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A new species of *Pseudopaludicola* Miranda-Ribeiro (Leiuperinae: Leptodactylidae: Anura) from the Cerrado of southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of *Pseudopaludicola* is described from the Cerrado of southeastern Brazil. *Pseudopaludicola facureae* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed from the *P. pusilla* species group by the absence of either T-shaped terminal phalanges or toe tips expanded, and distinguished from almost all recognized taxa currently assigned to *Pseudopaludicola* (except *P. canga*, *P. giarettai*, and *P. hyleaustralis*) by possessing a non-pulsed advertisement call. However, the advertisement call of the new species consists of the emission of well-defined call series, whereas the advertisement call of *P. giarettai* is long (117–187 ms) and with an isolated emission pattern; respecting to *P. canga*, the new species emits very long notes series (up to 53 notes/advertisement call), compared to the short call series of *P. canga* (up to 9 notes/advertisement call); considering *P. hyleaustralis*, the new species has a shorter note duration (15–35 ms), higher note rate per minute (480–1860), and higher dominant frequency (4076–5108).

Key words: Amphibia, *Pseudopaludicola facureae* **sp. nov.**, Advertisement call, State of Minas Gerais, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Pseudopaludicola* Miranda-Ribeiro comprises 15 species (Frost 2011; Carvalho 2012; Pansonato *et al.* 2012) that occur throughout South America (Lynch 1989; Toledo 2010). *Pseudopaludicola* is treated as a monophyletic grouping, supported by distinctive morphological features: hypertrophied antibrachial tubercle (Lynch 1989) and osteological features (Lobo 1995). Lynch (1989) recognized two groups in the genus: the *P. falcipes* and *P. pusilla* species groups. Lobo (1995) recovered only the latter (*P. pusilla* group) as a monophyletic grouping, which included four taxa: *P. boliviana* Parker, *P. ceratophyes* Rivero and Serna, 1984, *P. llanera* Lynch, 1989, and *P. pusilla* (Ruthven, 1916), all sharing the presence of T-shaped terminal phalanges. *Pseudopaludicola canga* Giaretta and Kokubum, 2003 was assigned to the *P. pusilla* group in the original description, based on the presence of T-shaped terminal phalanges. However, Cardozo and Suárez (2012) stated that this character is in fact absent in *P. canga*, assessed by an osteological study of the species. The genus encompasses eleven species additionally to the four species of the *P. pusilla* group currently unassigned to any recognized monophyletic grouping, assembled by the absence of T-shaped terminal phalanges and any other distinctive shared characters: *P. canga*, *P. falcipes* (Hensel, 1867), *P. giarettai* Carvalho, 2012, *P. hyleaustralis* Pansonato, Morais, Ávila, Kawashita-Ribeiro, Strüssmann and Marrtins, 2012, *P. mineira* Lobo, 1994, *P. murundu* Toledo, Siqueira, Duarte, Veiga-Menoncello, Recco-Pimentel and Haddad, 2010, *P. mystacalis* (Cope, 1887), *P. riopiedadensis* (Mercadal de Barrio and Barrio, 1994), *P. saltica* (Cope, 1887), *P. serrana* Toledo, 2010, and *P. ternetzi* Miranda-Ribeiro, having no distinctive shared derivations, and considered paraphyletic (Lynch, 1989; Lobo, 1995).

A *Pseudopaludicola* species referred to as *Pseudopaludicola* aff. *canga* from the Municipality of Uberlândia (Giaretta & Facure 2009; Duarte *et al.* 2010) was evaluated based on morphological and bioacoustic approaches in