

Correspondence



http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3686.4.8 http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:B79D778B-121F-4727-A5CC-0E7E85511CC5

The tadpole of *Scinax strigilatus* (Spix, 1824) (Anura: Hylidae)

FELIPE CAMURUGI^{1,2}, EDNEI DE ALMEIDA MERCÊS^{1,3}, IVAN NUNES⁴ & FLORA ACUÑA JUNCÁ^{1,5}

¹Programa de Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Laboratório de Animais Peçonhentos e Herpetologia, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana – UEFS, Av. Transnordestina, CEP 44036-900, Feira de Santana, BA, Brasil ⁴Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional, Departamento de Vertebrados, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro 20940-040, Brazil. E-mail: ivan.nunes@yahoo.com.br

E-mail: ²camura86@hotmail.com, ³crillbio@yahoo.com.br, ⁵florajunc@gmail.com

Scinax strigilatus belongs to the Scinax catharinae species group (sensu Faivovich et al. 2005). It is one of three species [including S. agilis (Cruz & Peixoto) and S. argyreornatus (Miranda-Ribeiro)] of this species group occurring in the Atlantic Forest of the State of Bahia in Brazil (Peixoto & Pimenta 2004; Pimenta et al. 2007; Pimenta & Carvalho-e-Silva 2010). Moreover, the only tadpoles in these three species that have been described are those of S. argyreornatus (Carvalho-e-Silva & Carvalho-e-Silva 1998). We describe herein the tadpole of S. strigilatus.

Specimens were collected from a stream inside a forested area in August 2007 (n = 10) and September 2012 (n = 8) in the Michelin Ecological Reserve ($13^{\circ}50'$ S, $39^{\circ}14'$ W; 383 m a.s.l.), which is located in the municipality of Igrapiuna in the State of Bahia, Brazil. Some tadpoles (n = 5) were reared in the laboratory until metamorphosis was completed to confirm their species identification. Specimens are housed in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (MZFS lots 611, 1102).

The external morphological description was based on seven specimens (stages 32–39; Limbaugh & Volpe 1957, as modified by Gosner1960), which follows Altig (1970) and Altig & McDiarmid (1999). The remaining six tadpoles were not in an appropriate development stage for a description. The following measurements were taken in millimeters using a stereoscopic microscope and 10 mm micrometrical lens (min–max, average \pm standard deviation): total length (TL; 25.0–33.1, 29.9 \pm 3.2); body length (BL; 8.1–10.6, 9.8 \pm 0.9); body maximum height (BH; 4.5–5.5, 5.1 \pm 0.4); body width (BW; 5.0–6.0, 5.8 \pm 0.4); tail length (TaL; 17.5–23.1, 20.7 \pm 2.2); maximum tail height (MTH; 3.9–5.0, 4.5 \pm 0.4); maximum tail musculature height (TMH; 2.4–3.0, 2.7 \pm 0.3); maximum dorsal fin height (DFH; 1.2–1.7, 1.5 \pm 0.2); maximum ventral fin height (VFH; 1.0–1.3, 1.2 \pm 0.1); interorbital distance (IO; 2.0–2.8, 2.5 \pm 0.3), eye diameter (E; 1.0–1.4, 1.3 \pm 0.2); nostril diameter (N; 0.2–0.4, 0.3 \pm 0.1); nostril-snout distance (NS; 1.3–1.9, 1.6 \pm 0.2); oral disc width (ODW; 3.0–3.8, 3.4 \pm 0.3).

Description. Body ovoid in lateral view and elliptical in dorsal view (Fig. 1A,B), wider than high (BH/BW = 0.83–0.95); body height about 52% of body length (BH/BL = 0.47–0.57), body length 33% of total length (BL/TL = 0.30–0.35). Snout rounded in dorsal and lateral view. Nostrils dorsolateral located, rounded, closer to the eyes than the snout, diameter 5% of body width (N/BW = 0.03–0.07). Eyes dorsolaterally located, eyes diameter approximately 22% of body width (E/BW = 0.18–0.23); interorbital distance about 43% of body width (IO/BW = 0.33–0.48). Spiracle single, sinistral, short, laterally positioned, located at the middle third of the body length, below the body lateral midline. Vent tube dextral. Tail large (TaL/TL = 0.68–0.71), lower than body height (BH/MTH = 1.06–1.28). Tail musculature moderate (TMH/MTH = 0.56–0.64). Dorsal fin higher than ventral fin (DFH/VFH = 1.2–1.5); dorsal fin beginning at posterior third of body. Tip of tail pointed. Oral disc ventral with symmetrical lateral folds on posterior lip (Fig. 1D), about 59% of body width (ODW/BW = 0.56–0.63) totally surrounded by papillae arranged in double row; the second papillae row on posterior lip was misaligned in three specimens. Well distributed submarginal papillae on sides and in the folds of posterior lip. Jaw sheaths finely serrated. Anterior jaw sheath widely keratinized, M-shaped (with medial projection and long lateral process). Posterior jaw sheath moderately keratinized, V-shaped. Labial tooth row formula 2(2)/3.

Color pattern. In life, the body is grayish to dark brown in dorsal view with a slight dark trapezoid stain between the eyes. The ventral region is translucent with some irregular dark brown spotted areas. Tail musculature cream and fins translucent. Tail and fins with grayish-brown spots. In 10% formalin, the color pattern is the same as in life but faded.