

A new species of *Scinax* (Anura: Hylidae) from rocky montane fields of the Serra do Cipó, Southeastern Brazil

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Abstract

Scinax curicica, a new species of treefrog of the *Scinax ruber* group is described from southeastern Brazil. The new species was previously considered as a slightly different population of *Scinax duartei* from State of Minas Gerais and is characterized by subacuminate snout in dorsal view, rounded in lateral view; canthus rostralis straight to nearly curved; brown to gray dorsal background with a interocular blotch extending in two longitudinal stripes to inguinal region with or without interruptions; yellow flash color blotches on hidden surfaces of thigh; height of caudal fins of tadpoles; advertisement call with multipulsed note, large number of pulses, and long call duration. Descriptions of the advertisement call, tadpole and data on natural history are provided.

Key words: new species; *Scinax*; advertisement call; natural history; tadpole; southeastern Brazil

Introduction

Faivovich (2002) recognized the monophyly of the genus *Scinax* Wagler, 1830, and diagnosed two clades within the genus: the *Scinax catharinae* clade, containing the *S. catharinae* group and the *S. perpusillus* group, and the *Scinax ruber* clade. Whereas both clades seem well supported, the monophyly of the the *Scinax perpusillus* group has yet to be tested. Peixoto (1987) recognized the *S. perpusillus* group based mainly on its breeding within phytotelms (bromeliads), and recently Pombal & Bastos (2003) also recognized this group due to its distinctive vocalization. Thus, we consider three species group within *Scinax*: *S. catharinae* group, *S. perpusillus* group, and *S. ruber* group. The monophyly of the *S. ruber* clade is supported by three synapomorphies: (a) arytenoids with dorsal prominence developed over pharyngeal margin, (b) absence of lateral *m. extensor brevis distalis*