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The tadpole of *Dendropsophus branneri* (Cochran, 1948) (Amphibia, Anura, Hylidae)

RAFAEL OLIVEIRA DE ABREU^{1,2}, FLORA ACUÑA JUNCA^{3,4},
ISANA CARLA AMORIM SOUZA^{3,5} & MARCELO FELGUEIRAS NAPOLI^{1,6}

¹Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Campus Universitário, Rua Barão de Jeremoabo, Ondina, 40170-115 Salvador, Bahia, Brasil

³Programa de Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, Av. Transnordestina, 44036-900 Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brasil

E-mail: ²rafaoabreu@gmail.com, ⁴florajunc@gmail.com, ⁵isanacarla@yahoo.com.br, ⁶napoli@ufba.br

Dendropsophus branneri is a small treefrog largely distributed throughout the Tropical Atlantic and Caatinga morphoclimatic domains (see Ab'Sáber 1977 for morphoclimatic domains), from northeastern to southeastern Brazil [Lutz 1973, Frost 2014; see Zina *et al.* 2014 for taxonomic comments on *D. minusculus* (Rivero, 1971) and *D. branneri*]. This species is currently placed in the *D. microcephalus* species group according to Bastos & Pombal (1996) and Faivovich *et al.* (2005). The *D. microcephalus* group comprises 36 species (Frost 2014), 14 of which have known tadpoles. Here, we describe the external morphology and color patterns of the previously unknown tadpole of *D. branneri*.

We collected tadpoles of *D. branneri* in temporary and permanent ponds at the municipality of Igarassu (October 2007, n = 7 tadpoles), state of Pernambuco, Brazil, and at the municipalities of Altamira (May 2005, n = 1 tadpole), Catu (June 2010, n = 1), Conde (May 2005, n = 1 tadpole), Igrapiuna (September 2007, December 2008, and July 2009; n = 5 tadpoles), and Mata de São João (June 2006, n = 1 tadpole), in the state of Bahia, Brazil. Tadpoles were preserved in 5% formalin, and are housed at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA lots 7774–7777) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (MZFS lots 603; 807; 914).

The morphological description and measurements follow McDiarmid & Altig (1999) and Mercês & Juncá (2010), and were based on eight tadpoles at stages 35 (n = 3 tadpoles), 36 (n = 3 tadpoles), and 37 (n = 2 tadpoles) (*sensu* Gosner 1960). The following measurements were taken in millimeters with an ocular micrometer in a stereomicroscope and are presented as range, average ± standard deviation: total length (TL), body length (BL), body maximum height (BH), body width (BW), tail length (TaL), maximum tail height (MTH), maximum tail musculature height (TMH), maximum tail musculature width (TMW), maximum dorsal fin height (DFH), maximum ventral fin height (VFH), interorbital distance (IO), eye diameter (E), eye-snout distance (ESD), internarial distance (IND), nostril major axis (N), nostril-snout distance (NS), and oral disc width (ODW).

Comparisons with tadpoles of the *D. microcephalus* species group were based on the following descriptions: Abreu *et al.* (2013) [*D. haddadi* (Bastos & Pombal, 1996)], Bokermann (1963a) [*D. sanborni* (Schmidt, 1944), *D. berthallutzae* (Bokermann, 1962)], Carvalho-e-Silva *et al.* (2003) [*D. studerae* (Carvalho-e-Silva *et al.*, 2003)], Cei (1980) [*D. sanborni*], Cruz & Dias (1991) [*D. bipunctatus* (Spix, 1824), *D. meridianus* (Lutz, 1954)], Cruz *et al.* (2000) [*D. pseudomeridianus* (Cruz, Caramaschi & Dias, 2000)], Duellman & Fouquette (1968) [*D. microcephalus* (Cope, 1886), *D. phlebodes* (Stejneger, 1906)], Duellman (1972) [*D. rhodopeplus* (Günther, 1858)], Lavilla (1990) [*D. nanus* (Boulenger, 1889)], Lourenço-de-Moraes *et al.* (2012) [*D. haddadi*], Pugliese *et al.* (2000) [*D. decipiens* (Lutz, 1925); *D. oliveirai* (Bokermann, 1963b)], and Pugliese *et al.* (2001) [*D. rubicundulus* (Reinhardt & Lütken, 1862)].

Description. Body violin-shaped, elongated in dorsal view and slightly depressed in lateral view (Fig. 1A, B, C), wider than high (BH/BW 0.77–0.94, 0.87 ± 0.07); body height about 50% of body length (BH/BL 0.45–0.54, 0.50 ± 0.03); body length 25% of total length (BL/TL 0.24–0.26, 0.25 ± 0.01). Snout elliptical to round in dorsal view. Nostrils small, elliptic, anteriorly located close to oral disc, laterally and dorsally visible, their major axis 5% of body width (N/BW 0.02–0.09, 0.06 ± 0.03). Nostril-snout distance about 3% of body length (NS/BL 0.02–0.05, 0.03 ± 0.01). Eyes laterally directed, located in the second third of the body, eye diameter approximately 25% of body width (E/BW 0.22–0.33, 0.26 ± 0.03); interorbital distance about 55% of body width (IO/BW 0.56–0.61, 0.58 ± 0.02). Spiracle single, long,

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