



## The tadpole of *Odontophrynus cordobae* Martino & Sinsch, 2002 (Anura: Cycloramphidae) from central Argentina

PABLO R. GRENAT<sup>1,2</sup>, LUCIO M. ZAVALA GALLO<sup>1</sup>, NANCY E. SALAS<sup>1</sup> & ADOLFO L. MARTINO<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ecología, Departamento de Ciencias Naturales, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Físico-Químicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Río Cuarto. Ruta Nacional N° 36 - km 601, (X5804BYA) Río Cuarto, Argentina. E-mails: pgrenat@exa.unrc.edu.ar, luciozavalagallo@yahoo.com.ar, nsalas@exa.unrc.edu.ar, amartino@exa.unrc.edu.ar

<sup>2</sup> CONICET Fellowships

<sup>3</sup> Corresponding author. E-mail: amartino@exa.unrc.edu.ar, adolfomartino@gmail.com

The genus *Odontophrynus* is endemic to South America and currently consists of 10 recognized species distributed in southern and eastern of the continent (Rosset *et al.* 2006; Rosset 2008; Amaro *et al.* 2009). The *americanus* group is currently represented by four species: *O. americanus*, *O. lavillai*, *O. cordobae* and *O. maisuma*. *Odontophrynus cordobae* is cryptic with their polyploid counterpart *O. americanus* and inhabited in the center and northwestern Córdoba and south of Santiago del Estero provinces (Martino and Sinsch 2002; Rosset *et al.* 2006). The tadpole of *O. cordobae* remains undescribed. Herein we describe the larval external morphology and oral disc.

Amplexic pairs of *O. cordobae* were collected in a stream near to Santa Rosa de Calamuchita, Córdoba province (32°02'S; 64°36'W; 674 m elevation), in October 2002. In this site its cryptic counterpart *O. americanus* is not present. Each pair was kept in plastic recipients to obtain complete clutches. *Odontophrynus* species deposited their eggs singly and sink to the bottom of the streams and temporary ponds (Martino & Sinsch 2002; Martino A.L. comm. pers.). Description was based on 10 tadpoles at stage 37 (Gosner 1960) obtained after rearing clutches in the laboratory and fixed in 10% formalin. Morphometric measurements were taken on all specimens using a Zeiss SR stereomicroscope with a micrometer to nearest 0.1 mm (Table 1). Terminology and measurements follows Schiesari (1996) and Altig & McDiarmid (1999) and additionally we defined two new variables Tail epiaxial musculature height and Tail hypaxial musculature height. Specimens were deposited in the herpetological collection of Fundación Miguel Lillo (FML), Tucumán, Argentina.

**TABLE 1.** Morphometric measurement (mm) for 10 tadpoles of *Odontophrynus cordobae*.

Character	Mean/SD	Minimum	Maximum
Total length	40.1 (± 4.2)	35.9	50.9
Tail length	22.1 (± 2.1)	20.2	27.1
Maximum tail height	8.4 (± 1.0)	7.5	11.0
Upper fin height	3.0 (± 0.3)	2.7	3.6
Lower fin height	2.3 (± 0.3)	2.0	2.9
Tail epiaxial musculature height	2.6 (± 0.4)	2.2	3.7
Tail hypaxial musculature height	2.1 (± 0.4)	1.8	3.1
Maximum body height	10.2 (± 1.3)	9.2	13.5
Interocular distance	5.4 (± 0.5)	4.9	6.6
Internarial distance	1.8 (± 0.1)	1.6	2.1
Eye-nares distance	3.0 (± 0.2)	2.8	3.6
Eye diameter	2.1 (± 0.3)	1.9	2.6
Rostronarial distance	2.4 (± 0.2)	2.2	2.9
Nostril-eye distance	5.2 (± 0.4)	4.8	6.2
Oral disc width	4.1 (± 0.4)	3.9	5.3