



## Tadpole of the hylid frog *Bokermannohyla gouveai* (Peixoto & Cruz, 1992)

PAULO NOGUEIRA COSTA<sup>1</sup>, ANA CAROLINA CALIJORNE LOURENÇO<sup>2</sup>,  
PATRICIA ALMEIDA-SANTOS<sup>1</sup> & MONIQUE VAN SLUYS<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Depto. Ecologia, R. São Francisco Xavier 524, 20550-013, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista, 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: nogpj@yahoo.com.br

The genus *Bokermannohyla* Faivovich, Haddad, Garcia, Frost, Campbell & Wheeler, 2005 currently comprises 29 species that are distributed in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes of Brazil (Faivovich *et al.* 2009; Frost 2010; Napoli & Pimenta 2009). This genus has recently been erected to accommodate the former *Hyla circumdata*, *Hyla claresignata*, *Hyla martinsi*, and *Hyla pseudopseudis* species groups (Faivovich *et al.* 2005). The *Bokermannohyla circumdata* group is composed by seventeen species (Table 1), all occurring mainly in mountain stream habitats in the Atlantic Rainforest, being the dark vertical stripes on the posterior surface of the thigh a putative morphological synapomorphy of this group (Heyer 1985). Despite the importance of larval characters for phylogenetic and taxonomic studies (e.g. Haas 2003), tadpoles of only seven species are formally described for this group (Table 1). Herein we describe the tadpole of *B. gouveai* known only from habitats above 1800 m (IUCN, 2010) in the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil.

**TABLE 1.** Species assigned to the *Bokermannohyla circumdata* group and authors of tadpole descriptions.

Species	Authors of tadpole descriptions
<i>Bokermannohyla ahenea</i> (Napoli & Caramaschi)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla astartea</i> (Bokermann)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla capra</i> Napoli & Pimenta	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla caramaschii</i> (Napoli)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla carvalhoi</i> (Peixoto)	Peixoto 1981
<i>Bokermannohyla circumdata</i> (Cope,)	Peixoto 1981
<i>Bokermannohyla feioi</i> (Napoli & Caramaschi)	Napoli & Caramaschi 2004
<i>Bokermannohyla gouveai</i> (Peixoto & Cruz)	This study
<i>Bokermannohyla hylax</i> (Heyer)	Bertoluci <i>et al.</i> 2003
<i>Bokermannohyla ibitipoca</i> (Caramaschi & Feio)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla izecksohni</i> (Jim & Caramaschi)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla lucianae</i> (Napoli & Pimenta)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla luctuosa</i> (Pombal & Haddad)	Pombal & Haddad 1993
<i>Bokermannohyla nanuzae</i> (Bokermann & Sazima)	Bokermann & Sazima 1973
<i>Bokermannohyla ravida</i> (Caramaschi, Napoli & Bernades)	Tadpole unknown
<i>Bokermannohyla sazimai</i> (Cardoso & Andrade)	Cardoso & Andrade 1982
<i>Bokermannohyla vulcaniae</i> (Vasconcelos & Giaretta)	Tadpole unknown

Tadpoles were collected by PNC and PAS with the help of a hand net on 21 October 2009 during fieldwork realized at Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Municipality of Itamonte, State of Minas Gerais, in a temporary pond (22°18'37"S / 44°40'4.6"W; 2023 m above sea level) formed by flooding of a stream located in an ecotone zone between the highland