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A new species of *Pseudopaludicola* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926 (Anura: Leiuperidae) from the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, with comments on the geographic distribution of *Pseudopaludicola canga* Giaretta & Kokubum, 2003

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Abstract

A new species of *Pseudopaludicola* is described from the state of Mato Grosso, western Brazil. The new species inhabits the transition zone between Brazilian Cerrado and Amazon rainforest in northern Mato Grosso, and is characterized by its medium size (snout-vent length 12–17 mm), lack of T-shaped terminal phalanges, toe tips not expanded laterally, presence of two antebrachial tubercles, and smooth upper eyelids. The advertisement call of the new species consists of a series composed of 11–74 non-pulsed notes. Mean dominant frequency is 3938 Hz. Each note presents a slight ascendant frequency modulation in its first half, and another ascendant modulation in its last half. We also present new data on the distribution and conservation status of *Pseudopaludicola canga*.

Key words: Anura, advertisement call, geographic distribution, new species, *Pseudopaludicola*

Introduction

The South American leiuperid genus *Pseudopaludicola* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926 is currently composed of 14 species (Frost 2011; Carvalho 2012) widely distributed throughout tropical rainforests and open grasslands from northern Colombia to Argentina (Lynch 1989; Lobo 1992; Frost 2011). According to a phylogenetic analysis by Lobo (1995), only one monophyletic species group can be recognized: the *P. pusilla* group, characterized by T-shaped terminal phalanges.

Five species of *Pseudopaludicola* are currently assigned to the *P. pusilla* group: *P. boliviana* Parker, 1927; *P. canga* Giaretta & Kokubum, 2003; *P. ceratophyes* Rivero & Serna, 1984; *P. ilanera* Lynch, 1989; and *P. pusilla* Ruthven, 1916, and nine species are unassigned to this or to any other monophyletic group (see Lynch 1989): *P. falcipes* (Hensel, 1867); *P. giarettai* Carvalho, 2012; *P. mineira* Lobo, 1994; *P. mystacalis* (Cope, 1887); *P. murundu* Toledo, Siqueira, Duarte, Veiga-Menoncello, Recco-Pimentel & Haddad, 2010; *P. riopiedadensis* Mercadal de Barrio & Barrio, 1994; *P. saltica* (Cope, 1887); *P. serrana* Toledo, 2010; *P. ternetzi* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1937).

Pseudopaludicola canga was originally described and considered an endemic species from exposed iron ore deposits in the Serra dos Carajás, municipality of Marabá, state of Pará, northern Brazil (Giaretta & Kokubum 2003).