



## Description of the tadpole of *Hylomantis granulosa* (Anura: Hylidae)

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### Abstract

The tadpole of *Hylomantis granulosa* (Cruz, 1989) is described from the Municipality of Maceió, State of Alagoas, Brazil. At stage 36 the main characteristic is the huge terminal oral disc, with a single row of marginal papillae, absent anteriorly. LTRF is 2(2)/3(1). The tadpoles of the *Hylomantis buckleyi* group have some common characteristics that differ from *H. granulosa*. The large oral disc of *H. granulosa* can be a putative morphological synapomorphy of the *H. aspera* group.

**Key words:** Amphibia, Phyllomedusinae, larval forms, Atlantic Rain Forest, State of Alagoas

### Resumo

O girino de *Hylomantis granulosa* (Cruz, 1989) é descrito a partir de exemplares colecionados em Maceió, estado de Alagoas, Brasil. No estágio 36 a característica mais importante é o disco oral terminal de grande tamanho proporcional, com fileira única de papilas marginais, ausente anteriormente. Fórmula dental 2(2)/3(1). Os girinos do grupo de *Hylomantis buckleyi* possuem características comuns que diferem de *H. granulosa*. O grande disco oral de *H. granulosa* pode ser um caráter sinapomórfico para o grupo de *H. aspera*.

**Palavras-chave:** Amphibia, Phyllomedusinae, forma larval, Mata Atlântica, estado de Alagoas

### Introduction

The genus *Hylomantis* Peters was originally described to include the species *H. aspera*. Later this species was named as *Phyllomedusa* Wagler (Lutz, 1950; Duellman, 1970). Cruz (1988) made a redescription of *Phyllomedusa aspera* and described a new species: *P. granulosa*, from the State of Pernambuco, Brazil, and concluded that this species was closely related with *P. buckleyi* Boulenger and *P. psylopygion* Cannatella. Cruz (1990), studying the relationship among the Phyllomedusinae of the Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest, resurrected and redefined the genus *Hylomantis* for the species *aspera* and *granulosa*, identified by small size, dorsum apple-green with many granulations, flanks and limbs without spots or pattern, venter light yellow and parotoid gland not differentiated. Recently, Faivovich *et al.* (2005) published a phylogenetic analysis of nine mitochondrial and nuclear genes and concluded that the *Phyllomedusa buckleyi* group should be excluded from *Phyllomedusa* and provisionally included in *Hylomantis*, although the molecular support for this grouping was weak and the available morphological evidence for its monophyly not compelling. The genus *Hylomantis* is now formed by eight species placed into two groups: *H. aspera* (*H. granulosa* and *H.*