



A new species of *Scinax* (Anura: Hylidae) from Rocky Montane Fields in Southeastern and Central Brazil

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Abstract

We describe a new species of tree frog of the *Scinax ruber* clade from rocky field mountains in the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais in central and southeastern Brazil. *Scinax rogerioi* sp. nov. is characterized by medium size (SVL males 25.0–35.6 mm; females 28.0–34.5 mm); snout protruding in lateral view and almost subovoid in dorsal view; loreal region concave; adhesive discs on fingers medium-sized, wider than long; interrupted, irregular dark brown blotches on dorsum from behind eyes to inguinal region from head to inguinal region; inverted brown triangular interocular blotch; brown spot in loreal region; advertisement call is a multipulsed note, with 6 to 12 pulses (interval between pulses 0.02 to 0.03s), and a dominant frequency of 1.38 to 3.19 kHz. Description of the advertisement call and data on natural history are provided.

Key words: Amphibians, Dendropsophini, New species, *Scinax duartei*, *Scinax rogerioi* sp. nov., Vocalization

Introduction

The hylid frog genus *Scinax* Wagler, 1830, currently consists of 95 recognized species distributed from eastern and southern Mexico to Argentina and Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and St. Lucia (Frost 2009). Most species occur in tropical and subtropical areas, with a high diversity in the Atlantic Forest of southeastern Brazil (Pombal *et al.* 1995a; Faivovich 2002; Frost 2009). Faivovich *et al.* (2005) recognized two monophyletic groups in this genus, the *Scinax catharinae* and *S. ruber* clades, recognizing two species groups for the *S. ruber* clade—the *Scinax rostratus* and *Scinax uruguayus* groups—and also a large number of species unassigned to any species group.

Twenty species of the *Scinax ruber* species group (*sensu* Pombal *et al.* 1995a) belonging to the *S. ruber* clade (*sensu* Faivovich *et al.* 2005) are known from southeastern and central Brazil: *S. acuminatus* (Cope 1862), *S. alter* (B. Lutz 1973), *S. cabralensis* Drummond, Baêta & Pires, 2007, *S. caldarum* (B. Lutz 1968), *S. camposseabrai* (Bokermann 1966), *S. cardosoi* (Carvalho e Silva & Peixoto 1991), *S. crospeospilus* (A. Lutz 1925), *S. curicica* Pugliese, Pombal & Sazima, 2004, *S. cuspidatus* (A. Lutz 1925), *S. dolloi* (Werner 1903), *S. duartei* (B. Lutz 1951), *S. eurydice* (Bokermann 1968), *S. fuscmarginatus* (A. Lutz 1925), *S. fuscovarius* (A. Lutz 1925), *S. hayii* (Barbour 1909), *S. maracaya* (Cardoso & Sazima 1980), *S. nasicus* (Cope 1862), *S. perereca* Pombal, Haddad & Kasahara, 1995, *S. similis* (Cochran 1952), *S. squalirostris* (A. Lutz 1925), and *S. x-signatus* (Spix 1824).

Populations usually called *Scinax duartei* exhibit considerable geographic variation. Analysis these populations from localities in southeastern and central Brazil and the closely related *S. caldarum* (see Bokermann 1967; Pombal *et al.* 1995a), revealed an undescribed species. Herein, we describe this new species from the Cerrado Domain (Ab'Sáber 1977).