



## A new species of *Ischnocnema* from highlands of the Atlantic Forest, Southeastern Brazil (Terrarana, Brachycephalidae)

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### Abstract

A new species of *Ischnocnema* is described from Serra da Mantiqueira, Municipality of Campos do Jordão, State of São Paulo, Brazil. The new species is a member of the *Ischnocnema lactea* Species Series. The new species differs from other species in the *Ischnocnema lactea* Species Series by its small size, snout sub-elliptical in dorsal view and acuminate-rounded in lateral view, and advertisement call. Descriptions of the dorsal coloration, advertisement call, and natural history are presented.

**Key words:** New species; *Ischnocnema*; Brachycephalidae; Southeastern Brazil

### Introduction

The taxon Terrarana contains four families: Brachycephalidae, Eleutherodactylidae, Craugastoridae, and Strabomantidae (Hedges *et al.*, 2008). The distribution of Terrarana ranges from Texas in the USA southward throughout Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and the tropical and subtropical areas of South America to northern Argentina (Hedges *et al.*, 2008). The family Brachycephalidae contains two genera: *Brachycephalus* with 12 species and *Ischnocnema* with 32 species (Alves *et al.*, 2009; Targino *et al.*, 2009; Frost, 2010). The family is distributed from north to southern Atlantic forest and central Brazil and in most of southeastern Brazil and northern Argentina (Hedges *et al.*, 2008; Frost, 2010). The genus *Ischnocnema* contains five Species Series: *Ischnocnema guentheri*, *I. lactea*, *I. parva*, *I. ramagii*, and *I. verrucosa* Species Series (Hedges *et al.*, 2008).

The genus *Ischnocnema* is characterized by: (1) sternum present; (2) eight presacral vertebrae; (3) palatal shelf of maxilla bearing pterygoid process; (4) maxillary arch dentate; (5) neopalatines broad; (5) columella present; fenestra ovalis directed laterally; (6) terminal phalanges T-shaped; full complement of phalanges in digits; (7) terminal disks expanded slightly or greatly; circumferential grooves present (8) SVL from 15 mm in males of *Ischnocnema concolor* to 54 mm in females of *I. guentheri* (Hedges *et al.*, 2008; Targino *et al.*, 2009).

The *Ischnocnema lactea* Species Series is diagnosed by body moderate or robust with short legs (shank length usually <50% SVL) and the snout subacuminate in dorsal view. Tympanic membrane differentiated or not; dorsum smooth, rugose, or tuberculate, and venter smooth or areolate. Nuptial pads usually absent (reduced in *I. radorum* and unknown in several species); Finger I usually shorter than Finger II (equal in length to Finger II in several species), and at least the outer digital discs are moderate to large (Hedges *et al.*, 2008). The *I. lactea* Species Series consists of 14 species (Hedges *et al.*, 2008; Targino *et al.*, 2009; Frost, 2010): *Ischnocnema concolor* Targino, Costa & Carvalho e Silva, 2009, *I. bilineata* (Bokermann, 1975), *I. bolbodactyla* (Lutz, 1925), *I. gehrti* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926), *I. holti* (Cochran, 1948), *I. lactea* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1923), *I. manezinho* (Garcia, 1996), *I. melanopygia* Targino, Costa & Carvalho e Silva, 2009, *I.*