



Tadpole and advertisement call of *Rhinella pombali* (Baldișsera, Caramaschi & Haddad, 2004) (Amphibia, Anura, Bufonidae)

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Most species of the South American bufonid toads are placed in *Rhinella* Fitzinger, 1828 (Frost 2009). Currently, this genus contains 77 species and most of them are distributed in Central and South America (Frost 2009). According to Baldișsera *et al.* (2004), the *R. crucifer* species group is composed of five species: *R. abei* (Baldișsera, Caramaschi & Haddad, 2004), *R. crucifer* (Wied-Neuwied, 1821), *R. henseli* (A. Lutz, 1934), *R. ornata* (Spix, 1824), and *R. pombali* (Baldișsera, Caramaschi & Haddad, 2004). This species group is widely distributed in northern Argentina, southeastern Brazil, and Uruguay (Baldișsera *et al.* 2004; Frost 2009), and can be found in ponds and streams in forests and open areas (Heyer *et al.* 1990; Baldișsera *et al.* 2004; Pombal & Gordo 2004; Eterovick & Barata 2006). Herein we describe the tadpole and advertisement call of *Rhinella pombali*, a species distributed throughout the Atlantic forest and in its transitional areas with the Cerrado in the State of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (Frost 2009).

Tadpoles of *Rhinella pombali* (stages 35–38, Gosner 1960) were collected in an artificial pond (20° 05' 55"S, 43° 29' 15"W, 1283m above sea level), at Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Santuário do Caraça (RPPN Serra do Caraça), Municipality of Catas Altas, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, on 3 October 2007. On the same date, an egg clutch was obtained from an amplexant pair (MNRJ 49690, 49692) collected at the same pond. Twenty tadpoles and the egg clutch were fixed in 10% formalin, preserved in 5% formalin, and are housed in the Amphibian Collection of Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 49738 and MNRJ 49765, respectively). Additional tadpoles were reared in the laboratory to allow specific identification and some individuals were kept until the froglet stage after complete metamorphosis (MNRJ 56400-56405). Measurements and terminology follow Altig & McDiarmid (1999). The measurements of tadpoles were taken with a caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm, and they are: TL, total length; BL, body length; BW, body width; BH, body height; TAL, tail length; and TAH, tail height. Some measurements were taken with an ocular grid coupled with a stereomicroscope, and they are: DFH, dorsal fin height; VFH, ventral fin height; IND, internostril distance; IOD, interorbital distance; ED, eye diameter; ND, nostril diameter; END, eye-nostril distance; NSD, nostril-snout distance; ESD, eye-snout distance; SSD, snout-spiracle distance; and ODW, oral disc width.

In the same pond, seven advertisement calls of three males were recorded, and only one recorded male was collected (MNRJ 49690). Vocalizations were recorded with Marantz Portable Cassette Recorder PMD222 with a Sennheiser ME66 directional microphone. Vocalizations (MNVOC 029) were digitalized at sampling frequency of 22.050 kHz, FFT width 256 points and 16bit resolution. We used the software Avisoft-SASLab Light, version 3.74 to analyze the call, and Raven Lite 1.0 to edit the figures. Air and water temperatures were recorded with a thermometer to the nearest 0.5°C.

Description of tadpoles. (stage 36). Body ovoid in dorsal, lateral and ventral views (Figure 1); body length about 43% of total length; body height about 58% of body length and 91% of body width; snout rounded in dorsal view and nearly rounded in lateral view; eyes located dorsolaterally, their diameter about 11% of body length; interorbital distance about 48% of body width; nostrils rounded, oriented laterally, closer to the eye than to the snout; nostril-snout distance about 14% of body length; nostril diameter about 24% of nostril-snout distance; spiracle tube sinistral, posterodorsally oriented, closer to the vent tube than to snout; spiracle inner wall present as a slight ridge; vent tube medial, wide, well developed, with both walls attached directly to ventral fin; tail length about 57% of total length; its height smaller than body height; dorsal fin originating at the same point as the caudal musculature, convex, as wide as the ventral fin, ending in a rounded tip; caudal musculature not reaching rounded tail tip; oral disc ventral, not emarginated; its width