brazil.

We collected eight tadpoles at Gosner (1960) stage 31–37, in a temporary pond in the Private Reserve of Natural Heritage (RPPN) Capitão, municipality of Itacaré (14°19' S, 39°04' W), state of Bahia, Brazil, on the 25 of September, 2010. The locality is about 600 km northward its type-locality (Bastos & Pombal 1996). An amplectant pair was also collected in the same locality and the eggs were laid in a plastic bag. Hatchlings from this spawning were maintained in laboratory (until reaching the stages 34–36) to confirm the identity of the field collected tadpoles, and for verification of oral morphology variation. Only those tadpoles collected in the field were measured. Tadpoles were preserved in 7% formalin and deposited in the zoological collection of the Museum of Zoology "Prof. Adão José Cardoso" (ZUEC 12109), Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. Measurements and terminology follow Altig and McDiarmid (1999), except for the oral disc width (ODW), which was the maximum width, transversal to the oral disc length (ODL). Morphometric measurements were made using a digital caliper to the nearest 0.05 mm with the aid of a Zeiss stereoscopic microscope.

We made the following measurements: total length (TL); body length (BL); tail length (TAL); maximum tail height (MTH); vent tube length (VTL); interorbital distance (IOD); eye diameter (ED); nostril-eye distance (NED); snout-spiracle distance (SSD); inter-nostril distance (IND); oral disc length (ODL); and oral disc width (ODW).

Description of the tadpole. Body oval in dorsal and ventral view, and oval (lightly triangular) in lateral view (Fig. 1), BL about 35% of TL. Snout rounded in dorsal and ventral view and sloped in lateral view. Eyes large, located in the anterior third of the body; ED about 11% of BL. Nostrils large, oval and laterally positioned with opening anterodorsally directed; NED about of 25% of BL and IND correspond to 63% of IOD. Spiracle single, lateroventral, short, located in the middle third of the body, with opening toward the back; SSD about 55% of BL. Vent tube single, short, dextral, fused to the ventral fin, with backward opening. Oral disc anteroventral (Fig. 1D), with single uniserial marginal papillae, dorsal gap and not emarginate; ODL and ODW represent respectively, 11% and 7% of BL. Marginal papillae conical, long, with lateral papillae shorter than ventral. Lower lip with one dermal ridge between lower jaw sheath and papillae. Upper jaw sheath U- shaped arc and lower jaw sheath U-shaped; upper jaw sheath narrower than the lower jaw sheath, jaw sheaths black and keratinized with thick serrations. Tail with pointed tip, without flagellum; TAL about 71% of TL. Dorsal fin low, with convex margin, emerging on the posterior third of the body at a high slope; ventral fin high, originate at end of body, with convex margin; maximum height in the middle third of the tail. For the measurements see Table 1.

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