



A new species of the *Scinax catharinae* group (Anura, Hylidae) from Serra da Canastra, southwestern state of Minas Gerais, Brazil

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Abstract

We describe *Scinax pombali* **sp. n.** a new species of treefrog of the *Scinax catharinae* group from Serra da Canastra, municipality of Capitólio (20°36'03"S, 46°17'34.9"W, 987 m a.s.l.), located in the Cerrado domains of the State of Minas Gerais, Southeastern Brazil. The new species is characterized by its small size, blotches and color pattern on dorsal surface and hidden regions of flanks and thighs, *canthus rostralis* lightly concave and well marked, absent nuptial pad, and lack of externally differentiated inguinal gland. Additionally, we describe the tadpole of this new species, which is characterized by the large-sized oral disc and presence of a large number of marginal papillae (two to three rows on its dorsal portion and some rows in unorganized arrangement on its lateroventral portion).

Key words: Hylidae, Dendropsophini, *Scinax pombali* **sp. nov.**, Serra da Canastra, Brazil

Resumo

Descrevemos *Scinax pombali* **sp. n.** uma nova espécie do grupo *Scinax catharinae* distribuída na Serra da Canastra, município de Capitólio (20°36'03"S, 46°17'34.9"W, 987 m), localizado nos domínios do Cerrado do Estado de Minas Gerais, sudeste do Brasil. A nova espécie é caracterizada pelo tamanho pequeno, particular padrão de manchas e coloração da superfície dorsal e regiões escondidas dos flancos e coxas, *canthus rostralis* ligeiramente côncavo e bem marcado, ausência de almofadas nupciais e ausência de glândulas inguinais externamente diferenciadas. Adicionalmente, descrevemos o girino da nova espécie que é caracterizada pelo grande tamanho do disco oral e presença de um grande número de papilas marginais (duas a três fileiras na porção dorsal e algumas fileiras em arranjo desorganizado na porção lateroventral).

Palavras-chave: Hylidae, Dendropsophini, *Scinax pombali* **sp. nov.**, Serra da Canastra, Brazil

Introduction

Scinax Wagler, 1830 is the largest genus within Hylinae with 108 recognized species occurring from Mexico to Argentina and Uruguay (Faivovich *et al.* 2010; Nunes *et al.* 2010; Nunes & Pombal 2011; Cruz *et al.* 2011; Lima *et al.* 2011; Silva *et al.* 2011; Frost *et al.* 2011). Faivovich *et al.* (2005) grouped the species in this genus into two clades, the *S. catharinae* clade and *S. ruber* clade, and identified two monophyletic species groups within the first, the *S. catharinae* group and *S. perpusillus* group. Currently, the *S. catharinae* group comprises 31 species (Table 1) distributed from northeastern to southern Brazil, northeastern Argentina, southern Paraguay, and Uruguay (Faivovich 2002; Pimenta *et al.* 2007). Morphological synapomorphies of this group include the posterior part of the cricoid ring extensively elongated and curved, the partial mineralization of intercalary elements between